Internet chess and chat as interaction order

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Regufing and Centering Housing in Political Economy

The issue of “housing” has not been granted an important role in post-war political economy. Housing as policy was relegated to social policy analysis and to a growing field of housing studies that have both shown little interest in the issues that political economists are usually interested in. Housing as market was likewise relegated to mainstream economists. The latter’s obsession with “free markets” and the lack of analysis of state involvement beyond the statement that it hampers the functioning of markets, has also broken ties with an integrated analysis of housing as a crucial part of political economy. In recent years, there has been a growing recognition of the increasing centrality of housing to the political economy of advanced capitalist societies. Yet we still lack a coherent and relatively comprehensive conceptualization of the “place” of housing in the contemporary capitalist political economy.

This paper sets out to try to offer that – partly to help bring together existing but typically self-standing arguments about different elements of the political economy of housing, and partly to help frame and connect up ongoing research in this area. It argues that housing is implicated in the contemporary political economy in numerous critical, connected, and very often contradictory ways. It makes this argument – and offers its conceptualization – by going back to what it is arguably the central category of political economy, capital, and identifying the multiple (and ever more complex) aspects of housing when “capital” is considered from the perspective of each of its four primary, mutually-constitutive guises: as social relation, as process of circulation, as accumulated value, and as ideology.

Political Culture and Communication: A Study of Forthcoming General Elections of India

The paper makes an effort to present the cultural and communication perspective of the general elections of India scheduled to be held in 2014. However, its preparations are on full swing and the political alignments are on for the political battle between the Congress led (ruling) UPA (United Progressive Alliance) and the BJP led NDA (National Democratic Alliance).

The proposed 2014 general elections are symbolic in many respects and hence the political culture has proportionately got mobilized. A glimpse of tussles between the two arch-rivals of contemporary Indian politics is going to affect the power structure and corresponding cultural texture of the society at large. Hence, the situation demands hair splitting analysis of the culture and communication of the political forces shaping and sharing power.

The paper tries to encompass the bipolar political structure and the probability of the emergence of the so-called Third Front in coalition era at the centre. The political compulsion of different political parties to align themselves to mainstream national interest is something that Indian politics has yet to negotiate. India appears to be a cake being disputed over by the BJP and the Congress.

The paper reflects the stakeholders of politics being at different camps and at loggerhead for political gains, putting the nation state at stake. The paper also makes an effort to look into the political dynamics having bearings on the functioning of the nation state and its future course of action. The exploratory research design in combination with clinical method is adopted to look into the political forces generating a particular political culture and communication.

Conceptual Foundations for Assessing the Meaning of Wellbeing

For a survey to have content and construct validity, it is first necessary to establish a clear understanding of the concept being measured. Although studies attempting to measure wellbeing in many different disciplines and settings abound, conceptual and theoretical development of the construct has been lacking. This paper reports the methods used, outcome, and benefits of undertaking systemic foundational research to develop a contextualised concept of wellbeing in each of two quite different workplaces. Abbey’s phenomenographic, concept-building approach used innovative interview methods from marketing and education to tap into participants’ experiences of wellbeing in their workplaces. The projective value of visual images (selected by participants) as metaphors communicated social meaning, thought, embodied experience and emotions (Zaltman, 1996). Questions based on Sykes et al. (2006) study of Learning from Past Success elicited schematic personal wellbeing experiences. Resulting data were analysed to derive a multilevel, multidimensional concept of wellbeing for each workplace. Comparison of the concepts suggested that wellbeing in work settings is best understood as a class of concepts with a constant structure of three domains – a structure that is comprised of locally contextualised common elements and one domain that clearly differentiates sites. Cross-national survey development can benefit from understanding this domain structure and how elements within it might vary according to site. More critically, the study points to the value of undertaking foundational research in any site to tap local subjective meaning. This will ensure the concepts to be derived from quantitative devices have clearly identified boundaries and constituent elements.

The Promise and the Reality: Women’s Empowerment in Rwanda

This paper will discuss the reality of the lives of the vast majority of women in Rwanda, a society that remains patriarchal by nature because of its progressive stance on women’s empowerment by becoming the first country in the world to achieve MDG target 3 for more than 50 per cent of members of parliament being female. The 2003 Constitution guarantees gender equality and the country’s Vision 2020 and Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy make strong commitments to gender equality and women’s economic empowerment. Girls now outperform boys in primary and junior secondary education, employment legislation outlaws gender decimation in employment and at the workplace and 30 per cent of senior positions are reserved for women. There have been progressive reforms including legislation on gender based violence and land reform giving women the same rights to own land as men. Drawing on data from the 2010/11 Integrated Living Conditions and Household Survey, the 2012 Rwanda Demographic Health Survey, the 2012 FinScope Survey as well as quantitative and qualitative data collected by the author over the last five years the paper will look at the reality of the lives of ordinary Rwandan women. The majority of Rwandan women work as small farmers, dependent workers on family farms and as agricultural labourers. They have not benefited from Government programmes to transform agriculture and create more non-farm employment to the same extent as men. They are poorly educated with high rates of illiteracy, lack access to basic productive resources and face the double burden of productive and reproductive labour. Women are expected to be submissive and there are high rates of domestic violence.

Socially constructed meanings behind odours in everyday life are highly contextual and dependent on how social actors interpret smells. Through these interpretive processes, odours perceived as foul are experienced as deviant and are potentially regulated by a social imperative and repel anyone approaching him or her. This paper focuses on the sociocultural forces that affix persons with 'smelly mouths' and bad breath – or halitosis – as deviant and interrogates the implications these constructions have on various dimensions in their social life. Within this web of constructions, I discuss three interconnected dimensions related to such olfactory transgressions. First, odours are important markers of moral status. Second, odours are imbued with connotations of social class and with these concomitant notions of lifestyle and presentation of self. Third, and given the often strong responses against persons with bad breath and the disruption to social interaction, I show how persons with bad breath respond to such 'disruptions' by invoking discourses from biomedical institutions and treatment interventions which appropriate and regulate such perceived transgressions as 'medical problems' that have primarily been dominated by rational, scientific models. By closely unpacking these processes, I attempt to demonstrate how and why the basis of the tabo of bad breath is not so much a 'natural' illness per se, but rather a response borne out of contextual, everyday life 'sensory scripts' as circumscribed by different social actors and institutions. This therefore lends support to the notion of the socially constructed roots of halitosis rather than its nature as an inherent, medically treatable illness.

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LOCAL Community Resilience in the Context of Global Climate Change: A Case from Maluku Indonesia

This study driven by two research objectives: to observe the risk and vulnerability of the northern coastal region of Ambon island due to climate change from the subjective point of view of the Asilulu’s fisherman community in particular; to analyze the adaptation strategy and resilience of the Asilulu’s fisherman and the northern coastal region of Ambon Island. The research was carried out through qualitative research with the specific observation on fishermen community of Asilulu Village of the Leihitu sub-District, Central Molucua District of Molucua Province, as case study. Two important results arise from the research. First, over the years local fishermen have developed adaptation strategy to cope with the risk related to climate changes such as adapting the fishing period to changing season, temporary seeking demersal fish, reduce sailing risk by fishing together in groups, use of new type fishing boat, develop new fishing gears, revitalize local institution, develop livelihood strategy and social security networks, as well as strengthen the relations and revelations to the God the Almighty. This adaptation strategy could potentially reduce the vulnerability of the Asilulu’s fishermen and their surrounding environment. Second, although the Asilulu’s fishermen have develop adaptive strategy to reduce the vulnerability related to global climate change, however, based on the eight elements for coastal community resilience (US Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning System Program 2007), the socio-ecological resilience of Asilulu’s fishermen’s community and its north coast region of Ambon Island can be categorized as low. The governance, society and economic, coastal resource management, land use and structural design, risk knowledge, warning and evacuation, emergency response, and disaster recovery; are resilience elements that are not fully taking place or exist at Asilulu’s village and north coast region of Ambon Island.

ABE, KIYOSHI* (Kwansei Gakuin University, k-abe@kwansei.ac.jp)
Peer-Surveillance and Management of Uncertainty through SNS in Japan: Obligation of Keeping Good Company and Its Impasse

When the usage of the Internet became prevalent in 1990s, scholars and critics envisioned a coming future where people can expressively interact each other as Netizen (net-citizen). As two decades have passed since then, many of the Internet dreams have come true thanks to rapid innovations of information and communication technologies. But, the reality of the Net in which we now live is a little bit different from the hopeful vision that the enthusiastic proponents of the digital dream have proposed.

The rapid diffusion and prevalent usage of SNS can be regarded as the realization of long-lasting digital dream. However, paying close attention to what is actually going on through the usage of SNS, we come to discover the dimension of peer-surveillance that is often avoided in the development of Internet. The usage of SNS is a sort of ritualized practice of everyday life among the younger generation in Japan. As the previous studies have clarified, the on-line relationship formed in SNS has closely related to the social activities practiced off-line. For many users of SNS in Japan, the main purpose of engaging in SNS is more to keep good company through checking and surveilling the detail of everyday life practice to each other rather than to express their opinions and discuss with other people on the Web.

In this paper I will discuss how university students perceive the meaning of their using the Net and in what sense it makes them feel obliged to engage in SNS and how they can keep on good company with off-line friends. Even though they sometimes feel reluctant to keep on ritualized practice of SNS, it is almost impossible for them not to participate in that as it causes the rising sense of uncertainty in making relationship with friends.

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How Does Environmental Education Affect the Environmental Attitudes?

Previous studies have clarified three effects that promote a particular pro-environmental behavior: situational understandings, action costs, and norms. We can assume, in addition, the general attitude toward environment which promote the behavior no matter what the behavior is: ecocentric attitude, anthropocentric attitude, and environmental apathy. The general attitude toward environment is also assumed to be formed by education at school as well as at home. This paper thus explains the effects of environmental education on some aspects of environmental attitudes. Moreover, it specifically explores the influence of attitude on pro-environmental behavior. To this end, we conducted a survey in Namajima, Japan in November 2010. Respondents are all 3rd-grade junior high school students and their parents in that city. Our results are as follows: 1) Between parents and children, the correlation of attitudes toward the environment is weak; 2) the actions of families favorable to the environment and environmental study in school have a positive effect on ecocentric attitudes and the anthropocentric attitudes; 3) the pro-environmental actions of families, experiences in nature, and environmental study in school have a negative effect on environmental apathy; and 4) among the three environmental attitudes, ecocentric attitudes have a positive effect and environmental apathy a negative effect on pro-environmental behavior. Therefore, ecocentric attitudes are significantly improved and environmental apathy significantly reduced by experiences in nature, environmental study in a school, and the action of families.

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AJIOYE, ESTHER (COVENANT UNIVERSITY)
Language Endangement: The Example of Yoruba and Igbo Languages in Africa

This paper explicates how societies thrive amidst a multiplicity of languages in particular cultural, social, economic, political and religious contexts, resulting, invariably in linguistic inequality which affects language attitude, language shift and subsequently, language endangerment. Using 2 major Nigerian languages, namely Yoruba and Igbo, the paper picks the UNESCO (2003) overview of language endangement, among others; underlying ideology; attitude of the speakers of both languages; and a checklist modified for the purpose of this study to place language endangerment in its proper perspective. Literature reviews cover historical, cultural, religious and social aspects as well as selected previous studies on this subject. The peculiar challenges presented by religious-cultural and socio-political practices to language use in a country like Nigeria are highlighted particularly when the society is expected to ensure that languages change to outwit change in terms of adequate allocation of functions. The paper observes that indigenous languages in Nigeria have become endangered while English language continues to flourish.

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Addressing Domestic Violence in Canada and the United States: The Uneasy Co-Habitation of Women and the State

For decades, feminist sociologists, activists and the anti-violence movement have drawn attention to how violence against women is closely linked to structural violence. Violence against women is often linked to cultural, social, economic, political and religious contexts as well as selected previous studies on this subject. The peculiar challenges presented by religious-cultural and socio-political practices to language use in a country like Nigeria are highlighted particularly when the society is expected to ensure that languages change to outwit change in terms of adequate allocation of functions. The paper observes that indigenous languages in Nigeria have become endangered while English language continues to flourish.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
and cultural factors that subordinate women. We have underscored how gender inequalities intersect with other forms of inequalities, such as, for example, those due to immigration or minority status; how limited rights, lack of equal access to resources and exclusion from participation in decision making processes impede the elimination of violence against women at the micro, meso and macro levels. In this paper we investigate the role of the state in addressing domestic violence, especially in the context of immigration in the neo-liberal era. By doing so we problematize state regulation of gender itself. Mobilization by the battered women's movement in the last few decades, increased media attention, and legislation at the state / provincial and federal levels have increased both government awareness and support to address violence against women. However, activists and researchers have also critiqued the problems with invoking the power of the state in seeking a solution. Drawing on a multi method approach, we critically examine how Canada and the U.S approach the problem of domestic violence. In particular, we focus on how domestic violence has been framed: how the US and Canada engage at the micro, meso and macro level in ending domestic violence; how abused women and mainstream and immigrant organizations that address domestic violence encounter the state; and what are the most common forms of intervention and outcomes. Finally, what the gaps in the discourse are as they emerge from the experiences of domestic violence in the US and Canada.

**RC45-748.2**

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The Role of Reciprocit in the Creation of Reputation

We seek to identify social mechanisms which explain the production of reputation in economic relationships between actors. Reputation is often assumed to be freely available in social systems. However, since people have to give away exclusive information the production of information is not for free per se. The higher the costs of producing reputation, the stronger is the necessity to overcome this obstacle by appropriate incentives. Since reputation has been shown to play a crucial role in economic and social systems, the identification of such mechanisms is crucial for our understanding how exchange between actors work. We argue that reciprocity can be a strong driver for information transfer in social systems. Based on the idea of an effective norm of reciprocity in social and economic systems we derive hypotheses on the role of reciprocity for the production of reputation in small networks. We distinguish between direct and general reciprocity and argue that both may foster the flow of information about exchange partners in economic systems. Moreover, we examine the interdependency between competition and reciprocity and how reciprocity is structured in both setting. Multi-level panel models reveal that direct as well as general reciprocity is an important driver for the transfer of information about a seller among a group of buyers. Moreover, competition damps the production of reputation considerably.

**RC45-749.10**

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A Factorial Survey on the Inheritance Tax and Compliance Norms

This paper builds on the tax compliance (evasion) literature as initiated by the work of Ailinger and Sandmo (1972). Within the last decades a vast empirical and theoretical literature evolved, incorporating norms as an important determinant of tax compliance behavior. We add to the literature, which is mainly focused on income tax evasion, by providing an evaluation of the inheritance tax. It is shown that closeness of relationship (family principles), type of inheritance, scope of evasion and income of heirs play a role for the judgment on acceptability of evasion, which is in line with theoretical predictions. The results indicate that a general compliance norm can be abated by conflicting norms, such as fairness considerations, equity principles or family principles.

**RC32-552.1**

ABRAHAM, TAISHA* (Delft University, taishaabraham@hotmail.com)

Globalization and Third Way Theories: The Beleaguered Family and Marginalization of Women

The neoliberal logic of globalization that shape today's world imposes a certain role for the family and the community as important social units to regenerate civil society. This is done best through the reform discourse of third way theories. The concept of the third way of thinking resurfaced in the vacuum created by the collapse of the Soviet bloc, the retreat of socialism, and the inadequacy of unfettered neo-liberalism to emerge as an effective alternative.

Third way theories can be summarized as: they call for a new mixture of public and private governance with a role for the family and the community that is separate from the structures of the state and the market. However, they also advocate an increase in the individualization, flexibility and welfare provided by the market. This leads to the strengthening of social inequalities and to a situation in which the community — that is separate from the structures of the state and the market — can never be truly independent in its decision-making.

This paper demonstrates the utility of third way theories in addressing the problems of globalization and inequality. We argue that third way theories can be used to analyze the global forces of globalization and inequality and to develop strategies for action.

**RC19-341.2**

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Obstacles To Childcare Services For Low Income Families: How Important Is The Cost Of The Service?

Recent research has highlighted the existence of a social bias in the extent to which children have access to childcare. In general, children living in higher income households are more likely to be cared for in childcare centres.

While the existence of a social bias in access to childcare services has been clearly demonstrated, we currently lack a clear explanation as to why this is the case. This paper presents a unique dataset based on survey data collected specifically to study patterns of childcare use in the Swiss canton of Vaud (N=1,900). The paper takes advantage of variation in the fees that parents have to pay for using childcare services. Childcare is a municipal policy, as a result of which there are 28 different systems in operation in the canton. Fees are progressive everywhere, but variation is nonetheless substantial. For exactly the same household income and same service, the parental contribution can vary by a factor of 1 to 5.

This paper identifies the role of fees as a major obstacle to the use of childcare services by low-income families, in spite of the fact that fees are progressive. It uses a multilevel design, with the first level of analysis represented by households, and the second level comprising the 28 childcare systems constituting the canton.

**RC32-561.1**

ABREU, ALICE* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, alcipabreu@gmail.com)

Enabling Policies: Capacity Building and Gender in Science and Technology in Brazil

Brazil has today one of the most ambitious capacity building program in Latin America. In 2012 it has conferred 42 thousand MSc and 12 thousand PhD titles in all scientific areas. An interesting feature of the Brazilian system, however, is that women are the majority of MSc and PhD graduates: in 2008 women accounted for 54% of MSc and 51% of PhD graduates. This paper will look at the reasons for this success and discuss whether this has resulted in a full and equal participation in the science and technological system of the country. The paper will look at the extensive graduate system and discuss its characteristics and specificities that lead to the massive presence of women scientists. It will show that large number of women are present in the entry levels of the system, but that their participation...
at the higher positions is still weak and that differences in pay are important when they enter the workforce. It will conclude that in spite of a complex and sophisticated policy framework put in place in the last sixty years, further steps should be taken if Brazil wants these highly trained women scientists to participate fully and to be involved in the highest decision making positions of the system.

RC23-418.1
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Gender Equality in Science and Technology in Brazil: Successes and Remaining Challenges

The paper will discuss the policies, factors and actors in the Brazilian national STI systems which affect the participation of women and girls, using the framework on Gender Equality and the Knowledge Society. In the last decades, Brazil has advanced considerably towards addressing social issues and reducing social inequalities; although there are still many problems to be dealt with. With a steady economic growth and contained inflation since 1994, Brazil has managed to uplift 35% of its poorest inhabitants out of poverty and has vastly increased its middle class. It is also today an urban country, with 85% of its population living in urban areas, 30% in metropolitan areas. Brazil is today a thriving democracy, with free universal elections for president every four years and an active congress, both at the lower house and the Senate. Women economic, political and social rights are guaranteed by the 1988 Constitution, which ensures complete legal equality between men and women in public and private life. So Brazil stands out well in the majority of the indicators, including education, where women are the majority of graduates at all levels. Brazil is today one of the few countries in the world where women are the majority of PhD graduates, the result of a steady effort of capacity building in the last sixty years. However, when you look at the higher decision making positions of the STI systems, women are still few in number. The paper will make an attempt to understand why this is so and what are the steps needed to have women participating fully in the Brazilian knowledge society.

RC05-107.6
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Racism in Children’ Advertisements: Two Content Analysis Studies in Brazil

The main purpose of this research was to examine female roles portrayed by advertising. More specifically, the questions that motivated this research project were “What messages about women have been given to society through advertisements?” and “Have these portrayals been changed during the past decades?” The study consisted of a systematic content analysis of Brazilian commercials from 1973 to 2000. The population from which this sample was drawn consisted of Brazilian commercials which got an award in international and national festivals. A probabilistic sample procedure was employed. Ninety five pieces were selected. The categories and operational rules used in the study were developed based on previous research. This study has proposed that female images in advertising are depicted in three different ways: stereotyped, idealized, and plural portrayals. Our results have revealed that some images have changed, however, they continued to be stereotyped and idealized.

Research related to female portrayals in advertising has been the focus of attention of many academic studies because mass media messages about women have often depicted them in a stereotypical manner, such as women are irrational, fragile, not intelligent, submissive, and subservient to men. The research has focused on the effects of these portrayals on female role models. Our results have revealed that some specific portrayals have changed, but many others have remained the same. In general, the results of these investigations reveal that roles associated with Afro-descendants in advertisements directed at children in Brazil. Two studies of content analysis were applied to evaluate the advertisements in our sample. One of the studies investigated advertisements in children comic magazines and the other one assessed television ads exhibited while children programs were presented. SPSS TREE analysis was conducted on the data and the results revealed that this ethnic group is portrayed in secondary roles, in non-family relationships, in business or social contexts and less frequently represented as adults.

In general, the results of these investigations reveal that roles associated with the Afro-descendants are impregnated with social stigmas (Barbosa, 2004; Cardoso, 2003; Rodrigues, 2001). Moreover, analyses of speech demonstrate that there is a depiction of this ethnic group in the media. In fact, research on the subject has identified that the new stigmatization strategies of Afro-descendants in the media are more subtle and complex. Studies on the subject pointed out that messages in mass communication reflect the racism that is ingrained in Brazilian society. In general, the results of these investigations reveal that roles associated with Afro-descendants are impregnated with social stigmas (Barbosa, 2004; Cardoso, 2003; Rodrigues, 2001).

It is on this context of concern that the present investigation is founded. The goal of this research is to examine how portrayals of Brazilian Afro-descendants in mass communication reflect the racism that is ingrained in Brazilian society. The goal of this research is to examine how portrayals of Brazilian Afro-descendants in mass communication reflect the racism that is ingrained in Brazilian society. The goal of this research is to examine how portrayals of Brazilian Afro-descendants in mass communication reflect the racism that is ingrained in Brazilian society.

Employment Crisis and Instability Among YOUTH: A Comparative Analysis Between Formal and Informal Economy in Mexico 1995-2013

The global financial crisis that began in 2008 has caused negative imbalances in all economic areas, both in developing and developed countries. Specifically in global labor markets, decline in job creation has driven high unemployment rates and overall precarious working conditions. International reports indicate that young people (15-24 years) have been most affected by job insecurity. Specifically in Latin America the youth employment situation is alarming in the short term and urgent inclusive policies are needed. In the case of Mexico, in this study, we demonstrate a comparative analysis between formal and informal economy, that the instability of youth in the labor market may not be as extensive and damaging, as affirmed by international reports. Early results indicate that youth labor instability coincides with international studies as the same stratum pushes to work in informal economy, however, when reviewing the labor dynamics there are some typical issues which are undervalued by the international studies. According our analysis, population occupied in informal economy recorded lower rates of imbalance compared to population occupied in formal economy or underemployed. Youth occupied in informal economy indicates that they have good and stable prospects of labor.

Socioeconomic and Health Condition of Elderly Migrants in Monterrey City, Mexico

Present paper attempts to analyze the socioeconomic condition of elderly migrants and their impact on health status. About 156 Mexican elderly migrants were interviewed in Monterrey Metropolitan Region during 2010-12. The study found that, majority of elderly migrates in search of a better economic opportunity in urban areas. Once they arrive to city, they absorb in informal economic sectors. Our results indicate that most of the elderly do not have any job contract as well as they also earns very less compared to younger migrants. Most of the time employers ask them to work more hours without extra salary, which has adverse effect on their health. Elderly migrants were reported numerous health problems, whereas many of them were suffering from high risk diseases such as heart problem, obesity, high & low blood pressure, asthma among others. Pres-
The economic rise of industrializing nations leads emigrants of these nations to reconsider their (re)migration decisions. With a return of the “lost brains”, the destination countries that often face demographic change and ensuing skills shortage may lose important talent, challenging their competitive ability. However, with the notable exception of studies by De Jong & Gardner (1981) and Kley (2009), migration decisions remain understudied and little understood. In case of highly skilled migrants, migration decisions are often reduced to rational career considerations or a macro-perspective on economic development gaps.

This study addresses this oversimplification and fills the even larger gap in research on return migration decisions by analyzing decision-making processes of highly skilled Chinese in Japan. Drawing on a qualitative study based on interviews with 120 Chinese migrants to Japan (interviewed in China and Japan in 2011–12), the study categorizes factors influencing return migration decisions and traces their influence for both genders in different life stages. By examining migrants’ willingness to return and what it is best for themselves, their careers and their families, this study analyzes which combination of factors is decisive for staying, delaying the return decision or returning. While it adopts an individual perspective, the position of the migrant in the household, developments in his profession and the economy as well as politics of both nations are serving as the larger framework.

It hypothesizes that with rising responsibilities within the company and for family (ageing parents, spouse and children) priorities shift and decisions are revisited at life course events (e.g. end of training in a company, promotions, marriage, birth of a child, start of schooling). The resulting model of return decision-making in different life stages refines overly simplified existing models. In addition, the understanding of influential factors can be used to better support highly skilled migrants (and retain talent).

RC41-694.1

ADAWEN, STEPHEN* (University of Bonn, adawen@uni-bonn.de)

SOW, PAPA (University of Bonn)

Changing Reproductive Behaviour and Migration As Response To Climate/Environmental Change: Evidence From Rural Northern Ghana

The Upper East Region is one of the poorest regions in northern Ghana. With a predominantly rural population, over 70% of the population is engaged in agriculture and its related activities. As a pro-natalist society, the area is characterised by high fertility levels and large family sizes. Aside the population density in the area which has led to pressure on the existing limited arable land, climate change over time have resulted in rainfall variability, prolonged dry spells, environmental degradation and loss of soil fertility with implications for agricultural production and yields. The physical-environmental stress being experienced in the face of population growth have undermined the livelihoods of the people and exacerbat
ed the already appalling poverty and food security situation.

With the Bongo District as the study area, the study draws on the ‘theory of multiphasic response’. It is noted that aside the many responses that households make, it has been observed that people also migrate to southern Ghana and have changed their reproductive behaviour by reducing their fertility levels. Using qualitative interviews and secondary statistical data, the study highlights the role of rainfall variability, environmental degradation, crop failure in the face of population growth in influencing migration and fertility change in northern Ghana. This study makes a contribution for filling the gap between the seemingly lack of correlation between fertility change and contraceptive usage in northern Ghana and also contribute to the on-going population-environment nexus debate.

Keywords: Upper East Region, Bongo District, Migration, Population Growth, Fertility Decline, Environmental Degradation, Climate/Rainfall Variability, Floods, Agriculture

RC32-555.9

ADACHI, SATOSHI* (University of London, etc023983@yahoo.co.jp)

Negotiation of Gender Roles Among Young Muslim Women in Britain: Career, Family, and Faith

The purpose of this presentation is to investigate how British Muslim women manage plural social roles and identities, and to scrutinise the negotiation strategies which they adopt in this process of integration. Consequently, the presentation discusses young (aged 16–35 years) Muslim women's attitudes regarding career and family, on the basis of interview data and questionnaires collected in England. Overall, the research participants are able to make their own choices regarding their career and future. Furthermore, the data demonstrate that the younger the participants are, the more frequently they think that their family accepts their choices. It also shows that the development of religious institutions, such as mosques and madrasas, in communities and the use of information technology influence the participants' attitudes about gender roles. These developments increase the chances of their participation in the wider society as Muslims by making them more knowledgeable about Islam. The knowledge of Islam helps the participants distinguish religious practices from cultural ones, some of which

ent study concluded that socioeconomic difference has great impact on health status of the older population.

RC19-328.2

ACHATZ, JULIANE* (Institute for Employment Research, juliane.achatz@iab.de)

BECHER, INNA (Institute for Employment Research)

WENZIG, CLAUDIA (Institute for Employment Research)

Use of Education and Inclusion Subsidies By Children in Low-Income Families: Who Is Left behind?

Economic deprivation among children and adolescents is a highly relevant issue in Germany, as children face a high risk of living in relative poverty and their poverty rates are even on the rise. Therefore, Germany increased political efforts to overcome this problem. In 2011, the Federal Government introduced “Education and Inclusion Subsidies” for children in low-income families. These additional means-tested benefits are aiming at improving material welfare as well as social inclusion, e.g. through covering costs for school trips, daily meals or cultural activities. From the very beginning, the question was raised whether the new benefit program really meets its objectives. One major problem is that complex and restrictive bureaucratic procedures of the program may provoke serious inequalities in terms of access to subsidies due to lack of information and opportunity costs. Claiming for subsidies may require substantial resources, such as knowledge of eligibility rules, expenditure of time as well as availability of participants’ possibilities at the place of residence. Thus, claimants with a low level of resources might be less likely to get access. Our main research questions are as follows: Are descendents from immigrant parents with limited knowledge of German and children with several siblings underprivileged groups who are left behind? Do the usage patterns differ across urban, suburban and rural regions? The analysis is based on representative micro-level data from the most recent wave of the German Panel Study “Labor Market and Social Security” (PASS), which is available from October 2013. PASS is a novel dataset in the field of labor market, welfare state and poverty research in Germany. The questionnaire includes several items concerning knowledge and usage of “Education and Inclusion Subsidies” for the first time. It also contains comprehensive information on the income and living conditions of different types of households.

RC31-526.15

ACHENBACH, RUTH* (University of Hamburg, ruth.achenbach@uni-hamburg.de)

Gendered Migration Decisions: Shifting Priorities of Highly Skilled Chinese in Japan in the Life Course

Japan, although suffering from a shrinking population in times of economic stagnation, fails to tap the full potential of women and retain international talent in the national labor market. For highly skilled female migrants, this makes Japan an even less attractive destination, as they struggle to advance careers and fulfill family responsibilities. For highly skilled male migrants, this makes Japan an even less attractive destination, as they struggle to advance careers and fulfill family responsibilities.

This study addresses this oversimplification and fills the even larger gap in research on return migration decisions by analyzing decision-making processes of highly skilled Chinese in Japan. Drawing on a qualitative study based on interviews with 120 Chinese migrants to Japan (interviewed in China and Japan in 2011–12), the study categorizes factors influencing return migration decisions and traces their influence for both genders in different life stages. By examining migrants’ willingness to return and what it is best for themselves, their careers and their families, this study analyzes which combination of factors is decisive for staying, delaying the return decision or returning. While it adopts an individual perspective, the position of the migrant in the household, developments in his profession and the economy as well as politics of both nations are serving as the larger framework.

It hypothesizes that with rising responsibilities within the company and for family (ageing parents, spouse and children) priorities shift and decisions are revisited at life course events (e.g. end of training in a company, promotions, marriage, birth of a child, start of schooling).

The resulting model of return decision-making in different life stages refines overly simplified existing models. In addition, the understanding of influential factors can be used to better support highly skilled migrants (and retain talent).

RC31-526.8

ACHENBACH, RUTH* (University of Hamburg, ruth.achenbach@uni-hamburg.de)

Revisiting Life Choices: Remigration Decision-Making of Highly Skilled Chinese in Japan in the Life Course

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
are perceived as being oppressive to women. Some participants use Islam to negotiate with their family about the duties imposed on women and to justify their own life and career choices. This does not necessarily mean that the participants are critical of all ethnic and cultural practices; rather, they recognise some social and emotional advantages to their ethnic backgrounds. By referring to Islam, they find compatibility between following some gender roles assigned by their family and building a career. The analysis results provide a complex picture of young British Muslim women, who endeavoured to negotiate their gender roles and participate in modern society as Muslims. The presentation also contributes to the sociological theory on reflexive modernity, which emphasises the importance of agency and information to reproduction and change of identity and society.

JS-21.1

ADELMAN, MIRIAM* (Federal University of Paraná, miriamadan2008@gmail.com)

"Sem Medo De Ser Feliz!": Brazilian Horsewomen, Cowgirls and Equestrian Leisure

Equestrian sport and leisure activities are often praised for their ability to “democratically” integrate different types of people. Women and men of all ages, with differing levels of physical ability and often from different social backgrounds, may find a place for themselves within equestrian cultures, which include a wide range of modes of practice. In Brazil, although there has often associated equestrian activities with elites or well-off members of urban middle classes who take part in dressage and show jumping, our own research has shown popular equestrian traditions engage people from across the social spectrum, men and women, girls and boys, riding from casual leisure to competitive leisure. Furthermore, the ideas that are so often expressed in popular international literature – whether fact, fiction, or lying somewhere in between - claiming women’s special connection to horses, or women’s “empowerment through horses” - are also disseminated in Brazil. In this research, we focus on women and leisure riding activities. Taking off from our own previous researches looking at three different Brazilian equestrian milieu and gendered interactions therein, this paper works with the life stories of women who vary in terms of class, generation, educational, occupational and marital status, looking at what horses represent in their lives, and what kinds of conflicts they face as they negotiate access to the time and resources and activities who often compete. The paper ends with a poignant testimony of both persistent inequalities and prejudice, and current gains relating to gendered structures of leisure and the pursuit of happiness and well-being.

RC24-438.41

ADEM, CIGDEM* (The Public Administration Institute for Turkey and the Middle East, cadem07@gmail.com)

“Construct Metro Not Roads”

Middle East Technical University (METU), (Ankara, Turkey) is located in a 45 km² forest campus planted by the students, academics and the military in 1960s. The reforestation programme received Aga Khan Award in 1995. One of the few green areas in the city, the university campus is under the threat of destruction - with rapid urbanization and road based transportation policies by various road construction plans in 1983, in 1994 and the most recent in 2013. The first era of environmental movement in 1994 “Protect METU No to the Highway” led by university students and local environmentalists was successful. In 2013, the mayor of Ankara insists on constructing an 8 lane highway that passes through the forest and another highway which will cross the campus via tunnel. Consequently, 3000 trees, the nearest neighbourhoods and the wildlife in the forest will be affected severely. The Prime Minister in response to the movement declared that “If you want forest, live in the forest. Road is civilization.” The study will focus on comparative framing and discourses of 1994 and 2013 movements. In addition, it will discuss various relationships around road construction of the students, NGOs, the university and the major. The study will further explore the motivations of participants and the impact of the movement on the daily transportation behaviour. Most research on the social backgrounds of environmental activists has concluded that they are disproportionately highly educated and employed in the teaching, creative, welfare, or caring professions and, especially, the offspring of the highly educated (Rootes 1995). However, grassroots environmental movements serve a broader cross-section of society than do the major national EMOs, in part because locally unwanted land uses are more often imposed upon the poor. Hence, the study will outline the profile of environmental activists.

RC19-333.1

ADESINA, JIMI* (University of South Africa, adesji@unisa.ac.za)

Rethinking The Conceptual Foundations Of Social Policy: Theoretical Insights and Lessons From The Global South

This paper starts with a set of arguments regarding some of the contemporary foundations for Social Policy theorising. We commence with the proposition that Gosta Esping-Andersen’s notion of “de-commodification” (and “commodifica-

tion”) in characterising social collectivisation of risk misrepresents the processes involved. While driven more by Karl Polanyi, Esping-Andersen, nonetheless, suggests that he drew from the other Karl (Marx).

First, the idea “commodification of [the] workers” is misleading. Second, transfer income in welfare regimes involves, in large part, ensuring that people continue to engage in commodity relations. Third, even from the side of social services, the proposition that something stops being a commodity because you are not paying for it at the point of consumption misses, fundamentally, the point about circulation of capital across various departments. Here, Polanyi becomes less helpful and we must turn to another, not Marx, and when he was himself wrong is in the idea of “generalised commodity relations”: at best an ideal-type capitalism but which should not be confused for actually existing capitalism, economy, or society.

As a starting point for rethinking the conceptual foundations of Social Policy we ask whether rather than Polanyi’s interventionist model of how the conceptual handle on the processes are at work: entitlement, capability, ‘functioning’, concerns with substantive equality, and Public Reasoning. Sen, we propose may offer a better inspiration for making sense of what encompassing and transformative social policy are (and should be) about. We supplement the conceptual offerings from Sen with insights drawn from social practices that we often characterise as “non-formal” social policy, especially around the norms of solidarity and social reciprocity.
ADISA, WAZIRI* (University of Lagos, adisawazira@yahoo.com)

Gender Inequality In Party Politics In Nigeria: Insights From South-West Nigeria

ABSTRACT

Gender inequality has remained a persistent phenomenon in many developing countries. Even in the developed countries, some countries still grapple with gender discrimination and women marginalization in politics. But in the poverty-stricken African nations, gender inequality is more of a serious development issue. The reason is that, many women still remain trapped in age-long discrimina-
tion in national politics occasioned by traditions, colonialism and imperial cap-
italism. This paper argues that, gender inequality is still a serious problem in the South-Western Nigeria using Lagos, Oyo and Osun States as case studies. The paper reports a survey carried out among women politicians of two major political parties in the South-West i.e the ACN and the PDP. The survey was carried out between March and April, 2013 on 200 women politicians in Nigeria. Findings from the study showed that, gender inequality, gender discrimination and marginalization are still the major constraints to women participation in Nige-
rian politics. Based on these findings, the paper recommended greater emphasis on the “Affirmative Action” recognized by Nigerian laws.

Key Words: Gender Inequality, Women, Politics, South-West, Nigeria.

RC18-313.1

ADISA, WAZIRI* (University of Lagos, adisawazira@yahoo.com)

The Middle and Political Transformation In Nigeria: A Critical Appraisal Of The Role Of Asuu and Nba

ABSTRACT

Since the end of the Cold War in 1989, many African countries have come to the conclusion that, political transformation is an inevitable process of attaining polit-
ical and economic development. This process, is expected to engender economic growth, guarantee their citizens’ unfettered access to good governance and sus-
tainable democracy. In order to achieve these objectives, many African countries have embarked on deliberate reforms of basic state institutions like the judiciary, the Police, the education sector, the oil and gas sector, the banking industry, the aviation industry, the electoral process, as well as the legal system. In these trans-
formations, many state actors and non-state actors have participated nationally and internationally in order to ensure that African countries are re-democratized. With concrete empirical data and qualitative interviews, this paper argues that, the midd-
le class in Nigeria, has been very central to hitherto Nigeria’s political progress. The paper argues that the Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU) and the Nigerian Bar Association (NBA) are some of the forces behind the current Nigeria’s political change. The paper avers that, despite its contributions to na-
tional development, the middle class has remained one of the most marginalized classes in the federation.

Key Words: Middle Class, Political Transformation, State, Nigeria, ASUU, NBA.

RC26-461.1

ADOLF, MARIAN* (Zepellen University, marian.adolf@zu.de)

New Modes of Integration: Individuality and Sociality in Digital Networks

The proposed paper connects some of the loose ends of current debates re-
garding the social impact of the new media with a discussion of social integration in contemporary modern societies. Globalization, individualization, diverging in-
terests of increasingly detached social groups and milieus, it is feared, lead to a fragmentation of contemporary democratic societies and render them unstable in a socio-cultural sense. Contemporary media change, i.e. the ascent of digital media is often blamed for contributing to the downfall of communicative social integration and the decline of the public sphere.

The paper provides a theoretical framework for researching how digital media may contribute to social cohesion by providing communicative references and new forms of sociation. The latter depend on referable sets of culturally available signs, traditionally provided by central social institutions, especially the mass me-
dia. While the advent of decentralized, highly variable media usage in the wake of digitalization has initiated new patterns of communication and social interaction, these new phenomena are not necessarily detrimental to social integration.

The contribution suggests that we are witnessing an important moment in the organization of communication given the current conjuncture of long-
term socio-structural change processes with the advent of new technological and individual ways of communication. Contemporary internet-based media technol-
y— above all Social Network Sites (SNS) — may provide the groundwork for a new form of communicative integration through the emergence of what may be called Networked Individuality. This amounts to a restructuring of the very archi-

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Since the 1950s, the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) have been utilizing civil-military operations (CMO) as one of the main strategies in combating local insurgency. The diversity of insurgency movements with its complex cultural, religious and historical origins necessitates the evolution of CMO strategies implemented through the years. In the latest Internal Peace and Security Plan of the AFP (January 2011) called “Roynahan,” the role of the non-combat civil-military operations and development oriented activities of the AFP was once again reiterated.

Broadly, this paper examines how the emerging CMO technology being adopted by the AFP impacts on the construction of the self-identity of the members of the Philippine Marines. The study finds the shifting of identities from that of a “warrior” primarily concerned with the management and application of violence to that of a “protector” defining themselves as primary agents of peacekeeping and humanitarian work. At the same time, these reformulations of identities also provide the avenue for the members of the AFP to redefine the character and nature of their relationships with the other agents and institutions of the Philippine state.

Since the 1950s, the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) have been utilizing civil-military operations (CMO) as one of the main strategies in combating local insurgency. The diversity of insurgency movements with its complex cultural, religious and historical origins necessitates the evolution of CMO strategies implemented through the years. In the latest Internal Peace and Security Plan of the AFP (January 2011) called “Roynahan,” the role of the non-combat civil-military operations and development oriented activities of the AFP was once again reiterated.

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AGGARWAL, CAROLINE* (University of South Africa, agboolacaroline@gmail.com)

**Same-Sex Sexual Relationships in South African Female Prisons**

Although same-sex sexual relationships in female prisons have been a topic of scholarly discourse, it has mostly been concentrated in the United States of America. Same-sex sexual relationships between females in African prisons have received little attention by researchers since studies on prison sex in Africa tend to focus on the sexual relationships between male prisoners, especially the coercive nature of such relationships in male prisons.

Drawing on the retrospective narratives of five female ex-prisoners, this study examines same-sex sexual relationships in South African female prisons. The dynamics and socialization process involved in such relationships, as well as the different forms that they take are analysed. Specifically, research participants discussed the prevalence of same-sex sexual relationships in female prisons.

The findings of this study show that sexual relationships among females in South African prisons can be either consensual or coerced. Some of the participants believe that the motivations for female prisoners’ engagement in sexual relationships with other females in prison are the desire to satisfy material and sexual needs. However, other participants opined that the motivating factors for participating in same-sex relationships in female prisons include not just material and sexual needs, but also emotional needs, and the desire for friendship and companionship. Some of these relationships are characterised by jealousy and violence.

The reactions of female prisoners to same-sex sexual relationships behind bars vary from indifference to amusement and dislike.

RC14-255.3

AGBROFFI, JOACHIM DIAMOÏ* (Université Alassane Ouattara de Bouake, agboffi.joachim@yahoo.fr)

**Technologies De Communication Et inégalités En Côte D’Ivoire**

Au début il n’y avait que la radio nationale en Côte d’Ivoire à l’échelle nationale, et internationale : RFI, BBCI et VOA. Il s’est 3 ans après l’indépendance, en 1963 qu’est née la télévision nationale. Les deux media nationaux n’étaient pas accessibles partout. Il a fallu un programme d’installation des stations relais pour permettre aux chefs-lieux des départements d’accéder au média d’État. Le manque de couverture totale et parfaite demeure toujours dans les localités les plus reculées. C’est n’est pas le cas des media internationaux. S’agissant des press’écrites d’État et celles étrangères, même aujourd’hui, les quotidiens papiers ne parviennent à certains bureaux de presse des chefs-lieux de région qu’après un délai d’ Serge, envoyé par internet, ils ne sont pas accessibles par tous et dans toutes les régions pour des raisons de manques d’organisateurs et surtout de réseaux de communication ou de perturbations constantes de couverture de ces réseaux.

Depuis 1990, un développement rapide des technologies de communication s’est fait. Les chaînes de télévisions étrangères se sont multipliées par le canal satellitaire. Les radios de proximités ont pu accéder au marché des médias, diffusion de l’information, tant montants que descendants. Le contrôle des émissions devient de plus en plus difficiles tant dans l’éducation même des jeunes que dans l’information de ces jeunes et des adultes. Certaines personnes ferment leurs appareils récepteurs pour cette information et celle de la perversité. La question des non-usages des media est complexe en Côte d’Ivoire. L’accessibilité de tous aux media qui était vue sous le seul angle de la démocratie et des libertés, révèle des effets pervers de diverses natures. L’étude empirique vise à apporter des éléments de réflexion sur ces problèmes.
The Constitution of India not only grants equality to women but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women for neutralizing the cumulative socio-economic, education and political disadvantage faced by them. However, the ground reality of the socio-cultural reality shows heavy gender-based inequality in occupations, particularly legal professions. This further jeopardizes any effort at effective empowerment of women. The proposed paper attempts at a critical sociological analysis of the situation. This would be specifically justified in view of the following statistics for instance:

- A total of 20.4% women were employed in the organized sector in 2010 with 17.9% working in the public sector and 24.5% in the private. The labour force participation rate of women across all age-groups was 20.8 in rural sector and 12.8 in urban sector compared with 54.8 and 55.6 for men in the rural and urban sectors respectively in 2009-10 (NSS 64th Round). The female share of total Central Government employment stood at 10.0% in 2009. The share of female employees in the scheduled commercial banks was 15.9% in 2009 which rose slightly to 16.6% in 2010.
- In 2012, women occupied only 8 out of 74 Ministerial positions in the Central Council of Ministers.
- There were 2 women judges out of 26 judges in the Supreme Court and there were only 54 women judges out of 634 judges in different High Courts.

The paper discusses the reemergence of social movements in Brazil, to include the women’s movements, pointing to the processes of institutionalization of the early organizations that were born after the military dictatorship, during the forging of the 1988 Brazilian Constitution, built with participatory ideals. It depicts what happened to the early women’s movements that appeared at a time of democratic construction, their priorities and professionalization, to comprise their official inclusion in the governmental apparatus, achieving Ministerial Status during the Worker’s Party presidential election victories, discussing the parallel process of elitization and autonomization of party politics, the exclusion of women of parliamentary vote and representation and the voice given to religious fundamentalist groups in the Chamber of Deputies and Senate. It also discusses the changes undertaken by the movements that helped to forge the 1988 Constitution and their transformation into NGOs. The enlarged participation in the executive has been achieved through careers in the administrative machinery rather than in party politics. The paper portrays the Brazilian women’s movements: some independent of party politics and with high international influence; other with national concern, tied to party politics; or to rural trade-unions, and discusses each of these organization’s priorities and how they stand in relation to feminist issues and the response given by the political system: the parliament, the women’s secretariat; the women’s police stations, in the case of violence against women; murder cases and rape, discussing the action of fundamentalists so as to propose strategies to withdrawing some of the conquests made by women related to cases of rape and abortion. It also portrays the response of the women’s movements to these political challenges, and some of the still incipient concrete propositions of reform, widening women’s representation in parliament, while women’s issues can only be politically debated through participatory practices.

RC33-580.1

AGUIAR, NEUMA* (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, neumaaguiar@hotmail.com)

The Determinants of Time Use By Women and Men in the Performance of Housework, Paid Work and Leisure Activities in a Brazilian City

This paper discusses the use of a regression model designed by Heckman to study the determination of paid work by women and men, also to ascertain the determination of time used to perform housework, and other time use variables, which vary with wide differentials in frequencies reported by women and men. The methodology literature discusses well the regression models to be used in order to handle the wide number of zeros that occur when respondents do not report a given activity on the research dates that the time use diary is answered, but may well have performed that unreported activity on another date. The paper is concerned with another source of zeros, socially determined, as the differential enacting of housework, paid work and leisure presented by women and men in their daily lives. It is argued that the zero activities reported are not likely to be performed on another date, as they depend on gender attributes. The paper applies the Heckman double hurdle model in which the probability of performance of an activity is calculated along with the factors that determine the amount of time used in each activity, by women and men, in each variable examined. The paper uses as a source of information, a probability survey in the city of Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil, in 2001, with 1124 diaries answered for the days of the week and 1133 diaries for the days of the weekend.

WG05-926.2

AGUSTIN, RETNO* (university of melbourne, retnoaugustin@gmail.com)

Toward a Sustainable Migrant Workers Community on Adonara Island: How They Adopt and Cope with State Policy and Their Culture

International Migration has been one of the significant elements of national development in Indonesia since the 1980s by expanding work opportunities abroad and increasing access to foreign capital (Lindquist, 2010: p119). The proportion of migrant workers in Adonara, a small island near Flores, eastern part of Indonesia is almost a quarter of the island’s population but they have broader social and economic impacts towards the development of the region. In contrast to their contribution, migrant workers often face unsolved problems during departure, pre departure and post departure processes. Migrant workers originating from Adonara, who are usually categorized as self-migrating, mostly work in Sabah, West Malaysia. They go abroad as part of their family strategies for survival or social mobility (Asis, 2003:105). In the case of self-migration like in Adonara’s community, the government failed to protect and fulfill their rights because they argue that their duty is only to take care of the migrant workers with legal documents. So, migrant workers from Adonara are considered rogue, being chosen to opt out from the government protection scheme just because they don’t have legal documents. However, the idea to ease the process of obtaining documents on very much alienated island from the center of development is not easily applicable due to several reasons.

RC19-339.5

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Institutional Reforms on Social Policy and Changes in Income Distribution after the 2008 Financial Crisis

This paper reviews the institutional reforms on social policy that responded to the 2008 financial crisis together with an analysis of the changes in the distribution of household income since then. We do so for diverse group of countries clustered under the Welfare Regimes. We draw on the Luxembourg Income Study (LIS) microdata and we use methods based on the relative distribution to gain an overview of the changes that occurred on the distributions of income as of the crisis. Secondly, we focus among households that are the main object of social security redistribution (i.e. containing children, old-age people, female-headed, less educated) to display the particular changes that has affected them and to provide measures to characterize how the change has happened. Under the background of rising income inequality, the experience varies between and even within Welfare Regimes.

RC32-548.6

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Political Processes and the Women’s Movement in Brazil

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“Safety migration policy” as a new approach of migration studies in Indone-
sia is not found it ground yet. People from alienated island tend to repeat their
proponent who has been migrating for more than a century rather than obey to
government policies on safe migration which cannot guarantee their safety. This
abstract would like to explore how is strategy of migrant workers on Adonara
Island to create a sustainable migrant worker community

RC09-166.2

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Political Empowerment and Social Transformation

Local self government known as Panchayati Raj institutions are vital for self-governance at the grass-root level and provide an ideal forum for decen-
tralised planning and implementation for development work in accordance with people's needs and aspirations. With this assumption the government of india
made 73rd Constitutional Amendment in December, 1992. An important radi-
cal measure underlying this legislation is regarding the reservation for women, scheduled castes (SCs) and scheduled tribes (STs) not only in membership but
also in positions of office such as sarpanches/pradhan. It was expected that the
new amendment would usher in an era of egalitarian society in place of the pres-
ent unequal, stratified and hierarchical society. The main focus of this paper is to
address the question of empowerment of the hitherto excluded categories, the
scheduled castes and women. How the process of their inclusion in the local self
government transformed their social position in society?

RC17-310.5

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Postmodern Organization and Service Delivery: An Empirical Exploration of Structural Transformation in the Nigerian Banking Industry

ABSTRACT

Post structural banking has employed electronic based practices that have chal-
 lenged the continued dominance of the traditional Weberian bureaucratic model
to improving service delivery. These global practices are anchored in postmodern
organization. In a bid to be globally compliant and to improve on service delivery,
the Nigerian banking industry adopted a postmodern structure in its operation in
spite of the country's low technological and infrastructural development. Post-
modern theory, Structuration theory and theory Z were used to explain structures of
postmodernism, extent of postmodern organization, employees' actions within
the work environment, the role of external environment and effect of post-
modern organization on service delivery. The study was conducted in six banks
selected from the twenty one existing commercial banks in Nigeria. It employed
both quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection and analysis. The
findings suggest that the adoption of postmodern organization, employees' actions within
the work environment, the role of external environment and effect of post-
modern organization on service delivery. This study's theoretical contribution lies in its
ability to explain the consequences of postmodern organization on service delivery. The study
also revealed that postmodern organization has significantly improved service delivery, though implement-
ing some key features of postmodernism such as, decentralization and employee
empowerment have created local contradictions leading to poor integration of existing
traditional structures with postmodern features. The role of the wider
Nigerian socio-cultural, technological and infrastructural environments in the
emergent scenario is highlighted. It was concluded that the level of technological
development of a society has bearings with the level of success achievable in the
adoption of postmodern organization for banking.

RC27-475.1

AIBA, KEIKO* (Meiji Gakuin University, aiba@k.meijigakuin.ac.jp)

Japanese Women Professional Wrestlers' Embodied Experiences and Their Identities

Women professional wrestlers in Japan develop muscles as well as fat for professional wrestling. As a result, their bodies are very different from the ideal
female body in Japan (i.e., thin bodies without muscles and fat). The author con-
ducted in-depth interviews with 25 women wrestlers between 2004 and 2005. Through interpreting women wrestlers' narratives, the author explains how the bodies of women wrestlers provide them with physical and/or mental strength.
Women wrestlers who acquire physical strength are indeed “empowered” based on the definition of empowerment. Kubota (2005) argues that “empowerment” means the process where people who have been prevented from fulfilling their
potential regain it. In the current Japanese society, most women cannot reach their potential in terms of physical strength. In contrast, women wrestlers have
obtained a physical strength not yet acquired by most women in Japan. Therefore, women wrestlers are in fact empowered. On the other hand, some women wres-
tlers face several conflicts because their bodies disturb the normative sex-gen-
der boundary which requires that if one is a biological female, one has to adopt
“feminine” clothes, hair style and physique that let others perceive that one is a
female. First, some cannot fit into cute clothes sold in Japan that are targeted only
for the ideal female bodies. They, however, do not take it seriously because they
gave priority to becoming a wrestler. Second, some are mistaken for men in daily
lives. The reason, they believe, is that they have specific physical characteristics
such as short hair, casual clothes and big bodies. Since they deliberately identify
themselves as women, they want others to perceive them as women regardless of
their physical appearance. They, however, do not attempt to change their bodies
to let others perceive them as women. Therefore, they unintentionally challenge
the normative sex-gender boundary.

RC34-583.7

AIHARA, MASAYO* (Saga University, aihara@cc.saga-u.ac.jp)

Eléments De Reproduction De La Division Sexuelle Des Rôles Domestiques. Enquête Menées Auprès D’un échantillon D’étudiants Universitaires Japonais

“Pourquoi vous ne voulez pas vous marier ?” Cela a été la question la plus fréquente parmi celles que un groupe d’étudiantes japonaises de l’université de Saga a posé à leur collègues français, au cours d’une série de rencontre qui ont eu lieu à l’université de Toulouse II (le Mirail) en février 2013. Mon après avoir assisté à un séminaire du sociologue Daniel Welzer-Lang ayant comme su-
jet la situation actuelle de la vie en couple en France, ces étudiantes japonais-
es (filles âgées de 19-20 ans) n’ont pas cessé considérer le mariage en tant que préservation de la vie en couple ainsi que garante du sentiment amoureux.
Au cours d’une interview, une étudiante note que touche un couple marié sur quatre japonaises ont du mal a imaginer que cela puisse leur arriver un jour : au cours d’une enquête que nous avions mené à l’université de Saga auprès d’un échantil-
on d’étudiants en couple, nous avons pu remarquer leur quasi complète confiance dans le mariage en tant qu’élément de consolidation de leur liaison.
Pourtant, le mariage au Japon signifie aussi, en bonne partie, assumer une spé-
cifique division sexuelle des rôles domestiques et familiales : en effet, le 51,6% des japonais (48,4% parmi les femmes et 55,1% parmi les hom-
me) considèrent que les femmes mariées devraient rester à la maison. Au cours de notre communication, nous irons présenter les résultats de notre
enquête menée auprès d’étudiants japonais, celles qui vise en premier lieu à anal-
yser la dynamique de reproduction de la division sexuelle des rôles domestiques.

RC02-59.2

AILON, GALIT* (Bar-Ilan University, galit.aihon@biu.ac.il)

Financial Trading for the Masses: An Ethnographic Study of Independent Israeli Day-Traders

Sociologists and anthropologists of finance have noted the development of a mass financial culture that is marked by a widespread involvement in and a popu-
lar infatuation with financial markets. Most ethnographic studies on the topic have focused on financial professionals and elites. This focus has heli-
atric and can only constitute a partial depiction of financial market cultures which have spread far beyond the bounds of professional contexts and elite networks. Presenting data from an ethnographic study of the day-to-day lives of indepen-
dent, non-professional Israeli online day-traders, this study explores the complex set of cultural orientations which inform and shape these traders’ understandings of financial trading, their beliefs about and imageries of the market and market
processes, and their experiences with speculation. Relying on in-depth interviews, offline and online fieldwork in sites such as trading courses for the general public and
financial blogs, forums, and internet trading rooms, this paper maps out the
terrain of popular, online day-trading in this context. Moreover, it discusses the types of self- and social-awareness that are implicated by the traders’ speculative
cultures and financial dealings and preoccupations. It shows how market outcomes become a form of self-reflexive grammar through which the traders define and experience expertise, maturity, and personal weakness. Moreover, it
unravels the paradoxical ways in which these market outcomes are simultaneously
endowed with and deprived of social meaning and significance for the traders.

RC02-57.1

AILON, GALIT* (Bar-Ilan University, galit.aihon@biu.ac.il)

The Meaning of National Identity in Global Financial Trading: The Case of Day-Traders in Israel

Over the past three decades Israel has adopted a series of neoliberal financial
reforms in the context of which many have become actively involved in financial
markets. This study explores the cultural orientations that shape and that are

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
shaped by actual engagements in these markets. It presents data from an ethnographic study of the day-to-day lives of independent Israeli day-traders who pursue global online financial trading. Relying upon in-depth interviews, offline and online fieldwork in sites such as trading courses and financial forums, blogs, and internet trading rooms, the paper explores three interrelated questions: how are notions of national identity (re-)constituted by the discourse on global financial trading? How do the traders make sense of and experience the globality of the market? And what meanings do they attribute to nationality within the market? The findings indicate the traders’ sense of a meritocratic ‘freedom’ from the symbolic baggage of other national fans of ideological political sensibilities. A field of economic activity where one’s success is not dependent upon the politics of identity that is characteristic of global organizational contexts and paid work. Nevertheless, while in this sense losing significant symbolic weight as a marker of personal and social identity, national identity figures heavily in traders’ abstract, evaluative calculations of the value of financial assets and markets. The paper discusses the implications of this aspect of the financial and calculative reconstitution of the meaning of national identity within the global, computerized networks for our understanding of the impact of financial globalization on national imagery, cross-cultural perceptions, and “glocal” market cultures.

RC49-804.4

AIT MEHDI, GINA* (Université Libre de Bruxelles LAMC, gaitmehdi@ulb.ac.be)
Who Is Responsible: Siting Mental Illness within the Family in Niger

Who is responsible: Siting mental illness within the family in Niger
Most studies in social sciences (cf. theories of pathological communication for example, the school of Polo Alto, and these of labeling) concerned with understanding the relation between the family and the mental illness have been greatly influenced by the paradigm of family responsibility. These studies likewise did the contributors known under the umbrella of movement of de-institutionalization of the psychiatry in Europe and USA in the second half of twentieth century emphasized the family role by considering it as the main support of the individual patient. Following this lead, they paid attention to emotional and social aspects of the family as a relational entity. This body of knowledge foremost, however, not all, developed by sociologists, is characterized by a lack of attention paid to the every day interactions of the patient within a relational field of the family. This is what informs the perspective of my paper.

Based on empirical material collected between September 2011 and December 2012 in Niger, I will highlight the social consequences of the mental illness within the family. Using both an attentive approach to interactions at the quotidian and “long-term analysis” aiming at examining the personal biographies of the patient, I specifically interrogate the dynamics within the family resulting from the mental illness. I present several cases from my fieldwork to describe the “negotiated interactions” of how relatives of patients deal with mental illness. Here, I centrally pay greater attention to economic, therapeutic and the choice of the place of residence defined by these. In fine, the paper shows how important is to place the family within an extended field of relation in order to comprehend its implications at practical and etiological levels and how these, ultimately influence the trajectory of the person ill.

JS-39.2

AIZAWA, SHINICHI* (Chukyo University, iszac@classic.email.ne.jp)
Comparative Study of Ability and Examinations in Post-Manufacturing Societies, from Interview Surveys in the United Kingdom and Japan

In the 2000s, both British and Japanese societies were faced with new social changes caused by post-manufacturing industrialization. Education policymakers are changing and updating national examinations to measure the new skills needed in these societies.

Our interview survey was taken by various persons, including statesmen, local government officers, company managers, school leaders, and local educational authorities in both the United Kingdom and Japan, over three years. From the results of this survey, we identified new relationships between examinations and these post-manufacturing societies. These new relationship have emerged in part as a way of trying to cope with social polarization and construct new school systems that sustain excellence and equality in society. In the present era, social polarization leads to a situation where that some people with high talent are educated to have very high levels of skill related to some professional role; in contrast, others learn attitudes towards work rather than advanced skills because they do not require such skills. Our survey supports the presence of this tendency in both societies; however, we find some differences between the societies as well. For example, Japanese voices often place importance on communicative education and on proficiency in English or other languages. In contrast, British voices often emphasize more basic numeracy and literacy or their own (English) language rather than foreign languages. These differences may reflect the image of the skills needed to succeed in the workplace in each society.

RC54-870.3

AIZAWA, SHINICHI* (Chukyo University, iszac@classic.email.ne.jp)

This study analyses whether embodied musical experience remain children’s memory. To find out whether this premise is true, we examined the case of Japan’s most famous classical music festival Saito Kinen Festival Matsumoto. Every year, this festival invites students of 70 junior high schools in the local area for...
The purpose of this study is to clarify the differences of influence of social capital on health in welfare state regimes. Recently, studies in sociology, political science, economics, and social epidemiology have addressed the relationship between social capital and health. Large number of studies have found that social capital improve health. However, the studies of social capital on health may differ in welfare state regimes, because there is a possibility that absence of state support is compensated by social capital. Therefore, we need research to identify the differences in the importance and meaning of social capital in welfare state regimes. This study examines whether the influence of formal and informal social capital on health varies among welfare state regimes through international comparative analysis of a multilevel model.

Using data from the 2007 International Social Survey Programme (ISSP), we analyze the individual-level data which have been linked with national-level data. However, the study of social capital on health may differ in welfare state regimes, because there is a possibility that absence of state support is compensated by social capital. Therefore, we need research to identify the differences in the importance and meaning of social capital in welfare state regimes. This study examines whether the influence of formal and informal social capital on health varies among welfare state regimes through international comparative analysis of a multilevel model.
ant because the expression “social systems observe” is almost equivalent to the frequently used expression “realities are socially constructed”. By using systems approach, we will be able to define precisely what is meant by the term “social” in such context.

In Luhmann’s theory the component of social systems is not defined as action, but as communicative or communicative event. However we consider the definition of observation, the unity of distinction and indication, is not satisfactory to define social system (i.e. system of communicative elements) as a particular kind of observer. We insist that the definition of social systems should imply duration or continuity of observation as with the other observing systems. At last we conclude that, especially in the era of social media, we should distinguish between “the social (i.e. communication)” as an element of social systems” and “social systems (i.e. system of communicative elements)”.

**RC51-816.2**

AKAHORI, SABURO* (Tokyo Woman’s Christian University, akahori@lab.twcu.ac.jp)

**Systems Thinking and Sociological Thinking: Observing from an Asian Perspective**

In this paper we raise a question: How can we connect systems theory to sociology properly and effectively? In the process of answering this question, we will examine whether the Asian tradition can contribute to develop sociological systems theory or not.

Generally speaking, systems theory offers us a tool to see things otherwise. Therefore it could be useful to develop sociological way of thinking. However, introducing systems theory to sociology is not an easy task. Here we regard it is because of so-called “epistemological obstacle” in western way of thinking. To overcome this difficulty, we have to get rid of the obstacle.

It seems that non-western tradition does not have something new to develop systems theory itself. Rather, it could be bridge systems theory and sociology because systems theoretical perspectives are similar in some respects to the Asian traditional thought.

In conclusion, beyond the distinction between western and non-western, system theory could be a tool to think sociologically but it needs something that has bridging function between systems theory and sociology. Asian tradition could serve a role of bridging the gap between them.

**RC22-398.6**

AKANLE, OLAYINKA* (University of Ibadan, yanakanle@yahoo.com)

ADEOGUN, ADEBOLA (University of Ibadan, Nigeria)

**Kinship Networks and Pentecostalism in South-Western Nigeria**

The increasing number of Pentecostal churches is having a divergence influence on the protestant and orthodox churches. It focused on ways in which the Pentecostal practices marginalizes the old, poor and less educated. The problem of Pentecostal preachers, pamphlets etc. that urge Pentecostal to cast off ancestral curse and unequally association to all kind, effectively excluding most people’s extended families, especially elder relatives. The perception of the non-Pentecostals by the Pentecostals was considered and what the elderly and illiterate as well as all the Pentecostals like Gbaorinemis. It also provides information on how the ignorant or unbeliever see the so-called Pentecostals especially when speaking in tongues. The study, explained the influence Pentecostalism had or have in having of kinship system in southwestern Nigeria. This study examined the relationship between kinship and Pentecostalism, the degree of effect of Pentecostalism on kinship. More so, the study examined the people’s orientation towards Pentecostalism, the influence of Pentecostalism on Development and impact of kinship on family. The research design comprised of four qualitative methods, which are ethnography (participant observation) for a long time in-depth interview (IDI) which were nine in number key informant interviewing (KII), and focus group discussion (FGD) which were Twelve in numbers with 30 respondents in total to understand the presence and impact of Pentecostalism and religion in Nigeria and the world at large.

**RC09-173.5**

AKHMEDOVA, MUSLIMAT* (Russian State Social University, muslimima11@rambler.ru)

**Sustainable Development in Terms of Social Inequality**

The evolutionary process is always the unity and interaction of two tendencies which balance each other – the stability and instability. Both groups in their contradictory unity are necessary for the development of the system. At the same time, there are various forms of conflict resolution between the above tendencies, and one of such forms is the stratification of social inequality. The research design comprised of four qualitative methods, which are ethnography (participant observation) for a long time in-depth interview (IDI) which were nine in number key informant interviewing (KII), and focus group discussion (FGD) which were Twelve in numbers with 30 respondents in total to understand the presence and impact of Pentecostalism and religion in Nigeria and the world at large.
Without any doubt globalization affects the life and work of workers. Increasing international trade and labor mobility poses challenges to individual workers. Labor movements’ response to these developments are to protect national and regional labor markets through further regulation of labor markets, in order to soften the blow for those workers who are the ‘losers of globalization’. However, workers find their strategies heterogeneous and the way in which globalization affects the life of workers is not equal for all workers: some groups of workers will have a lot to gain from globalization.

How do workers perceive the effects of globalization? In this paper we explain individual workers’ attitudes towards the impact of economic globalization on several aspects, such as their selves and their family, the organization they work for, national employment. We explain their attitudes by demographics, labor market positions, occupational variables and political affiliation and attitudes.

After a review of the literature, we formulate hypotheses on which workers will perceive economic globalization as positive and which workers will perceive that globalizations is a positive development for different aspects of their lives, their career and employment.

For the empirical analysis we use data from the web based survey “Distributio

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Pre-Crime Canada

AKSEER, TABASUM* (Queen’s University, t.akseer@queensu.ca)
Governmentality and the Construction of Muslim Masculinities and Femininities in Canadian Domestic and Foreign Politics

The murders of Aqsa Pervez in 2007 and the Shahia sisters in 2009 increased the public’s interest/concern in honour related crimes and religious accommo-
dation in Canada. The Muslim identity of the victims and perpetrators was a cru-

ial factor, as evidenced in subsequent media reports which erroneously linked honour related violence with the Islamic faith/culture. Many extrapolated these murders to the justification for the ‘war on terror’. The media illustrated to Can-

nadians that those who were labelled in Canada as Muslims were not similar Mus-
l

women from Muslim men. This resonated with literature which argues that ‘war on terror’ is represented through the interactions between three characters; the ‘dangerous’ Muslim man, the ‘imperilled’ Muslim woman, and the ‘civilised’ European. It is through the interplay of these characters that democratic West-
ern nations use excessive political, military and legal force to protect their citi-
zens from third world threats; domestically and internationally. The government uses excessive force domestically to realign themselves within the ‘war on terror’ and continue their rhetoric on “protecting Canadians.” These measurements are linked to governmentality. The threats against which society must be defended are manifold, thereby permitting the state to employ harsh, perhaps even racist, measures to protect itself and its’ citizens. This paper intends to critique Canadian legal and political discourses as a point of departure in investigating the extent to which Islamophobia thrives as a tool of governmentality. How is the construction of Muslims masculinity in the West used to dominate/justify the war on terror? How are Muslim masculinities treated in Canadian domestic politics? This paper will illuminate the legal and political realm of government control/surveillance over immigrant bodies though highlighting the role of popular media as a realm wherein the West triumphs its Orientalist dominance over the Muslim male.

RC29-499.4

AKSEER, TABASUM* (Queen’s University, t.akseer@queensu.ca)
National Security Measures: Subjectivity, Risk and Uncertainty in Pre-Crime Canada

Since 9/11, national security measures have increased in Western nations. Such security measures often come at the victimization of particular ethnic and religious groups. Certain legal measures suspend rights in the interests of national security. These measures are described as state-of-emergency, state-of-emergency, war measures or state-of siege measures. State-of-emergency measures, according to Giorgio Agamben, refer to the suspension of laws within a state of emergency, which means in which state of being. During such times, certain forms of knowledge can be privileged and accepted as truth. Only certain voices can be heard and valued, as many others are ignored. The Canadian state-of-emergency status has legitimized the use security certificates used specifically for wartime and counter-terrorism purposes to deport individuals to their country of origin. Ericson (2007) identifies security certificates as a form of counter-law, a preventative approach, characterised by precautionary logic and the adjust-

ment of legal standards according to these parameters. Larsen (2008) expands this definition and argues while the aim of counter-law is to manage uncertainty, uncertainty is future oriented. The risks of moving towards a pre-crime society start to emerge.

While reigniting discursive practices often point a finger at discriminating Amer-
ican neoliberal practices in the form of national security measures and move-
ments toward pre-crime society, there is substantial evidence that sheds light on similar Canadian law and policies. What contribution do surveillance and security certificates make towards the Canadian construction of a pre-crime society? How does uncertainty and risk intersect in consideration (or in investigation) of the surveilled subject? The purpose of this paper is to not only address these questions but also investigate the intersection between national security measures and the citizen to provide a better understanding of risk and uncertainty.

RC23-414.8

AKTER, SILVIA* (East West University, silvia.akter@yahoo.com)
Privacy and Security Issues Of Mobile Phone: Perceptions Of University Students

Mobile industry experience fastest rate of in Bangladesh in South Asian region. Ban
gladesh has 9 crore users of mobile phone at present out its 15 crore population. When this mobile industry is booming, the safety and security issues related to the use of mo-

ile phone become very serious concern for both users and regulators. The privacy and security of mobile users become a serious security risk. This study concerns about how personal, social and economic safety and security and privacy issues related to the misuse of mobile phone (threat, harassment and…..) is an active activity. Student population don’t trust the use of mobile phone anymore. Security issue could come up due to phone tapping by government, ac-


ness to call list by unauthorised people, etc. Privacy issues come up from exposing the personal mobile to public, un-timely call, un-wanted call, etc. The respondents blame the mobile phone and its misuse to their problem. The mobile phone is very serious concern for both users and regulators.

RC09-180.1

AKTHER, SHARMIN* (University of Dhaka, sharminbd.du@gmail.com)
The Environmental Refugees: A Comparative Study of Displaced Women in the Coastal Districts Khulna and Bagerhat, Bangladesh

It is well recognized that unsustainable development projects all across the globe, especially in the developing global South, have resulted in various kinds of ecological hazards like salinity, floods and so on displacing a huge chunk of popula-
tion, known in the current text as the ‘environmental refugees’ from their ances-
tral homes and conventional livelihoods. In this context, it has to be kept in mind that all people who are displaced and are termed as ‘environmental refugees’ do not migrate. The decision to migrate in crisis situations like environmental haz-
ards depends on a host of institutional and structural factors. Thus, not only the degree of vulnerability of an individual or a family in crisis situations depends on the institutional and structural factors as observed by various studies, but the capabilities and opportunities for mobility also depend to a large extent upon these factors. Keeping this in mind, the present paper through an ethnographic study in a few salinity-prone villages of the most backward coastal districts (in terms of Gender Development Index and Human Development Index) of Bangladesh, namely Khulna and Bagerhat districts, tries to find out how institutional and structural factors affect the migration decision of women belonging to vari-

ous social and economic groups. The cases of Khulna and Bagerhat and structural factors as observed by various studies, but the capabilities and opportunities for mobility also depend to a large extent upon these factors. Keeping this in mind, the present paper through an ethnographic study in a few salinity-prone villages of the most backward coastal districts (in terms of Gender Development Index and Human Development Index) of Bangladesh, namely Khulna and Bagerhat districts, tries to find out how institutional and structural factors affect the migration decision of women belonging to vari-

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ous social and economic groups.
From a sociological perspective, the funeral is a rite of passage in which the deceased individual is symbolically excluded from the world of the living and transferred to the realm of the dead. While the goods necessary to perform this transition were for a long time collectively provided by members of the family and community, funeral goods are nowadays produced by professionals for a profit and are exchanged on markets. But due to the structural and moral specifics of this market, buyers and sellers scope of action is highly constrained. There are strong social taboos against many strategies of profit maximization that are used in other economic fields such as extensive marketing and prize competition. Despite of this, funeral directors must take measures to attract customers and to gain advantages over competitors. In this analysis I look at how morticians in Germany circumvent the moral taboos in the market in order to establish trust and construct and communicate quality. I argue that the structural and moral specifics of this market create opportunities for entrepreneurs to deceive customers in order to achieve high profit. This analysis therefore addresses key issues in economic sociology concerning the assessment of quality in markets and the translation of value from one scale of value to another. In doing so the study helps us to better understand the moral preconditions and social constraints to the operation of markets in modern capitalist economies. Data for the analysis stem from participant-observation, expert interviews, and document analysis.

RC29-500.2

AL BADAYNEH, DIAB* (Qatar University, Qatar, d.badayneh@qu.edu.qa) ALOTAIBI, KHASHMAN (Khashman M. Alotaibi)

Testagening's General Strain Theory on Drug Use Among College Students

This study aimed to examine the core assumption of Agnew's General Strain theory in drug use among University of Jordan students. It aims to identify level of strains among students such as (failure in achieving the goals of positive value, negative emotions, loss of positive emotions, negative feelings) among students of Jordan University. A social survey was conducted, and a questionnaire was developed by Al-Badayneh (2012) was used in this study. A random sample of (965) students from the University of Jordan was selected. Findings supported the Agnew's core assumption of the general strain theory in drug use. A significant positive relationship was found between the negative emotions and strains (the failure to achieve the goals) and the loss of Positive Stimulus, having a negative Stimulus r = 0.419; 0.357; 0.269, and 0.18 respectively. Negative emotions also found correlated with drug use.

RC33-565.4

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“Last Year Your Answer Was ... “: The Impact of Cognitive Effort, Life History, and Dependent Interviewing on Measures of Change

Longitudinal surveys allow for studying response change within respondents not possible in cross-sectional studies. Prior studies, however, suggest reports of change in longitudinal studies are potentially error-prone. Proactive dependent interviewing (DI) reminds respondents of previous answers, asking if there has been any change since the last survey, and is a possible method to reduce errors by assisting recall and reducing cognitive burden. However, DI also may lead to satisficing, allowing acquiescence by stating that the situation is the same when it is not, leading to underreporting of change.

The Innovation Panel (IP) survey in the UK has conducted experiments on wording of several DI questions (both subjective/objective and categorical/continuous) across 5 waves. The first two waves asked questions independently (no DI); waves 3 and 4 asked two versions, reminding respondents of previous answers, asking if there has been any change since the last survey, and is a possible method to reduce errors by assisting recall and reducing cognitive burden. Fourth, people who change responses in any given wave were significantly more likely to also change in the next wave, suggesting a respondent component, either in response style or actual volatility in status. We explore these findings further by including measures of cognitive ability and other respondent characteristics as well as volatility in status, captured through life course histories. A discussion about the impact of DI and possible improvement concludes.

RC50-809.6

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The Experiences and Meaning of Empowerment for Omani Women in Tourism Entrepreneurship

This paper describes a doctoral study, which focuses on female tourism entrepreneurship in Oman. The paper outlines current thinking on the research and reflects critically on the key theoretical and methodological issues. The paper also presents emerging findings from the fieldwork.

There has been limited research conducted on women in tourism entrepreneurship and this has made it difficult to identify key emerging issues surrounding this area for women. There is also scant research that has looked specifically at female tourism entrepreneurs in Muslim countries. One key emerging issue that has been frequently addressed in existing studies is women empowerment through tourism entrepreneurship. However, a critical analysis of tourism entrepreneurship opportunities for women and the subsequent implications of these opportunities is needed in order to determine the potential for tourism entrepreneurship to empower women. The experiences and meaning of empowerment for female tourism entrepreneurs in Muslim countries may have distinctive characteristics due to their social status. Such empirical evidence can further develop existing knowledge regarding women empowerment through tourism entrepreneurship. Thus, the study aims to explore the nature and experiences of female tourism entrepreneurs in Muslim countries with particular regards to empowerment.

The fieldwork for this research will take place in Oman during 2013-2014. Tourism entrepreneurship is a fairly new activity in Oman and there is a small number of women whom are involved in tourism entrepreneurship activities. The participants of the study will include two groups of collective entrepreneurs and a number of solo entrepreneurs involved in tourism entrepreneurship activities. The theoretical paradigm that guides this study is critical theory and a case study methodology will be used to design the research. Information about the women will be collected through the use of participant observations and interviews in order to develop different cases studies.

AL-REBHOLZ, ANIL* (Goethe University, al-rebholz@soz.uni-frankfurt.de)

Transnational Intimacy: Negotiations on Gender Relations in the Context of Marriage Migration By Moroccan and Turkish Men to Germany

Under the conditions of globalized and displaced love (Petersen 2012; Calloni 2012) some new forms of family and (bi-cultural/ multicultural) intimate relations are emerging in transnational migration context. Marriage migration through familial networks and ties, which is also known as the transnational marriage in the literature, constitutes one specific type of newly emerging world-families (Beck & Beck-Gernsheim 2011). The authors who work on the issue of marriage migration draw especially attention to the fact that marriage migration should be understood as a subtype of family-led migration (Kofman 2004), and in this sense it enables gendered migration processes. In fact, the phrase “imported brides” is a much discussed phenomena in the migration literature, there has been done little research on the “imported grooms”. Focusing on Turkish and Moroccan male migrants, who could migrate to Germany through a marriage with
commitment was not an explicative factor. Were gender-based differences on organs donation among the groups. Religious reported diseases among women. Also related to willingness to donate organs; and an increased number of self-re-commitment phenomenon. Among the Bangladeshi men, migration length was more important variable in what concerns the explanation of organs donation. Hindus, and lower among the Bangladeshi (9.5%) and the Pakistani (15.8%). For organs in univariate and multivariate-adjusted models for each population and regression was performed to identify factors associated to willingness to donate different', 'don't know/don't answer') and other attitudes towards death. Logistic subjects were asked if they would like to have their organs donated; 'yes', 'no', 'in-ition. Between November 2012 and February 2013 trained interviewers collected between the hawker’s organizations and the government as well as the use of toler-
tents set upon the “renewal of the historical centers”.

The case of Mexico city and Sao Paulo

The struggle of the public space in the historical center of Latin-American cities. The Case of Mexico City and Sao Paulo

The struggle of the public space in the historical center of Latin-American cities. The case of Mexico city and Sao Paulo

The expansion of the street hawkers in many cities of the emerging countries is the last link of a legal and illegal commodities value chain coming from Asia through the “globalization from below”. Informal economies have multiplied and internationalized as a result of local, national and global political, economical and social interactions: economic liberalization and crisis, demographic growth and migration, social inequality, poverty and unemployment. Low income population has adapted to these changes by creating survival jobs as local distributors of global production. However, these activities are in conflict with many local and national laws, and confront governmental and private interests set upon the “renewal of the historical centers”. These paper aims to analyze the corporatist and clientelist relationship between the hawk’s organizations and the government as well as the use of toler-
ance and repression tactics from the local authorities regarding the use of public spaces in the center of the cities.

a female descendant (second or third generation) of migrant families resident in Germany, this paper looks at the asymmetrical power relations between the couples (pertaining to the citizenship, labour market, language competency, knowledge of dominant norms and rules of the receiving country) and examine how the notions of womanhood and manhood will be renegotiated in the context of transnational intimate relations. Thus, drawing on the concepts of transnational family networks and the concept of world-families combined with the insights of sociology of intimacy (Eva Illouz 2012), the paper raises the question whether the male marriage migration might be ending up in the change of constellation of familial power relations, and in gender relations between married couples, hence denoting the reversal of gender order in migration context. The paper is based on biographical- narrative interviews conducted with Turkish and Moroccan couples in the frame of the research project “Reversal of the Gender Order? Male Marriage Migration to Germany by North African and Turkish Men”.

JS-48.4

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Exploring Factors Associated with Willingness to Donate Organs Among Migrants Adults in Lisbon: A South Asian Comparison

This study represents a community-based death perspectives assessment of a hard to reach population in Lisbon. It aims to attain a South Asian comparison concerning willingness to donate organs, while exploring gender, age, educational and religious-related differences. A cross-sectional population-based study was conducted among immigrants from Bangladesh, India and Pakistan. Snowball non-probability sampling tech-nique was used, through interviewees with privileged access to the target-popula-
tion. Between November 2012 and February 2013 trained interviewers collected qualitative and quantitative data through face-to-face interviews, namely socio-demographic characteristics and health conditions, willingness to donate organs (subjects were asked if they would like to have their organs donated; ‘yes’, ‘no’, ‘in- different’, ‘don’t know/don’t answer’) and other attitudes towards death. Logistic regression was performed to identify factors associated to willingness to donate organs in univariate and multivariate-adjusted models for each population and gender.

Willingness to donate organs was higher among the Indian (41.7%), namely Hindus, and lower among the Bangladesh (9.5%) and the Pakistani (15.8%). For all the three populations, a bad/very bad self-rating quality of life was associated to willingness to donate organs. Bangladeshi women were more willing to donate organs than men, while among the Indian and Pakistani, educational level was a more important variable in what concerns the explanation of organs donation commitment phenomenon. Among the Bangladeshi men, migration length was also related to willingness to donate organs; and an increased number of self-re-ported diseases among women.

Models by country of origin highlighted inter-and intragroup differences. There were gender-based differences on organs donation among the groups. Religious commitment was not an explicative factor.

Previous studies indicate that the act of organ donation can be perceived as involving personal costs, namely costs related to religious beliefs, and that the means of organ donation is more than just being and having a body (Hayward, Madill, 2003).

RC21-359.4

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FREIRE, CARLOS (Universidade Sao Paulo)
The Struggle for the Public SPACE in the Historical Center of Latinamerican Cities. the Case of Mexico City and Sao Paulo

The struggle of the public space in the historical center of Latin-American cities. The case of Mexico city and Sao Paulo

The expansion of the street hawkers in many cities of the emerging countries is the last link of a legal and illegal commodities value chain coming from Asia through the “globalization from below”. Informal economies have multiplied and internationalized as a result of local, national and global political, economical and social interactions: economic liberalization and crisis, demographic growth and migration, social inequality, poverty and unemployment.

Low income population has adapted to these changes by creating survival jobs as local distributors of global production. However, these activities are in conflict with many local and national laws, and confront governmental and private interests set upon the “renewal of the historical centers”. These paper aims to analyze the corporatist and clientelist relationship between the hawk’s organizations and the government as well as the use of tolerance and repression tactics from the local authorities regarding the use of public spaces in the center of the cities.

RC40-686.2

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Diferentes significados da la llamada Agricultura Moderna: El caso brasileño

Nos proponemos discutir el concepto de “modernización”. En el caso brasileño los conceptos de “agricultura moderna” “complejo agro industriales” y “agroneg-ócio” han sido utilizados generalmente como sinónimos, no obstante, aunque sus fronteras pueden parecer ténues, de hecho remiten a realidades socio-econo-micas y políticas diferentes.

Es el uso de insumos modernos y de maquinas es una presencia constante en los tres casos, no obstante el énfasis en la exportación no tiene en los dos primeros el mismo peso que en el último. La integración agricola-industria no estaba en gran destaque cuando se hablaba de agricultura moderna en los años 70. Por otro parte, el gerenciamento de un negocio que supone mucho mas que una planta industrial o un conjunto de unidades agrícolas es una de las tónicas de la idea de “agronegocio”.

Finalmente, aunque en todas las situaciones, la gran propiedad territorial está asociada a las 3 formas, en el caso del complejo agro-industrial está asociada también, mediante la “integración” a los pequeños productores, y en el último caso, aunque las grandes propiedades son una marca del “agronegocio”, la referencia a la propiedad territorial desaparece en las formulaciones de sus técnicos que la asocian a determinadas maneras de producir.

RC25-442.4

ALARCON, AMADO* (Universidad Rovira i Virgili, amadoalarcon@ury.cat)
MARTINEZ-IGLESIAS, MARIA (Universitat Rovira i Virgili)

Language, Informational Capitalism and Industrial Relations. a Study on Linguistic Autonomy of Workers and Collective Bargaining

This paper shows how linguistic criteria have become central when defining job categories in the Call Centres sector in coordinated economies. It is well known that language adopts a central role in the production processes of informational capitalism, even though how linguistic production affects collective bargaining, its arguments and outcomes is unknown. This paper argues that, even when lin-guistic criteria are already a key part of the collective agreements, social part-
ners still try to introduce different types of argumentation. Trade Unions push to reproduce Fordist arguments along with linguistic criteria (the greater the argu-
mentative independence from the script, the higher the level of the occupational category) to build high skill categories on the sector, while employer’s aim is to use economic decision autonomy to define job categories.

Several methods were used to carry out the investigation: in deep interviews and documentary analysis. Workers holding different job categories from the largest companies in the sector were interviewed (31). Social partners who have participated in Call Centre Collective bargaining were also interviewed (7). Several documents were analysed: the five Call Centre collective agreements, Company Agreements, five judicial rulings concerning the relationship between linguistic autonomy and occupational categories, conversation scripts, protocols and training documents. This research is funded by the Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness (FFI2012-33316).

PRES-1.6

ALBANESE, PATRIZIA* (Canadian Sociological Association, palbanes@soc.ryerson.ca)

2018 ISA World Congress of Sociology, Toronto, Canada
A Decade of Turbulence and Mismatch—Changing Child Care Policies in Changing Economic Times in the Canadian Context

This paper brings together findings from two studies that I have been working on that focus on child care in Canada. The first study (with Professor Rauhala in Ryerson's School of Journalism) maps the coverage of child care over the first decade of the 21st century in four Canadian daily newspapers. It shows that the voices of mothers and child care providers are virtually absent from policy discussions. The second study involves interviews with mothers and child care providers in two policy jurisdictions with two very different approaches to child care in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec in Canada. This paper provides a look at the impact of the rise of women's non-standard, service sector employment on gender roles, identities and relations, and compares the complex task of creating and managing formal and informal non-parental childcare in rural and semi-rural communities in two policy jurisdictions (Provinces of Ontario and Quebec). It seeks to understand the ways in which the neo-liberal reconfiguration of local economies impacts on the experiences of employed, non-urban women with young children—mitigated by provincial policy decisions—from documenting the strategies mothers adopt to cope with new and increasing challenges when managing this family-market-state nexus. This paper focuses on some of the unique challenges some rural mothers encounter and the strategies they develop to manage their changing child care needs. It also shows how absent these realities are from the coverage of child care in Canadian newspapers.

Organizing Intersecting Identities: Trade Unions and Precarious Migrant Workers Across the Atlantic

A key challenge for trade unions in this period of globalization is not only the need to rebuild power and survive as organizations, but also to overcome workforce divisions in fragmented labor markets where migrants tend to be employed under poor and precarious conditions (Alberti et al. forthcoming; Standing 2011; Wills et al. 2009). This paper draws from a comparative study on union strategies towards immigrant workers across four countries: Germany, France, the United Kingdom and United States conducted between 2008 and 2011 (Adler et al. 2014). It explores the ways in which migrant workers’ identities are mobilised and become ‘strategic’ in labour organising campaigns. Three campaigns where unions collaborated with community groups to advance the working lives of low-paid migrant workers, are the CLEAN Camas campaign in Los Angeles and the ‘Justice for Cleaners’ and the ‘Hotel Workers’ campaigns in London. The findings point to the persistence of barriers to migrants’ involvement in unions with a strong industrial tradition, i.e., those that target industrial sectors in which immigrants ‘happen’ to be found rather than identifying their specific issues (e.g., language, legal advice, immigration problems, temporary contracts). In contrast, positive examples emerged where unions engaged with workers while taking account of their migrant background through a mix of individual case-work and collective mobilisation; where a clear choice was made to collaborate with migrant-based organisations such as worker centres; and where unions’ receptivity of the organizing tools and cultures that diasporas bring with them was higher.

The main argument highlights the need for unions to make their structures more porous and develop forms of ‘contingent membership’ able to accommodate the specific demands of precarious migrants and diasporas that are still ‘in transit’, while valorising the political and educational baggage held by those who are part of already organized communities.

Transitioning out of Care: An International Comparison on Aging out of Foster Care

Aging is an international phenomenon of life yet it is not universal in experience. While aging is often perceived as the natural progression through life stages, the societal consequences for these transitions are socially constructed and culturally specific, with particular ages carrying with them varying freedoms, expectations, and restrictions. Some demarcations are fairly widespread in their range of international acceptance, yet others are more variable - such as age of retirement and marriageable age. For foster children who are supported within state care, the significance of the cultural link of the age of majority, the age that children become adults by law, carries especially weighty consequences: forcing them to exit the foster care system. This often involves cutting off much needed resourc-
majorities that agreed with the statement that homosexuality should be accepted by the society, with the Philippines ranking 10th among the 17 countries. Filipino gay rights groups, however, were not impressed with the survey, which they believe are based on the perception of accepted stereotypes of gays. They mentioned that once a gay is outside of the accepted stereotypes, that is where they encounter rejection.

In June 2013, Social Weather Stations (SWS), a non-stock, non-profit research institution, developed questions in order to look deeper at how to measure homophobia in the Philippines. This survey was conducted among Filipino adults 18 years old and above. It found that Filipinos believe that: a) gays and lesbians have the right to be protected against any form of discrimination, b) they contributed a lot in the progress of the society, and c) being gay and lesbian is not a form of mental illness. But the most notable finding that the survey found is majority believes that when they have a gay or lesbian in the family, they would like to change them to become straight men and women.

The paper will also delve into new topics in the forthcoming SWS nationwide survey to be conducted in December 2013. The new topics will measure agreement/disagreement with the following statements: Being gay or lesbian is contagious; Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome or AIDS can be considered as a sickness of gays and lesbians; and gays or lesbians are just as trustworthy as any other Filipino.

**RC34-596.3**

**ALDRIDGE, LYNLEY** (University of Leeds, sslja@leeds.ac.uk)

*Overseas Gap Years and Working Holidays in the UK and Japan: Insights from a Comparative Approach*

The overseas “gap year” has emerged recently in Japan as a topical issue. In the UK, the benefits of “structured” and “constructive” gap years for education and employment are often emphasised in government, employer, university, provider and media discourses. In Japan in recent years, a number of government committees, employer associations and universities have drawn on this UK example, and advocated the promotion of such gap years. A tension has, however, been identified between discourses about the benefits of international mobility on the one hand, and its possible negative consequences in Japan on the other.

Building on this, my doctoral research involves comparative analysis of discourses around the “gap year” and “working holiday” in the UK and Japan; qualitative interviews with former working holidaymakers, careers advisers and employers; and existing quantitative datasets. The comparative perspective allows an explicit consideration of the influence of socio-cultural factors on the motivations, experiences and outcomes of contemporary forms of youth mobility. More broadly, I am interested in how young people are enjoined to, and aspire to, develop their selves in each context.

In this paper, I highlight how the comparative approach has strengthened the research and facilitated a more rigorous approach to analysis. First, it has required me to explore and specify more precisely the characteristics of working holidaymakers and their positioning within each socio-cultural context. Second, it encouraged a focus not on unelaborated generalities about “cultural” differences, but on specific factors (e.g., recruitment practices) that may be associated with differences in each context. Third, the research design allowed the identification of important factors in societal discourses in each context, to be used as sensitising concepts for interviews across contexts. I illustrate these arguments by using preliminary data from interviews conducted in both the UK and Japan.

**RC29-502.6**

**ALESSANDRI RIBEIRO, VÍTOR EDUARDO** (Univ Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, vealessandri@gmail.com)

*The Reform of Policing in China: Continuities and Discontinuities Under New Challenges*

This analysis approaches the problem of policing in China, rendering focus on the process of policing reform not isolated in itself but rather embedded in the social context. This study allows for the envisage of the complexity implied in the broader institutional reform setting in China from 1978 to the present day. Continuities and discontinuities in relation to some past practices are the stakes of this phenomenon. As new normative and legal measures might offer some constraints to the “rule of men”, policing reform is followed tentatively by the Chinese Communist Party authorities. This process is oriented towards a discrete and gradual — but not inexorable — abandonment of essentially ideologically driven practices within institutions of social control. The idea which has guided this research is that the modification in both the organization and the operational policing practices in China was necessary to deal with the ongoing broader reforms the country has been faced with.

**RC08-163.1**

**ALEXANDER, JEFFREY** (Yale University, jeffrey.alexander@yale.edu)

*The Origins Of Modern and Cultural Contemporary Sociology*

This presentation will trace the origins and development of the “strong program” in cultural sociology. In the face of the unproductive struggle between a functionalism that equated culture with social integration and a conflict theory that negated culture altogether, there emerged an effort in the 1980s to reread the classics in cultural terms that would undermine the tradition/modernity divide. One result of this rereading was that the late Durkheim (1912) of sacred/profane, symbols, rituals, and solidarity displaced the middle period Durkheim of Division of Labor, Rules, and Suicide. Alongside this rereading, the effort to create a new sociological approach to culture turned to developments in the humanities — to the linguistic turn in literary and cultural studies, to structural linguistics and anthropology, to semiotics and post-structuralism, and to narrative theory in literature. Some of these developments had already been made available to sociology in the writings of the trio of cultural anthropologists that had emerged a generation earlier, the 1960s and 70s — Mary Douglas, Victor Turner, and especially Clifford Geertz. There had also been a “cultural turn” in European social science, motivated by these same developments, which produced a turn toward culture in the critical works of Foucault and Bourdieu and the Birmingham school of cultural studies. The strong program argued that these European reactions to the cultural turn failed to recognize the relative autonomy of culture. Sociology and culture a series of key concepts in the humanities, the strong program developed a new way of thinking about culture in a new way.
a study of the Australian mining industry that investigates the complex overlap of multiple inter-organizational networks and additional linkages with inter-personal networks. There is a large amount of information available from industry handbooks and we report on methods for coding and categorizing inter-organizational relationships for the purpose of subsequent network analysis and the integration of personal network data in this framework. The dominance and centrality of global corporate players in the inter-organizational networks is mirrored in the memberships and networks of industry associations across the mining industry. Finally we report a case study of industry mobilisation against the Rudd government's proposed Resource Super Profits Tax (RSPT) in May-June 2010. This case study illustrates the dominance of the global corporate players in framing an ‘industry’ strategy for dealing with the government but also their success in creating a comprehensive and appealing self-identity for the industry and its workforce that glosses over the actual divisions within the industry.

PLEN-9.2

ALEXANDER, PETER* (University of Johannesburg, palexander@uj.ac.za)

Capitalism and Injustice As Seen through the Lens of Massive Inequality and the Marikana Massacre

Capitalism and Injustice - As Seen Through the Lens of Massive Inequality and The Marikana Massacre

The paper explores the relationship of capitalism and injustice, doing so through the lens of South Africa’s massive social inequalities and the 2012 massacre of 34 strikers by the South African Police. These inequalities are extreme but they are also intertwined with racial, and spatial, among others, now with a higher rate of unemployment than South Africa. Treated as what William Sewell defines as, an ‘event’, the massacre is used to reveal key aspects of social structure. Different meanings of ‘injustice’ are discussed and these are related to the workings of capitalism.

RC22-382.7

ALEXIS, GWENDOLYN YVONNE* (Monmouth University, galexis@monmouth.edu)

By Any Other Name: Neoliberalism, Post-Secularism, and Establishment Religion

By Any Other Name: Neoliberalism, Post-Secularism, and Establishment Religion

... The paramount goal is compassionate results, and private and charitable community groups, including religious ones, should have the fullest opportunity permitted by law to compete on a level playing field, so long as they achieve valid public purposes, such as curbing crime, conquering addiction, strengthening families and neighborhoods, and overcoming poverty. ... George W. Bush in 2001[1]

Then-President George W. Bush made this statement in connection with establishing a White House Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives (“WHO-FBI”) to cultivate contacts with the religious sector. Under massive “welfare reform” legislation, U.S. welfare recipients may only remain on the welfare rolls for a two-year period, after which time they have to enter the workforce. It was the task of the WHO-FBI to recruit religious groups as third-party contractors to provide job-readiness skills to the nation’s welfare recipients. Whatever euphemism one uses – be it “massive welfare reform,” “Compassionate Conservatism,” or “Neoliberalism” – the renunciation of the welfare state from providing a safety blanket for society’s downtrodden has pushed religion to the forefront of the public sphere.


TG03-932.6

ALEXIS, GWENDOLYN YVONNE* (Monmouth University, galexis@monmouth.edu)

Democracy Light: Religious Liberty In The Coe Community

Being resolved, as the governments of European countries which are like-minded and have a common heritage of political traditions, ideals, freedom and the rule of law, to take the first steps for the collective enforcement of certain of the rights stated in the [UN] Universal Declaration.....

---Preamble to the European Convention on Human Rights

The above quote from the European Convention on Human Rights ("the Convention") sets forth its intent to carry out in the context of a newly integrated Europe the proclamations of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights ("Universal Declaration"). Indeed, under the Convention, the 47 European countries constituting the membership of the Council of Europe (COE) covenant to uphold fundamental rights such as the right to religious liberty provided for in Article 18 of the Universal Declaration. Here, it is noteworthy that except for the inconsequential reordering of three words, Article 9(1) of the Convention is a verbatim adoption of Article 18. Nonetheless, the quality of religious liberty enjoyed by residents of the various COE states is uneven. Whereas Muslims residing in Scandinavian countries can manifest their religious beliefs through modes of attire, Muslims residing in France or Switzerland are prohibited such overtly visible modes of religious expression. There is also disparate treatment within the COE community of Jehovah Witnesses; those residing in Greece, do not fare well raising conscientious objection claims to avoid military service and they are prohibited from publicly bearing witness for their religious beliefs. This paper will focus on the inability of religious minorities to obtain equal protection of the laws within the newly integrated Europe and analyze its implications for COE’s claim to be a democratic union of states.

RC18-313.4

ALGHURAIBI, MUNA* (The University of Sydney, m.alghuraibi@unsw.edu.au)

Social Capital, Governance, and the West; The Paradoxes of Civil Society in the Arab Region

Many societies around the world have adopted—either by choice or by force—liberal democratic systems of governance, often to the detriment of their pre-existing social structures. This process has been driven by the worldwide spread of the liberal democratic principle: that the optimal system of social organization is characterized by strong civil societies, underpinned by social capital, capable of acting independently of state control. Some scholars have suggested that global civil society is spreading cosmopolitan values and thereby enabling the development of modern liberal democracies throughout the world. Others believe that the concepts of civil society and social capital are inextricably tied to specific local, economic, and political backgrounds, rendering them applicable only to Western societies. This paper considers the Arab region, where regulations are developed and enforced through tribal coalitions on the one hand, and tribe-state alliances on the other. Many Arabian societies reject the concept of civil society as a foreign philosophy that has stemmed from liberal democracy rather than their Arabic literature to which they are strongly connected. The paper argues that Arab societal ideologies and tribal structures have fundamentally shaped understandings of civil society and social capital, and how these ideas play out on the ground.

Keywords: Social Capital, Civil Society, Collective Society, Arab countries, autocratic government

RC22-401.1

ALISAIUSKIE, MILDA* (Vytautas Magnus University, m.alisauskiene@smf.vdu.lt)

Religious Minorities in Post-Soviet Lithuania: Some Aspects of Social Exclusion

The paper discusses the aspects of social exclusion of religious minorities within homogeneous religious field of post-soviet Lithuania. Academic literature states that main agent of social exclusion is considered to be the society. Social exclusion of religion manifests in governmental and spatial spheres and on the individual level through religious discrimination.

The paper is based upon the data of research that was conducted in 2012 in Lithuania. It consisted of participant observation, semi-structured interviews and survey of religious minorities (N=372). The research data allows stating that in the governmental and spatial spheres the regulation of activities of religious communities in Lithuania reveals the privileged position of Roman Catholic Church and other so-called traditional religious communities. At the same time so-called non-traditional religious communities are marginalized, dislodged to the peripheries of public life. According to research data, on the individual level members of non-traditional religious communities experience religious discrimination through stigmatization, psychological and physical violence.

JS-16.1

ALLASTE, AIRI-ALINA* (Tallinn University, alina@iiss.ee)

The LGBT Activism in Estonia: Gender Perspectives

The history of the gay movement in Estonia is largely undocumented, since during the Soviet period, gay networks were completely ‘underground’, no official organisations existed, and accordingly, no official records of it were available. During the Soviet period, homosexuality was illegal; male homosexuals were
decriminalised only in 1992. There were signs of an emergent movement since the late 1980s and a number of pioneering NGOs were established in the 1990s, although a strong umbrella organisation remained absent. In the most recent period several NGO-s have been established but subsequently closed down for various reasons.

Today, Estonia’s LGBT activism is is very much a youth movement, rather lesbian-centred, loosely connected and with a number of distinguishable clusters of activism. Different NGO-s focus on various issues and in some represent smaller groups. A specific cluster in the movement is related to political art and feminism, which is becoming rather visible in Estonia. Theoretically Estonian LGBT movement is conceptualised as identity-based movement inseparable of strategies of involvement.

The empirical part of the paper considers the findings of participant observation in various events organised by LGBT activists in 2012-2013, and in-depth interviews with them. In particular, the paper considers: how LGBT activism is defined by individual participants involved at the moment; explanations of the female-centeredness in LGBT activism, and gender specific differences on these explanations.

Alleged & Allen (Wheaton College, Hank.allen@wheaton.edu)
The Future of Teaching and Research in Universities: Global Transformations

Around the world, global transformations have been affecting the structure, dynamics and outcomes of universities. Indeed, acrue transformations in information and communication technologies (ICT) have reshaped academic labor via MOOCs, distance learning, assessment, and for-profit higher education. In the United States, for example, the professoriate has become dominated by contingent labor rather than full-time employment. Outside a core of prestigious research universities, academic labor has been progressively marginalized, even within universities, academic capitalism or commercialization has proliferated, spreading a virus that has distorted humanistic and scientific learning away from basic research or theoretical questions. Academic freedom is precarious, compromised by the dictates of applied research. Public higher education has been engulfed in this tsunami of social change for decades, carrying along the academic professions in the merry-go-round of politics.

Two decades of sociological research exists on these matters by this author and other scholars in The Almanac of Higher Education published during 1993-2004 by the National Education Association of the United States. Thus, this article will examine data sources from the National Center on Education Statistics, the National Science Foundation, the Royal Society of the United Kingdom, the Office of Economic and Cooperative Development, the European Union, the United Nations, the National Study of Postsecondary Faculty, the Library of Congress of the United States, and other venues to provide a scientific analysis of future trends or scenarios transforming research and teaching in universities. While ideas and evidence will center on conditions in the United States, international comparisons will be made wherever possible. In the same way that alert climatologists monitor climate change, sociologists must continuously investigate ‘academic climate change’ on a global scale.

Allen, Henry Lee* (Wheaton College, hank.allen@wheaton.edu)
The Future of Teaching and Research in Universities: Global Transformations

The so-called indigenous psychologies are currently a lively reaction to mainstream psychology, mostly in Non-western countries (Allwood & Berry 2006). Their origins can to a large extent be seen as a post-colonial reaction that became clearly visible after the independence of many Non-western countries after World War II. What they react to is basically what is seen as the culture basis of mainstream psychology and their aim is to develop a psychological science that is built on the cultural features characteristic of their own society. The indigenous psychologies aim to be pragmatically relevant to their domestic society and to be rooted in the culture of their own society. In this presentation I will review some recent debates in English written literature on the indigenous psychologies on the consequences of being rooted in the culture of one’s own society in a way that makes one’s research applicable to one’s own society in the sense that it can help solve societal problems. The first theme to be discussed is the idea held by some researchers in the indigenous psychologies of letting the social organization of the specific local indigenous society be designed according to principles derived from the indigenous researchers’ conceptions of their own culture. This theme hooks in to the second theme that relates to the type of culture concept most useful given the goals and assumptions of the indigenous psychologies. Here the question of whether an empirical oriented culture concept or a more traditional culture concept held by many researchers in the indigenous psychologies that are useful given the goals and assumptions of the indigenous psychologies that are best suited for the indigenous psychologies will be dealt with. Consequences and tentative conclusions from these debates with respect to the universality of research in psychology and research in general will be drawn.

Almeida, Elmir* (Universidade de Sao Paulo, elmir@fclrp.usp.br)
Young College Students: Within Physical and Numerical Territories, Different Processes for Individuation

The intention of this research is to present the results of the comparative study made between young college students connected to two Brazilian universities: a public-state university located in an urban environment marked by agribusiness;
the other being a public-communitarian institution located in an urban-metropolit-
nian environment, marked by a strong and vigorous industry base. The two groups that were studied circulate in physical territories, as well as in numerical/digital territories. In the socialization and sociability processes that they experience, they reveal circulative practices marked by similarities and differences. The majority of the young people connected to the public-state university exercise a student-life in a style that is termed "social moratorium", circulating through the territories of family-home, university and cyber space. Many of them undergo transient or permanent migratory processes. On the other hand, a significant percentage of youths connected to the public-communitarian university combine their univer-

ity-student condition to a job, where they work, and this is why they add work-
ing time/space to the circulative processes experienced by the public-university

youth. Thus, if there are intersecting points that mark the condition of these young college students, there is also a diversity of juvenile experiences that differ-

entiates the two groups much beyond the social differences/imitations caused by gender, race/ethnicity and place of abode. Therefore, throughout their student life cycle, they demand distinct "supports" and experience dissimilar individuation processes.

RC52-845.4

ALMEIDA, JOANA* (Royal Holloway University of London, joana.almeida.2007@live.rhul.ac.uk)

Complementary and Alternative Medicine and the Reprofessionalisation of Medical Doctors in Portugal

The aim of this paper is to present an ongoing project entitled Towards the camisation of the medical profession. Methodologically, it builds on the theoretical framework for an analysis of education and redefinition of boundaries of knowledge. This paper discusses the extent to which the incorporation of CAM by the medical profession can be viewed as reprofessionalisation, in order to meet new challenges and threats posed by camisation and CAM therapies.

RC15-260.5

ALMEIDA, JOANA* (Royal Holloway University of London, joana.almeida.2007@live.rhul.ac.uk)

Theorisation Camisation: The Case of Acupuncture and Homeopathy in Portugal

The aim of this paper is to present an ongoing project entitled Towards the camisation of the medical profession? A theoretical and empirical framework for analysis. My previous research focused on the countervailing power of complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) practitioners in relation to Portuguese mainstream healthcare, having acupuncture and homeopathy as two case studies. It also developed the concept of 'camisation', which refers to the process of legitimising CAM treatments and solutions for everyday human problems. Furthermore, it analysed the attitudes of key actors within healthcare towards camisation. For example, although the position of the Portuguese medical profession towards camisation has been fluid and changeable over time, there has been a growing number of medical doctors 'incorporating' (Saks, 1995) CAM into their medical practice as a strategy to cope with CAM practitioners' encroachment into Portuguese healthcare. Acupuncture and homeopathy, for example, have been incor-

porated by Portuguese medical profession both at the institutional and interac-
tional level. This paper aims to theoretically explore the consequences of medical incorporation of CAM for the medical profession, from the point of view of the sociology of professions. The topic of reprofessionalisation of medical doctors who committed themselves to CAM therapies is under-explored in the sub-field of sociology of CAM and might be useful to understand recent trends within the medical profession in Portugal. Reprofessionalisation means the restructuration of education and redefinition of boundaries of knowledge. This paper discusses the extent to which the incorporation of CAM by the medical profession can be viewed as reprofessionalisation, in order to meet new challenges and threats posed by camisation and CAM therapies.

RC06-122.11

ALMQVIST, ANNA-LENA* (Mälardalen University, anna-lena.almqvist@mdh.se)

KAUFMAN, GAYLE (Dawson College)

Fathers, Work and Family in Sweden and the US

This paper investigated Swedish and US fathers' experiences of work-family conflict, possible solutions, and actual changes to their work situation in relation to becoming a parent. The Swedish data was drawn from interviews completed in 2008 with 16 fathers with a child born in 2005 or 2006. The US data came from interviews conducted between 2005 and 2007 with 26 fathers with at least one child age five or younger. The semi-structured interviews were analyzed according to grounded theory. In terms of conflicts, half of the Swedish fathers mention time pressures or stress, with some referring to work-life balance as a puzzle. Findings indicate that the US fathers think that they work too much overtime as well as shift hours, and they also mention arguments with their partner about re-

sponsibility at home. At the same time, a majority of both US and Swedish fathers emphasize family as a priority over work. In terms of possible solutions, a com-

mon theme among Swedish fathers is to mention that ideal work hours would be less than their current hours, with some wishing for a shorter work week (e.g., 4 days) and others a shorter work day (e.g., 6 hours). US fathers most commonly wish for a more flexible work-life situation. In terms of actual changes, several fathers adjust their work lives in response to their family life. Among Swedish fathers, the most common changes involve working fewer hours, adjusting their start and end times, and taking advantage of flexible hours. Swedish fathers also 

emphasize trading off with their partners, including ‘shift parenting’. As for US fathers, some have changed their job to be more at home, some changed from working three shifts and some fathers solved the situation by intense work during a limited time.

JS-84.3

ALONSO-FRADEJAS, ALBERTO* (International Institute Social Studies, fradejas@iss.nl)

Politics of Land Grab-Driven Agrarian and Labor Regimes Change in Guatemala

This paper investigated Swedish and US fathers' experiences of work-family conflict, possible solutions, and actual changes to their work situation in relation to becoming a parent. The Swedish data was drawn from interviews completed in 2008 with 16 fathers with a child born in 2005 or 2006. The US data came from interviews conducted between 2005 and 2007 with 26 fathers with at least one child age five or younger. The semi-structured interviews were analyzed according to grounded theory. In terms of conflicts, half of the Swedish fathers mention time pressures or stress, with some referring to work-life balance as a puzzle. Findings indicate that the US fathers think that they work too much overtime as well as shift hours, and they also mention arguments with their partner about re-

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emphasize trading off with their partners, including ‘shift parenting’. As for US fathers, some have changed their job to be more at home, some changed from working three shifts and some fathers solved the situation by intense work during a limited time.

RC02-52.9

ALMEIDA PITA, FLÁVIA* (Universidade Estadual de Feira de Santana - Bahia - Brazil, fp-pita@uol.com.br)

OLIVEIRA LIMA, JOSÉ RAIMUNDO (Universidade Estadual de Feira de Santana - Bahia - Brazil)

DOS SANTOS LIMA, CLEO EMIDIO (Universidade Estadual Feira de Santana)

Rules for Solidarity: Reporting an Exercice of Collective Construction of Rules in an Informal Solidarity Economy Cooperative

It is proposed to present and discuss one of the experiences of the Incubator of Solidarity and Popular Economy Initiative(IEPS/Uefs - Incubadora de Iniciativas da Economia Popular e Solidária da Uefs), extension program of the Universidade Estadual de Feira de Santana-Uefs (State of Bahia, Brazil); the process of incuba-

tion has been encouraged by the opposite tendencies, i.e. a lack of faith in science and a limited time .
Changing land resources access and control relations due to sugarcane and oil palm agribusinesses-led land grabbing since the mid-2000s is a major catalyst of political contention in the Maya-Q’eqchi’-populated Guatemalan northern lowlands. Arguably, such contention does not have to do so much with a Polanyian (1948) counter-movement against land and labor commodification as with a contestation of the ways in which such commodification is happening. The combination of Market-Led Agrarian Reform and freehold land titling on facilitating access to local land resources to “outsiders” with the international politico-economic scenario of multiple crises which sees land resources as global commodities has allowed for a commodification into mushroom beside the accumulation of varying sorts of resources since 2006 this paper argues how Maya-Q’eqchi’ lowlanders’ unrest is rooted in historical agrarian grievances and in those emerging from the “terms of incorporation” (Du Toit 2004:1003) to the emergent, hyper-commodified “labor regime” (Bernstein 1988) in which many feel have been adversely incorporated through flexible labor arrangements either as plantation workers or as contract farmers. Such grievances are amplified by narrowing or breaking inter-class reciprocity mechanisms (Thompson 1971, Scott 1976) which if anything allowed for the continuous (re)negotiation of minimum survival standards between dominate and subordinate classes. Unrest is turning into practices of resistance framed as “defense of territory” and articulated through a repertoire including “everyday” and more militant forms of contention. Dominant state and social actors frame their governable space-making efforts as “developmental” and “responsible”, employing a repertoire based on “divide and win” and “rule of law” strategies articulated through violence, erosion in the face of violent mechanisms. Indeed, land grab-driven agrarian change has triggered a new “cycle of contention” (Tarrow 1998), its outcomes being not a story foretold but the becoming of multiple politics between, across and within state and social actors in contention at different scales and places.

RC06-131.4

ALTINTAS, EVRIM* (University of Oxford, evrim.altintas@sociology.ox.ac.uk)

Inequality in Social Capital Transition within Family: Time Diary Evidence

In this paper we investigate inequality in social capital transition to children using time diary evidence from American Heritage Time Use Study (2003-2012). We first identify set of activities that are particularly salient in social capital acquisition and examine whether parents involve in these activities together with their children in daily life. Specifically we look at absolute and relative differences in parental time spent in (i) leisure activities at home (ii) out-of-home leisure activities (iii) meal time together and (v) volunteering activities. We also look at time spent in watching TV as this is identified as one of the reasons in decline in social capital in the US (Putnam 2000). The study shows significant inequalities in social capital transition by parental education and ethnic background. Low-educated parents spend more time with their children than high-educated parents in terms (total number of minutes) and relative terms (in proportion to total time in watching TV). For example, ceteris paribus, white mothers with post-college degree spend 50 minutes less in watching TV daily while they have their children in care. The corresponding figure for white fathers is 37 minutes. On the other hand, high-educated parents are far more likely to involve their children in their out-of-home leisurely activities relative to their low-educated counterparts.

RC28-486.7

ALTINTAS, EVRIM* (University of Oxford, evrim.altintas@sociology.ox.ac.uk)

GERSHUNY, JONATHAN (University of Oxford)

Young People's Time Use Patterns and Future Labour Market Outcome: Does Studying Pay-off?

Time use data is not adequately exploited to understand adolescents’ time patterns (Furstenberg 2000) and life course perspective is, “nearly absent in time use research” (Gauthier and Furstenberg 2002:155). In this paper we address this gap and investigate the effect of young people’s time use patterns through life course perspective using a novel dataset. Our dataset consists of longitudinal study and time diary evidence. We exploit the four-day time diary survey collected for the 1970 British Cohort Study (BCS70) respondents in 1986, linked to previous and subsequent waves of BCS70. We hypothesise linking time spent in the accumulation of embodied capitals (social, cultural and economic) out of daily activities, to the result of deployment of these capitals later in life. We ask, for example, whether time spent in school-related human capital formation activities at the age of 16 predicts earnings or probability of being in employment at later ages; and whether this effect varies by gender and class. Preliminary findings suggest that regular studying in adolescence positively affects future earnings even after controlling for parental background. However, the effect of time spent in school related activities has a stronger effect on future earnings of those coming from better-off households. The effort in adolescence is not enough to compensate for gender inequality in earnings later in life.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Are We Protected? Model for Predicting the Level of Perceived Securin
The aim of the current research was to construct an innovative compre- ments, it distinguished between the national, local and household secu- rsity, that encompasses both risk perception and preparedness, were created. Results: The results of this first of its kind analytical and empirical study indicate that regarding an earthquake in the Israeli context there were found strong and significant relations- ship between the three dimensions of perceived security: national and local (r=0.86, p<0.001), national and household (r=0.79, p<0.001), local and household (r=0.82, p<0.001). However, the results regarding a war reflect a different pattern: the relationship between national and local perceived security was found insignificant (r=0.08, n.s.) as well as between national and household secu- rity (r=0.08, n.s.), while the relationship between local and household secu- rity was found strong and significant (r=0.93, p<0.001). In addition, all the cross-context (earthquake, war) relationships between the perceived secu- rities’ dimensions were found insignificant. Conclusions: The novel parsimonious concept of per- ceived security was found to be context-and-dimension-sensitive. In terms of context, it distinguished between an earthquake and war and in terms of di- mension, it distinguished between the national, local and household level. Conse- quently, it may serve as an effective tool for scientific analysis, risk communication monitoring and public policy consolidation.

RC29-497.7
ALVARADO, ARTURO* (El Colegio de México, alvarado@colmex.mx)
Gender Policing in Latin American Societies
Latin American policing is among the most conflictive and low quality govern- ment services in the continent. In particular, policing street people and particular- ly young people is an area with great opportunities of improvement. This paper compares ways of policing in five countries in L.A. Argentina, Brasil, Colombia, Guatemala and México. Will make an effort to show the more problematic areas of the relations between police and the youth. I will also make a strong content analysis of gender bias policing in this countries. The paper will draw from a set of individual and group interviews in ten cities of the countries marked. I will de- scribe the different types of verbal and physical encounters between police and young women, evaluate the quality of the encounter and make an interpretation on how gender is define and or exercise trough this encounters.

RC29-506.4
ALVARADO, ARTURO* (El Colegio de México, alvarado@colmex.mx)
Justice, Legality and Legitimacy: Youth Sense and Use Of Legal Norms In Urban Contexts In Latin America
In the midst of an extremely violent war against drugs, against gangs and organized crime, Latin American elites have implemented a series of disputable institutional reforms to the justice and legal systems. This implementation has been corroded by the inability of the same elites to perform and even respect these regulations, because there is strong corruption and impunity mainly among the political elites.

In the middle of these battles, youth population has been targeted—blamed for the major crimes that are committed by different armed legal actors. One important issue is youth involvement in these illegal activities. Another is juvenilization of characteristics that are even more social and political than the new limited legal norms (such as the provision policies against drugs). This paper will present a result of a comparative study of youth conceptions of norms and their sense of legitimacy and justice in 10 Latin American cities.

This paper claims that in spite of the sociological general opinion about legal cynism, juvenile population in Latin America knows and even accept legal norms, and use them to a certain point in more practical terms than the rhetorical strict social behavior. But they contested certain conceptions that they consider unfair and unjust. They know that laws and regulations are very limited, some of the unfair, particularly when they target-label youth people as potential criminals. They consider this new context unfair, discriminatory, but they tend to accept and as- pire to an overall fair and equal system of justice, a regime that political elites and regulations have not been able to provide for this population. The paper is based in focus groups and surveys develop in 2012 in 10 Latin-American cities, about the uses and acceptance of legal norms.

RC11-215.9
ALVARES, LETICIA* (Universidad Estadual de Campinas, leticialavares@hotmail.com)
Bodily Practices of Elderly and the Methodology of Oral History
The category of bodily practices refers to phenomena that are shown primarily in body expression, of which consist of oral expressions and are expressed as a form of language (FALCÃO & SARAJVA, 2009). It is also understood that the bodily practices refers to social phenomena such as dances, games, leisure, physical ex- ercise, sports, the gymnastics, martial arts (LAZZAROTTI, 2010).

Brazilian public policies and social programs aimed at health promotion that have covered the elderly as an axis, in general, they have been structured with the anatomical and physiological issues as central references. (SILVA & DAMIANI, 2005) This character is also present in programs offered specifically for the elderly where, in general, only strictly biophysiological goals are important to be con- quered in order to combat the physical declines that come with advancing age.

Opposed to this narrow look of the body presentation in these program offer- ings, the category of bodily practices seems to offer us the opportunity to think about the bodily expressions beyond of their biological condition. This catego- ry has been increasingly defined making use of theoretical and methodological frameworks from the social sciences and humanities in order to look for a body that also presents a condition that is social, historical and cultural.

Reflecting on the possibility of enhancing the bodily experience of an old per- son, in other words, looking beyond the achievement of goals that only combat physical decline, one can think of the potential of the memories in order to know about the bodily practices that this old person experienced along his life by making use of the methodology of Oral History (VON SIMSON, 2003). Memory narratives produced in the elderly can evoke about how bodily practices may vary by gender, culture context, social class and education in a life course, producing different body experiences at this stage of life.

RC23-419.2
ALVARES MUNIZ, NILDSON* (Independent Researcher, alvaresmuniz@bol.com.br)
Language and symbolic thought in Albert Einstein’s relative space- time: new interdisciplinary perspectives in Einstein’s Mechanics of relativity
Our paper discusses Albert Einstein’s conceptual ontology with special focus on the grounding of RELATIVE SPACE TIME concept. It understands that Einstein’s ontology given its tropological nature, it builds essentially the concept of relativity among the relations between language and thought according to a semiotic perspective. So, the main objective of our paper intends to analyze Einstein’s Relative Space according to Semiotic approach when it intends to discuss the role of language and thought in Albert Einstein’s categorization, figurativisation, metaphorisation of relative space-time. The second objective aims to present new interdisciplinary perspectives between Anthropology and Semiotics, when it analy- ses Einstein’s innovative method in Modern Physics. Einstein’s method verified in 1919 in Sobral, Brazil, as it took a total eclipse of the sun as a new method of investigation in Modern Physics. Our approach takes an interdisciplin- ary perspective, and it considers the main contributions of prominent theorists in Structural Anthropology, Hermeneutics and Semiotics, such as Charles Sand- ers Pierce, Ferdinand De Saussure, Emile Benveniste, G. Frege, Claus Emmche, Winfried Noth, Claude Levi-Strauss, Gaston Bachelard, Gilbert Durand, Clifford Geertz, and Paul Ricouer in order to discuss the role of language and symbolic thought in the modes of reality comprehension, taking Einstein’s relative space-time conceptualization, figurativisation and metaphorisation. Since Einstein’s innovative scientific experience is considered to be one of the most important contributions to Modern Physics, we argue that our confirmations so far obtained and here presented on the Physics of Einstein, if they do not completely solve Ein- stein’s long standing enigma of relative space-time conceptualization, they point at least to some beacons in this very much complex but fascinating field in the relations of man-language-myth-world relations.

RC17-306.4
ALVAREZ DE MON, IGNACIO* (IE Business School, ignacio.alvarezdemon@ie.edu)
LUCAS, ANTONIO (Universidad Complutense)
CULPIN, VICKI (Ashridge Business School)
Leadership Development Programs in Organizations: New Dimensions, Impact and Evaluation
We want to identify how the concept of leadership has evolved in recent years, the implications of that evolution for managers’ work, and the impact of leader- ship development programs on the lives of organizations and their employees. We will describe the main sources of evaluation of the effectiveness of these pro- grams. We will focus on the learning transfer process from the classroom to the
companies and people in the real world. Leading change in organizations entails changing people’s behaviours and, in order to do that, appropriate metrics and rewarding mechanisms need to be developed.

Leadership development interventions will be analysed and their forms of assessment such as: interviews, feedback forms, in-depth consultation. Participants in those programs draw very interesting conclusions contrasting their newly acquired knowledge with their previous first-hand life experiences. Implications for business schools, universities and learning institutions in general are also to be considered, particularly with respect to their role as change agents and mobilizers of knowledge.

We will describe the new leadership dimensions and how they affect the roles and responsibilities of those holding a leadership position. Is there a change in the role and purpose of business leaders? What are the main characteristics of that change? Does this change extend beyond business boundaries? What are the effects of these changes for people in organizations? We will further analyse concepts such as Community and Collective Leadership, Distributed and Shared Leadership, and others closely related to them: corporate social responsibility, coaching, relational management, motivation, communication, empathy and personal connection, commitment, engagement, career development, work/life balance.

Our investigation will be based upon the last five years’ published research from Ashridge Business School, a very well recognized institution for translating theoretical organizational knowledge into best practices in organizations.

**RC35-612.7**

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The *Gemeinschaft at the Dawn of Argentinian Sociology: The Contributions of a. Poviña and F. Ayala*

The paper that we hereby present looks into the singular ways in which the problematization of Gemeinschaft-Gesellschaft was “translated” into Argentinian sociology in the 1940s, prior to its institutionalization as a scientific discipline in the context of the University of Buenos Aires (UBA).

In our work we test, in a preliminary way, the hypothesis that, in this conjunction, more prone to essayist writing than to methodical and scientific inquiry, “community” acquired a “culturalist”, “essentialist” or “primordialist” meaning, closely related to the concepts of “nation” and “pueblo”.

To carry out this task, we will explore, fundamentally, some works of the Argentinean Alfredo Poviña and the Spanish Francisco Ayala.

The first of them, Alfredo Poviña, presents a changing profile, mainly regarding his political and cultural orientation, a first step close to Peronism and then to authoritarian projects of communalist stamp, such as the J. C. Ortega’s dictatorship (1966-1970). He developed his work, mainly, in the National Universities of Córdoba and Tucumán. In particular, we will analyze his presentation for the First National Congress of Philosophy in 1949 in Mendoza (“The sociological idea of community”), as well as his work *Ontological Sociology Issues*, published that same year.

On the other hand, Francisco Ayala, a Republican exile, played, from the National University of the Litoral, a prominent role in the Latin American academia; at the same time, a “trans-actor” (among others, of F. Tonnies’s Community and Society) and as a producer of texts. Among the latter, his work around the “sociological concept of Nation” (1941) stands out and will be the focus of our analysis.

**RC35-612.6**

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**El Concepto De Comunidad: Teoría Sociológica, Historia Conceptual e Historia Intelectual**

This paper arises from a doctoral thesis defended in November 2012 focus on the integration / marginalization and the reconstruction of collective identity of Moroccans in Madrid. The purpose of this paper is to show that even if the access to citizenship in Spain is complicated, our autonomic decentralized system and the consequent plurality of planes integration have made actors the principals of the integration process, particularly in the local area. In Spain there is no national integration system or the integration without a system. Migrants and civil national have played a central role in the integration of migrants, as well as migrants informal networks and civil society. Even if there were some racist attitudes and practices, we also found that taking into account the speed of the migration process and the large number of migrants who came to Spain, we had less conflict than in other countries especially in areas of everyday life. In the process of integration was required, therefore, the involvement national and migrants, a process of communication and working together. There is a loaded term in Spanish with a strong symbolic power that defines when and where this situation occurs: “convivencia” (living together). “Convivencia” is the process by which people communicate, interact and share. The local area is a place of living together, but obviously following the logic local-global and transnational processes, the effects of these living together practices have an impact far beyond the local. This process of integration from the point of view of “convivencia” producing cultural pluralism (or interculturalism) maintaining some cultural differences and promoting equal insertion of migrants.

The shaping of public opinion through process of social interaction has been subject of significant interest in social sciences. At present, this topic has gained especial relevance due to the proliferation of online social media such as Twitter, Facebook or Youtube, and rising social movements related with the use of these platforms (e.g. Arab revolts, May 15th, Occupy Wall Street, etc.). Despite there are different models in literature that analyze the dynamic of opinion formation, less attention has been paid to explain how the structure of social network and contextual circumstances can influence the course of public opinions. This work is aimed to ask three basic questions: (1) how can affect the structure of social networks to minority opinion spreading, (2) how committed agents can influence in this process, and (3) how mass media action, as a contextual factor, can vary different agents’ opinions and network composition. Agent-based modeling (ABM) is used to perform a network model of preferential attachment that is used to explore how phenomena of minority opinion spreading can evolve under different simulated scenarios. This study shows that the success of minority opinions depends on the network structure and composition, and thus external factors such as mass media action that can mediate the strength of these determinants. In spite of people tend to remain silent when they feel that their opinions are in the minority pole, our findings suggest that prevailing majority opinion may be replaced by formerly minority opinion if core agents in the network structure support this view. These results might be relevant to understand the communication process involved in formation of public opinion and the emergence of collective behavior in complex social systems.

**RC47-767.2**

ALVAREZ-BENAVIDES, ANTONIO* (École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales, alvarezbenavides@gmail.com)

New Citizenship, New World. a Theoretical Analysis of the Last Social Movements in Spain (2003-2013)

Citizenship was articulated as a social science concept by the differentiation between civil, political and social rights that Marshall proposed in 1950. Nevertheless, até the process of globalization, transcendal migrations, new social movements and the transformations of identities and their referents, Marshallian citizenship has been questioned. New claims, new demands of recognition and new social practices have transformed the classic references on which citizenship relays, such as time, space or nation. In this paper we explore the different academic proposals and we will revise at least three major perspectives of analysis (structuralism, the liberalism and social actors) that aim to address the future of citizenship, social movements and political practices and systems of Western liberal democracies. We will focus our analysis in the Spanish context and the last well-known social movement as the “el 15-M” and “No a la Guerra”, but always taking into account the complexity of the local-global realities.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
concepto a lo largo y a lo ancho de la tradición sociológica parece requerir de una exploración, discusión y evaluación de las potencialidades de diversas herramientas y propuestas teórico-metodológicas provenientes de perspectivas no específicamente sociológicas. En este trabajo nos proponemos, entonces, analizar, de forma crítica y programática las posibles confluencias de la investigación teórica o metateórica en torno al concepto sociológico de comunidad con dos enfoques de uso generalizado y cada vez más extendido en las ciencias sociales y humanas contemporáneas: la “historia conceptual” y la “historia intelectual”.

RC42-706.5

AMADASI, SARA* (University of Padua, samadasi@yahoo.it)

Constructing Cultural Identity, Displaying Belonging, the Role of Positioning in Migrant Children’s Cultural Identity

In the last years the sociology of childhood has introduced relevant issues concerning children’s active role in social processes. However, despite the proliferation of studies which call into question the idea of universality of childhood (Prout, James 1990; Holloway, Valentine 2000), the perspective of children in migration studies remains still marginal.

So far, studies concerning children and migration have privileged the issue of second-generation’s integration in multicultural societies (Baraldi, 2010), rarely focusing on children’s voices and the relationships they maintain with their parents’ countries. On the other side, works that focus on migrant children’s cultural adjustment or their sense of belonging, as well as dominant discourses inside schools, construct them as subjects stuck amongst cultures, forced to choose a cultural identity. This perspective emerges from a reified and essentialized idea of culture as well as identity, that takes both of them as given (Piller, 2007), denying individuals the possibility to be active participants in social processes.

This paper aims to investigate how children living place polygames (Beck 1999), due to experiences of temporary return to their family’s countries, actively participate in the discursive construction of their cultural identities in the interactions.

Cultural identity is here observed from the perspective of the Positioning Theory, thus highlighting its processual and relational nature. This perspective allows us to observe cultural identity not as a final product, defined by the belonging just to one place, but rather as a discursive construction, which gives rise to several possibilities as in perpetually negotiation. In this process migrant children are active participants showing their social competences.

RC04-91.5

AMADOR BAUTISTA, MARIA DEL ROCIO* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Mexico, amadorbr@yahoo.com)

Desafíos Éticos De La Circulación Internacional y Acceso Abierto Al Conocimiento Científico y Tecnológico

En el marco de las políticas de integración económica mundial, y de la integración regional y nacional de los sistemas de ciencia y tecnología (CYT), se han propuesto políticas para impulsar la circulación internacional del conocimiento científico y tecnológico que están transformando los procesos y las prácticas de información y comunicación de la investigación científica. El propósito explícito de las políticas mundiales para promover la circulación internacional del conocimiento es la integración de un sistema mundial de información de acceso abierto (open access) a la investigación científica para cerrar las brechas cognitivas entre países desarrollados y en desarrollo. Sin embargo, las complejas relaciones entre la circulación internacional y el acceso abierto a la investigación científica y tecnológica, que caracterizan el nuevo paradigma de información y comunicación, plantean desafíos éticos a los investigadores de diversos campos de conocimientos.

La presente exposición deriva de una investigación sobre las redes internacionales de conocimiento de los científicos jóvenes de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. La estructura de la argumentación se presenta con base en tres ejes transversales de análisis: a) las políticas mundiales de información y comunicación de la investigación científica de la última década; b) las reformas a la Ley de Ciencia y Tecnología en México para garantizar el acceso abierto a la información científica; y c) las declaraciones de investigadores, expertos y profesionales sobre los desafíos éticos del nuevo paradigma de circulación internacional y acceso abierto de la investigación científica mexicana.

RC07-142.3

AMAT, AMANDINE* (Amup-Insa de Strasbourg, France, amandine.amat@hotmail.fr)

Leaning Against the Wind or Sailing with It?

Global warming or climatic change rests on two main strategies: mitigation and adaptation. Both raise important issues such as monitoring the relation between a society and its environment. Does the transition from one stage to the next denote a “normal” gradation in monitoring “our” relationship with the environment or does it mean an inflexion, even a rupture, of it? To answer this question, we will provide further clarification on both strategies to identify their similarities and their differences. Mitigation as adaptation goes together with the recognition of climate change. While mitigation aims for the preservation of our current climate states, adaptation works on the degradation of the current climate. In this perspective, mitigation and adaptation are linked in time as a logical succession. Nevertheless, their relationship isn’t such evident because of the uncertain surrounding adaptation. If mitigation works on the reduction of the greenhouse gases, the goal of adaptation stays obscure: “Who should adapt and which direction should be taken?” Mitigation’s strategy clearly aims for a stable stage while adaptation goes together with the idea of perpetual change. It integrates the principle of climate change. This distinction matches an inflexion of “our” relationship with global issues such as climate change. Mitigation keeps the myths of struggle going while adaptation breaks with this imaginary. Adaptation opts for a new horizon, a new frame that fits, depending of how you look at it, with a certain sense of reality or for helplessness. Does adaptation signify that “we give up the fight” or does it imply a new understanding of the reality and its goals but much more ambitious in its approaches? This is the question we would love to kick in the discussion.

RC05-100.6

AMELINA, ANNA* (Goethe-University Frankfurt, amelina@soz.uni-frankfurt.de)

Reconstructing the Multiple Meanings of Belonging: Some Notes on the Power of Definition, Regimes of Translation and the Researcher’s Positionality

In their recent studies scholars of transnational migration identify various categories of belonging (including gender, ethnicity, class, sexuality, disability and age) as being central for the formation actors’ subjectivity. Moreover, some scholars indicate that mobile individuals who simultaneously engage in a return journey and the receiving locality experience the so-called double location, meaning that they may have different positions in the hierarchies of the sending and the receiving countries. For example, migrant care workers from the Ukraine who reside in Germany may experience a subordinated position in the receiving setting, but are perceived as having ‘made it’ in the Ukraine. In other words, the gender-related (or other) categories may have different meanings in different regional and also transnational contexts (such as diaspora, for example).

The paper suggests combining the intersectional analysis with cultural sociological, transnational, postcolonial studies and reflections on the researcher’s positionality, in order to be able to reconstruct the (potentially) multiple interpretations of categories of belonging. Three questions are of particular importance: First, how should we reconstruct the multiple interpretations of belonging without essentializing them and bounding them to the particular national setting? Second, we need to ask how actors and (imagined) communities negotiate various interpretations of a particular category (like ‘gender’). Under what conditions do some interpretations become dominant? How do diasporas and other cross-border areas develop the regimes of ‘translation’ of particular categories of belonging?

Finally, we need to clarify the question of who carries out multiple interpretations: the researcher or the researched subject? This reflection should not only include the obligatory disclosure of the researcher’s subjectivity, but also a careful self-reflection of positioning towards the sociological discourses on belonging and identity.

JS-90.1

AMEMIYA, HIROMI* (University of Toyama, hiromiam@eco.u-toyama.ac.jp)

Difficulty in the Implementation of Land Reform in Africa: The Case of Tanzania

Property rights in Tanzania—former socialism country in East Africa having diversity of ethnic groups including of nomadic hunter-gatherer tribe—provided in the new “Village Land Act, 1999” an indicative of property rights in Western law particularly with regard to the “customary right of occupancy” and differ from limited rights, known as the “commons” of community members in villages.

The World Bank’s land policy has considerably affected Tanzania and other African countries. An overview of the World Bank’s land policy, a shift from the neoclassical theory of new developmental economics to the recognition of an informal system is presented in this article.

Although there has been strong pressure by the World Bank and other donors to implement the Village Land Act since the enactment of the Act, practical enforcement has made little progress in Tanzania. This article examines two projects for the promotion of titling in villages. In general, village authorities and the land sector are largely being left behind by the Local Government Reform Programme and all levels of government, except the central government, which is eager to create a progressive agenda on land reform. For example, many pilot projects for titling have been conducted and have become successful; however, these projects have never been spread to the villages. From this conclusion I could mention that...
Decentralization on land titling has not led to the enforcement of the Village Land Act.

Practical enforcement has been little seen as mentioned however established “Village Land Act, 1999” has been very unique and ideal for current stage of Tanzania. I would like to introduce this Tanzanian Village Land Act that is based on informal customary law and indicate to be ideal for current stage for other post socialist countries including Africa.

RC48-789.3

AMEN'TA, EDWIN* (University of California, Irvine, ea3@uci.edu)

Good Press: Why Movements Get Covered and with Substance

When did and why do movements and SMOs sometimes gain sustained newspaper coverage and when and why is this coverage sometimes substantive? Our story-centered argument holds that the social organization and operating procedures of the news media account for its differential treatment of institutional political officials and movements, but also provide openings for sustained and substantive coverage for movement actors, a potential cultural consequence for movements. We argue that the main routes to both sustained and substantive coverage are for movements to mimic and challenge institutional political actors and processes, such as by contesting elections; pre- empting legislative processes, and launching court cases. Other routes include mounting successful strikes and waves of protest. Routes to sustained coverage that are not expected to be substantive include investigations, trials, violent opposition, and occupations. We use the data from the Political Organizations in the News project to identify the longest sustained coverage “runs” for SMOs across the twentieth century. The results show that 37 high-profile SMOs gained sustained coverage 302 times. Analyses of the subjects and the assignments of authors in these coverage runs provide preliminary support for our story-centered arguments.

RC31-541.4

AMIN, SARA NUZHAT* (Asian University for Women, sara.amin@auw.edu.bd)

Transmuted Inequalities of Class, Race, Religion and Nation among South Asian Migrant Workers to the Middle East

This paper examines the intersectionalities of class, race, religion and nation among migrant workers from South Asia going to the Middle Eastern and North African countries. In particular it examines how the class positions of the migrant workers in the “destination societies” are racialized and how exclusions experienced in this racialization process impact on the religious and national identities of migrant workers. By focusing on South-South migration processes regarding religious and racial identities, this paper explores how migrant workers from South Asian countries are subjected to processes of identity and migration which has primarily focused on South-North migration dynamics. This paper thus explores how South-South migration impacts religious and national identity and the consequent politics of belonging in both sending and receiving countries. The analysis is based on data collected from 2011-2012 from 275 migrant workers from Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka to the Middle East. We found that South Asian migrant workers, shared an experience of racialization and exclusion in relation to the host country populations, whose content was based on religion and national identities. Exclusion had similar impacts on Muslim and non-Muslim migrant workers by shifting their religious identities to become more important and adding a critical dimension to their national identities, while also increasing the sense that their national cultures were better in terms of the status given to women and the treatment of strangers. Using the intersectionality framework for analysis, the paper concludes with discussions of how inequalities of class and nation are transmuted into inequalities of religion and race and how these transmutations are impacting on the societies of origin of the migrant workers. This paper thus allows us to understand how inequalities in the societies of work/destination shape and produce inequalities in the societies of origin.

RC39-672.2

AMIR, SULFIKAR* (Nanyang Technological University, sulfikar@ntu.edu.sg)

Linking Socio-Technical Vulnerability to Socio-Political Environment: The Case of Fukushima Nuclear Disaster

This presentation revolves around the sociotechnical system that generally characterizes the functioning of modern infrastructures. It departs from one central question: Where does vulnerability originate from in the sociotechnical realm? The primary objective of this study is to identify and explain how vulnerability emerges and propagates in a sociotechnical system leading to disastrous outcomes. Searching for the origins of sociotechnical vulnerability allows us to recognize critical areas within complex infrastructure system where vulnerability is likely to emerge due to a combination of technical, social, cultural, and political factors. Furthermore, this study seeks to reveal how the development of vulnerability at the micro level where human operators and technical components interact is tightly linked to the socio-political environment at the broader level. Drawing on an empirical study in the Fukushima nuclear crisis, two main hypotheses are set for examination in this study. First, it is posited that vulnerability is a process that unfolds over time. As a complex system, the fragility of sociotechnical system is emergent in nature. The more structurally coupled and sophisticated a system, the more fragile it is. Second, vulnerability is likely to be hidden due to the socio-political environment in which conflicted interests may entail pressures to ignore or downplay risks of system failure. The significance of the proposed study lies in its contribution of a new understanding on the origins of vulnerability and how it is hidden from our observation caused by socio-political structures. Integrating concepts from the sociology of disaster and science and technology studies (STS), this study develops a model of socio-technical network linked to the socio-political environment to describe how vulnerability is materialized into a disaster with profound consequences.

RC31-532.2

AMIT, KARIN* (Ruppin Academic Center, karina@ruppin.ac.il)
BAR-LEV, SHIRLY (Ruppin Academic Center, Israel)

Neither Here Nor There: Transnational Identity Of French Immigrants Employed In Israeli-French Companies

Recent waves of French immigration to Israel exhibit the unique characteristics of a transnational movement (Bowen, 2004). This movement is distinct in the immigrants’ strong and continued affinity to their country of origin, despite efforts to integrate them into host country’s job market, and form cultural communities. This pattern of immigration invites scholars to rethink concepts such as: integration, assimilation and national identity, and perhaps even replace them with the terms “global nomads”, cosmopolitan, and “children of the third culture”. These terms seem to better describe the existential limbo these immigrants experience (and even foster deliberately) (Bell-Villada, Sicel, 2011). We thus feel that a better understanding of life on the borderline between cultures is warranted.

In our case, the hybrid identity cultivated by the French immigrants is maintained and even fortified by their preference for working in French speaking organizations. The research reported here examined the formation of trans-national identity among French immigrants employed in companies providing services in French to French audience. Many of whom are employed in telephonic call-centers, where vast aspects of the work is technologically mediated, and workers are employed under various forms of non-standard employment which deprive them of job security. The present study asks how this employment pattern, and work environment impact the manner in which immigrants’ relate to the Israeli culture, construct their identity, form communities of belonging, and integrate into the Israeli society.

Based on 40 in-depth interviews with French immigrants working at various French oriented companies we show how the sense of temporariness and instability characterizing their field of work contributed to their construction of a hybrid ethnic identity. The francophone identity provided an important social and cultural resource that many immigrants felt they should preserve.

RC16-287.3

AMO, KAE* (EHESS, CEAF, kaekae885@hotmail.com)

Islam, Public Space and Cosmopolitanism in Senegal: Between Local, National and “Universal”

In Senegal, as well as in other sub-Saharan countries, Muslim communities have been contributing to a development of public spaces. In capitalities like Dakar, Bamako or Niamey, Muslim dynamics framed by various Islamic events (conferences, religious meetings or festivals) take place in different areas in the city, new mosques are inaugurated every year in suburbs, Islamic television and radio networks diffuse their own programs and sometimes broadcast live different activities and rituals (prayers, pilgrimages), etc. Some recent works analyze this trend as an emergence of new modern “public islam” developing in West Africa, promoting Islamic moral and social values through younger generation (Samson) and, in some cases, connected to universal religious revival or “reform- ism” in Arabic countries (Holder). Today, Islamic dynamics are changing the whole Sudan African societies, promoting both local and national specificities, developing transnational networks, adapting to various influences and thus, improving what we can even call, new Islamic cosmopolitanism. Based on case studies in Senegal, this paper analyses the roles of Islamic dynamics and their symbolic performances in the recent political and social change in Senegal. The reconstruction of public spaces by Muslim communities and their cosmopolitanism can be seen as a solution to various problems that State and society are facing today in the field of political modernization.

What are the features of new (local, national or transnational) Islamic dynamics and what are their roles in the (re)construction (re)organization of public spaces in Senegal? What are the relations between the state politics, Islamic transnational networks and the local initiatives? How local, national or “universal” Islamic
identities are bounded each other through public spaces? What kind of theoretical work can be possible to analyze these socio-cultural and political trends?

WG05-926.1
AMOO, EMMANUEL* (Covenant University, emma.amoo@covenantuniversity.edu.ng)
AJAYI, MOFOLUWAKE (Covenant University, Cannanland OTA Ogun State Nigeria)
Internal Migration Among the Women and Street Trading Activity: A Poverty Elevation or Reduction Strategy?

A major ingredient for unabated increase in street trading activities within urban centers of developing countries has been the need to migrate from the harsh effects of poverty from the poor households or family and rural communities. Ironically, the activity is shrouded with myriad of challenges and robust arguments on financial benefits or welfare improvement accruing from the activity are very rare. This study therefore questions the role of urban street trading in welfare improvement and probes into its possibility of aggravating the burden of poverty among women who are the most vulnerable. Data was extracted from a pan-Nigeria street trading survey funded by Covenant University Centre for Research and Development (CUCERD), Nigeria. The study locations consist of randomly selected Central Business Districts (CBDs) in three major cities across three geopolitical zones in Nigeria. Data were analyzed using univariate and binary logistic regression analysis. The result indicated that the average daily needs of a migrant woman is far above daily income and that higher education is significantly related to higher income among the migrant women (p-value ≤ 5%). A daily income above N2500 would likely enhance a positive change in welfare status of an average woman street trader, the study concludes that women migration and street trading could be escape routes from unemployment but not an escape status of an average woman street trader. The study concludes that women migration and street trading could be escape routes from unemployment but not an escape status of an average woman street trader.

A Poverty Elevation or Reduction Strategy?

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involved within that particular environment. Of particular concern for this study are the Badajo, indigenous maritime people originally from the southern Philippines, but some have since migrated toward other parts of the country. One of the cities where the Badajo peoples have migrated to is Butangas City, a city in the north-central part of the country with an average income of $440 million pesos or more. As a result of the presence of the Badajo community, issues and concerns have been raised by the city local government unit (LGU). At the same time, the Badajo also experience social, economic and environmental problems in the city. Using in informants, focus group discussions (FGDs), critical review of related government agency reports and documents, and field observations, this paper examines migration patterns of the Badajo peoples and its nexus with the existing environment and economic conditions present in the area.

J8-84.4

ANCELOVICI, MARCOS* (Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM), ancelovicimagros@uqam.ca)

Home Owners As the New Precariat: The Mobilization for Dignified Housing in Spain

Since 2008, there has been a sharp increase in the number of house evictions in Spain and mobilizations in favor of "dignified housing" (vivienda digna) have multiplied. They are mostly based on unemployed home owners facing downward mobility that depart from the traditional profile of radical youths active in the squatters' movement (okupa) or the global justice movement.

We contend that these home owners constitute a new segment of the precariat (Standing 2011). They are middle and working class people that benefited from easy access to housing credit from 2000s, during the real estate bubble. When the bubble burst and they lost their job, they became unable to pay their mortgage and faced eviction threats from the banks.

In order to explain the multiplication of mobilizations in favor of "dignified housing" we focus on a particular organization created in 2009 in Barcelona and which has become the most visible and influential actor of this movement: the "Platform of people affected by mortgages" (Plataforma de los Afectados por la Hipoteca, PAH).

We argue that the growth of the PAH is not a mere side-effect of the crisis. Many other categories of people are affected by the crisis but do not mobilize as much. We need to look at (1) local legacies, (2) the internal dynamics of groups, (3) the need for indicators of human progress that differentiate social change at the global scale.

RC31-526.3

ANDERSON, HELEN* (University of Warwick, h.o.anderson@warwick.ac.uk)

Highly Skilled Migration, Race and Economic Integration

The intended paper will explore the links between the rhetoric of Canada's skilled immigration policy and the realities of highly skilled visible minorities. Canada under the Federal Skilled Worker program, a persuasive media and the need to compete globally for talent embodied in people selects those believed can integrate into Canadian society based on language accessibility, prior work experience and education. The Federal Skilled Worker program is couched in expansive, inclusive, meritocratic and colour blind language that belies the realities of highly skilled visible minorities.

Underutilization of highly skilled immigrants' skills and education is a significant issue for those who have gone through Canada's Federal Skilled Worker program. For immigrants of colour there continues to be barriers to gaining employment commensurate with their education, prior experience or skill. This is compounded by the oft requested and elusive concept of 'Canadian Experience'. The pernicious impact of implementing a colour blind immigration policy is evidenced in subtle micro-aggressions and a refusal to acknowledge race relations in the request of "Canadian Experience" from potential employers of highly skilled immigrants.

There is decline in the economic integration of immigrants relative to that of native Canadian's with immigrants facing more of a bleak future prospect despite increase in high skills since 1990s. This results in feelings of alienation that negatively impacts the financial, mental and emotional health of skilled immigrants. As a result, economic integration and inclusion remains an enormous challenge.

I argue that non-recognition of international credentials and prior work experience is attributed to a deficit model of difference. That non-recognition negatively affects skilled visible migrants regardless of their gender. In a country such as Canada one of the key challenges is that the concept of the society is its commitment to cultural pluralism, but Canada's endorsement of pluralism is superficial.

RC44-732.6

ANDERSON, JEREMY* (ITF, anderson_jeremy@itf.org.uk)

The Resonant Places of Transnational Union Struggles: Reflections on the Organising Strategy of the International Transport Workers' Federation

This article explores a dilemma at the heart of union organising in Transnational Corporations, namely, how to circulate union power across a broad spatial terrains. In fact, existing labour struggles are generally restricted to single sites? Reflecting on the experience of the ITF, this paper argues that single site campaigns have been the most tangible aspects of federation's organising campaign so far. It is noted that these struggles are resource intensive, and have few 'spillover effects' (Lipshtut, 2004) within the TNC. At the same time, it is argued that the work that the transnational that defines these struggles is rare, and as such they should be theorised foundational 'resonant places' in a wider global organising strategy.

RC55-873.1

ANDERSON, RONALD* (University of Minnesota, rea@umn.edu)

Combining Economic Trend Data with Suffering Narratives for Disaster-Struck Nations

Some scholars of suffering have noted that the most intense moments of suffering not only cannot be quantified, but the experience cannot be described in the extent that this is true, empirical generalizations about intense suffering can only be inferred from subjective observations or experiences. Yet, instances of national disaster such as Rwanda's mass genocide, where upwards of a million people were killed with huge knives in 1994, beg to be understood within the quality of life (QOL) framework. Can such instances of mass suffering be reflected in the experiences of negative-QOL? And can their effects be observable in national economic trend data? This study attempts to answer both questions using trend data from the Human Development Index as well as narrative descriptions of major national disasters such as Rwanda's 1994 genocide, Zimbabwe's political violence and refugee crisis in the past decade, Japan's 2011 earthquake and tsunami, and Tajikistan's civil war after independence. In these instances of social and political chaos, we find evidence of significant economic downturns but not always in the aftermath of a disaster. And while we find considerable repugnance to the atrocities, world attention to a crisis is sometimes very short-lived or neg- lligible. Speculations will be offered on how wide variation in global attentiveness to human atrocities affects the perception of QOL. This analysis is premised on the need for indicators of human progress that differentiate social change at the
negative end, as well as the positive end, of societal attributes such as civility and social solidarity. RC55-874.3

ANDERSON, RONALD* (University of Minnesota, rea@umn.edu)

Purposefulness, a Key to Happiness in Selected Developing Nations

Researchers have long puzzled over the high level of life satisfaction, happiness, and optimism found in most Latin America and several African countries. In these nations, indicators of happiness and well-being are high but economic, education, and health indicators low. Extrinsic psychology claims that meaning and purpose are the central ingredients of personal happiness. Research has found that Latin American adolescents have a stronger sense of meaning than other ethnicities. Observers of Latin American culture claim that close family relationships are a key to understanding the Latin American character: their social values, interaction patterns, and culture. This presentation applies the Gallup World Poll data on responses to the question “Do you feel your life has an important meaning or purpose?” Latin Americans were more likely than any other sector of the globe to say “yes.” A very large share of the people, 89% across all countries surveyed, claimed to have a purposeful life. None-the-less, there is enough variation across countries and regions, that the patterns add to our understanding of the role of purposefulness in people’s lives. Using data from the Human Development Report (HDR 2010), this paper shows that Latin American purposefulness provides a partial explanation for their extreme happiness compared to other global regions. On the other hand, perceptions of social support do not account for happiness or national well-being. If Latin Americans are more likely as individuals to have a sense of meaningful purpose in life, this probably translates into contentment and happiness. Large differences in meaning and social life exist both between and within Latin American countries, which will be examined as well. A taxonomy of meaningful purpose will be offered to help clarify the relationship of purpose and happiness.

TG03-941.1

ANDERSON, TIM* (University of Sydney, t.anderson@usyd.edu.au)

Why Inequality Matters

Sociologists tend to assume inequality matters; economic liberals tend to assume it does not, saying inequality generates dynamic incentives in competitive markets. It is not that there is nothing to this argument, as regards mild degrees of inequalities. However grave inequality has a corrosive effect on social formations. Why is it that there is a consensus of the need to eliminate poverty, but division over the need to address serious inequality? Beyond this, what are the key reasons for grave inequality being anti-social? This paper engages the economic liberal paradigm, arguing that grave inequality is as socially incapacitating as, and often constitutive of, extreme poverty. It makes a distinction between the foundational problems of grave inequality and its consequential effects.

The foundational problems are that grave inequality: denies the social identity and agency necessary for realising the right to self-determination; blocks individual citizens’ active participation in society, necessary for democratic development; excludes groups from respect as members of society; and is constitutive of poverty and similarly incapacitating. The consequential problems (both as effects and as feedback to the foundational problems) are that grave and persistent inequality is perceived as illegitimate and thus generates resentment, crime and insecurity; it creates disadvantage in a range of key social fields such as education, health and social security; and it drives anti-social feedback effects by undermining social cohesion and entrenching inequity across generations. Identifying these principal or foundational anti-social features of grave inequality, this paper argues, is important to build a broader on the idea that inequality does matter.

RC47-769.23

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Deconstructing Racial Boundaries: Case Study of an Emerging Urban Movement in Tel Aviv

During the last few years, Israel has been witnessing an unprecedented level of racism against the African refugee community. Not only immigrants are racialized as the “threatening other”, but also the spaces they create and inhabit are codified as racialized. The marginalized low-income neighborhoods of South Tel Aviv, the new home of the asylum seekers, became the primary arena of struggles, conflicts, tensions and intolerance. I draw on ethnographic research conducted in South Tel Aviv, to examine the ways in which an emerging social movement “Power to the Community” attempts to provide a radical alternative by constructing a bridge between the Africans and the veteran residents and thereby turning the “place of fear” into a “home for all”. I look at the innovative tactics the movement uses to reshape symbolic, relational, and physical boundaries in the community. In particular, I investigate the renewed victimization and vilification discourses and the ways in which the movement gives voice to insofar silenced concerns about the broader socio-demographic status quo within the city of Tel Aviv and Israel in general. I combine insights from work written on framing, tactics and innovation in the social movement literature with studies of NIMBY-ism and urban geography.

RC18-317.1

ANDOLFATTO, DOMINIQUE* (Université de Bourgogne, dominique.andolfatto@u-bourgogne.fr)

Analyzing the Internal Votes in the French Political Parties

Analyzing the internal votes in the French political parties

Since about fifteen years, the political parties multiplied the procedures of internal votes of their members. Then they opened primaries to the non-members. It aims for objective – at first – the revival, the innovation - and the consolidation - of democracy in political organizations. According to organizations, the project of paper suggests reviewing the diverse procedures of vote : nature of the electorate, objectives of the votes, chronology, modalities of vote, participation in intra-party elections, official results and analysis, possible disputes. Beyond an empirical research – which concerns procedures and electoral data – the paper will also review the evolution of the relations between the « party in central office » (politician elites) and the « party on the ground » that shows the development of these votes. Which changes introduces the development of internal votes in relations top-down and bottom-up ?

From a more theoretical point of view, it will be important to analyze how these procedures question the oligarchical tendencies of the parties. Besides, in what and how these procedures question the evolutions of parties analyzed more recently by A. Panebianco or P. Mair and R. Katz who underline a professionalization of parties or a monopolization of resources - of all kinds - by elites ?

RC17-310.4

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TRANSFORMING THE SNCF – FRENCH STATE-OWNED COMPANY: FROM HISTORICAL UNILATERAL MODEL TO MULTIPARTITE ENTERPRISE

Since 1970s, the French railway sector has undergone massive changes. The European institutions have demanded the opening of the rail transport market. The sector also faced competition by other means of transportation (especially trucks).

In this context, SNCF (the national state-owned railway company) endeavoured to adapt itself to policy reforms and the competitive environment. The company partially replaced its former model of development (based on public service à la française, i.e. offering low-price tickets and committed to egalitarianism) with a new model, identical to that of private companies. The new model transformed the internal functioning of the company (type of employment contract, pay scale, and nature of industrial relations) as well as market strategies (economic model, pricing strategy).

Changes introduced by the SNCF top management encountered resistance from employees, trade unions, transport users associations and some high-rank transport officials. The struggle between all these actors resulted into a hybrid organization of the railway sector. By now, each activity of the SNCF works autonomously; the various divisions of the company develop their own work modalities and have their proper representations etc.

What is the nature of this new heterogeneous organizational model? How does national railway company, which transformed after structural improvements, strategic realignment of networks and product offerings, internationalization, and efficiency improvements, adapted to structural shifts and uncertain economic and legal context? Which divisions of the company are the most affected by change?

This paper will attempt to answer these questions, by examining the deconstruction of an old organizational model and its transition and transformation into new one. Our focus, while analyzing the structural shifts, will be on the description of internal conflicts and representational gaps among different SNCF stakeholders and their effects on the functioning of the company.

RC24-432.5

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THE ROLE OF PRIVATE SECTOR IN GLOBAL CLIMATE GOVERNANCE

The Role of Private Sector in Global Climate Governance

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The private sector plays an active role in implementation of mechanisms concerning the mitigation of climate change, including the Kyoto Protocol. In spite of that, the corporate actors play a limited direct role in international arenas when it comes to negotiating the design of climate regime. The climate governance United Nations system remains state-centric, but the active participation of corporate actors in shaping climate regimes is essential to increase the efficiency of the climate governance. Business is not just a subject of a regulatory climate and energy imposed by the state; rather, business is an intrinsic part of the fabric of climate governance, as “rule maker”. This article analyses the role of the private sector that has been played in the global climate governance. The focus of this study is an analysis of the ways in which the private sector responds to the agenda of climate change and climate governance. The private sector does not only play a “rule taker” role in the climate change regime, as it does not seem to act as passive observer. The results suggest that the private sector is able to play a key role in the changing architecture of global climate governance based on the principle of multi-stakeholder participation in global decision-making.

**RC26-463.1**

ANDRADE, REGINA (State University of Rio de Janeiro)

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MAGALHÃES, SAULO (State University of Rio de Janeiro)

SILVA BALLALAI, CONSTANCE (UNIFACS - LAUREAT)

**The Political, Economic and Social Crises and the Creative Sponsorship of Young People in the Carioca Slums – Rio De Janeiro/Brazil**

This abstract arises from the extension of the research in Cultural identity performed since 2004 by University of Rio de Janeiro State (UERJ) with teenagers and youngsters at the Cartola Cultural Center (CCC), in Manguinhos's Favela. The main results are published in the book “Pink and Green Territory: psychosocial constructions at the Centrais Cultural”. Alongside the worldwide economic crisis, which has also ravaged Brazil in the form of a lower growth rate than expected, unemployment and violence, the city of Rio de Janeiro is experiencing a housing crisis of devastating social consequences. In the turn of the 19th to 20th century the occupation of hills of the city began, giving birth to the populated favelas. Since the beginning the favelas draw the attention of the government, which tried to come up with a solution to put an end to those types of dwellings. Despite government investment, they survived and today have more than 100 years of history founded on cultural and political creativity, and identity coming from: the time period of its founding, type of occupation, economy, origin of its inhabitants and their relationships, not to mention the intense social life fostered by the cooperation and collective effort of the residents’ associations, churches and NGOs. The most recent chapter in the story of the favelas has been about the return of the State to the territories theretofore dominated by drug trafficking. In 2010, the occupation of Complexo do Morro do Alemão*** was transmitted live by TV broadcasters from around the world with direct comments from observers. The results suggest that the private sector is able to play a key role in the changing architecture of global climate governance based on the principle of multi-stakeholder participation in global decision-making.

**RC28-488.4**

ANDRADE, STEFAN* (Danish National Centre Social Research, sba@sf.dk)

MUNK, MARTIN D. (Centre for Mobility Research, Aalborg University Copenhagen)

**It Is All in the Family: An Evaluation of Social Class As A Measurement for Family Background Characteristics in Analyses of Sibling Correlations**

Sibling correlations have gained increasing interest in inequality studies as a broad measurement of the impact of family background and community influence on individual outcomes. In this paper we analyse how much of this influence that siblings share in their long-run income is due to social class origin. Data is from Statistics Denmark and consists of 151,484 individuals born between 1968 and 1974. The paper is motivated by studies showing that half of the family and community influence on siblings are uncorrelated with traditional intergenerational measures of family background, such as parental income and education. We use variance component analysis to test how different class schemes and community influence on siblings is correlated with occupational status and educational attainment. The results show that a modified version of the Erikson-Goldthorpe-Portocarero scheme that accounts for both the emergence of professional classes and the persistence of old classes of self-employed and entrepreneurs has the best fit and accounts for approximately 3 per cent more than parental income and education alone. When parental income, education and social class are included we gain an even better fit as we account for 12 per cent of the sibling similarities in long-run income.

**TG06-961.5**

ANDRE-BECHELY, LOIS* (Cal State Univ Los Angeles, loisab@calstatela.edu)

**Educational Leadership Blind Spots: How Institutional Ethnography Helps in the Rethinking of Administrative Practice**

The nature of educational governance in the US in which there is federal, state and local control of public schooling creates a variety of institutional arrangements for delivering education to students from kindergarten to university. Historically, US educational institutions have struggled with providing equal and equitable education for all students. Laws and policies have been implemented to address these concerns, yet inequalities and inequities persist. Policy implementation usually resides with those in education administration – a profession influenced by many different management and leadership theories. There are scholars who have argued for studies of educational administration that examine institutional processes, ways that schools and universities are organized, how services are delivered and such, however, few have considered the role that Institutional Ethnography (IE) can play in rethinking and reworking administrative practice. At the same time, IE scholars remain puzzled with leadership and management theories and practices as they relate to ruling relations and the organization and coordination of people's everyday work. Work that people in places like public schools do. The paper will explore the missed opportunities to show just how inequalities and inequities actually happen given current educational leadership theory and practice, provide examples of how IE adds a different perspective to the organization and coordination of educational work, and suggest ways to improve administrative practice and outcomes by including key elements of IE.

**RC17-310.6**

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KJESHUS, LÅRS ERIK (University of Oslo)

TJORA, AKSEL (NTNU)

**Between Project Enthusiasm and Routine Demands: Conflicting Logics and Unintended Consequences of e-Health Innovation and Diffusion**

For a long time, and in most corners of the world, great promises have been made from ICT innovations in health care, both in regards to quality and efficiency. A related challenge for social science has been to explain the details of ICT diffusion; what makes some ICT innovations succeed and other disappear. In studying a wide range of such innovations (e-health, telemedicine) and diffusion processes in Norway, we have identified a conflicting logic - between innovation enthusiasm and routine responsibility - as a major explanation of how promising projects only rarely are transformed into normal routine. Understanding the detailed aspects of project organisation and enthusiasm-based driving forces, and how these act as system correction/critique, is necessary to comprehend what comes forward as lack of success, or missing diffusion. In this study we have investigated what innovation projects, in the making, bring with them on a managerial level in health care institutions. We have observed that the heterogeneity between innovation and routine within health-care delivery is handled by separating project management/funding from continuous organisational practice. While this separation eases both normal routines and innovative projects, it also delays expected diffusion. What may be technological successes may therefore be organisational failures. Unintended consequences from innovation projects - including learning and understanding action alternatives - are seldom bases for assessment. The paper suggests that a sociological exploration of logics, including professional, technological, as well as organisational, needs to be tighter connected to innovation.

**RC05-106.2**

ANDREJUK, KATARZYNA* (Polish Academy of Sciences, katarzyna.andrejuk@gmail.com)

**Defining National Belonging in the Post-National Era: The Case of Polish Repatriates and Privileged Naturalisation in Poland**

European countries are subject to many processes which deconstruct the traditional category of “national belonging” and make the political community more inclusive towards foreigners (developing the category of the European Union citizens - mass migration flows). However, the notion of an ethnic community and the importance of ethno-national dimension still prevail. This is confirmed by political and legal measures, enacted by different European states which aim at enabling particular ethnic groups to obtain the citizenship of their ancestors. The objective of the presentation is to explore how various groups are included and excluded from a national identity in different countries. The paper involves an analysis of institutional arrangements regarding the privileged access to Polish citizenship, which have been developed in order to enable faster naturalisation
for some groups of immigrants coming to Poland. The analysis will focus on the normative features of the privileged naturalisation and how they are interpreted by state officials. Various conditions of being acceptable for privileged naturalisation are depicted in the Law on Repatriation and include a mix of objective and subjective criteria which refer to ethnic, cultural and historical aspects of a nation. These conditions, addressed to the descendants of Polish expatriates abroad, indicate that the category of “belonging to a nation” is constructed on the political and legal level. The presentation, set in a comparative perspective, also aims to answer the question why the policies of privileged naturalisation are commonly accepted in some countries (Poland) and contested in others (Hungary, Germany).

**RC04-87.6**

**ANDREJUK, KATARZYNA** (Polish Academy of Sciences, katarzyna.andrejuk@gmail.com)

European Educational Migrants on the Labour Market. Europeanised Professionals or Workers of the DDD Sector?

The presentation will investigate the question whether the higher education received in the host country facilitates immigrants’ access to the primary segment of the job market. According to a prevailing conviction and empirical research, immigrants are most likely to be employed in the secondary segment of the labour market, where they perform works which are described as “DDD”: dirty, dull and degrading. However, this finding may be inaccurate in case of educational migrants, who also work while they study and after graduation. The aim of this presentation is to analyse the situation on the foreign labour market and career paths of mobile Europeans who migrated to take up education abroad. This question is especially intriguing in the light of the European Union attempts to standardize the educational curricula and university degrees in European countries. I will explore the problem basing on qualitative and quantitative inquiry: interviews with Polish students abroad and data from POLPAN (Polish Panel Survey 1988-2013) questionnaires describing the situation of educational migrants from Poland to various countries. The findings will provide an answer to the question whether migrants who receive higher education abroad are able to overcome the pitfalls and limits, imposed on foreigners on the labour markets of the receiving countries.

**RC31-529.1**

**ANDRIKOPOULOS, APOSTOLOS** (University of Amsterdam, a.andrikoopoulos@uva.nl)

**Mobility, Family Life and European Citizenship: Marriages Between Legally Precarious African Migrants and Peripheral Europeans**

Transnational marriage has become a door opener to international mobility and migrant legality and, as is well documented, aspiring migrants can achieve geographic mobility through marriage by claiming their right in family life. This paper examines the marriages between West African migrants and EU citizens in the Netherlands and analyses a reverse strategy in which international mobility is the means to secure family life and legality. The Netherlands, as many other countries, has imposed many restrictions on family migration (provisions for family educational curriculum) making this process more selective, difficult and costly. Of course, these regulations apply only at the national level. At the same time, EU citizens and in extension their family members can exercise their rights to intra-European mobility, residence and employment. On that basis, legally unauthorized African migrants can legalise their stay in Europe either by getting married in the Netherlands to a non-Dutch EU citizen, commonly Eastern or Southern Europeans, or moving with their Dutch spouses to another EU country (often known as ‘the Belgian route’). In this pattern, marriage and family formation is the process that precedes international mobility but the opposite: citizens must move to another EU country in order to claim not as national but as EU citizens their right to stay and work in another EU country along with their family members. In this instance, European citizenship is valorized higher than national citizenship but in order for Europeans to make use of their rights as EU citizens they have to move out of their home country to another EU country. This paper examines ethno-geographic material collected in multi-sited fieldwork in the Netherlands, Ghana, and Greece and engages into a theoretical discussion over mobility, citizenship and marriage in the EU context.

**JS-27.6**

**ANESAKI, MASHAIRA** (Nihon University School of Medicine, anesaki_m@yahoo.co.jp)

Health Professions Focusing on an Unequal Health Professional World: Professionalization of Medical Doctors and Allied Health Professions

This paper discusses (1) professional socialization of medical students who become medical doctors who have been dominant over other allied health professions, (2) professionalization of allied health professions as professional organizations, and (3) the possibility of achieving professional equality among health professions, in particular, between traditionally dominant medical doctors and allied health professions.

The author’s discussion is based on (1) author’s participant observation at three Tokyo hospitals in the early 1960’s, (2) questionnaire method surveys of medical student's attitudes that precede international mobility but the opposite: citizens must move to another EU country in order to claim not as national but as EU citizens their right to move to another EU country in order to claim not as national but as EU citizens their right to stay and work in another EU country along with their family members. In this instance, European citizenship is valorized higher than national citizenship but in order for Europeans to make use of their rights as EU citizens they have to move out of their home country to another EU country. This paper examines ethno-geographic material collected in multi-sited fieldwork in the Netherlands, Ghana, and Greece and engages into a theoretical discussion over mobility, citizenship and marriage in the EU context.

**RC32-550.6**

**ANSARI, ARVINDER** (University, arvinder2009@gmail.com)

Ethno Enclaves: Restrictions on Muslim Women’s Spatial Mobility

Abstract: RC 32 ISA

Ethno Enclaves: Restrictions on Muslim Women’s Spatial Mobility.

There has been a visible increase in the incidents of violence against minorities, more specifically against Muslims, the violence itself has become more intense and frenzied. The minorities particularly Muslims are moving to areas where they are already in comfortable number.

Muslim women’s minority location qualitatively transforms their experiences and perceptions in very distinct way, since their community is one that particularly feels under threat and surveillance, the issues surrounding Muslim women’s access to the public and sexual safety become all the more complex. In fact, the restrictions imposed on Muslim women by their own community are closely linked to the exclu- sion of the Muslim community as a whole. The fact that their entire community is looked upon with hostility and habitually fears violence, means that Muslim women not only have less of a chance to venture out of community boundaries but also that their movements and behavior are more closely policed by their families and their community.

This paper attempts to examine how being a member of a particular religious minority community impacts a woman’s access, experience and negotiation of public space. Inquires The areas of concern in the paper are: whether living in ‘ethno enclaves’ dominated by their own community has a bearing on Muslim women’s spatial mobility; if the controls wielded by neo-fundamentalist groups limit their participation in public space; if wearing the veil in fact facilitates movement; how the issue of civic safety is framed in the context of Muslim women whose entire community’s safety is often at risk; and finally, in what way does their community’s growing exclusion from the everyday civic and political life of the city impact them.

**JS-21.6**

**ANSARI, ARVINDER** (Jamia Millia Islamia University, arvinder2009@gmail.com)

Leisure-Time Activities: A Sociological Analysis of Professional Women

Leisure and dynamic attitudes help in constituting a style of life. One’s style of life may be defined as the personal manner in which each individual conducts his or her daily life. The individuality of many a person is best asserted during his or her free-time activities and less during the work that he or she has to performs. Through their activities, the individual has the time and means for developing his or her identity, even with respect to his work. Seeking and realizing a style of life, gives leisure its greatest significance. Leisure time appears as the framework of an attitude that is by no means marginal but that is a mediator between the culture of a society or a group and the reactions of an individual facing situation in daily life.

During the last two decades, the importance of leisure behavior has occupied the attention of researchers demanding for more study in this area. Among these studies, the examination of leisure activities via-a-vis the time factor as a result of some empirical contributions has made significant impacts on the cultural and theoretical understanding of this area.

More women are entering into the professional life; therefore, it becomes important to know the opinion of working women towards leisure activities. Furthermore, this paper also tries to delineate the effect of leisure and leisure time activities on professional work of professional women and also vice-versa. Satisfaction and dissatisfaction from leisure time in turn affect the working capacity of a worker and also at home. Therefore, the findings of an urban-based empirical study which assessed the impact of time constraint in particular on leisure activities of professional women’s.

**RC41-689.1**

**ANSON, JON** (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev,anson@begu.ac.il)

The Second Mortality Transition: A New Look at Long Term Trends in Mortality Decline

Demographic transitions occur in stages. We argue that there have been two mortality transitions, and that the European and European-overseas countries for which reliable long-term mortality data exist completed the first stage of the
mortality transition around the middle of the twentieth century. In the first stage, or First Mortality Transition (FMT), from the nineteenth to the middle of the twenthieth century, mortality decline occurred mainly at younger ages, survivorship to age 50 increased, and there was a secular growth in the rate of ageing (the rate of mortality increase) over and above that due to the decline in the mortality rate at age 50. By 1950, however, this transition was more or less complete, and the underlying level of survivorship to age 50 began to stabilise. In the Second Mortality Transition (SMT) the main weight of mortality decline thus shifted to older ages, above age 50, and the secular trend in the rate of ageing now shifted from positive to negative, offsetting the continuing decline in the rate of mortality at age 50. There are important differences between countries in the patterning of these changes, and in particular, the patterns differ for males and for females. However, the changes over time have been identical for both sexes. Analysis of country-level variations, by sex, will enable us to understand further the reasons for this shift from the First to the Second Mortality Transition and the differences in the pace at which it has occurred.

**RC02-59.3**

**ANTEBY, MICHEL** *(Harvard University, manteby@hbs.edu)*

**Lessons from Field Resistance**

Close-up examinations of economic life are necessary to understand the complex dynamics and cultural meanings of commerce. But what happens when these inquiries apparently fail? Put otherwise, what happens when a scholar is faced again and again with strong resistance from field participants to the point of almost derailing a project? Relying on a comparison of forms of resistance in three field-settings that I investigated, my paper aims to draw lessons from field resistance that go beyond any given inquiry and argues that a better understanding of forms of resistance can advance our scholarly work. The diversity of settings discussed (e.g., an aeronautics factory, a whole-body donations program, and a business school) as well as the variety of forms of resistance encountered (e.g., aggression, threats, and silence) motivate, in part, this analysis. The first example entails a study of factory theft and centers on retirees of a French aeronautics plants. The second example is an examination of commerce in human cadavers for medical education and research in New York State. And the last example looks at faculty socialization dynamics at the Harvard Business School, one of the U.S. centers of business education. Overall, the goal is not only to classify forms of resistance in ethnographic inquiries, but also showcase how such a classification exercise illuminates the broader pursuit.

**RC04-99.8**

**ANTON, MIHAIL** *(National Defence University, mihialanton@yahoo.com)*  
**ANTON, ELIZA** *(Media Vision International)*

**Educational Fulfillment Index**

The aim of this study is to present a new measure of evaluation of educational state at the national level. The index is based on a multidimensional model of indicators and it is an instrument developed to determine the students' and teachers' viewpoint of the educational role in the process of life self-fulfillment in the context of a systemic and sociological approach: education as adaptation, education as self-regulation, education as self-organization and education as self-profession.

**RC01-34.5**

**ANTON, MIHAIL** *(National Defence University, mihialanton@yahoo.com)*  
**MUSTATA, MARINEL-ADI** *(National Defence University)*

**Sociological Evaluation of a Serious Game Designed for Building of Epistemic Competency of Military Students**

Serious game applied in education and training is relatively new. Some skills needed for military action could be acquired through traditional (real) training methods, but, at the same time, as the computer games has been evolved, some skills can be obtained through the serious game as a virtual – virtual method. In terms of costs and risks, using a training solution based on a games scenario is also advantageous. This study evaluates a serious game (SG) that is being applied in a Romanian Defense University context. It was designed in order to enhance the epistemic competency of the future military commanders at all levels of decision making process. Evaluation is conducted summative, after development of it; the study examines whether the serious game is efficient, appropriate for training goals and well accepted by the learners.

The findings provide evidence that serious game is genuinely beneficial for anticipated learning and training results and it could be used in future training process to assure required skills for new defence missions. Introducing games in the military training is based on all these advantages revealed through the evaluation. The epistemic competency obtained using serious games can provide necessary knowledge to action in a real experience.

**RC47-768.1**

**ANTONELLI, FRANCESCO** *(University of Rome Tre, fantonelli@uniroma3.it)*

**Towards a Multi-Plebiscitarian and Multi-Populist Collective Action?**

Introduction

The aim of this paper is to analyze the transformation of populism and charismatic phenomena in contemporary societies. The argument is that the effects of diffusion of new technologies and structural changes in the functioning of social systems are ceding to increased fragmentation of democracy.

Main Results

Contemporary social, economic and cultural transformations have been driving Society to both a new public sphere and relationship between populism and charismatic power. Simplifying analytically, on one hand, as a matter of fact, a layer of population, mainly old and/or with a limited cultural capital, lives (almost) exclusively inside the public space created by mass media, by other collective intellectuals and by the most important public intellectuals. On the other hand, following the prompt coming from new intellectuals that operate through the Net, there is a multiplication of niches of consumption, of ways of living, of political opinions. The possibility of the synthesis declines in this new public sphere. On the contrary, the space of “charismatic” grows up. In add, economic dynamics and neo-liberalism thinking makes a pressure to engage in decision-making processes: the myth of the “strong man” rises. Nevertheless, each kind of media advance a different kind of charismatic leaders: thus, we have got several charismatic leaders for each communication and social target group. Charismatic power is not more opposed to rational-legal power: a multiple charismatic groups and leaders represent the normal work of the post-democrat- ic political system. Populism is universal style of this multiple-charismatic politics in contemporary societies. In fact, Populism is not only communication technique but a replacement demand of democratic participation too in a run-way world.

**RC14-247.2**

**ANTONIONI, STEFANIA** *(University of Urbino Carlo Bo, stefania.antonioni@uniurb.it)*

**The Advertised Crisis: How Advertising Is Facing the Issue of Social and Economic Crisis**

This period is collecting different types of storytelling concerning social and economic crisis the world is facing with, depending on which media and which particular gaze they reflect. We can quote, of course, not only what the media, and especially the newsphere, is telling us about crisis, but also movies, tv fiction, contemporary literature, and so on are depicting a shared frame on it. But it could be of particular interest analysing how advertising deals with this issue, particularly because it has to talk and engage consumers differently from the past and from its usual patterns. A traditional way to conceive advertising's role is based on the assumption that it has the task to create and develop a reality totally positive, where everything is at its best in every shade. This led J. Baudrillard to call this totally different reality “hyperreality”. But nowadays consumers aren't so well disposed towards this kind of advertising that has to rethink itself in a different way, being more respectful and loyal with consumers, their lives and their feelings.

So I'll mention in this paper different cases and different manners with which economic, social and political crisis enters also the advertising stories and became part of its narrations. We can call it synchronization between social system and advertising (Luhmann; Antonioni) and maybe it could be the right key to the effectiveness of the latter. So I can say that the semantic of crisis affects also advertising, its storytelling and its working routines at different levels that this paper will try to enlighten.

**WG03-919.2**

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“Is That Me?” Images of Ageing and the Underestimated Role of Active Ageing in Advertising

The concept of complexity is one of the most useful to describe contemporary society, because it implies also the leading role of communication and its dedicated system, that is to say mass media system (Luhmann). But, or in accordance with this perspective, another helpful description could be the one that defines our society as based on images, referring to the primacy of the visual sphere. This premise leads us to consider the production of images not only as one of the most important for the reproduction of society, but also as one of the most
compelling for individuals and the construction of their composed identities. Following this theoretical background, we have to consider the role of advertising and its peculiarity of constructing an imagery ready to be socially diffused, but also the peculiarity of absorbing – sometimes – the ideas, perspectives and feelings emerging from society or different social groups.

In this sense, it would be of particular interest observing how advertising depicts the reality of ageing, if and in which manner gives back a heterogeneous picture of the different ways of being aged. This kind of research, in fact, tries to clarify which kind of imagery regarding ageing is offered and spread within society in general, but it could also test if the concept of active ageing is practiced in advertising. So in our paper we will present the results of a qualitative research on images (one of the main traditional research stream of visual sociology) (Grady), taken from the advertising field. The research results will concern the Italian context, trying to compare it with an international context and producing a specific typology. Is our aim also to test this typology with a sample of aged interviewees, trying to prove if they recognise themselves in it or not.

RC20-356.6
ANTONOVA, NATALYA* (National Research University, nvantonova@hse.ru)

Psychological Effectiveness of Interactive Advertising in Russia

Purpose. The investigation was aimed to check the hypothesis that the interactive advertising is more effective than usual one. As the criteria of psychological effectiveness we allocated trust to advertising and active personal position. So the hypotheses were that during perceiving the interactive advertising the respondents show: 1) the higher level of trust; 2) the higher level of “active personal position”.

Design/Methodology. 109 respondents were tested online. The control group consisted of 59 people, and the experimental group consisted of 50 people. The experiment included three stages: 1) the respondents viewed the advertising in two variants: a) interactive advertising for experimental group; b) usual advertising for control group; 2) the respondents answered the questionnaire which included the questions about attitudes to the advertising and associations about advertising, the technique of A.Kupreychenko “The trust / distrust of person to other people, the world, yourself” and the scale of psychological effectiveness of advertising elaborated by A.Kupreychenko; 3) 12 people were interviewed to get more information.

Results. The hypotheses were partially confirmed. We have shown that there is no difference in the level of trust to the interactive advertising as compared with the non-interactive one, but the respondents perceive it more personally, are involved into the interaction with the characters, and act as if it were the reality. We can conclude that the psychological effectiveness of interactive advertising is higher.

Limitations. It remains to be tested if the results will be the same for another countries and cultures.

Research/Practical Implications. The results can be used in the development of advertising products for Russian consumers.

Originality/Value. The study is the first attempt to investigate the trust to interactive advertising among Russians. The theoretical value is caused by using trust and active position as the criteria of psychological effectiveness of advertising.

RC15-257.4
ANUGWOM, KENECHUKWU* (University of Nigeria, Nsukka, keneeder@yahoo.com)

Societal Perception of Breast Cancer Amongst Elderly Women: Implications for Management and Intervention Programmes in Nigeria

The study drawing from a sample of over 1000 respondents in Southeastern Nigeria investigated the influence of socio-cultural factors on the perception of breast cancer amongst elderly women in Nigeria. It discovered a significant variation in perception between rural and urban respondents. However, a general lack of inadequate knowledge about the nature and impact of breast cancer was prevalent in both groups of respondents. The study also discovered that such social attributes as age, education and income are critical determinants of the perception of breast cancer amongst elderly women. Crucially the study found out that over 30 per cent of the respondents were unaware of the occurrence of breast cancer among elderly women. Also, a majority of the respondents were ignorant of the existence of medical services for early detection and management of cancer. The health belief model was especially relevant in the explanation of the perception of breast cancer. Thus, only women who feel susceptible to the disease take actions towards both detection and management of the disease in Nigeria. Interestingly, medical services for the disease were found grossly inadequate and professional social work services are scarcely available. Therefore, the perception of breast cancer amongst elderly women was no different in the three years collaborative projects among five organizations in Thailand and its attempt to address social determinants of health and formulate a set of effective policy recommendations based on real-world problems in Thai context. The study examines working models across academic and organizational boundaries focused on researches linkage, professional practices, communities and networks creation, retooling medical services to focus on broad-based cancer services that include elderly women; and the extension of social work services beyond traditional concerns to include breast cancer management and care especially for the elderly who are often neglected from formal health provisioning in Nigeria.

ANUKUL, CHOLNAPA* (Social Inequity Reduction Network, cholnapa@gmail.com)

Health Inequity Reduction in Thailand: On the Way Toward Healthy Public Policy

Recently, health inequity initiatives introduced by the World Health Organization emphasizes actions on social determinants of health with collaboration across research disciplinary and organizational boundaries in relatively innovative approach. The recent tackle of health inequity initiatives in Thailand, SRNet – Social Inequity Reduction Network, illustrates a good instance of this kind of effort. This paper describes the development of the three years collaborative projects among five organizations in Thailand and its attempt to address social determinants of health and formulate a set of effective policy recommendations based on real-world problems in Thai context. The study examines working models across academic and organizational boundaries focused on researches linkage, professional practices, communities and networks creation, retooling medical services to focus on broad-based cancer services that include elderly women; and the extension of social work services beyond traditional concerns to include breast cancer management and care especially for the elderly who are often neglected from formal health provisioning in Nigeria.
Informealising the Formal: Women in Ghana's Banking Sector

Despite the conventional policy wisdom that formal work more closely approximates “decent work”, the process of informalization of Ghanaian women increasingly makes difficult a straightforward dichotomy between ‘good’ formal work and ‘bad’ informal work. The paper discusses the nature and impact of the use of employment agencies in the banking sector. We argue that the activities of employment agencies have introduced informality into an area of work that was quintessentially formal. We examine the impact of employment agencies on work conditions and work cultures, highlighting the ways in which female bank workers experience these new sets of conditions. We find that female employees hired through employment agencies experience conditions of work that resemble conditions in the informal economy in terms of contracts, security of tenure, wages and channels of negotiation or redress. We link the advent of employment agencies and the kind of labour relations in which they participate to the macroeconomic reforms that Ghana has undertaken which are themselves part of a global phenomenon of economic liberalisation. These processes connect the experiences of employment agencies with other contexts and sources of informality. Therefore, in developing as well as in Western countries, it is not just a matter of finding and providing financial resources, but to tailor them according to contexts and addressing communities’ governance and capabilities building. Moreover, policies’ orientations and goals should always consider the consequences and transformational processes (material and immaterial) that can be induced by their implementation – and that cannot be foreseen a priori – and therefore should develop the capacity of being adaptive and self-reflective. But how to? And how can local communities participate in the design and implementation of their own change? The aim of the paper is to provide some theoretical and methodological reflections on how to conduct and proactively observe local development processes, focusing on two case studies based in Southern Italy's mountain and rural areas: the Green Communities (GC) project, a one year long project, and the DE, a bottom-up driven project initiated by some of the political representatives, which is the North Korean state ideology. As a variable.

Identity is viewed as a key variable in social movement studies. However, with the exception of Charles Tilly's work, there is no research that examines the relationship between collective violence and identity construction. In his seminal work on collective violence, Tilly argued that the construction of exclusive collective identity severs the inter-movements networks which results in polar-
ization of a group, and finally accounts for the collective violence. This paper applies Tilly’s perspective to identity-polarization nexus to explain the choice of violent action forms by Korean student movements.

This paper conducts discourse analysis in three levels. At the first level, the statements and memoirs of the activists establishing new student organizations will be analyzed to reveal if inclusive/exclusive collective identity accompanies polariz- eration of student movements. And the second level, the statements on violent and non-violent events exercised by these student organizations analyzed will be dissected to confirm if the exclusive identity activates the violent actions. Finally, this paper explores collective identity of student movements under the authoritarian regime and the democratic regime to analyze its historical continuance and distinction.

RC24-237.4

AONO, MOMOKO* (Hitotsubashi Uni, momokaoono@gmail.com)

National Leisure Policy in Japan from 1966 to 1974

In Japan the first national leisure policy was made from 1966 to 1974. Before 1966, it was a regulation of manners and customs. Moreover, it was divided vertically into divisions. However, in 1966 Japanese government begun to pay atten- tion to leisure as a social phenomenon. Finally, government made special leisure departments at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (Tsuyu Sangyo Syo) and the Economic Planning Agency (Ketzai Kikaku Cyo) in 1972. It had three purposes. First, in those days, rapid industrial development caused urbanization, rationalization and mechanization. Human alienation was so increasing that juvenile delinquency was one of the social problem, and productivity at factories was falling. Government estimated that leisure can restore national humanity. Humanity was thought as the base of productivity and much pleasure from leisure activity expected to satisfy young desires.

Second, at that day, farming, fishing and heavy industries had been replaced by tertiary industry. That means Japanese government had to spread domestic market. For that purpose, government thought that leisure industry is a good new market. For that purpose, government thought that leisure industry is a good new market. For that purpose, government thought that leisure industry is a good new market.

Lastly, the leisure policy is the start of “disciplinisation”. In this policy, Whole-some leisure is an important keyword. Government assumed that tourism and sport were good leisure for people, but gambling and watching TV were type of unwholesome leisure, because they were decadent and defensive. In short, Japa- nese government tried to enlighten Japanese people in leisure policy. Today we are forced to have self-responsibility for our daily life and self-defense from social anese government tried to enlighten Japanese people in leisure policy. Today we are forced to have self-responsibility for our daily life and self-defense from social

RC24-422.3

AYOYAGI, MIDORI* (National Inst Environmental Studies, aoyagi@nies.go.jp)

Climate Change Governance and Media: Media Exposure, Public Opinion and “the Most Important Issues,” By the Japanese Public

This paper explore the relationships among media exposure and public per- ception towards the climate change issues, to understand the role of the media and public opinion for better climate change governance of Japan. After the Great earthquake in March 2011, it is said that public has lost their interest with climate change issues, but for the Japanese government, the nexus of climate-change-en- ergy option–nuclear power has been paid more attention than before. Using the results of our public opinion survey in 2008, 2012, 2013, and monthly survey from 2005, we discuss the role of media, economy, and nuclear power generations from the Japan’s climate governance point of view.

In addition to the earthquake and climate change, the perceived importance of the national and global economic situation also changed over time. During our survey period, the world experienced a serious economic crisis after the collapse of Lehman Brothers. These events with global impacts clearly revealed the en- vironment–economy trade-off. After the earthquake and tsunami on March 11, 2011, Japan’s economic situation worsened. However, the nuclear accident at the Fukushima plant forced the Japanese people to think about energy issues, which are closely connected to climate change mitigation.

INTE-22.1

APITZSCH, URSULA* (University of Frankfurt am Main, apitzsch@soz.uni-frankfurt.de)

Reversal of the Gender Order? Male Marriage Migration to Germany By North- African and Turkish Men: New Forms of Gendered Transnationalization of Migrant Generations in Europe

Marriage migration is today the main possibility of legal migration from out- side the EU to EU countries. Studies of marriage migration published in recent years have focused on women as migration subjects. Although these studies all notice that men as well as women are migrating, there is no study focussing exclu- sively on migrating men in the context of marriage. My paper –in contrast- pres- ents the results of an investigation regarding the phenomenon of transnational marriage of male Muslim migrants.

My hypothesis is that this marriage migration does not necessarily have a tradi- tional background. On the contrary: women of the second or third generation of well integrated migrant families within Western EU countries are hoping for a realistic chance of establishing a family and bringing up children by marrying a partner from the country of origin of their parents or grandparents. While these studies all notice that men as well as women are migrating, there is no study focussing exclu- sively on migrating men in the context of marriage. My paper –in contrast- presents the results of an investigation regarding the phenomenon of transnational marriage of male Muslim migrants.

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By means of the biographical analysis of narrative interviews with male mar- riage migrants from North Africa and Turkey and their spouses, the related on- going research project at Frankfurt University (2011-2014) is dealing with the de- bates about problems of language and integration into the labour market, gender relations and dynamics within the migrant family, (un)changing conceptions and visions of manhood in migration processes and the contestation/negotiation of migrant masculinities.

RC07-146.2

APRAKU, AMOS* (University of Fort Hare, appraakumos@yahoo.co.uk)

MOYO, PHILANI (University of Fort Hare)

AKPAN, WILSON (University of Fort Hare)

Coping with Climate Change: The Role of Local Knowledge in Rural and Peri-Urban Communities in the Eastern Cape, South Africa

National and continental studies on climate change in Africa mostly measure the extent of climate change and its related impacts. Little attention is paid to how local knowledge helps communities to cope with adverse environmental condi- tions. Despite the wide-ranging contestations about the role of indigenous knowl- edge, studies conducted in Mexico and some Asian countries reveal that one of the factors that have increased people’s vulnerability to the adverse impacts of cli- mate change is the low priority that policy makers and environmental institutions attach to indigenous knowledge, especially in the planning and management of climate change responses. This factor combines with others such as political
C52-835.6

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OZDIRLIK, BURCU (Université Paris-Est, Lab’UrbA)

Disrupting Professional Hierarchies: New Interprofessional Collaboration Between Artists and City Planners

Urban projects are political, technical and social entities where public authorities and urban planners work with a growing number of stakeholders such as property developers, non-governmental organisations and citizens, who have different professional cultures and academic training. Thus urban projects are multi-sector systems where interprofessional collaborations occur at different levels:

- among professionals from different technical fields (architects, landscape architects, urban planners and engineers),
- among professionals of different affiliations (public or private),
- among professionals from different competences (political, technical and social).

The relationships between these different stakeholders remain largely hierarchical in spite of the literature that advocates for collaborative and heterogeneous processes. A recent phenomenon, the introduction of artists to this system, not as a creator of art or networks in public space, but as an actor of the urban project process itself seems to shake up established order and existing professional hierarchies. This paper presents the results of a research based on five case studies where artists have worked with urban professionals on issues related to urban projects in France such as architectural heritage, uses of the public realm, risk awareness. We will first discuss on how the implication of artists in the project disrupts internal hierarchies inherent to political and administrative structures in charge of the project. How does the implication of artists transform relations within and between technical departments and among different hierarchical levels? We will then show how the artists question the relations between the contracting body and the service providers. How do artists (i.e. the service provider) manage their relations with the contracting body (i.e. the city officials) and his requirements? In which way does this disrupt professional routines of the contracting body?

RC14-241.1

ARACIL RODRIGUEZ, ENCARNACION* (Complutense University of Madrid, eragracil@cps.ucm.es)
ARRIBAS, ANDREA (Complutense University of Madrid)
ANGUITA, FRANCISCO (Complutense University of Madrid)

El Uso De Las Tecnologías De La Información y La Comunicación En El Alumnado Universitario

Introducción
Desde la generalización del término “nativo digital” (Prensky, 2001) se da por supuesto que las generaciones nacidas bajo la influencia de las nuevas tecnologías de la información y la comunicación (TIC) presentan patrones similares tanto en la comunicación interpersonal como en el proceso de aprendizaje.

Objetivo
Describir el uso y apropiación de estas tecnologías por parte del alumnado universitario, analizando su presencia en las actividades cotidianas así como en el desarrollo de su proceso formativo.

Metodología
Encuesta personal en una muestra aleatoria (N = 920) de la población matriculada en la Universidad Complutense de Madrid (España), curso 2012-13. Selección según cuotas de sexo y área de conocimiento. Análisis estadístico mediante el programa SPSS v.20.0.

Resultados
Se evidencia un importante y constante uso de las TIC en la vida cotidiana, tales como el teléfono móvil de última generación. No hay diferencias significativas según sexo o edad, siendo los indicadores parejos. Con respecto a la plataforma virtual de la Universidad, sí se muestran diferencias significativas en su acceso y uso según área de estudio: mientras que el alumnado de las humanidades y ciencias jurídico-sociales lo utilizan preferentemente para tareas de carácter administrativo (inscripciones y matrículas, consulta de agenda y calificaciones), los estudiantes de las carreras experimentales y técnicas lo emplean también para descargarse material de lectura y apoyo en el proceso de formación, trabajar co-
laborativamente o participar en foros, chats o blogs mantenidos para la comunica-
ción entre alumno-profesor.

Conclusión
Más que a la generación de pertenencia o al sexo, la utilización de las TIC está claramente asociada a la adscripción de los alumnos a una rama determinada de conocimiento. No obstante, nuestro estudio no permite conocer si ello es acha-
cable al perfil tecnológico docente, más débil quizás entre los profesionales de las humanidades y las ciencias jurídico-sociales, lo que resultaría en una menor motivación para su incorporación y uso generalizado por parte del alumnado.

JS-26.2

ARAGAO, THÉMIS* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, themisaragao@gmail.com)
CARDOSO, ADAUTO (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro)

The Financialization of Housing Developers and Cooptation of Social Housing Policies. Territorial Impacts of a Market Policy

The paper examines the restructuring of the real estate sector in Brazil and its relationship with political changes implemented in the last 10 years, with a special focus on analysis over the territorial impact of those process on Rio de Janeiro metropolitan Area.

Since the late ‘90s the real estate sector began a restructuring process focused on two dynamics: the financialization of real estate developments and the spreading of activities of few construction companies over the country through a mo-
nopolization process.

Between 2003 and 2004, other processes reinforced these previous trends: (a) Real estate companies have made IPO on the Stock Exchange, capitalizing on and diversifying their operations; (b) Changes in regulatory funding policies expanded exponentially the credit conditions; and (c) Economic growth has been fostered by government policies, with a progressive fall in general interest rates and increases in wages and incomes for lower and middle classes.

The 2008 crisis strongly affected real estate sector that by then had invested large amounts of capital in land banks. As a solution to the crisis in the sector and as a counter-cyclical instrument to foster economic growth, the government launched a new housing program called “Minha Casa Minha Vida”. The scope of the program has intrinsic impact on urban structure, inducing increase of urban inequalities.

Since 2005, a continuous and sharp increase in property prices, supported by the credit expansion and also by local policies aiming the preparation of cities for the mega-events (World Cup and Olympic Games), influenced the configuration of urban space of Brazilian cities, emphasizing the social segregation. As an empiricale case, this paper will analyse the location of MCMV projects in Rio de Janeiro combining the spatial pattern with the changes of housing prices. The paper will explore the economic, social, political and territorial sustainability of this model.

WG02-897.11

ARAI, YUKO* (consulting corporation, pomato0130@yahoo.co.jp)

Nose Picking in Vietnam: A Comparison of Colonial and Post-Colonial Practices

This study focuses on nose picking, a regularly observable occurrence in Vietnam. Elias said that in the civilizing process self-regulation is a gathering force and the act of nose picking is not perform in public. To better understand the reasons why nose picking is a regularly observable occurrence in Vietnam, I analyze content from Thanh Nghi, a magazine published from 1887-1945 during the French colonial era and created by Vietnamese intellectuals to further the spread of French civilizational ideals.This study has two purposes: first, it clarifies the role of Thanh Nghi as an intellectual proponent of French colonialism. Second, it explores different aspects of the civilizing process. By achieving these two aims, the study illustrates the effectiveness of the civilizing process in colonial society.

RC34-583.3

ARAI, YUSUKE* (Hitotsubashi University, araidesu@gmail.com)

Youth Choosing Bad-Careers for Social Success: Youth Subcultures Referenced in Gyaru and Gyaru-o Tribes

This paper clarifies the social perspective of youth subcultures with a focus on members of tribes formed by youth referred to as gyaru and gyaru-o. The author spent 5 years participating as a member of a gyaru/gyaru-o tribe that conducted club events held in the streets. Afterwards, through 10 years of participation-based observation as a researched, the author conducted quantitative research to form the following opinion.

These tribes practice heterosexual lifestyles, committing anti-social acts to the extent that will not result in arrest. They life lifestyles based on “bad” values and seek to gain attention through provocative means. They view these “bad-values” as a career that will lead to future self-realization.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
They believe that establishing both the "bad" career gained through their activities and an official career will lead to future social success. And they hold dramatic, story-like image for self-fulfillment wherein embracing these careers will lead to success in normal society.

The youth observed in this research have been deemed to be passive towards what is generally considered a success in normal society. However, this research has shown that these youth are proactive towards self-fulfillment in terms of forming careers that will lead to future social success.

In previous research into youth subcultures where it has been shown that youth believe their "bad-careers" will benefit them in the future, this was defined merely as phase to which the individual would progress as an internal phenomenon of the same subculture.

However, the research brings a new view to youth subcultures research in showing that these youth view their "bad-careers" as something that will benefit their success in general society, thus as something that transcends the framework of any phase or subculture.

**RC32-564.15**

ARAKI, YASUYO* (Kwansei-gakuin University, yasuyooarakii28@gmail.com)

*The Power of Wives of Merchant Families*

In this presentation, we will describe the roles of wives of merchants in Osaka and the changes they underwent with the modernization of the merchant business. The Osaka area had been the center of trade since the 16th century. Many people had come to Osaka to be merchants from about the 17th century to the middle of the 20th.

Traditionally, the wives of the Osaka merchants had great influence and considerable power in the management of the family business. In Osaka merchant stores, the merchants’ families lived with their employees, and the workplace was also the living space. The wives of merchants had the role of caring for, disciplining, and managing the boy apprentices both in the house and the store. Especially, the women’s role of providing discipline to make the apprentices good merchants was very important for the family business. These relationships between the wives of merchants and the employees continued for a long time. Under these circumstances, it is possible to observe a significant role of women in the management of the house, as well as the store. It was this merchant family system that gave them much power.

The merchants in the Osaka area continued to operate under this family business system for a period of twenty years (1730) after the end of the Second World War. However, as the merchants adapted to economic development, along with democratization and rationalization after the war, they chose the modern management system of separating their homes from the store. Owners and employees began living separately, and the roles of the husband and wife changed with the husband working and the wife staying home. As the stores become larger, the wife stopped being involved in the business and instead focused on being a housewife.

**RC49-800.3**

ARATANI, YUMIKO (Columbia University)

CEBOLLA-BOADO, HÉCTOR* (UNED, hcebolloba@poli.uned.es)

GONZÁLEZ-FERRER, AMPARO (Spanish National Research Council)

*Mental Health of Immigrant Adolescents in Spain*

This paper explores and explains migrant-native differentials in psychological health of adolescents in Spain. As a recent immigration country, research on integration outcomes in Spain is attracting, significant levels of international academic attention because Spain was the second largest destination of international migration only after the US from 2000 to 2007 and the impact that the Great Recession is having among migrant families and other disadvantaged groups.

Our paper is inspired by a growing body of research from United States showing that Latin American-origin adolescents tend to show the highest risk for mental health even after controlling for age, gender and socioeconomic status. Despite of the large number of Latin American immigrants in Spain, research on immigrants is underinvestigated and more importantly, research on mental health and psychological wellbeing of immigrant youth is particularly limited due to the absence of appropriate datasets.

In this paper, we take advantage of a special data set, the *Chances* (2011) survey, which sampled schools and students enrolled in the 3rd and 4th grades of secondary education within the municipality of Madrid (n=2,734). The survey includes a large number of immigrants and information on the life of adolescents, including their mental health and other socioeconomic outcomes, relation with their families, friends and school mates. The *Chances* data allows us to examine the impact of contextual factors such as schools and neighbourhoods. The data also include information about family conflict and other family characteristics collected from mothers of adolescents.

Our findings suggest worse mental health outcomes of children of migrant families compared native families in Spain. Using several indicators of mental health outcomes (e.g. difficulties to concentrate, sleep) as dependent variables, the paper examines the effect of parent characteristics, family conflict, and school and neighbourhood context on adolescent mental health.

**WG02-906.2**

ARAÚJO, KATHY* (Universidade Academia de Humanismo Cristiano, kathyaarauro@yahoo.com.ar)

*Differentiation and Individualization*

Social differentiation has been identified since the so-called sociological “classics” (Durkheim or Simmel) as one of the most important structural features of the emergence of modern societies and modern Individual. The evidence of this theory has been thoroughly questioned despite by historians, and especially that by anthropologists. Departing from empirical evidence resulting from a study on individualization processes in current Chilean society, this paper aims to discuss in which sense and under which parameters it is possible to talk about “differentiation and individualization” processes. Based upon our results we will specifically discuss four theoretical – methodological issues: (1) The relationship between social differentiation and social complexity. (2) The sociological registers of individuality. (3) The relationship between structural changes and forms of individuality (in a sociological sense). (4) The meaning that must be assigned to the goal of this discussion is to evaluate the sociological perspective. This discussion should lead us to the basic argument of this paper: It is necessary to interpret the sociological forms of individuality taking into account the plural modalities that structural complexity acquires in each society, and, consequently, the plurality of experiences confronted by individuals. This does not imply that everyone is modern, as supporters of globalization or multiple modernities due to different reasons seem to affirm. This demands us to understand how in every society, at present or in the past, at the “center” or at the “periphery”, social structures - due to their distinctive features in each one of them - induce divergent forms of individuality. The former implies that we might understand the foundational sociological narrative about differentiation and individualization simultaneously as a general interpretative model and a very specific historical path.

**RC32-563.20**

ARAÚJO FREITAS, ALAN* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, alansocius@gmail.com)

*Gender Wage Gap: The Impact Of Capital Human, Cultural and Social Capital*

The average wage gap between men and women is well known. The wage inequality between men and women across the income distribution is, however, over 20% for the 90th wage percentile, 80% for the 99th and up, at least 68% for the 99th. The last percentage of wage income showed greater gender inequality. At the 99th wage percentile, women earn 44% of what is earned by men.

**RC32-545.2**

ARAÚJO GUIMARÃES, NADYA* (Universidade de São Paulo, nadya@uol.com.br)

MARSCHNER ALVES DE BRITO, MIRILLO (São Paulo University)

SANGALI BARONE, LEONARDO (Fundação Getúlio Vargas)

*Differentials in Labor Market Outcomes in Brazil - 2000-2010*

In past research (Guimarães, Barone, Alves de Brito, 2013) we argued that the transformations that the Brazilian labor market went through in the past 50 years (from 1960 on) meant the consolidation of a movement towards “marketization” of other attributes, women earn on average 54% of men’s wages. This gender gap is practically the same fifty years ago, estimating 50%. The last percentage of wage income showed greater gender inequality. At the 99th wage percentile, women earn 44% of what is earned by men.
A wealth of literature suggests a link between marital status and health. Consistently, across populations, evidence has shown that married people live longer, happier, and healthier lives than their unmarried counterparts. However, much of this literature has conflated marital status with marital quality and nearly all studies have ignored the role of sleep as a potential mediator. This paper examines the following research questions: (1) How is marital status and marital relationship quality associated with health in the UK? (2) How do marital status and marital relationship quality influence sleep? (3) To what extent does sleep mediate the link between marital status, marital relationship quality and health, and how does any mediation by sleep differ by gender?

The paper analyses data from a nationally representative UK survey (Understanding Society, n=34421), 2009-10. Mediation models are run using SPSS. The independent variable is a derived variable which merges marital status with a ‘perceived quality of relationship’ scale (giving the categories, ‘single’, ‘married and in unhappy relationship’, ‘married and in happy relationship’, ‘separated but legally married’, ‘divorced’, ‘widowed’; ‘lives with partner and unhappy’, ‘lives with partner and happy’). The dependent variable is self-reported health.

Findings highlight how it is not just the ‘form’ that marital status takes, but also the quality of the relationship. Being in an unhappy cohabiting relationship, for example, has a greater negative impact on health than being in a happy cohabiting relationship. Sleep acts as a significant mediator of the link between marital status and marital quality and health – even when controlling for other mediators; such as subjective financial well-being and number of children. The role that sleep plays as a mediator differs for men and women. This is most notable for those who are divorced, where sleep takes on a greater role in the pathway for women.

Studying Doctor-Patients Interaction through Narrative Inquiry: Advantages and Concerns.

There is clearly greater recognition of the advantages of the study of narratives in the field of health care. Nevertheless, most of the narrative interviews are focused on the study of illness experiences, while there are relatively scarce attempts to understand doctor-patient interaction through narrative study. This paper examines stories which people tell about interactions they had with their doctors. The data were collected through qualitative in-depth interviews with 22 middle-aged middle-class Jewish Israeli men and women, generally healthy, who were asked to describe interactions they recently had with doctors. The stories they told us were classified according to their performative characteristics and self and other positioning. The paper discusses the advantages of narrative inquiry for the study of patient-doctor interaction, and in particular the fact that it allows for expressions of deep notions of vulnerability which usually stay un-voiced. The study also raises questions and concerns regarding the 'tellability' of stories about 'good care' vs. the 'tellability of stories about 'bad care'.

Changes in Exposure to Industrial Air Pollution Across the United States from 1995 to 2004.

At the basis of a large part of the environmental justice literature is an interest in understanding how exposure to industrial toxins varies by race and class in the United States. However, since the beginning of this field deindustrialization has created dramatic declines in industrial air pollution, the toxicity levels of these pollutants, and shifts in the spatial patterns of racial and economic groups. Current work in this field has rarely taking these trends over time into account. Because environmental justice theories in this area are based on industry and how it puts some populations at risk more than others, to understand how these industries are changing over time is important for evaluating the continued usefulness of current environmental inequality theory. This paper addresses these limitations by examining the annual exposure to 572 industrial chemicals weighted by their toxicity to human health across the United States for the years 1995 to 2004. Results show that greater socioeconomic success does not translate into increased protection from exposure to industrial toxins in the same way for African-Americans, whites and Hispanics. These results provide an argument to amend current environmental justice theory to consider how federal environmental regulation of industry interacts with changes in demographics.
Life-World of Youth in Japan: Focusing on the Social Attitudes and Social Consciousness

It is often pointed that the transition process has become unstable and the individualization has become one of the dominant key words in modern society. And it is said that the orderliness and inequality among people has become serious issue. With these as a background, this study focuses on social attitudes and social consciousness of young people in Japan, for the purpose of understanding more about their current life situation.

The data we use is Youth Cohort Study of Japan (YCS), which monitors the educational and vocational trajectories of young people and surveys their attitudes once a year in autumn. With this date, we analyze sense of self-responsibility, praise of meritocracy, a feeling of dissatisfaction with the government and/or social welfare system, recognition of opportunity and needs for redistribution. And we consider who might be more precarious and difficult situation among the young people.

To analyze the differences among the young people, we focus on some factors, such as gender, educational back ground, job status and trajectory patterns. Then, we get some findings from the analysis, for example, levels of sense of self-responsibility increased during 2008-2011 especially among secondary school graduates and jobless people, who were less satisfied with their current situation. We can see that some young people who experience difficulty might strengthen the consciousness of self-responsibility instead of sense of social welfare and redistribution.

ARIMOTO, HISAO* (Kyonan Women’s University, arimoto@konan-wu.ac.jp)
Figuring out the “Figuration” of the Kishiwada Danjiri Festival

The purpose of this paper is to clarify the “Figuration” (Elia 1969) of the Kishiwada Danjiri Festival, focusing on its management, by tracking competition within and around the organization as well as the members’ career paths in the festival.

The Kishiwada Danjiri Festival is one of the most famous float festivals in Japan, known for its dangerous performances. Running in rhythm to the music of bells, flumes and drums, about a hundred people tow the three- to four-ton floats (named danjiri) as fast as possible. The highlight of the festival is called Yarimawashi, wherein the float turns the corner without slowing down. To achieve the perfect Yarimawashi, the team members are required to have strong ties of solidarity and flawless techniques.

The festival is managed by two organizations, one that tows the float and another that controls the whole festival. The former is called cho-nai, which recruits members from neighboring districts to perform Yarimawashi; the latter is called nen-ban, which selects and associates members from the cho-nai organizations to run the festival. Examining these two organizations, the cho-nai organization is vertically structured, based on seniority, and the nen-ban organization is horizontally structured, based on the members’ careers.

This paper analyzes every aspect of competition between organizations, groups, and individuals. Because the festival is run by two organizations, a unique and original path is created and produces “festival-elites.” These elites alternate between and experience both organizations to develop a network and skills by competing with others, to obtain “capitals” and become the future leaders of the festival.

In addition, we reveal that the mechanism of this festival has a nested structure in which cooperation and solidarity exist. This paper shows the figuration of the festival as a complex and dynamic cultural event.

ARIZONO, MASAYO* (Ritsumeikan University, mmasayo1977@hotmail.com)
Communal Life Practices in a National Sanatorium for Hansen’s Disease

The purpose of this study is to clarify the various aspects of communal life practices of patients in a national sanatorium for Hansen’s disease in Japan. I take up an example of small groups which lived in a national sanatorium called Touhoku Shinsen-en in the 1960-70s in order to describe the characteristics of communal life practices of the patients under heavy segregation policies.

The Japanese government’s policy towards the patients of Hansen’s disease was very cruel in the past. Almost all these patients were obliged to be segregated in national sanatoriums. However, the patients kept struggling for creating better living conditions. In order to make this sanatorium a better place, they had recourse to various activities among themselves, often taking informal, sometimes even non-admitted methods.

Besides clarifying the processes of the creation and development of such communal life practices, this study also examines the effects and meanings of these practices for the patients.

RC55-875.6
ARIZONO, MASAYO* (Ritsumeikan University, mmasayo1977@hotmail.com)
Practices for Fertilization of Life in a National Sanatorium for Hansen’s Disease

The purpose of this study is to clarify the various aspects of communal life practices of patients in a national sanatorium for Hansen's disease in Japan. I take up an example of small groups which lived in a national sanatorium called Touhoku Shinsen-en in the 1960-70s in order to describe the characteristics of communal life practices of the patients under heavy segregation policies.

The Japanese government’s policy towards the patients of Hansen’s disease was very cruel in the past. Almost all these patients were obliged to be segregated in national sanatoriums. However, the patients kept struggling for creating better living conditions. In order to make this sanatorium a better place, they had recourse to various activities among themselves, often taking informal, sometimes even non-admitted methods.

Besides clarifying the processes of the creation and development of such communal life practices, this study also examines the effects and meanings of these practices for the participants. The case in this study shows light upon that these hopes with other patients, (3) the third one pertains to the extension of their living area by making contacts between patients and non-patients. By understanding the meanings of these practices through which the patients of Hansen’s disease attempt to fertilize their lives, we become able to explore new aspects of their extremely difficult every-day life.

RC22-387.2
ARJOMAND, SAID* (Stony Brook University, said.arjomand@stonybrook.edu)
Further Thoughts on Developmental Patterns in the Islamicate Civilization

At the last World Congress of Sociology in Gothenburg, I proposed historicizing our paradigm for analyzing the relation between Islam as a world religion and the Islamicate civilization that grew around it from the Nile to the Oxus. Among other things, the proposal required moving away from the monistic and ahistorical, one ideal-type one-religion approach followed by Weberian, and applying instead Max Weber’s own notion of developmental patterns to axial civilizations in their formative period(s) and beyond. In this paper I explore the implications of this historicizing approach in connection with a pluralistic conception of axial—in my case, Islamicate—civilizations as consisting of normatively autonomous (eigengesetzlich) domains, each with its own developmental pattern that can interact or conflict with those in other domains. Each domain, is furthermore, capable of engaging in encounters with other civilizations largely in its own terms. I will illustrate my analytical framework with examples from the interlinked religious and political domains concerning the legitimacy of monarchy and the normative regulation of democracy.

ARJOMAND, SAID* (Stony Brook University, said.arjomand@stonybrook.edu)
Revolution and Constitution-Making in the Arab World and Iran

Considering constitutions as the formalization of the political reconstruction and the establishment of new ruling bargains for regimes, constitution-making in the three countries where the Arab revolution of 2011 succeeded in toppling old regimes: Tunisia, Egypt and Libya. The paper compares the pattern of constitutional politics in these countries as the struggle for the new political order among competing social and political groups and institutions that will entrench say, the following meanings about their practices can be distinguished: (1) one refers to the securing of various autonomous living zones in the sanatorium, by distributing “employment” roles among themselves, (2) another one refers to the creation of slight hopes saying that their lives were worth living, and to sharing these hopes with other patients, (3) the third one pertains to the extension of their living area by making contacts between patients and non-patients. By understanding the meanings of these practices through which the patients of Hansen's disease attempt to fertilize their lives, we become able to explore new aspects of their extremely difficult every-day life.
the emerging ruling bargains by making new constitutions. The comparisons are centered around four sets of variations: variation in the traditions of the rule of law and those in the character of the old states and the power structures sustaining them, a distinction between negotiated revolutions, where the old state persists and negotiate a new ruling bargain with the opposition, and the ones in which the old is destined to disappear and the revolutionary power struggle among competing groups determines the outcome of the revolutionary process. The mode of negotiation for the new ruling bargain differs considerably in the two cases. Tunisia and Egypt fall into the first category, Libya, in the second. The last comparisons concern the constitutional placement of Islam between Iran and its Islamic revolution and the 1979 Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the role of the Islamist parties in the constitutional politics of the Arab revolutions of 2011. The Iranian constitution was based on a clericalist Islamic ideology that made Islam the basis of the new political order and its constitution, whereas, with the passing of the age of fundamentalism, Islam is proposed by the Arab Islamist parties in the suspended Egyptian Constitution of 2012 and in the Tunisian constitutional laws as a limitation on the legislative power of the state and not the basis of a new democratic political order.

RC18-314.2

ARMESTO, ALEJANDRA* (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, alejandra.armesto@gmail.com)

Voters’ Mobilization Where Partisan Attachments Are Weak. Mayors and Electoral Mobilization in Mexico

political parties are expected to play a central role in mobilizing citizens to participate in elections. In new democracies, where party attachments are weak and parties and elections might lack legitimacy, the absence of a stable party membership makes canvassing efforts more difficult. In nascent democracies that have undergone decentralization, electoral mobilization is likely to rely on local level politicians, who are responsible for providing basic services crucial to citizens’ well-being. I explore this proposition by looking at the influence of mayors on electoral results in Mexico, a polity that has recently experienced transition to democracy and remarkable fiscal decentralization. Because of their expenditure responsibilities, Mexican mayors have comparative advantages relative to other local politicians who are not directly responsible for delivering policy benefits (e.g., state governors and city council members). By studying the ways in which mayors became close to their constituents, mayors are stronger vote brokers than local politicians with executive powers but whose constituencies are larger or more diffuse (i.e., the state governor). The hypothesis is tested by analyzing the effects of mayors’ presence on the electoral results obtained by the three main Mexican parties, PAN, PRI, and PRD between 1990 and 2012 in all elections (federal, local, executive and legislative). The analyses control for the socioeconomic determinants of the vote and for historical voting trends. The causal mechanisms are explored through in-depth interviews with 20 local politicians. The results show that mayors have a positive and significant effect on the vote shares obtained by each party in all elections. These findings contribute to the discussion about voter mobilization in new democracies.

RC25-441.1

ARMINEN, ILKKA* (University of Helsinki, ilkka.arminen@helsinki.fi)

On the Sociological Relevance of Ethnomethodological Conversation Analysis

Ethnomethodological Conversation Analysis has occasionally been criticized of lacking sociological relevance. However, I will suggest that it has minimally sociological potential because of three grounds: 1) ability to identify and detail social action, 2) provide new micro linkages between action and social structure, and 3) be sensitive to social change by identifying new kinds of actions. CA analyzes the ways in which participants in interaction form a joint focus of attention, where the perception of perceiving formation of a joint focus forms the basis of a joint social action. Therefore, the analysis of a sequential accomplishment of action in interaction allows CA to explore emerging social actions. Most of the CA studies decipher and reverse engineer the constitutive socio-structural resources for the activities in interaction, they themselves provide evidence of the structuration in force. The analysis of the ways in which social structures become demonstrably relevant and consequential for formation of action, provides CA’s answer to the duality of social structure, i.e., that structure exists only through its structuration (e.g., Knorr-Cetina on global micro-structures). The sensitivity to the defining details of the constitution of social action enables CA to become sensitive social action. Following strictly its procedures, CA ends up describing in detail the semiotic resources that become relevant in the formation of situated social action. This situated sensitivity to details of social action makes possible to discern new kinds of actions indicating social change, or its potential (i.e., Liqoppe on connected presence, Kitzinger on heteronormativity in interaction).

Online Screen-to-Screen Interactions and Their Interface to Face-to-Face Interactions

The development in the analysis of social interaction in the 1960’s was made possible by a meeting of intellectual advancements and emerging new data management technologies. Currently, online social interaction still waits for a formation of research interests that would transform the abundance of new data into sets of findings. There is not yet available any systematic methodology for the scrutiny of online communicative behavior. I will focus on three central interrelated issues: 1) the construction of an online communicative act, 2) the nature of screen-to-screen interaction, and 3) the interface between screen-to-screen and face-to-face interactions. The establishment of a research field requires a distinct perception of the research objects, that is, the units of analysis, a theory about their systemic relationships and positioning of the field within established fields. For instance, the well-known simplest systems of turn-taking (1974) formulated conversations as a research object consisting of turns at talk with systemic relationships, and a relative autonomy. As for online communication, we may explore the sequential units, such as turns in a chat or a forum thread, as independent units. Alternatively, the communicative acts may be inspected contextually as a part of a situated offline activity. Both positions are sustainable, but distinct. For the purpose of this presentation, I would rather argue for an approach that also takes into consideration the possibility of uniting them, but that may not be feasible in terms of resources, or efficacy. As for the systemic relationships between online communicative units, Karen Knorr-Cetina’s notion of systemic situation is fascinating providing some methodological hints for the advancement of the area. Finally, irrespective whether we start from the autonomous units or contextual context, an attempt at crisis management. A qualitative retrospective case study design was chosen to explore the ways in which the different sectors in the college perceived.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
experienced, responded to and influenced the organization’s efforts to deal with and adapt to the threat. Our goal was to describe the organization’s coping during the crisis situation by tracing the chain of events, the stages of crisis management, understand issues related to leadership and analyzing the fulfillment of major tasks involved in dealing with crisis and uncertain situations.

Based on insights gained through understanding the main themes of this case study we sum up what we have learned and propose practice guidelines for future situations of organizational crisis of uncertainty.

Organizational coping under uncertain and risky circumstances is a recognized topic for research and discussion. However, coping by an academic institution under fire is a rare topic for academic research and discussion. Unfortunately such situations are not unusual in many war regions throughout the world. By this study we throw light on an important topic in higher education managerial policy. Such case studies along with comparative studies of this topic may contribute to the understanding of this unique phenomenon.

JS-32.4
ARNON, SARA* (Tel Hai College, arnonsm@gamla.co.il)
Relocation of Families after Uprooting with and without the Help of Community

The paper deals with the question: Does the community’s social capital strengthen the practical resilience and emotional wellbeing of its citizen families and support them to establish psychological and social harmony in their lives after a traumatic stressful event?

This question was inquired among Israelis who were evacuated from their homes and communities as part of an Israeli government peace process initiative. Some of the families chose an individual way of life after evacuation and most of them relocated with their former evacuated community friend families. The research compared these two groups, investigating their success in recovering from the evacuation trauma and effectively adjusting to the change in their lives. Data was collected by face-to-face mixed structured and open interviews with a sample of 120 people.

The general finding was that the “individualistic” group coped better than the “community” group, both with the practical aspects of life such as working and building a new home and with the emotional wellbeing ramifications of uprooting. They approached a new sense of balance in their new lives earlier than those who chose to conserve the community continuity.

Thus, in contrast to general theory, a community is not necessarily a guarantee in advance for better coping of families with situations of pressure, stress and crisis. Its embrace may be double edged and may have two different contradicting influences: It may be a positive influence which strengthens and empowers its members. But it also may be a restricting element that limits and inhibits flexible and innovative functioning and may inhibit establishing new healthy psychological and social life.

JS-68.1
ARORA, PAYAL* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, arora@eshcc.eur.nl)
The Leisure Commons: The Makings of a Democratic and Global Fantasyscape in the Digital Age

Within the United States, there are now more than 400 ‘Disneyesque’ amusement parks and if we are to look at Europe, we would find more than these parks scattered across its terrain. Even the emerging markets have jumped on the bandwagon, in spite of their economic slowdown and continuing issues with infrastructure. At least eight theme parks have opened or are scheduled to open in West Africa alone since 2000. As their youth populations grow and demand novel terrains to experience leisure, Malaysia, China, India and others are well down the line to embracing this new fantasy environment. Furthermore, the influence of traditional and contemporary media companies on fantasy parks is stimulating a new kind of massification of leisure. In 2011, The Angry Birds amusement park opened with much fanfare in China’s Hunan province, enabling visitors to literally fly on the backs of giant stuffed birds at green pig balloons. Gamespot senior editor Giancarlo Varanini told FoxNews that, “as video game brands continue to grow in popularity, there will undoubtedly be more attempts and also with the built-in audience to lure more people into parks that would otherwise not care.” Hence, this paper investigates the role of digital games in the democratizing of fantasy parks and the implication of this new avenue of inclusivity on leisure geographies. To situate this novel phenomenon, we start by tracing the historical role of media empires on the architecting of amusement parks and mass consumption of fantasy. In doing so, we reveal the persistence of media empires on amusement parks and the disneyfication of mass culture. We argue that the further democratizing of leisure cultures through gaming fosters hybrid commoditized spaces that pervade even our cityscapes today.

RC24-433.5
ARORA, VIBHA* (Indian Institute of Technology, vibhaaurora@yahoo.com)
How Green Are The Dams and Hydropower Projects Of Northeast India?: Divergences In Government Mission and Local Perception Of Energy Security

Dams and hydroelectric projects taming river waters have long been associated with technocratic pursuit of economic growth, energy security, and the idea of sustainable development. In 2002, the Department of Development of the North Eastern Region (DONER) openly declared India’s North-eastern region with its undulating topography containing numerous perennial rivers (such as the Brahmaputra and Teesta) to be India’s future powerhouse. This region has a hydroelectric power potential to generate 34020 Mega Watts and governments are pursuing a hydraulic model of development for financing human development and alleviating poverty.

More recently, much debate has been engendered on how green are dams and hydropower? Do dams and hydropower projects constitute a renewable source of energy and exemplify sustainable development? This paper reviews the inter-connections between global and local contours of this debate, and the impact of resistance to dams and hydropower projects on the local-global perception of hydropower as solution to the energy crises. Based on fieldwork and review of relevant literature, I analyze the hydropower projects located in Sikkim, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh located in Northeast India to understand the divergences in the development vision of the government and the affected local ethnic groups. On the one hand, the power companies, development experts, and the government are advocating the hydraulic model of development and energy security, while on the other hand there is a vocal criticism of such policies and programs by various ‘other’ experts, environmental activists, and the affected locals (villagers and tribes) whose land and rivers are proposed or already have been acquired and nationalized. This paper highlights the competing visions of poverty alleviation and energy security and the contradictions within the trope of environmentalism and its effective use as a tool for imposing and resisting hydropower projects.
**Cuerpo, Subjetividad y Construcción De Identidad En La Vejez Avanzada: El Caso De Adultos Mayores Físicamente Dependientes**

El estudio explora la dimensión subjetiva del cuerpo en la vejez y su relación con la conformación de la identidad individual y social en adultos mayores que cursan enfermedad y dependencia en la ciudad de Durango, México. Por lo tanto, este trabajo da cuenta de la representación del cuerpo que tienen las personas de edad avanzada que se encuentran en condiciones de dependencia física y falta de autonomía para las actividades básicas de la vida diaria. En la vejez, al cuerpo se le relaciona principalmente con la enfermedad, con la falta de capacidades, y lo necesario para la identidad y la representación del cuerpo. En nuestro estudio, la discapacidad y dependencia física, como consecuencia de la enfermedad crónica, producen un cuerpo frágil de los ancianos, cuyas imágenes se construyen en torno al dolor, a la falta y/o deficiencia. Desde la metodología cualitativa, se emplearon entrevistas profundas a 20 hombres y mujeres mayores de 65 años (residentes rurales y urbanos). El análisis de los significados del cuerpo, en los participantes, se centró en torno a la relación discursivo/enfermedad/representación del cuerpo, en los cuales destacaron aspectos subjetivos (imágenes, representaciones) y aspectos objetivos (enfermedad, limitaciones funcionales). En los resultados, el uso de metáforas, para expresar la imagen corporal y cómo la representan, da cuenta de la percepción que tienen de su cuerpo enfermo y la constante lucha con un “ideal” del cuerpo que predomina de manera hegemónica en nuestra cultura y que ellos han dejado atrás hace muchos años.

**RC54-861.1**

**ARRUABARRENA, BEA* (Université de Paris 8, arruabea@gmail.com)**

**Augmented Self : Digital Quantified-Self Practices As Socio-Cognitive System of Self-Regulation**

Con el desarrollo de las tecnologías digitales, las prácticas de autoconocimiento han crecido considerablemente, particularmente en el campo de la salud mental. Así, el autoconocimiento y la autoevaluación de uno mismo no son algo nuevo en el campo de la salud mental. Las tecnologías de cuidado personal, como el autocontrol de la salud mental, se han convertido en una parte integral de la vida diaria de muchas personas. El autoconocimiento y la autoevaluación de uno mismo han sido objeto de estudio en diferentes disciplinas, como la psicología, la medicina y la ingeniería. En este artículo, se presenta una visión de las prácticas de autoconocimiento y autoevaluación de uno mismo en el contexto de la salud mental. Se discuten algunos estudios previos que han explorado estas prácticas y se presentan algunos ejemplos de las prácticas de autoconocimiento y autoevaluación de uno mismo en el contexto de la salud mental. Se concluye que la práctica de autoconocimiento y autoevaluación de uno mismo es esencial para un buen cuidado de la salud mental y que la tecnología puede ser un toolso útil para mejorar este cuidado.
of communication or observation of decisions, opinions and behaviour of the significant others.

In the last fifty years science research activities have grown from localised activities of small groups of scientists and research laboratories or little science, to large groups of scientists working in huge research facilities and groups, spanning different countries and spread over several years, also referred to as big science. What is the significance of the reference groups for scientists pursuing little science and those pursuing big science, as reflected in their direct and indirect communications? In this exploratory study an effort is made to understand the nature of reference groups of researchers in scientific research communities based on interviews of senior scientists who have been associated with little science as well as big science projects.

RC34-602.5
ARUNDEL, ROWAN* (University of Amsterdam, ranuel@uva.nl)

Housing and the Crisis: Changing Housing Positions of Younger Households in Europe?

Over the past several decades, advanced economies have seen a dramatic shift towards homeownership. Alongside a shift in preferences, government policy in many countries has heavily promoted homeownership. With housing property being the most important source of individual wealth and in the face of diminishing state support, homeownership is seen as key towards securing future household welfare. Nonetheless, housing wealth and access to home purchase remains uneven. A rollback in certain homeownership subsidies, continued relatively high property taxes, restricted credit access, unstable labour conditions and unbalanced career and education paths have all contributed to difficulties in accessing homeownership, especially among younger people. The financial crisis of the late 2000s has only exacerbated these trends. Using cross-national datasets, the research looks at the situation of homeownership access for younger people across Europe before and after the crisis and evaluates how these changes have potentially contributed to or exacerbated intra and inter-generational inequalities. The study examines variations across countries and attempts to understand these differences with regards to varied macro social and economic experiences of the financial crisis.

RC43-722.6
ARUNDEL, ROWAN* (University of Amsterdam, ranuel@uva.nl)

The Role of Intergenerational Wealth Transfers and Family Support in Shaping Housing Positions

In the past few decades, there has been a strong shift towards increasing home ownership rates across many developed countries and housing has taken on a more important role towards towards a privatized asset-based welfare model where housing property is seen as a key investment and a central component of household economic security. Decreasing support for other housing tenures, high house prices, increased mortgage indebtedness, volatile property markets and unstable labour conditions have contributed to socio-economic inequalities between those able to gain purchase in the housing market and those who are not, as well as differences among those that ‘bought at the right time’ and those that face high risks on their housing investments. Generational divides have been noted between relatively ‘housing wealthy’ older cohorts and younger ‘housing insecure’ and face difficulties in accessing favourable housing positions. Within these contexts, it would appear that family support and intergenerational wealth transfers have become more important in enabling, especially younger, households at gaining better housing positions. Through an analysis of micro-data on households across several European countries, the research attempts to gain an understanding on what extent intergenerational transfers are important in securing favourable housing positions and how these dynamics are mediated by the specific welfare regime and housing system contexts.

RC04-78.9
ARUNOTAI, NARUMON* (Chulalongkorn University, narumon.cu@gmail.com)

Creating Learning Opportunities, Creating Protection: Migrant Learning Centers in Thai-Burma Borderlands

This paper presents results from the study of learning centers, their roles and effort in the education and protection of migrant children and youth around Thai-Burma border in Mae Sot District, Tak Province of Thailand. The past decades saw frequent migration of people from several ethnic groups from Burma into Mae Sot District. Many of these migrants are children and youth whose illegal status deprives them of legal protection. From 1998-2012, the number of migrant learning centers was continuously on the rise to accommodate the flow of migrant children into Mae Sot area. These learning centers have a major role in protecting migrant children. Centers become social institution to provide

RC34-588.2
ARTEGUI ALCAIDE, IZASKUN* (University of the Basque Country, iretargi@hotmail.com)
Young People's Strategies for Facing Uncertain Transitions to Adulthood: The Case of the Basque Country

The instability and precariousness surrounding the labor trajectories of young people cause the clash between the future expectations which they built in the past and their present reality. This clash, in this specific transition period from youth to adulthood, leads to a variant of what has recently been called the phenomenon of ‘waithood’. Basque young people show that there are multiple strategies to manage this uncertainty surrounding the transition from youth to adulthood. These strategies depend upon two factors: the economic and the cultural one. The economic factor refers to the quantity and continuity of the economic resources that are available to these young people (irrespective of whether these resources come from their salaries or from external sources such as their families). The cultural factor, in turn, alludes to the socialization patterns upon which these young people built their future expectations in the past, and which determine the way they manage the aforementioned clash between these future expectations and their present reality. The main objective of this paper is to analyze the four main strategies that result from combining these two axes: flow strategy, standby strategy, drift strategy and flexibility strategy. To accomplish this task, I will draw from the main findings of twenty-four in-depth interviews conducted between late 2012 and early 2013.

RC34-409.7
ARUN KUMAR, DURU* (Delhi University, dururun@rediffmail.com)

Role of Reference Groups in Little Science and Big Science: An Exploratory Study*

Reference group is an important concept and analytical tool to understand an individual's behaviour in an organizational context. It refers to a person or group of people that significantly influence an individual's behaviour. People take the standards of the significant others as a basis for making self appraisals, comparisons, and choices regarding need and use of information. Two functions of reference groups have been proposed by some scholars, normative and informational. Normative function is the desire to conform to the expectations of another person or group, and informational function is an influence to accept information from another as evidence about reality. The occurrence of such influence requires the opportunity for social interaction. Seeking information, complying with the preferences of others and adopting values of others all involve some form
ASAKAWA, TATSUTO* (Meiji Gakuin University, osakawm@soc.meijigakuin.ac.jp)
Resilience Strategies Carried By the Residents and Volunteers: A Study of Great East Japan Earthquake

OTSUCHI-cho, IWATE prefecture suffered a heavy damage by the great tsunami caused by Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011. According to the population census of 2010, there were 15,000 people in OTSUCHI-cho. Approximately 1,700 people became dead person or were missing, by the great tsunami. The Volunteer Center of Meiji Gakuin University began the reconstruction support project, named “Do for Smile at East Japan”. The center called for volunteer student and faculty members, and composed some volunteer teams. The teams have regularly visited KIRIKIRI, which was one region of OTSUCHI-cho, from April 2011. The purpose of this study is to report resilience strategies that were carried by the residents and teams from Meiji Gakuin University, and to analyze sociologically the meaning of the strategies.

At first, the Volunteer Center began the fund-raising, as the emergency-relief work. The donation was spent as the travel expenses for the teams to go to KIRIKIRI. We helped the KIRIKIRI's residents to move the evacuation center from KIRIKIRI to the old KIRIKIRI junior high school, which was not used as a school at that time, and helped teachers to reopen KIRIKIRI Elementary School to the old KIRIKIRI junior high school. These activities can be regarded as the respite care in a wide meaning. As the support activities for the residents who have lived in the provisional housing, the teams have conspicuous effects on health care delivery in all countries of the sub region. This paper describes health reforms embarked upon by sub-Saharan countries and chronicles public health care evolution with reference to key features of actors, process, design and context. A comprehensive review of the literature and relevant documents forms the basis for analysis and discussion. The review is guided by three overarching questions: What social and economic conditions necessitated health reforms in SSA? How well have health reforms addressed issues of health quality, accessibility, and equity? How have the reforms improved or worsened health conditions of citizens? Salient lessons drawn from the thirty years experience of SSA on health care delivery are highlighted and the future prospects are discussed. It is noted that efforts to meet IMF conditions, the World Health Organization's millennium development goals, and other international health partners' demands without the required capacity and structural machinery to match the design and execution of health reforms serve to veil the dismal performance of health sector reform in SSA. It also brings to bold relief the need for the sub-region to take ownership of health programmes by designing health policies that are both endogenously crafted and sensitive to local conditions and contexts.

ASAKITIKPI, ALEX* (Monash South Africa, alex.asakitikpi@monash.edu)
Health Sector Reform in Sub-Saharan Africa: Challenges and Prospects

Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) has witnessed significant health sector reform since the 1980s and in the process has introduced user-fee, experimented with various forms of health insurance, and encouraged public-private partnership towards improving health equity and accessibility with the overall aim of achieving universal coverage. Fiscal constraint, starting from the 1980s, which necessitated a partnership with the Britton Woods’ institution leading to varying structural adjustment programmes, have conspicuous effects on health care delivery in all countries of the sub region. This paper describes health reforms embarked upon by sub-Saharan countries and chronicles public health care evolution with reference to key features of actors, process, design and context. A comprehensive review of the literature and relevant documents forms the basis for analysis and discussion. The review is guided by three overarching questions: What social and economic conditions necessitated health reforms in SSA? How well have health reforms addressed issues of health quality, accessibility, and equity? How have the reforms improved or worsened health conditions of citizens? Salient lessons drawn from the thirty years experience of SSA on health care delivery are highlighted and the future prospects are discussed. It is noted that efforts to meet IMF conditions, the World Health Organization’s millennium development goals, and other international health partners’ demands without the required capacity and structural machinery to match the design and execution of health reforms serve to veil the dismal performance of health sector reform in SSA. It also brings to bold relief the need for the sub-region to take ownership of health programmes by designing health policies that are both endogenously crafted and sensitive to local conditions and contexts.

ASAKITIKPI, ARETHA* (Monash South Africa, d rasakiti@u-gakugei.ac.jp)
Interrogating Tourism As an Anti-Poverty Strategy in Middle and Low Income Countries of Africa

This paper considers the proposal of tourism as an anti-poverty strategy used by African countries to increase foreign revenues and create job opportunities for their citizens. The ability of tourism to attract foreign revenue into middle income countries in Africa is creatively projected through international mass media in the form of adverts and documentaries. The mass media, using picturesque scenes of nature, encourage foreigners to seek for leisure and entertainment away from their home countries. The philosophy that leisure costs money and must be invested, planned and saved for makes tourism a very attractive option for bringing in foreign revenue into Africa. This paper interrogates this notion and questions just how effective it has been in eradicating/reducing poverty in middle income or even low income countries in Africa. The paper considers inequalities that arise due to tourism in the creation of fantasy scenes and relaxation spots that separate the tourist from the realities of the host country. The economic condition of the host countries means that majority of its citizens cannot afford the leisure and educational benefits their foreign tourists enjoy. The paper analyzes the organizational structure of tourism and argues that, as with other foreign investments in Africa, the exploitation of the economy, land and people brings to the front burner, questions of inequalities and oppression in the continent. The question projected is how much of the revenue that accrues from tourism goes into alleviating the poverty level of the population who are not involved in the tourist site. Secondly, how much of the accrued revenue that the government of the host country actually use in developing the country’s physical infrastructure, man power, economic advancement, and national growth as a whole. It concludes by suggesting the development of blueprints for tourism that would ensure poverty alleviation, sustainability and national development.
SASAHARA, KAZUKO (Iwaki-Sakuraoka High School)
Reconstruction of Life and Mental Health in High School Students at Two Years after the 3.11 Disaster in Fukushima

Although Act Concerning Support for Reconstructing Livelihood of Disaster Victims was enacted in 1995, life reconstruction of victims from the 3.11 disaster is progressing very slowly.

Under the social condition high school students living in disaster stricken areas would have experienced changes in three domains of their life such as school life, family life, and community life. Impact of life changes related to the disaster may damage their mental and physical health. Differences in processing life reconstruction may influence their mental and physical health in different ways.

We assume that students who are victims from nuclear meltdowns of three of six Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear reactors are less likely to reconstruct their livelihoods, so that their mental health would be poor.

We performed a questionnaire survey to examine associations between reconstruction of life and mental health in high school students after almost two years since the disaster. Five hundreds and eighty one out of 627 students in a high school responded. About half of the total was suffered from tsunami and earthquake; 11.7 % the total were victims from meltdowns and radiation with or without tsunami and earthquake: fortunately 34.3% reported that they have no damage from the disaster. Thirty two percent to 40% out of all students report they feel other hand, rural revitalization, family, or community are still influenced by the disaster. About 56% of the students are sensitive to a lesser tremor because they concern a big earthquake may occur. By our preliminary analyses, mental health assessed by the CES-D was related to unstable economic condition in a family, life changes in a family life, insufficient community resources, and changes in community life.

In our presentation, we will show how students experienced the reconstruction of life and how their experiences are related to their mental health.

JS-45.3
ASAMIZU, MUNEHIKO* (Yamaguchi University, masamizu@yamaguchi-u.ac.jp)
Challenges in Human Resource Development for Rural Leisure Activities in Japan

This study offers a brief general description of rural leisure activities in Japan. Japan has less land area than many of countries in Asia, but the landscape of the archipelago is a rich and varied terrain broken up by sea, mountains and rivers. This small land itself comes in many varieties, and differs between Hokkaido (in the far north) and Okinawa (in the far south). This variety has aided the growth of various types of rural leisure activities. Mountain villages and small islands offer rural experiences that are unfamiliar to most urban people.

On the other hand, human resource issues are a serious issue in the management of rural areas. The Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Post and Telecommunications (Somu Sho) has established an initiative called Chiki-okashi Koyuryoku-tai (Supporters of Regional Revitalization). In addition, some prefectural and municipal governments have established support organizations aimed at rural activities.

This study explores a few cases in Yamaguchi Prefecture (the far west of Japan) to assess potentials and challenges. The Yamaguchi Prefectural Government is allocating some of its budget for volunteer activities in rural areas. Due to depopulation, volunteers from urban areas are increasingly needed to support rural leisure activities. However, the small number of repeat volunteers from urban areas poses a key problem in developing sustainable rural leisure programs.

JS-76.2
ASANO, TOMOHIKO* (Tokyo Gakugei University, tasano@u-gakugei.ac.jp)
Leisure Activities and Civic Engagement in Japan

The research question in this presentation is:
RQ1: Is there a positive relationship among Japanese youth between being a participant in a leisure group activity and civic engagement?

RQ2: What conditions affect that relationship?

In this presentation, the focus is on the function of groups for leisure activities.

This study examines the effect of usage rule of commons on welfare of local community members in under-use situation, using an agent-based simulation. Here, I consider three types of rules: (a) <Accommodate I>, which has entrance fee system by voluntary monitoring staff and the entrance fee share local community members evenly, (b) <Accommodate II>, which has entrance fee system but entrance fee is distributed among monitoring staff. (c) <Exclusion>, which exclude nonlocals by voluntary monitoring staff. The simulation shows that the difficulty of monitoring nonlocals determines the benefit of usage rule for local community members. First, <Accommodate II> operate in favor of local community members' payoff when it is difficult for local community members to monitor nonlocals. Second, <Accommodate I> is more efficient than <Accommodate II> as the difficulty of monitoring is removed. Third, <Exclusion> works well when it is easy to monitor nonlocals.

JS-12.2
ASATO, WAKO* (kyoto university, w_asato@hotmail.com)
Over-Qualification / Under-Qualification of Care Work in Aging Asia: Towards Regional Framework of Care Provision Regime

Skills harmonization is one of the urgent challenges in international migration of healthcare workers. This is significantly due to the increase number of de facto care worker migration within Asia. This is especially intensified in institutional care work such as nursing and even nuptiality corresponding to ageing. The complexity of care worker migration is because of absence of equivalent qualifications of care workers between the sending and receiving countries. This absence in migration trigger in a dual sense. One is under-qualification of care work, such as a domestic worker engaging in a skill-required home care such as suction, NG, stoma and so forth. The belief of domestic work as naturalized among women is also another factor in the facilitation of the under-qualification and hence legitimation familialism of care provision from the viewpoint of welfare regime. On the other hand, over-qualification is overt especially in institutional care work where there are shortages or to secure qualified care. This is why nurses in the sending countries are recruit to destination countries. More than 20% in Taiwan and surprisingly more than 90% of care workers in Singapore are nurses from the sending countries. This is not merely a deskilling of individual nurses but also creating insufficient allocation of nurses in the region even though most of sending countries run short of nurses especially in the rural area. Since the current bilateral agreement basis of care work migration is not endowed with a sustainable migration system, multi-lateral or regional framework for the management would be necessary.
From Cosmopolitan Ideal to Nationalistic Calculus: Discursive Change of Japanese Media Framing on the Kyoto and Copenhagen Climate Conferences

Recently the studies on media coverage of climate change have increased significantly. Many scholars have extensively analyzed "framing" of climate change in the media. However, the focus of existing literature is only limited on the "science" of climate change, but not on the "politics". In light of "mediatized politics", the media has become part of the fundamental nature of contemporary politics, and therefore media coverage can have a significant impact on policymaking processes. The international negotiations at the UNFCCC/COP has been one of the important spheres of climate discourses, can be seen as a "critical discourse moment" which transform and create public discourses on climate change. Both COP3 in Kyoto and COP15 in Copenhagen have marked a significant momentum to adopt international agreements. While the former succeeded in achieving the legally-binding agreement, the Kyoto Protocol, the latter has resulted in "failure" which only achieved a non-legally-binding agreement of the Copenhagen Accord. In this study, we explore how the Japanese media represent COP3 and COP15 negotiations, and try to identify the dominant media frames regarding the COP negotiations and negotiating parties. Methodologically, we apply discourse analysis of the three most circulated Japanese daily newspapers: the Asahi Shimbun, Yomiuri Shimbun and Mainichi Shimbun. Our analysis reveals the responsibility and conflict are the dominant frames both in COP3 and COP15 coverage, which emphasize the responsibility of international communities to achieve the legally-binding agreement with paying closer attentions to controversy among parties. Moreover, there is the discursive shift of media frames from COP3 to COP15; in Kyoto the media are engaged in the "cosmopolitanism discourse" to imply the media's idealistic hope toward the international negotiations whereas in Copenhagen the media rather focused on the realistic condition of negotiations to imply the "nationalism discourse" that criticizes the "ineffectiveness" of the Kyoto Protocol.

INTE-18.4
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DUSHINA, SVETLANA (Russian Academy of Sciences)

Research Career Development in the Brics Countries: Comparative Analysis of National Academic Systems

Last decade the BRICS countries have been catching up rapidly in terms of both economic growth and investment in knowledge, as expressed by investment in tertiary education and R&D. These countries adopted policies to promote science, technology and innovation as the result of greater recognition by governments of the crucial importance of science for socio-economic development. The BRICS countries are investing considerable heavily in the R&D sector to improve their position in the scientific output. For these reasons it is of strategic importance that a satisfactory recruitment of talented people to the science sector is secured, that the scientific profession is attractive for (potential) researchers. Employment opportunities, payment conditions, research facilities, career prospects are of major importance for career development.

Academic careers considerably differ between national science systems. This paper presents the results of a research conducted by the Center for Sociology of Science and Science Studies, Institute for the History of Science and Technology, St. Petersburg Branch, Russian Academy of Sciences, whose main interest was to examine the social context, factors and mechanisms of the academic career development in the BRICS region; to analyze the impacts of international mobility on the professional trajectory of researchers, his/her career development. The paper will also highlight the policies for research career development in the BRICS nations, the special features of academic job market, the mechanisms of reproducing scientific elite and academic leadership.

RC18-324.2
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The Adaptability of Populist Discourse: Greece and Finland in Comparison

Scholars commonly interpret populism along structural, cultural-historical, or economic dimensions. However, its emergence cannot altogether be reduced to this type of causal inference. Europe has recently witnessed populist triumphs both in the Nordics, previously presumed ‘immune’ to populism due to stable political systems, social cohesion and robust economies, as well as the South, where these ‘preventive’ conditions were traditionally absent, with the situation further aggravated by the Eurocrisis. Comparative research based on a most different systems design can provide clearer insight and improve our analytical framework.

We contrast two successful cases of populist mobilization in the Eurocrisis context: the Independent Greeks and the True Finns, which, while unfolding within different environments, present striking affinities in discursive produce. Our methodology comprises of a content analysis of party documents and speeches, within which we identify and assess ‘populist frames’ and their composition. We find that, given the opportunity, populist discourse which pits the ‘moral people’ against the ‘corrupt elite’, can be constructed in countries with widely diverging political, cultural, and economic conditions, with equal success.

Populists in Greece and Finland may well understand each other as foes, with the True Finns portraying Southern Europeans as economically reckless recipients of undeserved aid, while the Independent Greeks argue against Northern Europeans who blatantly intimidate the Greek folk with cruel austerity demands. However antithetical these populist framings may seem, containing opposite constructions of the ‘enemy’, they are indeed identical in terms of structure, configuration and overarching significance of the moral distinction between ‘people’ and ‘elites’ when it comes to forming populist discourse. Having shown what dissimilar contents populism can accommodate, we contribute to the literature on the concept by comparatively illustrating the importance of this discursive structure. Thus, we argue for a focus on the form, rather than the specific content of populist appeals.

RC16-279.9
ASOCHAKOV, YURY* (St.-Petersburg State University, yasochakov@yandex.ru)

Liquid Stability in Theory and Society

The legitimacy of sociological theoretical knowledge cannot be provided by just a simple logical proof of its categorical system. It is provided by the presence of a relevant system of meanings and denotations, objectified in the practices of everyday life. Specialized sociological theories designate different social objects, and by these constructions connections between these objects are interpreted as the models of the social world - i.e. define the project of social reality - to the individuals acting in the world of everyday life.

In simple and traditional societies, presuming high stability level, the institutionalized monopoly on the projection of social reality was possible and also definable as a factor of social-structural stability. Their models of official symbolic universe were resistant enough to withstand emerging “heresies” (alternative symbolic projects) suppressing them through the therapy and the denial. This paper argues that contemporary societies as complex “life worlds” are being a victim of the cipher of “liquid stability” and presume such a level of permanent structural flexibility and mobility that not only provides for a possibility of the inclusion of alternative versions of the symbolic universe but also creates the need and the necessity for the existence of such. The very historical project of sociology as a new science about society supposed its development as an alternative version of social reality which was still non-existent. Its further advancement is connected to the presence in its theory of the different irreducible theoretical tendencies that cannot fit into the frames of a single paradigm.

Social theory of the contemporary society cannot exist in a form of an enclosed self-sufficient complex of propositions, it tends to become an active self-challenging, the self-differentiation, self-alternative - the effect of the efficient first response to the unlimited possibilities and uncertainties of social dynamics.

RC31-534.4
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Mediating Between Exclusionary/Inclusionary Politics and Migrant ‘Model Minority’

Regulatory migration regimes implemented in South Korea have evolved from a strictly exclusive ethno-nationalist position into a more ‘inclusive’ and accommodating stance. Exclusionary policies (i.e. non-citizenship for migrant workers, family reunion, permanent citizenship rights) continue to be implemented alongside efforts of employing inclusionary approaches (multicultural plans for ethnic Koreans and marriage migrants, the Employment Permit System, the amended Nationality Act, etc.). This paper, I posit that the exclusionary tendencies of these policies are not only steered by the discourse of ethno-nationalist representativeness but also by developmental politics which gives primacy on economic development over migrants’ rights. Despite the political and cultural barriers, policy outcomes suggest that there has been both ‘relative success’ and ‘failed attempts’ in making migration regimes more inclusive through the concerted efforts of Korean civil society for migrant advocacy and the accommodation of migrants’ demands by the Korean state. As a result, inclusiveness is present in selected policies with an attempt to integrate migrants in a “stratified and segmented” manner. However, this very same inclusiveness sometimes turns into a facade for exclusionary tendencies that are still entrenched in the structures.

Through in-depth analysis of existing Korean migration policies and multicultural project, I draw out the inclusive/exclusive stipulations of Korean migration strategy and how these influence the various strategies for claims making and

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
informal politics of migrant-serving mediating structures which serve as bridge between the Korean state and migrants being reconfigured as ‘migrant model minorities’. Based on a 12-month ethnographic research in South Korea from August 2012 to September 2013, I examine the two-pronged mediating roles of migrant civil society in (1) mitigating the developmentalist exclusionary aspects of migration; and (2) cooperating with the Korean state to reinforce inclusionary migration policies.

TGS4-948.5

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Risk and Reform in the Japanese Education System

This paper argues that the Risk Society paradigm developed by Ulrich Beck provides a framework that can reconcile the twin developments affecting Japanese education at the start of the 21st Century: the parallel trends of individualization and globalization. In Japan, education reform proposals from the 1980s onwards have aimed at encouraging a freer educational environment that can nurture strong individuals and future entrepreneurs. The Ministry of Education has also consistently argued for reforms that can better prepare young people for the challenges of globalization. Traditionally, however, educational practice in Japan has stressed group harmony and cooperation and so the forces that resist change are considerable. Most efforts to reduce pressures to conform to the group, therefore, have had disappointing results, as have programs designed to encourage greater communication with foreigners. The government has begun to bring about meaningful reform to the education system has resulted in a failure to prepare young people for the challenges of contemporary society. Young people who do not have the skills to negotiate the new social and economic landscape are increasingly falling into low-paid, insecure employment, or withdrawing completely from society. This has given rise to the phenomenon of hikikomori; wherein large numbers have confined themselves to their rooms and cut all connections with the outside world. Also, many, young people are deciding against having children – a trend which has resulted in a crisis of low fertility and a shrinking population. To use Beck’s terminology, these are people who have been unable to adapt to their role as ‘risk manager’ of their own life. The education system has failed to prepare them for this role because it is stuck in a prior phase of Japan’s post-war development and is unable to adapt to social and economic transformations at the global and national levels.

RC22-393.6

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Structuring of Current Religious Practices in Polyconfessional Regions

Start of XXI century synchronizes with the next stage of secularization, transition to new cultural policy in world’s social space. Oppositely, for Russian civilizational identity it’s a period when a religious identity forms up. It’s a time of rational religious self-identification, time of reflecting about personal relations with sacral. Simultaneously, we can trace two main trends. First, we fix the modeling of religious practices on the basis of extended submissions about correct religious behavior. Second, new practices, that represents religious-life intensions comes into existence. Restoration of religious tradition base is going on. As an example we’d take religious practices, connected with body. Body practices may be separated into two general groups: connected with body as such (body border demarcation, pose, purity), and connected with body’s life sustenance – especially nutritive practices. Practices of various ethnic communities, connected with nutrition, initially had definite religious sense that was gradually lost as secularization went on. Nutritive religious practices during religious control and religious traditions lost their significance had must been loose and even disappear, but no. Keeping of nutritive practice become one of the elements of religious identity, retaining of own chosen and upheld priorities. Important mark: either in islam and orthodoxy a tendency of forming the doctrinal basis of nutritive practices, earlier free of such a basis, exists. Religious practice, connected with everyday life can prevail over mystical practice. Everyday structures that work upon modeling religious practices may be described through the following characteristics: 1) Cyclicity; 2) Stereotipization/rating scale; 3) Temporal dimension; 4) Topological localization; 5) Individual route of everyday life.

RC34-583.4

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Interweaving Time and Space: An Analysis of Superflat and Japanese Lolita Fashion

In recent years, Lola, a Japanese youth fashion and community that emerged in the 1990s, has perplexed scholars. Its name mirrors the 1955 novel by Vladimir Nabokov, and yet, its members, while often dressing in childlike attire, starkly oppose reference to it. They borrow and allude to historical periods both from their own country and others. They selectively prune Victorian, Rococo, and Belle Époque clothing, manners, and ideals. Simultaneously they reach back to shōjo, the girl culture that originated in the Meiji Era, which initially revolved around literature composed by and for female youth. In this paper, I will explore how their fashion relates to superfant, a term coined by visual artist Takashi Murakami, which examines the ‘flattening’ of time and space in the contemporary era. Through the lens of superfant, I will investigate Lolitas’ allusions to historical periods in differing geographical locations, and how they integrate those allusions into their community, and the wider Japanese society, through material means as well as through performance.

RC44-726.3

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The Organization of Precarious Workers in Argentina: Between Marketplace, Workplace and Association Power

In the global context, previously accepted divisions between formal and informal employment are losing ground. The last three decades of neoliberalism, rather than reducing the gap between protected and unprotected workers, has made work more precarious. Not just workers traditionally employed within the so-called informal sector of the economies have increased in number. Precarious contracts of employment are becoming the standard in formally regulated systems of employment and this across the Global North/Global South divide. Despite common tendencies, the possibility for collective organizing among precarious workers however differs considerably, between countries but also between different economic sectors of activity within the same country. Drawing on fieldwork research currently conducted in Argentina, the paper aims to give a country overview of the factors that can explain the forms and strategies adopted by different groups of precarious workers in their attempts at collective organizing. Argentina in the last two decades has passed through deep crises and economic recoveries, processes of de-industrialisation and partial re-industrialisation to industrial production and has moved, in a relatively short time span, from a formalized and extended system of work protection and workers’ representation, close to the one existing in postwar Europe, to a system of employment that remains based, despite recent economic growth and government’s policy changes, on the precariousness and informality of the majority of the working population. In this sense and for its history, Argentina might be considered as a good example of the way in which structural processes continuously shift the borders within which precarious workers’ action takes place. Socio-political context, institutional framework and history of workers mobilizations are the general factors that can be outlined. However, the level of precariousness, skills, strategic location and technological development of the sector in which workers develop their activities also profoundly affects possibilities for action.
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Caring Universities? Entanglements and Cavities of Politics of Gender, Excellence and Care in Austrian and German Academia

Models of the academic profession are under transition due to the recent ‘economic shift’ in academia and democratization that opens up universities inter alia for women and other social groups. We argue that both processes become entangled, but also show cavities, nevertheless questions of care are placed on the agenda of universities.

In the international competition for ‘excellent’ scholars universities refer more and more on gender equality policies that stem from human resource strategies, like Diversity Management, to become attractive employers. These policies do not only aim for promoting gender equality, but also go along with the market-efficient re-organisation of universities. As one part of this also care responsibilities, for children fewer for elderly, are questioned.

Results of our qualitative research projects (documents and expert interviews) show how the entrepreneurial universities are transformed into (more or less) ‘caring’ ones, which are combining contradictory aims and concepts of gender, excellence and care politics.

In our conclusion we discuss the universities’ care concepts. They follow the tradition of social policies of the company. Recently a new mixture of caring activities can be recognized which is embedded in the entrepreneurial university's care management and administration and in the welfare regime of the two countries.

RC32-556.8
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In and Beyond the Crisis. the Relations of Gender, Race and Class in Care and Care Work Illustrated By the Austrian and German Case

The paper argues that in the contemporary crisis of finance, economy and the welfare state a fundamental problem of modern and especially capitalist societies arises in new forms: By prioritising the market economy capitalist societies are not able to care for their members in respect to life as the end of caring instead of caring as a mean of economy. In the first step this connex will be elaborated by a feminist and intersectional discussion of Marxist, Weberian and contemporary analysis of the relations between capitalism and crisis. Main issue will be the fundamental relations of gender, race, class, by which the division of the public and the private sphere, of paid and unpaid work, of different societal sectors are shaped. Second, the contribution focuses on the Austrian and German case and analyzes how care and care work are organized in and between the profit and non-profit sector and the private household. Through the lenses of the approach of institutional logics and the concept of intersectionality and empirically the third step shows, how the economic shift is reorganizing the relations of these sectors; this process profiles care work in a wide range between its commodification / decommodification, professionalization / depprofessionalization, formal / informal organization and is underlaid by and embedded in gender and migration regimes. It can be shown, how these regimes economically, politically and culturally are regulating the division of labor between women and men, native and migrant people, skilled and unskilled work. By this way the Austrian and German care regimes can be considered as an example for dealing with the crisis by reorganizing the relations of gender, race and class.

RC22-390.5
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The Site of Recapitalizing the Spiritual Capital of the City: Welcoming the Stranger with Intention and Architectural Edifice

Violence during the protests in Tahrir Square, buses driving through London that threaten undocumented foreigners with extradition, and xenophobic attacks in South Africa. These events divulge a spiritual capital bankruptcy in the city of our era. The dominant reaction to this spiritual bankruptcy is analysis, but the spiritual capital present in the city is not analytically-complicated, it is (counter) intuitively-complex. Rather than an Analyst narrative, we need the Lacanian opposite: a Master narrative, which offers solutions to the spiritual capital bankruptcy. In our paper we offer a Master narrative of spiritual capital that moves beyond the

Analyt narrative. This we do by combining our two fields of study: Spirituality and Architecture. The Master narrative of spiritual capital comes in the form of the Stranger, who passes through the city. The Stranger, as political neighbour, has the potential to recapitalise the city spiritually. Then, we move to conceptualise and visualise an architectural edifice that can facilitate the spiritual recapitalization of the city in the Stranger’s movement in and through the city. This architectural edifice will aim to recover a historical aspect of spiritual architecture that has been neglected: architectural edifices as build expressions of kindness extended in acceptance to the Stranger. From the intricate systems of asylum offered by medieval churches, to the social functions embodied in the Ottoman Külliye, spiritual architecture traditionally upheld the way of life of the place, while being open to the influence of the Stranger. The above-mentioned edifice will be conceived as a re-interpretation of Norberg-Schulz’s formulation of ‘belonging’ to the ‘vocation’ of the place, inspired by Heidegger’s concept of ‘sorge’ (care). As an expression of the art of care, the architectural edifice extends kindness to the Stranger and provide a location for the spiritual recapitalization of the city.

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“We Target the World’s Worst Crimes”: Creating Symbols of Justice in Human Rights Watch’s Annual Report 2012

This paper examines how evocative and emotive images and text are deployed in human rights reporting as symbols of rights violation and protection, and considers how Human Rights Watch (HRW) locates itself in that figurative order as a narrating intermediary between wrongdoers and their redress. In its Annual Report 2012, HRW focuses on its involvement in “the international justice movement.” Images and textual descriptions of atrocity sit next to depictions of the work of law in the Report, of human rights abusers subject to adjudication in international courts and tribunals. Linking violation and justice in the Report is HRW, represented in words and visuals as an ‘effective force for justice’.

Through an interdisciplinary methodology that brings a critical analysis of the Report’s rhetoric into dialogue with interviews with HRW report writers, this paper examines how the Report creates a narrative in which HRW symbolises an effective response to human rights violations. The Report employs a human rights aesthetic to create visual and textual symbols that denote the work of justice in a legalised, global form. Framing the organisation as part of an international justice movement, the Report positions HRW as exemplary within that movement, an actor who has proven to be indispensable in bringing about justice through its research into, and witnessing of, rights violations. My analysis will demonstrate how the Report’s creation of a symbolic lexicon of justice is co-constitutive with HRW’s own self-representation, a self-fashioning that produces the organization as an ideal NGO within the international human rights regime.

AVDEEVA, ELENA* (Research Institute Social Systems, avdeeva@niiss.ru)

Information and Communication Resources Is Laid the Foundation Stabilization of the Society

Global crises have contributed to the destruction of the basic values of capitalist civilization, which were based on the domination of the economic system over all others. The perception of the economy has been built on the theological principles. All sectors of society were directed to obtain the gross earnings. This contributed to a gradual merging of economic and political interests, which led to formation of the new political elite. A statesman is not a ‘servant of the people’, he becomes a businessman. This contributed to the rejection of society from the state, which leads to confusion.

Reduction of the growing resentment of the society about the established political system may contribute to make of bilateral open dialogue between the state and society. This is possible through using of information and communication resources. In addition, organization of communicative and informational process in correct form helps to establish trust between society and government that leads to creating an entirely new model of interaction of two opposite spheres. The possession of information allows both parties to navigate in a particular situation, change it, plan some actions, to monitor the effectiveness of solutions, avoiding a particular risk, control each other.

The modern society has new information technologies, which allows people always being in the process of communication. Development of communicative environment is developed public control, and also contributes to the formation of public opinion, which could resist the state will. Moscow is the initiator of the development of information and communication resources among the subjects of the Russian Federation. The government of Moscow created government portals in and society. This is possible through using of information and communication resources, which are based on the influence of the Stranger. From the intricate systems of asylum offered by medieval churches, to the social functions embodied in the Ottoman Külliye, spiritual architecture traditionally upheld the way of life of the place, while being open to the influence of the Stranger. The above-mentioned edifice will be conceived as a re-interpretation of Norberg-Schulz’s formulation of ‘belonging’ to the ‘vocation’ of the place, inspired by Heidegger’s concept of ‘sorge’ (care). As an expression of the art of care, the architectural edifice extends kindness to the Stranger and provide a location for the spiritual recapitalization of the city.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Inequality of the Russian Population: Quality of Life and a Preferred Social Order

Contemporary state of social inequality is especially dependent on level of life quality. Our analysis shows that the correlations between social inequality and quality of life influence people's view of social order. Based on sociological surveys across Russia, analysis shows the current state of social inequality in the country depending on type of settlement and region. Used synergetic method showed different preferences of Russian citizens towards different types of social order, including social democracy, liberal democracy and “middle” type and their dependences on quality of life in these regions and settlements. Unequal social positions of different groups correlates with their choice of social order and, therefore, ways of increasing their quality of life. According to the theory the higher is the person's quality of life the less probability is there for him to change social order. This pattern is non-linear and multidimensional which current survey tends to prove.

Gender Inequality Through Sonography Centers In Maharashtra, India

Dr. Smita Awachar, Associate Professor, Dept. of Sociology, Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad, India.

India has one of the worst gender ratios, indicating gross violation of women's rights in the world. The main reason behind this is the practice of 'Dowry System'. It is considered that the birth of girl child in the family indicates the beginning of financial ruin and hardship. Indian society considers woman as burden on the family's resources. This attitude gives boost to avoid a girl child's birth. This problem is getting worst as scientific methods of sex determination are evolved and performance of abortions has greatly increased since last 25 years. This facility is easily available even in rural areas in India. Hence female fetuses are selectively aborted though Government of India and Maharashtra are trying to implement strict laws for the declining child sex ratio. As a result during 2012-13 several sonography centers in Maharashtra were sealed.

The attempt has been made in the paper to identify the gaps in implementation of law and how the sonography centers are affecting the child sex ratio. The content analysis has been done of different newspapers during May 2012 to July 2013. It has been suggested that the rigorous, fast and efficient efforts are required to control over the decaling child sex ratio by Government agency.

Leisure Time Activity of College Students – New Experiment in Rural Maharashtra, India.

Dr. Smita Awachar, Associate Professor, Dept. of Sociology, Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad, India.

Leisure or free time is time spent away from business, work and domestic chores. It also excludes time spent on necessary activities such as sleeping and, where it is compulsory, education.

College is a place where students are studying there higher studies. They don’t have any specific role to play in society. Young age always known as age when person can do what where can do. This age is treated as period of preparation of future. With the degree which they acquired after the completing higher education they may fruitful role to perform.

But in college affiliated to Dr. B.A.M. University, Aurangabad, Maharashtra, India one experiment is going on from last few years. This experiment gives skills and exposure to various professions to the Students.

In this research paper authors are trying to evaluate this experiment. This paper is based on primary as well as secondary data. Last 10 years, Collegein, Jalana, one of the backward Districts in Maharashtra, India, introduced new innovative program for their students every year.

1. Understand the pattern of leisure time activities.
2. Leisure time activities can transform in to main earning source for youngsters.
3. Younger generation is ready to learn more skills while pursuing formal education.

Young generation in India is ready to accept new skills to shape their personality during their free time means leisure time.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
ed while seed firms, local intermediaries and international supermarket chains manage to accumulate capital. Thus the claim that contract farming manages to mobilise the poverty reduction mechanisms is far from the reality.

RC15-257.3

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Examining a Paradox: The Differential Effect of Years Lived in the United States on Birth Outcomes for Latina Women

The unique stressors often faced by Mexican women living in the US, particularly for immigrant women, through limited financial resources, cultural beliefs regarding health and illness, lack of social support, and inadequate English language mastery, have been associated with poorer birth outcomes. Drawing from the Latino health paradoxes, birth outcomes are expected to be better for recent immigrants through health selection, health behaviors, or living in neighborhood ethnic enclaves. Conversely, birth outcomes are expected to worsen as Latinas acculturate within the US. This study examines the effect of maternal years lived in the US on birth weight. Data for this study come from a randomized control trial of 440 pregnant Latina women (81% Mexican origin) visiting a hospital that provides services to low income, prisoner, or immigration detainee populations. Upon enrollment, participants completed a baseline survey. Once the baby was born, medical outcomes from electronic medical charts were obtained on 332 of the participants. Using linear regression, the impact of the maternal number of years lived in the US on the baby's birth weight was examined, and models controlled for number of contacts, income, age, number of pregnancies, and current cigarette and alcohol use. Results indicate a significant curvilinear relationship between years lived in the US and birth weight (R² = 0.40, p < 0.05), with women living in the US between 6 to 15 years having higher birth weight babies, while women living in the US less than one year and women born in the US having similar lower birth weight babies. While the majority of all births fell within the average full-term weight between 2700 and 4000 grams, these analyses point to the complexity of the Latino Health Paradox, as both recent immigrants and those born in the US had lower weight babies, an unexpected finding.

RC29-500.3

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Crime Location and Reporting Practices of Victims in Lagos, Nigeria

Differential concentration by government of its development projects on urban areas at the expense of rural upgrade causes variation in the character of victimization and citizens' responses to crime from rural, through semi-urban to urban communities. This paper examines the influence of crime location on crime reporting practices among residents of Lagos, Nigeria. Both quantitative and qualitative methods were adopted. Multistage sampling procedure was used in selecting 948 respondents for the survey. Six in-Depth Interviews, 12 Key Informant Interviews and 10 Case Studies were conducted with divisional crime officers, crime victims, victims' relations, traditional rulers, landlord associations and religious leaders to elicit complementary qualitative data. Data analysis involved the use of simple percentages, chi square and content analysis. Findings indicated bribery (51.4%), ineffectiveness (49.1%), corruption (48.1%), lack of integrity (47.4%), complicity in crime (40.0%) and noncallence (33.3%) as some of the factors responsible for declining public confidence in the police. Besides, rural dwellers have more confidence in the police than their semi-urban and urban counterparts. Thus, crime reporting diminishes in intensity from rural through semi-urban to urban communities of Lagos State. Though there is no significant association between public confidence and crime reporting, victims' fear of offender revenge, crime and court processes, crime location and socio-cultural conditions of victims are responsible for low crime reporting in the study area. This study concluded that declining confidence in the police results from the failure of the regulatory body to enforce professional ethics among personnel. This negligence has caused the reluctance of citizens to engage with the police to tackle crimes by making local intelligence available through crime reporting. Therefore, the study suggests that the police commission should enforce police codes of ethics and retol the police to earn public approval of their services.

RC19-338.5

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Intergenerational Transfers in Families Across Welfare Regimes

Intergenerational Transfers in Families across Welfare Regimes

This paper presents a comparative study of intergenerational transfers (financial and social support) in light of recent financial crisis based on the most recent OECD, SHARE, and EU data available. In this paper, I consider the following information to measure intergenerational transfers: (i) occurrence and amount of financial support from or to someone within or outside the household; (ii) occurrence and amount (in hours) of social support such as personal care, house work, child care, and other social help from or to someone outside the household. Similar to previous studies, I expect to find that a common transfer pattern which is a net downward flow from the older to the younger generations, both by financial transfers and by social support. Transfers from the elderly parents to their children are much more frequent and also usually much more intense than those in the opposite direction. I also expect to find some evidence that show differentiated patterns that correspond to a four-fold welfare regime typology.

RC32-564.21

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Work and Life Balance: New Challenges for Women in Turkey

This paper highlights the roles of the family in welfare distribution and how work-life balance has been affected by the social policies, with particular emphasis in recent family provisions and labour market reforms. Furthermore, it examines whether a neo-liberal economic process leads the Turkish welfare regime to adopt the characteristics of the Liberal welfare regime. There are two main objectives in this chapter. First, it aims to highlight major characteristics of the Turkish welfare regime and its family policies. That is, it seeks to examine how the welfare regime has evolved in view of actors representing the interests of state, market, family, and local actors. Second, it aims to analyze the ways in which the Turkish

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
A Global Profession: Pilots of Helicopters in Brazil and Mexico

La profession de pilote d'hélicoptère au Brésil et au Mexique est symptôme des deux traits constituifs de la globalisation, l'uniformisation et la différenciation. Elle illustre dans quelle mesure, partant d'un cadre conjoint, les acteurs bouclent l'existant pour l'infléchir et éventuellement imposer leurs marques. Le processus est propre à la construction de toute profession. Dans le cas examiné, le démarchage visant à légiférer une profession en plein essor, au Brésil, est mise en tension entre, d'un côté, les exigences liées à la spécificité de la profession et, d'autre, la préservation des droits et statuts des travailleurs au vu de la recherche de flexibilité voulue ou subie par les professionnels. Au Mexique, les différences sont d'ordre institutionnel, ils portent sur l'accès à la profession et la professionnalisation des pilotes. Il en ressort que la manière de gérer les dissensions diffère sensiblement d'un pays à l'autre.

Ainsi, même pour une activité professionnelle aussi normée que la navigation aérienne, soumise à des règles dictées par la législation internationale, le cadre réglementaire institué localement ne rend compte ni de la richesse des interactions ni des réalités. L'institutionnalisation de la profession fait appel à deux ordres différents. L'un, qui renvoie à la construction des normes, met en relief les attributions institutionnelles propres à des acteurs de pouvoir en voie de consolidation ou qui font encore l'objet de négociations. L'autre, celui des pilotes d'hélicoptère, fait appel à la consolidation de la profession dans un univers institutionnel instable ou en construction, rendu plus difficile par son caractère dispersé. La bataille qui s'est nouée récemment au Mexique autour de la profession est symptomatique des tensions qui prévalent dans la construction des normes et leur capacité à s'imposer.

Restructuring Foreign Worker's Policy in Malaysia

This paper attempts to analyze current regulations regarding foreign workers policy in Malaysia and how Malaysia can learn from the experience of several friendly-foreign workers countries. Malaysia is one of the most rapid growth economies in Asia and she is now facing shortage of labor to fulfill this growth. As far as current regulations and enforcement of foreign workers is concerned, Malaysia needs to reform these regulations, so that foreign workers can be fully integrated in the process of long-term economic transformation towards vision 2020. Empirical experience from friendly-foreign workers countries such as Canada and Sweden has shown that both countries benefited greatly from forming a dynamic policy and regulations governing foreign workers. This paper is based on secondary data from empirical studies of friendly-foreign workers countries and primary data from interviews foreign workers and local authority in Malaysia. The combination of both data will contribute to new inputs for restructuring of foreign workers policy in Malaysia. The result from this study shows that one of the conditions towards vision 2020 will be based on the superior of her labor market policy.

Socio-Cultural Influence of Gender Roles in Women’s Health Care Utilization in South-West Nigeria

Socio-cultural factors are threat to women's health and well-being. A culture reinforces the gender role and life style of husband and wives. No matter how equipped a health facility is, it is the patronage that makes the difference to good health. People's socio-cultural background play vital role in seeking and acceptance of health care. The consequences of these factors on the use of health facility among pregnant women is a major cause of maternal morbidity and mortality and a powerful brake on the road to the achievement of MDGs as well as overall development. Maternal mortality in Nigeria is very high, with an estimated 52,000 Nigerian women dying from pregnancy-related complications out of a global total of 529,000 maternal deaths. It is not encouraging to note that 62 percent of births in Nigeria occur at home and 96 percent of women who received no ANC services delivered at home). Several factors lead to health care facility utilization and among these the less studied is the socio-cultural dimension and hence the focus of the paper. The study was carried out in Ado-Odo/Ota local government area with 260 eligible respondents, selected randomly from the eight wards in the local government. Interview approach was employed with the aid of structured questionnaire to elicit required information from the respondents and data analyzed using SPSS. The main objective of this study is to understand the influence of socio-cultural factors influencing health care utilization among women during pregnancy and child birth. The findings show that husband perception of pregnancy complications, age at marriage, who pays ante-natal bills, family type, treatment place decision are significant towards use of health care services by mothers. Paper provides recommendations for improving the use of maternal health delivery services in the study area and beyond.

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Since 1970 income inequality has been stable or rising in almost every country in the world. It has not, however, risen at the same time or at the same rate throughout the world. This suggests the globalization, skills premium, and technological change explanations that prevail in the economics literature are likely incorrect, since all of these processes should in principle have relatively uniform global impacts and trajectories. The global econometric pattern of rising inequality bears the hallmarks of a diffusion model. Inequality has not arisen simultaneously around the world; it has "spread" from country to country in recognizable and sensible patterns. The diffusion model offers a simple, intuitively-appealing alternative to extraordinarily complex regression models of rising inequality. Diffusion can occur either through emulation (a macrophenomenological mechanism) or through coercion (a macrorealist mechanism). These two mechanisms are not mutually exclusive. Either or both can be used by national elites to effect major changes of policy regime. Diffusion by emulation and diffusion by coercion are two macro-level mechanisms that can be used as a single framework for understanding the implementation of inequality-increasing social and economic policies in diverse countries around the world. They can be differentiated through examination of the micro-level mechanisms through which diffusion occurred in specific historical cases. This injection of agency into the inequality debates requires extensive micro-level work on individual countries, but the clear existence of macro-level trends suggests that this micro-level work should be done within the context of some form of macro-level diffusion model.
Reading the Past and the Present, Imagining (and living) the Future: The Practice of Mystic in Social Movements

Opposite to the so-called revolutionary strategy in two steps (first, to take the power- it means, the state and, second, to change the world), social movements propose a process of social change from here-and-now, taking their experiences and practices as an advance of the new society to be built. In this scenario, we aim to analyse the role of the mystic as symbolical mediation between the past-the present where social movements come from, and the present-the future they try to configure. The mystic is one of the most particular characteristics of the Brazilian Landless Social Movement (MST) that has been extended to many other social movements, both in Latin America and worldly, and we will analyse it through the discourses on it. It is considered as an undefinable notion that mixes ethics, aesthetics, subjectivity, identity, feelings, emotions and ideas, and takes place through many artistic forms (dance, music, theatre, poetry, etc).

A really transdimensional and complex practice that articulates the symbolical, emotional, thinking, communicative and socialising dimensions, the mystic offers an analytical scenario for understanding this creative temporal tension between past-present and present-future. Given its particular symbolical and emotional dimension, the mystic plays a core role in the process of creation, articulation and -what is more important- "imagination" of projects and visions of future, from that mixes ethics, aesthetics, subjectivity, identity, feelings, emotions and ideas, and takes place through many artistic forms (dance, music, theatre, poetry, etc).

The mystic is idealized in their stories, the paper argues that these men's extensive involvement and -what is more important- "imagination" of projects and visions of future, from that mixes ethics, aesthetics, subjectivity, identity, feelings, emotions and ideas, and takes place through many artistic forms (dance, music, theatre, poetry, etc).

The mystic is one of the most particular characteristics of the Brazilian Landless Social Movement (MST) that has been extended to many other social movements, both in Latin America and worldly, and we will analyse it through the discourses on it. It is considered as an undefinable notion that mixes ethics, aesthetics, subjectivity, identity, feelings, emotions and ideas, and takes place through many artistic forms (dance, music, theatre, poetry, etc).
Polpan 1988 – 2013: Challenges for Constructing Questionnaires for Longitudinal Researches of Social Structure and Inequalities

The Polish Panel Survey POLPAN is a unique program of panel surveys carried out since 1988 in 5-year intervals, and focused on describing social structure and its change during the last 25 years in Poland. The resulting POLPAN 1988–2013 dataset will be invaluable for the social sciences, as it will allow for testing hypotheses about the impact of intellectual and social resources on individuals’ biographies, and more importantly, how the latter shape the social structure. The project’s theoretical approach is based on major assumptions of the rational action paradigm and life course analysis developed by Blossfeld and Perin (1998), Mayer (2009), Goldthorpe (2006), diPrete (2006, 2007) and Breen (2010).

Last edition of the study, due to the decision to rejuvenate the panel and the inauguration of a new panel cohort, necessarily involved the need for redefinition and reconstruction of the data analyzing research tools used in last waves. Between 1988 and 2013 Poland underwent transformation – from the “old” and “new” elements in the social structure, differences in the standard of living, labor emigration on massive scale and its impact in understanding career and education paths, patterns of professional and family life with clear implications for social inequalities. In addition, the twenty-one-year-old of 1989 was a completely different person than his peer in 2013 – there was necessity of in-depth analysis of the meanings of questions self-evident in previous waves, take account of the changes of realities and consideration if questions posed during the communist era will be understood and does not change the meaning today. The challenge was to combine the necessary changes and the need of maximum comparability of panel waves.

In a paper I intend to describe most important of mentioned challenges and give examples of solutions worked by POLPAN team.

RC10-186.4

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The Adoption of ISO 14001 Across Korean Business Firms

This study asks why Korean organizations adopt environmental self-regulation programs; I focus specifically on ISO 14001. My analysis draws on a unique longitudinal data set to offer a new institutional explanation of the spread of ISO 14001 across Korean business firms. I argue that Korean firms have adopted this program in response to the passage of The Promotion Act for Conversion to Environment-Friendly Industry Structure of 1995. ISO 14001 is more likely to have been adopted when large firms in that industry have adopted it and when firms have a connection with management standards consultants who have marketed international standards. These findings extend recent theorizing about legal ambiguity and the mechanisms of “coercive isomorphism.”

RC16-296.4

BAERT, PATRICK* (Cambridge University, pjnb100@cam.ac.uk)

MORGAN, MARCUS (University of Cambridge)

Explaining Intellectuals: A Proposal

In this paper we assess the potential of positioning theory for explaining intellectual life. Positioning theory pays attention to how intellectuals, like other people, use various rhetorical and dramaturgical devices to position themselves vis-à-vis others. The positioning of intellectuals affects the extent and nature of their symbolic and institutional recognition, as well as the diffusion of their ideas. We illustrate positioning theory through a number of case-studies about research tools used in last waves. The analysis of these empirical data with a discourse analytical approach and Bourdieu’s field approach, paying particular attention to the different ways in which the issue of agency is dealt with by these theories.

RC06-125.9

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VOROCHIPONA, ANGELIKA (Ural Federal University)

Family and Parenting Values of the Youth: Stability in Shifting Russia

In consequence of long-term depopulation tendency in Russia the issues of the importance of a family, quality of a parenting are actual. Their research assumes the analysis of valuable orientations concerning family and parenting. Studying of youth values is especially important because it is somehow possible to influence views of young people.

The article presents the results of qualitative research of young people’s opinion about family and parenting. We used biographical research method and analyzed 147 essays of Russian students at the age of 17-21 years. This survey was conducted in Russian cities in Ural region in 2013. The childhood and adolescence of respondents matched the difficult period of social and economic reformation.

The analysis of the papers revealed three categories of the respondents who had given different descriptions of a parental family: “gratitude-description”, “neutral-social-description” and “problem-description”. There is a close interrelation between the inherited social experience of the relations in a parental family and image of their own future family. At the description of a parenting there are such words as “pleasure”, “happiness”, “care”, “responsibility”, “work”.

Results demonstrated the high value of a family in Russia today. Describing the desirable relations in the future family students emphasize stability and indisputable monogamy of its members. They deny divorce. The marriage unions of grandparents are often accepted as a model of marriage relations and positive experience.

Our results inspire a certain optimism about the demographic prospects of Russia. They show that the modern Russian youth who were born at the breaking point of Russian history successfully admitted traditional family values and behavior models. It creates conditions for carrying out the demographic policy oriented not only on growth of population, but also on improvement of quality of the human capital.

RC42-701.2

BAHAT, ESTHER* (University of Haifa, stbbahat@gmail.com)

Leadership, Person-Organization Fits and Organizational Commitment

In the 21st century the world has become a constant changing and turbulent place. Moreover, the economic situation, in recent years, affects us all as private individuals and within organizations. We can reasonably expect greater needs for human resource and less funding to meet them. This study is offering a kind of leadership that develops organizational commitment (OC) not only by calculative factors, but also by psychological aspects: Moral and self-perception (level of value realization and level of self-identity expression). While the OC research literature deals a lot with needs satisfaction as a contributor to OC there is almost no theoretical reference to “self-processes” and no study examined there contribution to OC. This absence seems a bit peculiar given that the social psychology literature has devoted substantial attention to the “self” as a driver of behaviour.

The study examined the relationships of three aspects of person-environment fit (P-O Fit) that contribute to OC - degree of: Needs fulfillment, values realization, social identity expression, with manifestations of OC: “Identification”, “contribution”, “presence”. The study was based on a questionnaire given to 444 respondents, all members of community organizations who also were workers in business/work organizations. Findings showed fulfillment of needs to be central in its contribution to OC manifestations, and that its highest contribution was to the component expressing “presence”. However, satisfaction with values realization and self-identity expression also contributed to OC. Moreover, The three types of P-O Fit were distinct from one another, they contributed differentially to the explanation of OC manifestations, and their respective contributions to the prediction of OC level were additive. Therefore, leaders of organizations that put emphasis on satisfying their worker’s needs but also allow realizing values and expressing self-identities should extract a higher degree of commitment from their members.

RC07-142.4

BAILLAT, ALICE* (Sciences Po Paris/CERI, alice.baillat@gmail.com)

Analysing Discourses - Analysing Future Politics. a Study of Discourses on Climate-Related Migration in Bangladesh

Discourses on climate-related migration have recently emerged in Bangladesh and haven gained a higher profile in the broader climate change discourse of this vulnerable country. More than 60 semi-structured interviews have been conducted in Bangladesh from 2011 to 2013 with a broad range of stakeholders - including practitioners, bureaucrats, elected representatives, journalists, NGOs - that are involved in a field concerned with displacements due to climate change hazards (disaster management, migration management, development planning, etc). The analysis of these empirical data with a discourse analysis analytical (framing) give some interesting results to understand how those discourses are constructed depending on the social authority of the producers, their professional and individual background and their institutional constraints. This discursive analysis, that combines both quantitative and qualitative methods, also aims to draw a mapping of those discourses and to identify the motivations and intentions behind them.

Referring to a discourse analysis perspective – in particular the Critical Discourse Analysis perspective – seems particularly relevant to understand how climate-related migration are perceived in Bangladesh and how those discourses shape the future national policy response (or, on the contrary, the lack of policy interventions). In other terms, how those discourses, that are constructed or even manipulated, shape future climate-related migration scenarios and the policies tailored to these new challenges.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Finally, this paper explores—a through an original discourse analysis—the importance of problem-framing and social determinants that influence the emergence (or the non-emergence) of a new public problem and its political aspects. Using a set of concepts and methods from different disciplines—sociology of organisations, sociology of public problem, political science, linguistic etc.—it also invites to transcend disciplinary boundaries and to develop an innovative thinking.

RC44-735.2

BAIR, JENNIFER* (University of Colorado at Boulder, jennifer.bair@colorado.edu)

Lead Firms, Joint Liability and the Regulation of Work in Global Supply Chains

This paper examines how the concept of joint liability can be applied to labor organizing in the context of global supply chains. It does so by revisiting the history of jobbers agreements in the U.S. apparel industry. Jobbers agreements were collectively bargained contracts that were negotiated between jobbers—companies that marketed but did not make apparel—and the unionized workers employed by the independent contractors that filled their orders. The paper then explains how the jobbers agreement model is inspiring new efforts to negotiate “buyer agreements” with modern-day jobbers: brands and retailers such as Adidas, Wal-Mart, and Apple that sit atop global supply chains. Such efforts leverage creative forms of worker organizing and enlist students, activist consumers and other stakeholders to demand recognition of modern-day jobbers as de facto joint employers.

RC39-657.2

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Disaster Governance for Resilience: From Concrete Ingredients Towards General Menus – a Post-Earthquake Christchurch Case-Study

Societies can be prepared for disasters, but uncertainties will nevertheless always remain. Although disasters impact all aspects of society, there is a social vacuum in international protocols for disaster management as they privilege a technocratic-oriented approach which proves insufficient when systems are overwhelmed. The objective of this paper is to investigate sustainability transitions and governance practices towards resilient disaster-prone areas, based on insights from Christchurch, New Zealand.

The paper is structured in four parts. First, theoretical connections are drawn between the concepts of institutions, governance, resilience and disasters. We argue that it is impossible to create one recipe for disaster governance, since every context differs institutionally and has its own path-dependent characteristics (Acemoglu and Robinson, 2013; Rodrik, 2007). Therefore, we should think of governance approaches that proved to be general menus for sustainable recovery, instead of a tray of concrete ingredients that should work as a panacea.

Second, we present a framework for examining disaster governance from a multi-level perspective. The shift in disaster studies from management—emergency management and technocratic solutions—towards governance enables multi-level and multi-actor collaboration highlighting long-term recovery processes (Tierney, 2012).

The third part is devoted to the Christchurch case-study. In 2010 and 2011, Christchurch experienced multiple devastating earthquakes. While theories stress the importance of social engagement and multi-level governance in recovery processes for place attachment, people in Christchurch argue that this was not sufficiently central in the aftermath of the earthquakes.

The paper concludes with reflections on the share of governance responsibilities between states and markets, central and local governments and institutions (Ostrom, 2012). We argue that all actors are needed in the processes to reduce vulnerability and increase resilience. Questions remain however, when and how governance should be whose responsibility in order to create resilient pre- and post-disaster places.

RC39-659.4

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Where My Peoples at? New Orleans’ Bounce Rap and the Experience of Disaster

The connection between place and cultural expressions, such as music, is well established by scholars. This is particularly true for New Orleans where multiple forms of music like jazz and brass bands are thought to be both unique to the city and representative of social conditions there. While there have been a number of studies on the importance of New Orleans African American music traditions, little attention has been paid to those native to the city’s most disenfranchised areas. Bounce rap is ‘New Orleans project music’ and is a patently local form of expression that gives voice to life in very poor areas of the city. Since Katrina, numerous housing projects, home to many bounce artists and audiences, have been torn down and replaced with mixed-income developments. Largely lauded as a positive move, the loss of the projects is not without consequence and has further disrupted long-standing communities that were dispersed by the storm. Many residents, including local musicians, remain displaced. Little is known about what bounce rap music demonstrates about the artist’s perspectives of life before and after Katrina. We examine this issue through a thematic content analysis of pre-and-post Katrina bounce rap music lyrics. The research addresses what bounce music, as a reflection of life in New Orleans, reveals about changes in the social structures of low-income black neighborhoods of the city. We also discuss if and how this significant cultural practice has been transformed by the storm.

RC24-437.7

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Agriculture-Supported Communities: Experiences in Consumer-Producer Relations in Hungary

This article presents the case study of a rather underdeveloped and experimental Hungarian CSA sector which gained recognition in recent crisis driven times to show how consumers, small agro-food businesses, non-profit groups and citizens radically enact sustainable food consumption in Hungary. Although their beneficial existence has been widely acknowledged in governance, their economic performance is still quite insignificant, while they also show a substantial awareness raising potential. This study examines the practices of CSAs to understand the economic, environmental and social motivations behind running or joining a CSA operation. Our findings are based on qualitative interviews and data from stakeholder meetings where we facilitated a structured vision to action workshop to identify main mechanisms and strategies of building alternative food networks. The article presents results on the shaky, non-self-sustaining foundations of CSAs to analyse how they catalyse social change to enhance consumer-producer cooperation and regain control over the ways in which food is produced. The research found that current share prices of CSA farms do not reflect all of the costs of production, and hence might not be an economically viable approach to sustainable agriculture if CSA farms continue their current pricing strategy. This aspect has not received enough attention from scholars and local food advocates who tend to see CSAs as ideal examples of sustainable food systems. The study concludes by pointing out what role new strategies of building alternative food networks in the Hungarian food system by providing a model for more profound social transformation.
BALDASSAR, LORETTA* (University of Western Australia, loretta.baldassar@uwa.edu.au)

Achieving an Adequate ‘Distant Co-Presence’: Polymedia As Vibrant Matter in Transnational Family Life

Both mobility and technologies, and their intersections, need to be theorised as integral to transnational family relations. In this paper, I employ a framework of circulation (Baldassar & Merla 2013) as a methodological tool to ‘follow the thing’ that is, care, across distance and over time, as well as its intersections with various dimensions of social reproduction. I also apply Madianou and Miller’s (2012) theory of polymedia, combined with Jane Bennett’s (2010) notion of vibrant matter, to examine how communication technologies are not only sustaining, but transforming, circuits of distant care. These transformations in distant care begin to stretch the limits of some of our distinctions between proximate and distant family life, in particular through transformations in co-presence (the feeling of ‘being there’), which challenge the epistemology of intersubjectivity.

RC05-110.4

BALDASSAR, LORETTA* (University of Western Australia, loretta.baldassar@uwa.edu.au)

Perverting Autochthony: The Local Festa As a Rite of Institution Informing Public Debate on Migrant Belonging

The intersections of migrant, racialised, and autochthonous belonging were spectacularly evident during an altercation that took place at the annual patron saint festa in Prato, Italy, 2010. Home to one of the largest Chinese migrant communities in Europe, Prato has been living what the locals refer to as ‘a difficult moment’ in history. The economic context is shaped by a beleaguered historical textile industry perceived by locals to have been ‘stolen’ by a new cognate ‘ready-made fashion’ industry championed by the Chinese migrants. The left-leaning local government, in office for over 50 years, was defeated by a new right government (with links to the Lega Nord) on an overtly anti-Chinese migrant campaign, which appealed to notions of autochthonous centuries-old belongings. These political and economic tensions came to a symbolic head at the start of the annual historic procession through the streets of the medieval town center. The left-leaning Provincial Government invited migrants (many with Italian citizenship) to join their section of the procession. The Mayor intervened to publicly forbid the migrants from participating, explaining that their presence perverted (snaturava) the historical ritual. Drawing on Bourdieu’s notion of rites of institution, I examine the local government’s representations of the local festa over the past few years to explore the shaping of public debate on Chinese in Italy.

RC52-838.2

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Me? A Secretary? The Moderations of Class and Gender in India’s Elite Law Firms

Following market liberalization in 1991, the Indian legal profession has had more demands for cross-national legal services than ever before. One of the ways in which the country has responded to this global work and clientele, is by reorganizing its professional spaces in new, competitive ways. On the one hand, there has been a burgeoning of new, elite law schools that train young lawyers in comparative, cross-national law and include rigorous clinical curriculum. At the same time, there have emerged, especially over the last decade, a set of big law firms that are, in the Indian context, relatively new legal organizations that deal primarily with transactional corporate work for large global and domestic corporate clients. These firms have expanded and grown institutionally in many unprecedented ways, but a striking feature of their emergence—especially among the largest and most prestigious firms in the country—has been the growth and success of their women lawyers. Preliminary interviews suggest that women in these big law firms are not discriminated against or disadvantaged as compared to their male peers in that they receive similar organizational rewards (pay, promotion, client attention) and interactional status among clients, peers and superiors alike. This is an interesting finding in that it does not correspond to mostly gender-disadvantage accounts of women in high status professions universally. We know that critical stratification scholars have long credited the unique power of interdependency in understanding disadvantage and discrimination. I offer that a similar extension of this framework is useful in understanding the success of these big law firms’ women lawyers. My research probes the ability of class to moderate the impact of gender within high status professional organizations. Put simply, it asks: is this unique “gender-neutral” advantage (to the extent it exists) limited to certain kinds of women?

Women in Black: Gender Negotiation in India’s New Organizations

Over the last three decades, the feminization of the legal profession has been a common feature across the globe (Michealson: 2013). However, the prime exception to this trend has been in India, where women have consistently been less than 10% of the practicing Legal Bar. It is of especial contrast then, than in two most prestigious law firms in the country, women constitute about 50% of the workforce and record similar professional rewards and advantages as their male peers. Using in-depth interviews with past and present lawyers, this research will investigate comparative frameworks to test and explain this unlikely finding about institutional change. For instance, one reason for this advantage might be that both these unique firms emerged as new “global” workplaces following, and necessarily responding to, market liberalization in the early 1990s.

This project is empirically significant because its dissonance is unique to the Indian context as well as everything we know about women in prestigious workforce positions more generally. Investigating these organizations and women is theoretically significant because it speaks to important literatures on organizational emergence (Powell and Padget: 2011), gender stratification (Ridgeway:2012) and the influence of globalization in emerging markets (Meyer & Rowan: 1977).

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Mobile Ambivalence: Turkish Alevis in Australia

The idea of ambivalence has emerged as a particularly apt interpretive prism for analysing the experience of migration. The co-existence of contradictory emotions it speaks of provides an illuminating frame for analysing the feelings of loss and new possibilities that are frequently part of migrants’ lives, and as analyses in the area have shown, the lens of ambivalence has lent itself to interpretive nuance, distinguishing among both objects of ambivalence (place of origin and place of destination) and responses to ambivalence (negative, positive and mixed). In this paper, I attempt to delineate further distinctions within this framework, exploring a case of ambivalence associated with denigration in a place of origin that has been transported into, and affected feelings towards, a place of destination.

The case is that of the Turkish Alevi in Australia. The Alevi are a socio-religious minority in Turkey with a long history of fraught relations with the region’s ruling regimes and Sunni majority. Their markedly heterodox traditions, originating in Anatolia and rooted in but going beyond Shia Islam, have been subject to repression and denigration since the 16th century. Australia has been a significant destination for Turks emigrating in the postwar period, and Alevi are a significant proportion of them. My research into transformations of Alevi collective identity in Melbourne suggests that ambivalence towards Turkey stemming from this historical experience is replicated in feelings of ambivalence towards the broader Turkish community in Australia, adding a further layer of ambivalence to Alevi complex relationships with their country of settlement.

RC04-89.1

BALLATORE, MAGALI* (UCL, magali.ballatore@uclouvain.be)

“Free Movers” and Exchange Students in Europe and around the Mediterranean Sea: Antagonistic Figures or Two Sides of the Same Coin?

The European student mobility Erasmus Programme, born 25 years ago, has attracted and inspired many students to explore the mediterranean sea and its frontiers. From this student mobility is multifaceted and can not be assimilated to a single type of mobility that could be qualified as “organized” or “institutionalised”. To consider the state of the art, on the injunctions and incentives to mobility in Europe and around the Mediterranean sea and the obstacles to students migration, will go back over the main research undertaken in recent years on the subjects in Europe (Erlich, 2012; Ballatore, 2010; Mazzella, 2009; Murphy-Lejeune, 2001; Aguilin, Xavier de Brito, 2009; Cammelli, 1999; Maïworm, Teichler, 1997; Jallade and al., 1996 ...).

First of all, we will take a particular interest in the construction of an European space of Higher Education and its historical link with the Mediterranean area, then we will pass through comparative analysis on European and Mediterranean student migrations, to finally look at projects, expectations and free movers’ and exchange students’ experiences. We will develop the idea that, general speaking, a part of the European research results leads one to believe that exchange programmes would only foster forms of “in-depth tourism” and would have little to do with others forms of “free mover” migration. The “acculturation” of students would be as temporary as the stay. We will wonder if this mobility could be predictive of others types of migration and conclude also underlining that in Europe
the competition paradigm seems to have won the pot over the cooperation one, which is at the base of student exchanges and that, even today, still lacks a lot of studies and reliable data which would allow one to compare “organised” and “non-organised” mobility, student and professional mobility, as well as more general research on particular types of migration in Europe.

RC52-833.4

BALLATORE, MAGALI* (GIRSEF-UCL, magali.ballatore@uclouvain.be)

Segmented Labour Markets and the Ongoing Blending of Cultures of the European Commission Skilled Workers

The European Commission of Brussels is often seen as a European-minded body of privileged civil servants. These civil servants hold varying positions varying between trainees, contractual staff, intern staff and experts. Looking closer at the diversity of the workers in terms of age, gender, social and schooling backgrounds and at the hybridization (In Globalization theory, the ongoing blending of cultures) inside this institution, we can see people performing their activities under different types of job contracts. These are increasingly influenced by the logic of the market and are becoming more precarious. In other words, today in the field of Eurocracy, there are deep differences between permanent and non-permanent positions. The gap between official and contractual staff did not exist previously and has tended to increase in recent years.

In this paper we focus on this new population of highly skilled workers, who invest their own resources, empathy and individual autonomy to try to enter this specific labour market. Doing so, we will try to construct a picture of the migratory paths and social backgrounds of these employees before they enter the institutional upsurge by making a survey within the European Commission in Brussels. We will analyse 1234 questionnaires, 22 interviews and some direct observations to develop a critical discussion on the conditions faced by these knowledge workers. We will explore their representation, experiences and the way they see their future. Hence, we will address the question of spatial, national and social inequality for this newly formed European transnational elite.

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RC52-843.6

BALOGE, MARTIN* (Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne CRPS-CESSP, mbaloge@gmail.com)

How Professional Groups Defend Their Interests through Incentives to Parliamentary Members? the Cases of France and Germany

How do professional groups such as managers, artisans, employees or even unemployed people get in contact with parliamentary representatives and how do they succeed (or fail) to convince MPs to stand for their own interests? It appears that one of the reasons why professional groups succeed in having their interests defended lies on the nature of the incentives that these groups can propose. These incentives can take various forms: financial, symbolical, social or political. Thereby, we would focus on the sociological and political dimensions of the notion of “incentive” and “interest”. As a result, multiple questions arise. How do these groups introduce their interests to MPs? What type of arguments do they use? Where do MPs and professional groups meet? How do professional groups suggest their incentives to MPs? Is it necessary to propose powerful incentives to have their interests represented?

Through these questions we would like to propose an analysis of the processes during which professional groups develop the incentives and the interests introduced later to MPs. Also, we would like to propose a detailed answer of the question: Why do MPs agree to defend the interests of specific professionals groups against incentives? To do so, we would propose a comparative analysis between France and Germany based on 70 face-to-face interviews with institutional representatives of professional groups and MPs as well as observations led during meetings between these actors and archives (around 900 documents). By focusing on the financial committees in the Bundestag and the Assemblée Nationale, we would propose an analysis of the interactions between professional groups (through their spokespeople) and MPs on different issues related to taxes. More generally, the comparison would allow us to draw some national trends to understand how professional groups succeed in being politically represented.

RC32-564.16

BALOGUN, OLUWAKEMI* (University of Oregon, emailkemi@gmail.com)

Gendered Nationalism and Global Citizenship in Nigerian Beauty Pageants

This paper focuses on the Nigerian beauty pageant industry and its links to the development of Nigerian gendered nationalism. It focuses on the “beauty diplomacy” narratives used by Nigerian beauty queens to present themselves as worthy cultural citizens, while this narrative connects them to other ordinary Nigerians and promotes their own voices and that of the public in the national arena. Beauty contestants insisted that they could use the attention garnered through pageants as a tool to amplify their voices, make a difference in the country, and reach for their goals. Throughout the course of the competition and during their subsequent reign, a beauty contestant’s sexuality is judiciously protected and projected as “pure.” This ‘purity’ is linked to their ability to be recognized as suitable role models in Nigeria whose charity, development, and goodwill is appreciated. Through their celebrity status they craft special platforms to address issues of national concern and do social work during their reign. These women are not only in the vanguard of the changes in Nigeria, but have also groomed themselves as “citizens of the world” through their travel and participation in major international contests. I focus on the complex process these contestants must navigate in representing and propelling their country’s progress to a global society. Contestants stressed their own symbolic role in which showcasing their own positive attributes served a larger function of highlighting the good elements of Nigerian society both domestically and to the broader global community.

RC32-556.10

BALOURDOS, DIONYSIS* (National Centre for Social Research, dbalourdos@ekke.gr)

Aspects of Poverty in a Period of Recession in the Mediterranean Countries: A Gender Perspective

This paper aims to identify the impact of the economic crisis on women’s poverty in the Mediterranean countries, the most affected by the recession. The research questions are: Is the crisis a crisis for all women? Do poverty cuts and decreasing household incomes force women to turn into precarious and informal workforce? Do unequal sharing of unpaid care and housework burdens, gender roles and gender stereotypes compound to produce unequal life chances for women? Can gender perspectives in policy design be a response to the financial crisis?

Based on recent research, this paper’s objective is to depict the current position of women in poverty in a comparative perspective. The analysis focuses on the “traditional forms of poverty” from one generation to another and is mainly linked to economic factors and to the new, urban, professional women. It consists of a domino effect (loss of job, low income, in work poverty, family breakdown, “delayed” fertility, separations and divorces). Provided evidence demonstrates that due to the recession even more women have fallen into poverty, with the loss of jobs, wage decreases and with the increase of uninsured people pushing many women into an uncertain and potentially devastating financial situation. The paper also examines another field often overlooked when it comes to discussing the leading causes of poverty among women: The fall from middle class standards due to divorce. Data confirm that typically divorced women especially older women or single mothers are the most vulnerable, while the poverty risks are lowest among married women and dual-earner families. It seems that financial hardship is a major cause of family breakdown. Low-income parents are more likely to break up and to remain poor after the split than others. Consequently, poor economic conditions have strong impacts on fertility behavior.

RC26-453.3

BALOURDOS, DIONYSIS* (National Centre for Social Research, dbalourdos@ekke.gr)

The Impact of the Crisis on Child Well-Being and Poverty: A Challenge for Social Economy?

In Europe, around one in three children will experience poverty during childhood. For most, poverty will be transitory; however, for those growing in countries affected mostly by the crisis, poverty persists for many years. Children experiencing such a persistent poverty are more likely to be born into single-parent families, have mothers with low education level and to be unemployed or even in a low paid work not guaranteeing a path out of poverty. Theories suggest that experiencing poverty during childhood may affect one’s life social and economic opportunities. Empirical studies confirm that deep and persistent childhood poverty is likely to be passed on to future generations, consolidated, hard to eradicate and exacerbating even more inequality in society.

In periods of recession, the social sector of economy can be the driving force for the social integration of children and poor families. Numerous initiatives at local level show that the involvement of actors, workers, stakeholders and beneficiaries in the “social enterprise”, can enhance their societal success and contribute to employment creation and to a fairer income distribution.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
This paper is based on recent research on social enterprise and partnership initiatives to promote local development, regeneration and combat child poverty and social exclusion in the countries most affected by the financial crisis. The paper analyses the respective impacts of these new ‘business-community partnerships’, including their legal framework, financial resources and governance schemes on communities and ecosystems on relative poverty and social exclusion. Although this attempt is yet to be completed and the quantitative data are not enough to be able to draw any definitive conclusions, the key finding confirms that social economy enterprises can play an important role in improving equal access to numerous services for families and children, thereby preventing and providing solutions to the increasing poverty problem in society.

BAMYEH, MOHAMMED* (University of Pittsburgh, mob205@pitt.edu)

The Social Role of Organic Intellectual: Four Amendments to Gramsci

Based on a study of the social role of intellectuals in the Middle East, this paper explores evidence that suggest that the role of intellectuals in the public sphere can be analyzed with the aid of four important revisions to Gramsci’s old outline of the notion of the “organic intellectual.” First, while the organic intellectual may be a product of a social group, that figure may also be understood as a producer of such a group. Second, organic intellectual activity seems to be most effective when it is intertwined with the intellectual demands of complex everyday life, rather than with any specific ideological program. Third, the organic intellectual tends to have a nuanced connection to “high culture,” which such an intellectual tends to regard as a vehicle for one’s own social program, rather than as its own fetish. And fourth, the effectiveness of the organic intellectual can be measured in the extent to which the intellectual transforms the audience’s reality even as he or she claims to preserve it. At the end, the paper suggests that organic intellectuals ought to be seen in a more comprehensive way in terms of standing in a specific group. It also suggests that their social role is enhanced through a particular balancing of the dialectics of innovation and rootedness, a dialectic that the organic intellectual is more equipped to handle than any other.

BANDELIN, SEBASTIAN* (PhD Student, ptezb@gmx.net)

The Democratic Public and the Process of Experience. Towards a Pragmatist Theory of Recognition

Theories of recognition are an important approach for the development and normative foundation of a critical social theory. One central thesis is here that the formation of a personal positive identity depends on the affirmation by others in contexts of mutual recognition and that this affirmation is the decisive normative criteria for the constitution of social institutions. But insofar as this personal identity is in many cases only conceived as an identification of the actor with his own qualities and abilities, it follows that the social context, in which this positive personal identity is achieved, remains arbitrary. The trouble is here that the affirmation of a certain personal identity may correspond to the existing expectations of the actor and ensure his integrity, but at the same also reaffirm the power relations of the social context, in which this identity was formed. In the second part of my paper I would like to develop an account oriented towards the social philosophy of pragmatism, which avoids these problems. Recognizing has to be conceived not as a affirmation of an already existing identity, but as a social process. In this process the actors and social groups are always confronted with unintended social consequences of their actions for others and are therefore led to a crisis and reformulation of their actual practical identity. And this holds not only on the level of the individual, but also on that of institutions. The democratic public is the realm in which a common elucidation of problematic social consequences of the existing institutions takes place. This elucidation is then the background for a critical reflection on, and a reformulation of the guiding norms of these institutions. In consequence critique refers to blockades of this process of experience, in which institutionalized rules are questioned and reformulated.

BANDELIN, NINA* (University of California-Irvine, nbandel@uci.edu)

Economic Attitudes in Postsocialist Countries

More than two decades after the fall of communism in Central and Eastern Europe and Eurasia, and the collapse of socialist economies, these countries have undergone monumental transformations. The fall of socialism coincided with the rise of neo-liberal policy, a comprehensive way-world-wide, and many postsocialist governments have adopted neoliberal economic policies. In this paper we examine to what extent the economic attitudes of citizens in these countries have changed over time, what the role of the recent economic crisis might have been, and how attitudes compare to those held by their Western counterparts. Using European Values Survey, World Values Survey and Life in Transition Survey in different waves across time, we examine citizens’ attitudes about economic governance, inequality, markets, welfare, unemployment, and corruption. We compare postsocialist countries that...
BANJA, MADALITSO KHULUPIRIKA* (University of Zambia, chilusbanja@yahoo.com)

Headteachers’ Conceptions of the Professional Competence and Professionalism Among Newly Qualified Teachers

Education scholars globally agree that the teacher is the most important resource in ensuring quality delivery of education. Using data from a qualitative study, this paper focuses on the conceptions of headteachers of the professional competence and general professionalism of newly qualified teachers in secondary schools. Data were collected through interviews from eighteen headteachers. An analysis of findings revealed dissatisfaction from headteachers regarding the professional competence and professionalism of newly qualified teachers. The article’s analysis incorporates detailed examination of the concepts of professional competence and professionalism and offers explanations for their lack among newly qualified teachers. It identifies as a gap in teacher professional development the under-prioritisation of matters of professional ethics which lead to most newly qualified teachers having difficulties transitioning from being a student to becoming a teacher. It is further observed that training newly qualified teachers generally lacks regulatory and quality control mechanisms that many other professions are subject to. Inadequate training, uncoordinated professional and organisational socialisation all conspired to create several challenges to the system in general and for the newly qualified teachers in particular in the execution of their duties.

Key words
Professional competence, newly qualified teachers, professional development, professionalism, Madalitso Khulupirika Banja.

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VILARINHO NETO, SISSILIA (Federal University of Goiás)

The Conceptualization of the Professional Competence and Professionalism Among Newly Qualified Teachers

The reception of the Chicago sociology in the Russian sociological discourse traditionally was concerned with the “Chicago style” in empirical research. Recent re-evaluation of the Chicago heritage put ahead its theoretical peculiarity, namely – Human ecology of Robert Park as the post-Simmelian sociology of space. The outline of the main metaphors driven from the Human ecology and used to represent the reassessed significance of the Chicago theoretical perspective includes the following ones:

1) The ontological metaphor: Society as a “Process” (VS “System/Structure”) in the post-Chicago sociology. “CCA” as the structure of the social process. “CCCA” and “AGIL” – the homology of the contraries. The “Cycle” as a way of functional metaphor for the social process and the recurrent form of the “immortal ordinary virtue”.

2) The methodological metaphor: “Dynamic disequilibrium” -- interactionism, atomism and “sympathetic identification” on the micro-level (spatial dimension) and evolutionism (from biotic to social/moral) on the macro-level (temporal dimension).

3) The epistemological metaphor -- “Laboratory” (Racial relations, or The City). “Empirical bias” rendered as a tutorial problem and as the way of institutionalization rather than a prospective for the discipline development.

4) “Marginalization” and “in-betweenness” as the core of the sociology of Space. The ideal social type of the “marginal man” as the embodiment of the “intelligent creativity”.

5) “Social order” and “freedom” as heterogeneous multileveled and interweaved phenomena.

BARALDI, CLAUDIO* (University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, claudio.balaldi@unimore.it)

Children’s Active Participation in Institutional Interactions

The concept of children’s participation enhances different versions of the relationship between children and society. This paper aims to clarify the meaning of children’s participation in the relationship between children’s individual action and the social treatment and consequences of this action. For this purpose, the paper explores the integration of different theoretical approaches that can shape research on children’s participation, looking at interactions, complex social systems that include interactions, and narratives that are produced in these complex social systems. This is illustrated through the ways in which children actively participate in communication processes, the ways in which social structures condition children’s active participation, and the ways in which children’s active participation can enhance structural change in social systems, through the implementation of “promotional interactions”. This theoretical perspective is exemplified in the case of the education system, in which different forms of interaction can have different consequences for children’s participation.

BAPTISTA, TADEU* (Federal University of Goiás, tadeuirtbaptista@yahoo.com.br)

The Role of Family Background and Gender Stereotypes in Determining Boys’ and Girls’ Mathematics Achievement

The presentation reports the results of the 2010 empirical research examining the role of family background and stereotypes about mathematics as male domain in boys’ and girls’ mathematics achievement in Croatian compulsory education (N=677, 52.4% female). Individual roles in determining mathematics achievement of both of these variables were widely confirmed (Bourdieu, 1996; Sirin, 2005; Eccles, 1987). This presentation focuses on exploring their possible interaction effects on boys’ and girls’ math achievement.

Family background was operationalized as a composite of indicators of socioeconomic status ( parental work status), and status capital (parental education, possession of relevant goods), modelled after Bourdieu (1977). The scale assessing stereotypes was constructed for the study purpose and validated in pilot study. Mathematics achievement was operationalized as a composite of mathematics school grades.

Two-way ANOVAs revealed some gender specificities in the effects of the IVs on DV. Results obtained for girls indicated both main effects and interaction significant. Girls who belonged to higher status families and those who reported lower support for stereotypes achieved better in mathematics. Significant interaction effect observed that being from lower status families and supporting stereotypes was connected with girls’ worst mathematics achievement. Conversely, being from the higher family background was associated with higher math achievement, regardless of the level of stereotypes endorsement. Thus, originating from higher status families functioned as a barrier for the stereotype effect. As for the boys’ math achievement, only family background appeared to be relevant. As expected, boys from advantaged family backgrounds attained better math grades. Although below the significance level, the data trend shows that boys’ poor success in mathematics coexisted with the combination of lower family status and higher levels of stereotype endorsement.

BARANOVIC, BRANISLAVA* (Institute for Social Research, baranov@idi.hr)

The Conceptualization of the Professional Competence and Professionalism Among Newly Qualified Teachers

The epistemological metaphor

The presentation reports the results of the 2010 empirical research examining the role of family background and stereotypes about mathematics as male domain in boys’ and girls’ mathematics achievement in Croatian compulsory education (N=677, 52.4% female). Individual roles in determining mathematics achievement of both of these variables were widely confirmed (Bourdieu, 1996; Sirin, 2005; Eccles, 1987). This presentation focuses on exploring their possible interaction effects on boys’ and girls’ math achievement.

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stereotypes rejection, while good math grades related to higher family status and stereotypes endorsement. This analysis uncovers girls from non-advantaged families as most-in-need group for stereotype reduction programs.

**RC06-124.3**

BARANOWSKA-RATAJ, ANNA* (Umeå University, Anna.Baranowska@soc.umu.se)

MATYSIAK, ANNA (Wittenstein Centrefor Demography and Global Human Capital)

**Does European Country-Specific Context Alter Motherhood Penalty and Fatherhood Premium?**

This paper contributes to the discussion on the effects of childbearing on men's and women's employment in the developed countries. While the literature on motherhood penalty due to childbearing is voluminous, there have been no empirical studies that systematically compare the size of the effect of fatherhood on employment cross-nationally net of selection into fatherhood. Furthermore, previous research for women has usually either compared the effects of childbearing across countries assuming exogeneity of family size to women's employment or examined these effects by using methods which deal with endogeneity of family size and simultaneously focused on single countries. In this paper we overcome these shortcomings. We employ instrumental variable models with instrumental variables based on data on multiple births. Using data from European Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC), we examine the cross-country variation in the causal effects of family size on employment of men and women across the groups of European countries with diverging welfare state regime and gender norms.

**RC41-697.1**

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CHIHAYA DA SILVA, GUILHERME KENJY (Umeå University)

STYRC, MARTA (Warsaw School of Economics)

**Heterogenous Impacts of Sibship Size on Educational Attainment Across Countries – Results from Meta-Analysis**

The literature reports a negative relationship between the number of siblings and educational outcomes in the US and Western Europe but the pattern is less clear in several other countries. Some researchers have argued that the availability of relatives, who share the costs of childrearing by providing care and covering financial costs, can offset the dilution of parental resources. We expect that the same mechanism applies to the role of state: the state policy may provide services and funds that support parents in raising and educating children. As a result, the inverse relationship between sibship size and educational outcomes should be weaker or even not apparent in countries that implement such policies. We test this hypothesis by conducting a meta-analysis of available studies on the relationship between sibship size and education. Our study contributes to the on-going debate on the way the institutional and cultural context shapes individual educational opportunities.

**WG02-900.2**

BARANOWSKI, MARIUSZ* (Adam Mickiewicz University, mariusz.baranowski@amu.edu.pl)

**Socio-Economic Contradictions Of Capitalism: The Nature Of Social Stratification and Inequality Today**

Sources of contemporary social problems are seen more rarely from the perspective of the direct (or even indirect) causes, because thinking in terms of effects have become a standard analysis of contemporary social reality. By examining current systems of social stratification and forms of inequality especially in developed countries, one can easily fall into the “universalist” pattern of thinking where divisions and tensions are seen as dysfunctional elements that need to be addressed on the one hand, but not necessarily looking for their sources on the other. Referring to Daniel Bell's The Cultural Contradictions of Capitalism, I want to extend the area of the contradictions of the capitalist economic formation by taking into account economic factors, which in my opinion are the basis of unequal allocation of opportunities in modern societies in two dimensions (Harman 2009; Harvey 2006, 2010, 2012; Husson 2011; Therbourn 2006; Wallerstein 2001). The first one concerns the distinction between developed countries and their peripheral quasi-partners (e.g. Amin 2011), and the other – often overlooked – focused on rich societies. The consequences of capitalist relations of production together with a system of socio-political representation are crucial not only for the situation of the distribution of social opportunities (stratification systems), but also for the social relationships that may in the future develop a more egalitarian forms of production and governance (Sen 2010, 1992).

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RC20-357.4
BARBALET, JACK* (Hong Kong Baptist University, barbalet@hkbu.edu.hk)

Trust in Chinese Guanxi?

The paper demonstrates that the concept of trust requires very careful specification if it is to be used in comparative research. It does this by reviewing sociological treatment of Chinese guanxi, an asymmetrical form of favour exchange based on enduring affective ties in which enhancement of public reputation is the aspirational outcome. English-language assessments by both foreign and Chinese authors emphasize the basis of guanxi in relations of trust between the seeker and provider through a careful examination of the structure of guanxi relations. It is shown that not trust but relational obligation, third-party monitoring and fear of loss of face serve to support and enforce guanxi relations. Rather than trust, then, there are other forms of socially cooperative engagements based on different bases of solidarity. The paper shows that the concepts of trust and trustworthiness must be clearly distinguished and that the understanding of trustworthiness in Chinese cultural contexts operates not as a correlative element of trust relations but as an index of personal intimacy and interactive familiarity that are based on interdependent relations of normative obligation or loyalty associated with role expectations. The paper demonstrates, then, that theoretical and practical problems ensue if reference to and understanding of trust in cross-national comparative studies fails to take proper account of the wider social, institutional and cultural contexts in which socially interdependent relationships occur.

JS-28.2
BARBERET, ROSEMARY* (City University of New York, rbarberet@bjjay.cuny.edu)

The UN Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners: Human Rights and Clinical Sociological Practice Implications

In 2010, the United Nations adopted the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the “Barberis Rule”). This was a landmark step in adapting the 1955 Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners to women. As ‘soft law’, they are human rights principles that recognize that female prisoners have different needs from male prisoners. They are also reflective of previous reform efforts on behalf of women in prison around the globe. They take into account the presence of high levels of victimization among women prisoners and their greater propensity for self-harm and suicide; the lower risk of most women prisoners yet higher classification levels; the special status of some women prisoners as mothers of children; the distance of women’s prisons from home communities and the difficulties of transportation; the particular health and hygiene concerns of women; the stigma and discrimination facing women prisoners; the use of prisons as shelters for women’s safety, as well as their use for ‘immoral crimes'; the need for gender-responsive programs and activities for women in prison, yet on a par with the opportunities given to men prisoners; and the particular needs of indigenous women prisoners and those from diverse religious and cultural backgrounds. They call for gender-responsive and gender-sensitive policies and programs in prison in a wide variety of areas: intake, classification, mental and physical health care, mothering in prison, searches, women’s safety, and the development of pre- and post-release programs that take into account the stigmatization and discrimination that women face upon release from prison. The history and background of these rules will be examined, as well as their implications for clinical sociological/criminal interventions related to women in prison around the world.

RC03-69.1
BARBERIS, EDUARDO* (University of Urbino Carlo Bo, eduardo.barberis@uniurb.it)

Countryside Ghettos? Immigrants’ Settlement Patterns in Italy Outside Gateway Cities

Italy has been -- and continues to be, notwithstanding the effects of the crisis -- an important destination country for immigration to Europe in the last decades. It is also characterized by plural and diversified settlement patterns, that mirror local and regional differences in competitiveness and position in the global markets. From the tough conditions of seasonal workers in Mezzogiorno agriculture, to the relatively smooth inclusion in Industrial district; from the quite welcomed re-population of shrinking mountain and hill towns to the hostile reception in the policiest of fear in small municipalities in Northern Regions, these settlement patterns have in common a challenge posed to small- and medium-sized towns.

After a review of these Italian patterns, based on the literature on State rescauling and superdiversity of post-Fordist migration, this paper will focus on some relevant cases of settlement in Northern and Central Italy: it will be shown that a widespread distribution in small towns doesn’t prevent the risk of territorial segregation, with peculiar forms of micro-ghettoization. Abandoned farmsteads, isolated and declining industrial or residential buildings are reused by migrants, producing also concentrations that -- not so large in general terms -- assume a focal role in setting local agendas on immigration. Here, the right to signify space in small communities is under debate.

Though, it will be shown also that these settlements are constitutive part of the development strategies enacted at local level, particularly consistent with the failures of the “growth machine” strategy enacted at local level.

RC04-80.7
BARBOSA, MARIA LIGIA* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, mligiabarbosa@gmail.com)

The Expansion of Higher Education in Brazil: Academic Bias and Social Inefficiencies

This article tries to raise some hypotheses to explain, at least in part, social and economic inefficiencies in the Brazilian system of higher education. Combining two sociological models (meritocratic and credentialist), this article aims to comprehend the role of knowledge, experience and schooling (achievement) and social origin or position (ascription) in the determination of returns to higher education. Using the case of technologists we try to understand the social meaning of third level schooling. This level tends to reinforce social origins much more than achievement, even in a context of huge expansion and diversification.

The domination of academic bias in Brazilian education system -- especially in higher education -- seems to generate some of its inefficiencies. These inefficiencies are made evident in its inability to adequately qualify students to job market or in the lack of innovations and patent registration. The most outstanding inefficiency would be found in the social dimension: the new groups who manage to get college degree are excluded from the best positions in society by the devaluation of some titles or certificates and by the subordination of certain careers and types of training to the academic model.

RC14-243.11
BARBOSA NEVES, BARBARA* (Technical University of Lisbon, barbara@bbneves.com)
AMARO, FAUSTO (University of Lisbon)

Older Adults, Social Capital, and the Internet: The Matthew Effect?

Despite the so-called age-based digital divide, older adults are progressively using the Internet. But older adults are still less likely to use the Internet when compared to other age groups. So, how does this usage (or lack of) affect their social capital? Social capital is defined as the resources that are potentially available in one’s social ties. Social capital has been associated with a variety of positive outcomes from status attainment to well being.

To explore the relationship between Internet usage and social capital, we surveyed a stratified random sample of 417 individuals living in Lisbon, Portugal, of whom 18 are older adults (over 64 years of age). Social capital was measured through three dimensions (bonding, bridging, and resources) and analyzed with Latent Class Modeling (LCM) and logistic regression analyses. We analyzed these dimensions separately and then combined them with LCM to create the variable social capital. Internet usage was measured through frequency of use; grouped into non-users, light users, intermediate, and heavy users. The quantitative data was complemented by 14 follow-up qualitative interviews.

Our findings show that, on the one hand, the selected dimensions of social capital decrease with age but increase with Internet usage. On the other hand, socio-structural factors, such as age and gender, are relevant in terms of their association with Internet usage.

RC06-129.11
BARDHAN ROY, MAITREYE* (Basanti Devi College, maitreyee25@rediffmail.com)

Health & Nutritionalstatus of Indian College Girls –Urban and RURAL Conglomeration

Undernourishment of women is a development-related problem in Third World countries. Poor nutritional status of women leading to 1.1 billion days of illness a year (World Bank, 2002) Vitamin A deficiency, susceptibility to respiratory diseases and diarrhea (World Bank, 2002), Iron deficiency and anemia, increased death rate, low-birth weight, impaired growth and retarded cognitive development, low work capacity and low productivity (ACCN/SCN, 2002) are the outcome of it.

West Bengal (23°N and 87°E), an Indian state, covers 8.8% of India’s population, where 22% population (national figure26.5%) live below poverty line (BPL), 72% children of 0-35 months, 66%...
pregnant and married women of 15-49 years suffer from iron deficiency (NFHS-3).

Considering the risk criteria of height less than 145cms & weight less than 38 kg, (Saramma, 1989), the present paper tries to reveal the nutritional status, height and weight of 390 adolescent girl students commuting from urban and rural p-ripheries of a College in Kolkata Metropolis. To correlate family status with women health and to inculcate the high obstetric risk associated with it, the respondents from urban and the remote village background (Sunderban delta) are chosen.

Food habits (Rice eater 70% rural students and 90 % urban students are junk food eaters) and physical structure correlation is observed through weight and the pattern on Sickness Sudden sickness, indigestion, anemia, headache, getting senseless, irritable stomach ache are common rural women symptoms. Obesity or O figure syndrome for urban students. Difference in attention syndrome in the single daughter families and the both sex children families are looked up as an exception. The nutritional studies in two different family structures in both rural and urban centres.

Indian Fathers in Transition; Visionary Father Vs Father in Reality

The concept Father was totally different in Indian tradition. He had been explained as a figure staying much above the normal family surrounding. He was expected to be a person concerned with food and shelter of the family members and not as a person within the inner circle of a parent child family. Post Globalization era made a drastic change in father image. In the nuclear family bread winner parent families ,he is expected to be more practical .The role model of a father figure existing in him has been challenged. His outer image to care taker has been converted into a co-partner and care taker of the children born to a nuclear working mothers families .Considering this significant shift in the role of the father from a father from care taker to Care giver , a role conflict arises in himself . In Indian middle class families, especially to the transitional period (link years of Pre and the Post Globalization era) puts him to a dilemma from a visionary father he prefers to convert himself to a loving father but is obstructed by his traditional fatherly ego inherent in him . The present paper tries to observe the inner conflict of an Indian father about his own status in the family and his visionary status . The empirical evidences collected for the purpose involved two generation fathers belonging to both the pre-globalization and the post globalization era with an intention to explore the ratio of acceptance of caregiver role among both the transitional fathers and the post globalization fathers .

How far they are able to overcome the concept in reality.

The study concentrates on two contradictory fatherhood image present in a Indian male 1. Father as a visionary figure and 2 father in reality.

Rice Agriculture and Food Security in West Bengal, India

West Bengal stands among top three rice producing states in India. Rice is the staple food for the state and cultivated annually in 6.2 million hectare. However the state registered an average of 32% households live below poverty line (BPL) and who can not meet the minimum daily requirement of calorie. The percentage is much higher in rural areas. It is fourth populous states of India and seventh in global standing. The state remains in moderately alarming category depending upon monsoon. The production process in the dry village reveals that assured irrigation facility has a definite impact on the production process. The third, dry village cultivators are cultivating the crops like, Cotton, Soybean and other staple food crops completely depending upon monsoon. The production process in the dry village reveals that the agriculture depends upon monsoon with traditionalpractices. The above study reveals that assured irrigation facility has a definite impact on the production process. It has diversified agricultural economy by encouraging farmers to go for cash crops having market demand. Productivity of crops has increased many fold and there by helped in increasing net income of the farmers.

This scenario is different in the dry village, as agriculture depends completely on vagaries of nature.

Migrant Labour and Textile Industries: Who Gains In The Process Of Labour Mobility

Globalization process in the Asia and let alone in the Globe opened up frontiers of new employment avenues for labor mobility. The present paper deals with the mobility of Odia laborers migrating to the textile Industries of Surat. This mobility reflects upon the mobility of labor from a backward economy of eastern part of India to a developed industrial economy of western part of India. Odias were known as good gardeners. Gujarati merchants in the British Colony of Mauritius invited a few Odias to work as gardeners in their posh bungalows at home land at Surat. Odia gardeners after staying a couple of years in the city of Surat could visualize the prospect of their employment in the textile industries and gradually invited their kith and kins to engage themselves in the different sections of jobs offered by the textile industries. The data reveals the fact that during seventies hardly a couple of Odia laborers migrated to Surat to work in the textile industries. The recent census figure reveals the fact that around twelve lakhs Odia migrant laborers work in the textile Industries of Surat. Majority of them are youth and highly educated. In this process of labor mobility kinship relation play a vital role. These laborers work for twelve hours per day with no paid holiday. Employment condition is purely temporary with no provision of insurance. Majority of them live in the slums with a life full of miseries and agony. It is strongly believed in labor mobility theory that migrants wanted to send money to their home places in turn which brings prosperity and change in the home economy and change in the life style of migrant family. Our observations substantially do not support the dominant theory of socio-economic change.

The Art of Remix in Political Consumerism on the Web – Images of ‘Critique Artistique’ and ‘Critique Sociale’

In political consumerist and anti-capitalist movements re-mix artefacts have been produced by amateur activists as well as professional artists on the Web. With their semiotic practices of ‘cultural hacking’ or ‘cultural jamming’ both types of actors try to semiotically subvert the imagery of dominant brands. Brands are decoded and “verfremdet” in order to expose internal contradictions and power structures. The paper theoretically interprets these practices as semiotic expressions of a politics of affects from perspectives of new critical concepts of culture (post-hegemony) and democracy (post-democracy).
Drawing on the distinction between four sources of critique and outrage by L. Boltanski and E. Chiapello selected examples of culture jamming from social movement actors as well as professional artists are presented and interpreted. The paper argues that the distinction between culture jamming practices of collective protest actors and individualist activists corresponds with the general distinction between “critique artistique” and “critique sociale” developed by Boltanski and Chiapello. We find marked differences regarding the dominant sources of outrage in the imagieries: While images of professional artists mostly deconstruct branding as source of loss of authenticity and repression of individual freedom, cultural jamming practices of social movement actors mainly criticize commercial branding for its impact on ecological destruction, social inequality or political repression. Apart from that, both types of visual critique differ in their expression of the relation between production and consumption. Finally, the paper analyzes web-based practices of remix and culture jamming by individualized, non-organized actors that transcend the modern differentiation between experts and amateurs.

RC22-389.1

BARKER, EILEEN* (London School of Economics / Inform, E.Barker@lse.ac.uk)

Which Tradition Shall I Reject? The Dilemma of Second-Generation Members of New Religious Movements

Whilst some young people leave the religion in which they have been raised because it is perceived to represent many of the beliefs and values that they want to reject, other young people prefer to stay within the womb of the traditional religion with the expectation that they themselves will carry forward its, their family’s and their own’s traditions. The situation becomes more complicated, however, when one grows up in a family in which one’s parents have rejected the main society and expect one to follow their new Truths.

Research indicates that the first cohort of second-generation members of new religious movements (NRMs) are likely to reject and leave the movements, while the second generation-member members are more likely to accept the movement’s beliefs and practices and stay.

The paper will examine this phenomenon and discuss some of the possible explanations for its occurrence. It will draw in particular, but not exclusively, on some of the author’s research into the Unification Church, the Children of God/ The Family International, the International Society of Krishna Consciousness and other NRMs that became visible in the West around the late 1960s. Comparisons will be made between first-generation converts in the 1970s and ‘80s, and the first and second cohorts of second-generation members. The discussion will focus on what might appear to be pertinent changes in the movements’ beliefs and practices.

JS-31.2

BARNARTT, SHARON* (Gallaudet University, sharon.barnartt@gallaudet.edu)

Culture and Social Movements: The Case of Disability Protests Cross-Culturally

Perhaps a naïve observer would think that protests relating to disability would be similar cross-culturally, since the phenomenon of disability has certain medical similarities. However, this is not the case. Despite the fact that mobilization around disability issues is increasing, there is neither one truly trans-national nor one international Disability Rights Movement beggs explanation.

This paper explores data from over 2600 cases of disability protest from around the world, gathered from media reports and analyzed quantitatively. While media reports themselves raise cultural and methodological issues, which the paper will discuss, the analyses also show markedly different patterns in protest issues and tactics. One issue with huge cross cultural variation is that of what constitutes disability rights. In protests which lack a strong rights tradition, issues which are framed as ‘rights-related’ may actually be framed in others as being ‘services-related.’ Another cultural difference relates to the types of impairments whose problems become protest demands. In a number of countries blindness-related demands show up more frequently than do other impairment-specific demands or than general or non-specific impairment-related demands. Also, in some countries both non-specific demands and demands related to relatively newer conditions such as autism show up more frequently than in others. There are also cultural differences in types of tactics used. While protests often take the form of marches, demonstrations, or lock-outs, in some countries they are more likely to take the form of self-immolation or hunger strikes. These and other culturally-fueled differences such as the timing of disability mobilizations are discussed in order to illustrate the power of culture over the actualization of this social movement.

RC20-348.1

BARNARTT, SHARON* (Gallaudet University, sharon.barnartt@gallaudet.edu)

Methodological Issues in Comparing the Disability Rights Movement Cross-Culturally

Many scholars have compared disability movements in two or a few countries, but few have attempted global comparisons, in part because of the methodological complexities involved. But increasing globalization and increasingly widespread mobilization around disability issues suggest the need to examine such issues.

This paper is drawn from analysis of over 2600 cases of disability protest from around the world. If social movement activities are collective, contentious, and politically transformative, methodological issues include cross-cultural differences in all of these. What disabilities are involved? What activities are considered to be non-normative? What are the cultural and political meanings, including the threat level posed and the degree of acceptance, of the tactics used? Even defining the Disability Rights Movement raises definitional differences in what constitutes disability (AIDS? Obesity?) and what word can be used to describe it (disability, handicap, impairment, challenge?). Sometimes a specific disability label, such as developmental disability, in one society may refer to a different physiological condition than in another. Defining ‘rights’ is also problematic: Issues which are framed as ‘rights-related’ in one context may be framed in others as being ‘services-related.’ Some types of impairments are more stigmatized in one society than another, which affects mobilization and effectiveness of protestors, as well as, possibly, by the media. Issues related to the likelihood that a protest will be noted at all, as well as the availability and translation of media reports, are also culturally-influenced. Unless each variable were coded based upon its own cultural context, biases will occur. However, doing this would add extensively to the time and other resources needed for the research. Thus this paper raises questions about if, and under what circumstances, cross-cultural social movement research would be possible.

RC51-820.2

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Variety and Emergence in Complex Environments: The Role of Innovation in Organizational Competitiveness

Nowadays, the advancement of global society and economy along with the rapid growth of Information Technology and Communication (ICT) have created significant challenges for those companies, who pursued both their permanence and their development in the markets where they compete. Thus, enterprises have responded with the adoption and / or generation of innovation mechanisms to maintain or improving their competitiveness. Firms have understood that intellec

MUTUAL GROUP DIVERSITY MANAGEMENT

ual capital is a mechanism to add a value to their processes, products or services that they offer to their clients, therefore to maintain their competitiveness advantages that help them to have a better position before their markets.

The aim of this work is to generate a first approach, essentially theoretical in nature, that when seen from complex systems, help to characterize the complexity of this environment and to understand how companies have developed a variety of known responses to everyday problems. Moreover creating emerging nature mechanisms that have served them to generate responses, which have helped them to successfully face the challenges of innovation that the market required in order to maintain its competitiveness.

JS-6.2

BARRAULT, LORENZO* (Researcher CNRS, lorenzobarrault@yahoo.fr)

How Do Rural Popular Groups Mobilized? Investigation about Local Resistances Against the Closings of Classes in the French Context

The contemporary reform of the State, in France as in other democratic countries, has various implications on the lifestyles of the populations. It induces for example a reduction of the school offer in the rural contexts. For mainly economic reasons, the pupils are concentrated in the same schools - “school poles” - which often concerns the families with important daily displacements. In parallel, this school concentration induced the closing of proximity small schools of campaign. Then changes of the public services of education are often the occasion of collective actions protesters which enable to question, in an exemplary way, the relationships of the civil society and the State to the prism of these collective resistances. Sociological investigations on the French rural spaces. The ethnographic investigation is based on observations (close to the institutions and social groups), with about forty interviews (with varied elected

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
members, different administrative officers, and parents of various social backgrounds, militants or not, on archives (administrative and from associations of parents). From these materials and by comparing different cases (closing of class or not, maintenance of closing or reopening further to local mobilizations, etc), this study underlines how particularly marginalized groups as the rural popular groups can attempt to resist collectively to the political reforms and the under State control power by taking support on the experiences of their daily life. The analysis of the release of these mobilizations, dynamics of their progress (repertoire of action, etc), and their conditions of success (or failure) shows that the most the rural popular families succeed to be opposed collectively to the State only while being combined with other more favored social groups (like farmers or teachers) and leaning on political supports (local elected members).

After years of delays, the blackout did finally happened on 2013, however there are now many doubts about how this could affect social inequalities, as perhaps 7% of the population in Tijuana has now lost access to TV. Studies on social inequalities have recently focused on the problem of access to different forms of social capital (cf. Rodríguez Gallardo, 2006). Nevertheless, what does it mean for social inequalities to shut down the TV? Particularly, how does access to telecommunications and media affect social capital? Does being able to watch TV diminish social capital as a consequence of individualizing free-time, or does it increase it through a sharing of experience that allows connectivity to society and the world? In this presentation we will try to approach this phenomenon and to reflect on the possible implications they have on a better understanding of the inequality gap on access to communications technology and contents.

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- **RC18-311.3**
  - BARRAULT, LORENZO* (Researcher CNRS, lorenzobarrault@yahoo.fr)
  - What Mean to be “Citizen”? Ethnographic Investigations about the Various Modes of Exercise of Citizenship in France

The citizenship was the object of an abundant literature in political science since the first steps of this discipline. Beyond the philosophical and conceptual controversies, I made the choice to conduct several investigations of field to observe since 2006 the methods by which the citizens in France, in their diversity, exercise their political prerogatives. While having recourse to interviews-in depth repeated in time (in ordinary period and in electoral situation from a compared point of view), to ethnographic observations within various authorities where the citizens are invited to take part (dialogue, devices of the “participative democracy” today in full rise, etc) and within the framework of local associations, like that questionnaires, I studied the practical relationships to the polities, to the local institutions and to the State of citizens from different social and ethnic groups in France. These ethnographic investigations underline a plurality of forms of citizenship. French citizens appear in various ways integrated into the political system according to their social and ethnic membership, their local sociabilities and their militant experiences. They are thus very unequal from the point of view to their participation in the democratic authorities as the vote, the social movements, the associative commitment, or the contacting. Although the forms of citizenship evolve historically in France, the diversity of the attitudes in front of the political system and to the public policies remains a constant. The contemporary citizenship lets room to a plurality of manners of being “citizens” which is consubstantial from democratic systems.

- **RC29-506.5**
  - BARREIRA, CÉSAR* (Universidade Federal do Ceará, cbarreira@uol.com.br)
  - SÁ, LEONARDO* (Universidade Federal do Ceará, leonardo_s@uol.com.br)
  - Recent Ethnographies on Crime and Violence in Brazil

Over the past five years, a set of ethnographies produced by young sociologists is bringing new data and styles of questioning the reality of collective violence and crime in Brazil. This paper aims to present the main work of this recent wave of ethnographies, summarizing the characteristics of the analysis undertaken by young authors who developed them. Interfaces crime and morality, crime and politics in the peripheries of large urban centers, crime and police corruption, criminal organizations in the life of prisons and armed clashes in urban areas are the main dimensions of the lifting of the state from these works.

- **RC32-463.3**
  - BARROS MACIEL, TANIA MARIA FREITAS* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, taniambr@gmail.com)
  - Access Gap to Technology and Usage of Media Contents: A Study on Tijuana ‘s Digital Blackout

We will show data related to an investigation-in-process related to the digital blackout that was applied in Tijuana, México last year. There is a worldwide tendency to shift TV telecommunication from analog to digital. In 2004 the Mexican government adopted the North American Advanced Television Systems Committee (ADTSC) to start the migration from the current TV analog system to a digital one. The city selected to start this process in this country was Tijuana. This decision was made due to the supposition that a border city such as Tijuana would find it easier to migrate from one technology to another and could adapt them to the proposed shift. This did not happen. The project presented several delays and delivering devices to adapt digital transmission to analog TV's demonstrated that the estimations of the number of people with access to analog TV were miscalculated.

**RC51-832.3**

- BARRON PASTOR, JUAN CARLOS* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, juancho_barron@yahoo.com)
  - When It Rain It Pours: Reality Shows and Charades for Climate Change Tragedies

In September 2013, Mexico was quashed by two hurricanes during the same week. One came from the pacific and the other form the Gulf of Mexico. The consequences were tragic and colossal. The days prior to the storms the Mexican government was warned by the Mexican National Weather Service about the magnitude of the catastrophes coming, but they were more focused on ‘cleaning off’ a teacher’s demonstration at Mexico City’s main square. National TV networks were mainly focused on blasting the teacher’s movement. And only when it was too late they started a campaign to help and rescue the victims. One of the actions that became particularly emblematic was the preparation of a reality show screening an infamous TV presenter heroically ‘helping’ the victims. The farce was unmasked by a very important Mexican political magazine and one of the main journalists questioned the staging, the TV presenter has a very belligerent reaction. The scandal is in progress at the moment of submitting this abstract. Social networks are been particularly virulent at this point. In this presentation, it will be shown how this episode could be explained using sociocybernetics tools and following previous presentations of the author, it will be developed how critical sociocybernetics model would work to explain media performance and the emerging role of cyber-activists in the face of climate change disasters.

**RC46-753.2**

- BARROS LEAL, ANDREA* (CAPES - Governo Brasileiro, andreobl@hotmail.com)
  - Ces Adolescents Venus D'ailleurs : La Prise En Charge Quotidienne Entre Politiques De Protection Et Politiques D'Immigration


Cette communication se propose d’interroger les tensions produites au sein des organisations d’accueil, relatives aux spécificités de chacune de ces politiques prises dans leur confrontation - l’une liée au discours institutionnel sur la protection des enfants et l’autre aux contraintes de la régulation par des politiques d’immigration. Comment ces logiques sont-elles vécues au niveau existentiel par les sujets présents dans des organisations de ce type? Eloignés de leur famille, ces adolescents s’inscrivent dans l’espace du foyer, au sein du “projet de vie” constitué par les éducateurs, l’équipe technique et d’autres adolescents. Nous verrons comment l’organisation, lieu d’exercice effectif de ces politiques, prend figure dans l’imaginaire des jeunes qui y habitent.

En privilégiant une méthodologie de recherche clinique, ce travail s’appuie sur les observations participantes faites au sein d’un foyer de vie dans la région parisienne accueillant des jeunes étrangers. Notre communication portera sur la figure de l’organisation d’accueil, mobiliser les théories de la psychosociologie et de la sociologie clinique sur les organisations et les institutions, et s’étayera éventuellement sur les concepts de psychanalyse de groupe (Kaes, Anzieu) aussi bien que sur ceux de la clinique transculturelle de l’ethnométhodologie (Dereux, Moro). En nous appuyant sur ces théories, cet article propose de discuter les liens tissés dans cet espace et leurs influences sur la construction subjective des adolescents.
BARBOSA ALVES, MONALISA (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro)

Commodity Based Tourism: A Dialogic Proposition Via Local-Base Development

In the inequality context, the theories about development turn to local spaces and a increasingly number of researches have been approaching the relevance of culture, and favoring local experiences, knowledge, traditions, aspirations and needs. It is necessary to understand that local must be perceived within its rel-ations with the globalization process, its differences, specificalities, traditions, and in the continuous processes of change existing in social-cultural processes. The touristic phenomena - intrinsically related to the globalization process- favors multiple possibilities for new social actors, new identities, new references, and new practices. This process of exchange due to the articulation of “local/global” shall foresee the development of innovation, and enhancement with construc-tion and re-construction of place. Besides the globalization process, there is, undoubtedly, the renewal of interest in the local. A conception of development that approaches the local as reference must rely upon the harmonization of en-ergies, possibilities, social, cultural, and territorial conditions to contri-butions adequate to each reality. In such perspective, this research aims to ana-lyze Tourism of Communitarian Base (TCB) as a development proposition, where each city must live its own modernity brought by its own multiple, multiform and multidimensional innovations achieved by the adoption of its own innovative and diversified ways of development. The TCB constitutes a proposition that has great contributions for the local development, as it has as major objectives the social inclusion and equity for the inbound tourist community, the valorization of the culture and traditional knowledge, the experience exchange, and the respect for natural resources.

RC13-234.5

BARROS MACIEL, TANIA MARIA FREITAS* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, taniajam@gmail.com)
BARBOSA ALVES, MONALISA (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro)

Leisure and Participation: A Social and Cultural Issue

In the context of today’s inequalities it is important to consider leisure, as an individual option, and the participation that is produced within the social dynam-ics by this activity that can be understood as a social and cultural issue. By this perspective it is important to respect the local social actors in the iden-ification of their own problems, and their ability to develop innovative solutions for themselves. An important issue that arises is how to respond to the commitment to participation in face of development processes aiming life quality impro-vements.

The major mean and purpose of development is to allow the expansion of individual liberties, so they can be able to achieve better live standards. Within this process of expansion of liberties, the population can reclaim opportunities of equality in the face of development in such social integration process where all can be more participative. To achieve this development proposition, it is nec-essary to perceive quality of live within social sphere and its different relations, where leisure plays a fundamental role.

For Joffre Dumazedier, leisure highlights elements that drive the individual to fulfill their social wellbeing-ness, and to foster a more active participation in the achievement of individual, family and professional, cultural e communitarian or-ders. Leisure enables individuals with conditions to develop themselves as they receive or increase elements that, recklessly, constitute them... Reflecting about the dynamic of the society, leisure is more than a simple complement to work, it is a source of production for new sets of values. It is necessary to perceive social and cultural valorization of leisure as both social circumstance and global cultural feature.

RC21-364.2

BARTHOLOLD, SABINE* (Center for Metropolitan Studies, sabine.barthold@metropolitanstudies.de)

Greening the Global City. City Networks in Environmental Knowledge Production and Policy Transfer

Environmental governance becomes more and more embedded in a set of different scales, institutions simultaneously in which cities and metropolitan regions play major roles. City governments transverse different scales rather than merely act as subunits within a hierarchical state organization. At the center of this pa-per are two major global city networks that engage with environmental issues on a global scale. C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group andICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability. They are working on developing innovative environmental and climate protection programs and policies and cities often serve in this process as the laboratories for pioneering technologies and policy programs. Knowledge production is thereby incorporated into governance practice that shape plan-ning ideas, policy innovations, and “best practices”. This development has led to an institutionalization of knowledge/policy interfaces (Chilvers and Evans 2009) through policy networks at local, national, transnational and global scales.

To understand how policies and planning practices within the metropolis are entangled with global governance and economic development, it is necessary to look at the institutions, ideologies, and actors and the connections and inter-link-ages they establish between different levels. The question is how environmental objectives are framed by institutionalized discourses on a global interurban scale, and how these frames of knowledge are in turn interrelated with local regimes of environmental governance? The study of the two city networks will thereby function as a lens through which to search for a different social understanding of the production of urban environments. In tracing the actors, information, ideas and ideologies on different scales in a ‘global ethnography’ (Burawoy 2001) the channels of global flows that shape the landscape of intensified interurban relations become visible and concrete.

RC04-78.10

BARTHOLOLD, TIAGO* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, tiagobartholo@gmail.com)
COSTA, MARCIO (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro)

School Segregation in Rio De Janeiro Public Schools: A Longitudinal Analysis

The paper presents school-level figures to analyse the impact of the educational transfers on school segregation for all Municipal Public Schools in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 2006 to 2011. Segregation here refers to an uneven distribution of pupils with similar characteristics across a school system, and this is assessed utilizing the Segregation Index (GS). The methodological approach tracks one spe-cific cohort, that from the 1st to 6th grade (age range 6 – 11) of Fundamental School. Rio de Janeiro presents an uneven distribution of environments that combines two distinct ap-proaches. On the one hand, parents have purported freedom of choice. There are no restrictions on allocating pupils regarding family place of residence, and the policy of free public transport for pupils in public schools, which, in theory, allow the pupil to move through which global/local re-scaling processes relate to the production of urban environments. Within school segregation, the one hand, school principals have partial control over their intakes, especially in the case of oversubscription. Four different indicators of potentially disadvantaged pupils were calculated: a) poverty; b) parents’ education; c) ethnic background; d) age/grade “distortion”. Interactions among these variables were also tested in order to focus on “superdeprived” pupils. The results indicate that: 1) around one third of the pupils change schools in the first four educational transitions – 1st - 2nd grade; 2) the unfettered movement of pupils presents specific patterns that appear to increase the overall level of segregation; 3) between-school segregation declines in the last transition observed (5th - 6th grade), mainly due to a massive decline (45%) in the total number of schools. However, within school segregation (also called “school shift effect”), increases in the same period/transition. The in-terpretations suggest that the results observed can be attributed to bureaucratic patrolmanistic practices and loopholes in an unclear regulatory regime.

RC24-425.2

BARTKIENE, AISTE* (Lithuanian Univ Health Sciences, aiste_bukeviute@yahoo.com)

The Ethics of Care and the New Habitus: Rethinking Community in the Age of Shale Gas Explorations

The lack of care for the environment has often been deemed to be one of the most important contributing factors leading to the overuse of natural resourc-es. While feminist philosophers and bioethicists have developed analytical tools explicating the ethics of care, scholarly debates in environmental sociology have generally overlooked this body of literature. The purpose of this paper is to bring these two bodies of literature in conversation with each other, particularly by link-ing the ethics of care as articulated by Joffre Dumazedier and preserving the environment and the limiting effects of routines, social rela-tions, and economic logic on such care. We argue that care about the environ-ment as a social practice is dependent not only on social milieu and culturally embedded class identities but also on normative attitudes of a care-giver. As a case study, we focus on the shale gas extraction in Lithuania against the efforts of the international energy giant Chevron, to explore and extract shale gas in the area. Zygaiciai community has become the symbol of anti-shale gas development in Lithuania and East Europe more broadly, while also spearheading a public debate about the responsibility of the national and international states vis a vis corporate interests, national security debates, and energy independence. Through the analysis of public discourse, we will highlight the emerging new articulations of care and responsibility and relate it with ethical theory which reveals importance of relationships for developing a caring attitude towards environment.
How Is Demographic Decline Translated to Bureaucracy? Population Numbers As Calculation Devices of Local Government

Max Weber’s “classic” ideal type of bureaucracy has inspired organizational theory and is often contrasted to disorganized, ad hoc administration. Both strands of the literature seem to agree that public organizations coming close to Weber’s ideal type are ill prepared to adapt to new problems. As a consequence, prescriptive texts recommend the alignment of public and private organizations – often by marketization. The proposed paper presentation will investigate, how local public administrations respond to declining population numbers (in the face of lacking market environments).

Declining population numbers are especially likely to challenge established structures of local government as municipal service provision was established historically during times of growing or at least stable population numbers. Demographically induced changes in demand are regarded as problematic because some of the costs for public service provision will remain largely fixed (e.g. buildings and staff) even if capacities are not used. This diagnosis (from public finance scholars) implies that there are effective organizational devices translating statistically observable demographic changes to demands in public services. The thesis of this paper is that bureaucracy might translate demographic change into relevant administrative problems by its own means. But which are these?

After 1989/90 most countries in the former East Bloc witnessed dropping birth rates and also out-migration. Therefore, the empirical part of the paper draws on 62 expert interviews with decision makers in 21 Municipalities from West Germany, East Germany and Poland (with West Germany providing contrasting cases on the transformation context). From these interviews population numbers emerge as administrative devices for the calculation in-kind of public services approximating changes in local demand.

Interestingly, the empirical material shows that a seemingly antiquated organizational theory proves to be highly relevant for current adaptation processes. Calculation in-kind makes bureaucracy responsive to demographic change without eliminating political discretion.

Religious Heterogeneity and Civic Participation In Comparative Perspective

The effect of diversity on civic participation is a hot issue in social sciences during the last decade. While some authors point out that diversity erodes social capital and decreases political participation, other researches prove that different type of diversity (namely ethnic or linguistic diversity) have different effects on political and civic participation. The current research focuses on the effect of religious heterogeneity on civic participation, taking into account the effect interaction between the religious heterogeneity and individual belonging to a particular religious denomination. The result of multilevel hierarchical models run on EVS 2008 data shows that religious heterogeneity has a negative effect on civic participation, but the moderate effect depends on the individual religious denomination.

Yet Another Junkie Story? Lived Experiences of Drug Policy in Norway and Why They Matter

Norway is one of those European countries with the highest rates of drug-related deaths. In attempt to improve the situation, Norwegian government chooses a medical approach to substance abuse and removes responsibility for the field from social welfare services. Treatment of abuse became defined as specialized health service, and the abusers’ rights became articulated in a new language – language of victim. This project with moral undertones, the reform created not only new epistemological and organizational framework for treatment, but it also tried to construct new identities. It was designed to “liberate the abusers” from the established stigmatizing label as a social client”. What is the abusers’ experience of these changes?

There is little research on how users relate to the various models of substance abuse and addiction. How do they navigate in a landscape of the seemingly incompatible discourses of disease, social pathology and choice? What are the social, psychological and physical effects of these discourses? Life stories of long-term abusers give us interesting answers not only about their own lives, but also about the “social problem” they inhabit, with its powerful institutional, political and moral structures. By focusing on the internalisation of and resistance toward the various discourses in personal narratives, I will contribute to two ongoing debates. One is on how policies shape relation between user/patient and social/heath worker. The second one asks how social and political categories influence the various aspects of abuse: the subjective embodied experience, the physiological dynamics, and moral deployment. Thus, visibility and iconography must be thematized, “practices of looking” unravelled and the politics of visual culture scrutinized. Similarly, the importance of the specific spaces at which protests take place must not be underestimated. The present paper explores these themes in the context of the Gezi park civil unrest that shook Istanbul and the international community in 2013.
BUTKEVICIENE, EGLE* (Kaunas University of Technology, egle.butkeviciene@ktu.lt) The New Challenges for Health Care System

Keywords: health care system (HCS), welfare state, trust in healthcare system, ISSP (International Social Survey Program)

The continuous shifts of the modern society are the causes and should account for changes in all the ways society operates. Risk related to socioeconomic changes, economic crisis, demonization of medicine, marketization and etc. are boosting the new challenges for the individuals as well as for society itself, and these social changes have also affected modern healthcare system. Thanks to these technologies that are being developed nowadays, medicine can cure infectious diseases; however, the development of medicine technologies can’t overcome the social and health inequalities in many countries.

BASER, VEBHI* (Balikesir University, vebhibaser@gmail.com) The Problems and Attempts in Training Applied and Clinical Skills to Sociology Graduates: Sonder (ASG) Case, Istanbul-Turkey

In this paper, it is being presented the problems and attempts encountered in a training program, within an NGO, the Association for Sociology Graduates-ASG.

In the first semester of training, group of attendees were 15 people, which long time past out of their graduation. These attendees failed to develop an applied sociology vision, for their theoretically oriented education, and, due to decrease in their interest in sociology through work experience;
and, they showed a reluctant attitude toward gaining applied and clinical skills through participating to implementation an applied and clinical project. For this reason, in the second semester, new group of attendants were 20 people; newly graduated ones were encouraged to apply. The training in the second semester provided for the attendants both, a basic vision about applied sociolinguistics and a predisposition in taking responsibility by joining an applied team.

In the third semester, an “applied sociology project development group” was created, by selecting from the second semester successful attendants. During this semester, it was asked from group members to prepare a project by developing the idea of providing advancement for, and through the participation of the sociologists, recently employed in the Ministry of Agriculture. The attendants were taken “European Union Project Cycle Management” training course; and developed a project titled as “Advancement of Applied and Clinical Skills for the Agricultural Sociologists”. In the fourth semester, the project started to be implemented by providing the support of relevant governmental institutions.

In the paper, it was presented as a case study 1. the problems faced in the stages of training, project development and project implementation. Both, the sociology graduates attended the training program through four semester, and the agricultural sociologists participated in the project implementation; and 2. the attempts developed to deal with these problems through all the stages.

RC53-851.2

BASS, LORETTA* (University of Oklahoma, lbass@ou.edu)

Black Immigrant Youth Inequality in Another France

This paper uses in-depth interviews with first- and second-generation immi-
grant youth of African descent in France to understand their integration process.
I examine first identity, by addressing the following question: Where do these young immigrant descent individuals see themselves fitting in French society? I use respondents’ voices to identify cultural and structural factors that define their integration experience, and then present initial findings as they fall within three areas: 1) identity formation, 2) religion as a mechanism, 3) and the importance of race and immigrant statuses. Then, I apply the cultural materialist framework to explain an unequal world and integration challenges using two particular cases: Aliya, a first-generation young woman’s integration, and the 2005 riots of immi-
grant youth in France’s suburbs.

RC25-447.5

BASTARDAS-BOADA, ALBERT* (University of Barcelona, albertb@ub.edu)

The Linguodiversity Crisis in the ‘Glocal’ Age: Factors, Processes, and Policies

Throughout human history, language varieties have disappeared in an on-
going process that is likely to have accelerated in the twentieth and twenty-first
centuries, a period in which major economic, technological, political and demo-
graphic changes have had a negative impact at the linguistic level. Knowing how to take appropriate action to halt current processes of language shift requires an accurate understanding of the causes and intergenera-
tional dynamics at work. Sociolinguistic experience in the Catalan-speaking territories, focused on understanding the processes of language shift and the political actions taken to reverse them, can provide us with theoretical models inspired by the perspectives of eco-socio-cognitive complexity, potentially of great use in addressing other similar processes.

From this point of view, a comprehensive grasp of the phenomena of language permanence and abandonment needs to take into account the different levels involved (i.e., cognitive-emotional, interactional, group-specific, demographies, economic, and media analogies) and it must do so simultaneously in an inte-
grated and processual manner. These domains continually interrelate with one another in the sociolinguistic reality, resulting in situations that evolve much as ecosystems or complex adaptive systems do. The need, therefore, is to under-
stand these phenomena in their horizontality and in their multidimensional tran-
versality, like a polyphonic or orchestral score.

As humankind becomes increasingly interdependent and societies face the need for polyglotisation, general principles of linguistic organisation are called for to enable us to reconcile the normal maintenance of the languages of different groups with broader issues of human intercommunication. Toward this aim, the present paper sets out new concepts and principles, such as ‘linguistic sustainabil-
ity’ and ‘linguistic subsidiarity’, as a basis for a new organisation of human languages.

JS-16.5

BASTAS, HARAB* (City University of New York, bbastas@lagcc.cuny.edu)

Girls Rights As Globalized Justice

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
In Indonesia, transnational labor migrations have become a major source of foreign currency over the past twenty years. New migration routes are shaped by various forms of collaborations between official and irregular actors and networks. In this context, migrating becomes a very uncertain journey, and migrants are often subjected to abusive, sometimes violent or even deadly experiences abroad. Yet, the “migration industry” can count on increasing numbers of candidates. How, then, migrant workers relate to this risky adventure?

As it appears, local conceptions of “fate” help to neutralize fear: the opacity of migration routes is not conceived of in terms of uncertainty; as it is rather perceived as a severe economic destiny, and since destiny lays ultimately in the hands of God, dealing with it is a matter of faith: Only by surrendering sincerely to Allah is one able to insure his future in this dangerous milieu. In this cognitive framework, incidents are lived as cobaan Tuhan – godly trials, full of meanings, which are meant to test one’s faith in God. And bad experiences, rather than being seen as contingent are perceived as godly signs, which need to be interpreted in order to comply with God’s will.

Laying on ethnographic materials collected during a 12 months fieldwork spread between Java, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore, we will try to show how this ethos tends to reduce the perception of risk and/or uncertainty under the concept of nasib and/or takdir (fate; destiny), and through its connectedness to God and faith.

**RC60-121.3**

BASU, ADITI* (Maulana Azad College, swaditi4@yahoo.co.in)

*Professional Couples, Stress and Social Support : An Empirical Study*

The present empirical study has tried to explore the role of social support in balancing between work and family among doctor couples in Kolkata. In India, metropolitan cities have certain specific features that are different from that of traditional semi-urban culture. This study wanted to take a snapshot of the doctor-couples at their very crucial time period when it is important for career building andparenthood as well. As being the members of nuclear family (i) how do they balance between work and family and (ii)how do they perceive the role of social support in this balancing process? We do recognize people who are considered as “supportive” for us, from whom we receive support, and to whom we often give it. Parents are usually our earliest sources of support, augmented and eventually supplanted by friends, spouses, children, and various people with whom we have more limited and specific relationships - workers, neighbours, colleagues, domestic helpers, physicians etc.

The main objectives of this study was to examine the importance of social support in balancing between work and family. This study have identified four types of social support: Emotional, Appraisal, Informational and Instrumental. It also have studied whether utilisation of social support is gender related or not.

In this study population were all the doctor couples (having at least one child and clear family background) of Kolkata. Sample Size were all the doctor couples (or 100 male doctors and 100 female doctors). Sampling method was purposive. Data were collected on basis of survey method with the help of interview schedule. Collected data were analysed by SPSS.
It is found that in Kolkata social support has more significant role in balancing between work and family in case of female doctors than of male doctors. Types of getting social support are also gender related.

RC34-591.4

BATAN, CLARENCE M.* (University of Santo Tomas, cbatan@hotmail.com)
The Filipino Istambays and Transition Crises: Locating Spaces of Social Sufferings and Hope

This paper examines the layers of transition crises experienced by a loosely-organized sector of relatively young Filipinos who are “waiting for employment”, generally known as “istambays” (on standbys) in the Philippines. It relates the impact of such crises, as theseasons of their poverty and displacement, in their failure to translate educational capital into employment, which hinder their social mobility into becoming productive adults. It argues how these istambays negotiate their work problems in two-edged realms of protection and disconnection. In times of crises, istambays appear to be protected from discouragement by the cushioning effect of the Filipino “familial-faith dynamic” providing a sense of dependence and resilience among them. On the other hand, istambays disconnection from the state reflects their lack of trust in the government due to its failed attempts to provide them sustainable employment. In the end, this chapter articulates how these transition crises unravel both the istambays’ social sufferings and spaces for hope in reverting their “waiting status” into having sustainable futures that address cycles of intergenerational poverties and inequalities.

RC04-89.5

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Russian Modern Educational System and Its Trends

The article studies the educational system as a two-facet unit. Firstly, as the process of production and transmission of systematized knowledge and skills through studying in specialized institutions. Secondly, as a social institution with the function of adapting to social and cultural atmosphere, preparing and including young generations into different spheres of social life.

The authors examine the specifics of the educational system in modern Russia, define the tasks, solved under the pre-school, school, and professional education. The article analyzes the dynamics in the population educational level according to the census data. The authors single out the main criteria of pre-school, general, and professional education in Russia from 1990s up to 2011. They define the basic trends in the development of the Russian educational system under global and national social processes, determined by system transformations (such as changes in the labour market and structural demand of the demand for education due to the changes in demographic situation; general growth in interest to education; using by the young of the life strategies that actualizes the necessity for supplementary educational services) and by institutional changes (such as introduction of competence approach, diffusion of integrated institutions of continuous education providing three-way integration “education – science – business”, positioning their peculiarity in practical education). The authors show the peculiarities and competitive advantages in the market of educational services.

They especially examine the changes in the legal regulation of the educational system as the most discussable question of the educational system.

TG03-941.3

BATISTA MURTA, MARIA HELENA* (SUPRAM LM, mhbmutra@gmail.com)

Water – A Social and Strategic Issue for National Defense

A few years ago the United Nations annual report made projections not very good for the future of humanity. The UN noted that in 2030 more than 45% of the world’s population will not be able to rely on the individual minimum portion of water for basic needs. According to statistics there are today more than 1.1 billion people with virtually no access to fresh water. These same statistics project chaos in little more than 40 years, when the population reaches the figure of 10 billion individuals. Brazil is one of the richest countries on the planet’s water, and holds 12% of the world’s reserves of fresh water. This water, however, has a very uneven distribution. One of the main problems that emerged in this century is the growing water contamination. She has been polluted and contaminated so scary, especially in coastal areas and in large cities. What difficulties will meet to draw up a strategic plan for national defense, taking into account this reality? The problem of pollution and contamination, according to the World Health Organization (who), more than 80 cases of diseases in the world resulting from the ingestion of contaminated water, with more than 25 different types of illnesses. Deformation and pollution of rivers makes this situation even more serious and, as a consequence, almost half of Brazilians (45%) have no access to treated water services and 96 million people live without sewage. From these data we can admit that the next world war could be triggered by lack of water and oil.

As if these problems were not enough, there are still 40% wastage of treated water supplied to users in Brazil.

TG06-967.3

BAUER, ANGELA* (Institute for Employment Research, angela.bauer@iob.de)

Contradictory Ruling Regulations in Practice – Empirical Evidence from an Implementation Study on Tolerated Refugees Access to the Vocational Training System in Germany

In our qualitative implementation study “Vocational Training of Young tolerated Refugees in Germany” we are exploring the pitfalls and challenges in transforming modified ruling regulations into organizational practice. Legal changes that have been introduced on the federal level since 2009 are the background of our research. They are to reduce vocational training boundaries for young refugees who are only timely-limited ‘tolerated’ and aim at opening up new legal avenues to transit to a legal residence status in the aftermath. This marks a sweeping novelty in German migration and integration policy. So far, tolerated refugees have been object to a broad-based institutionalized exclusion.

Evidence from our interdisciplinary (Sociology, Political Science) research reveals the legal inconsistencies and organisational difficulties in the implementation of the new regulations in various institutional subsystems. Empirically it is based on document analysis and long-term, multi-site fieldwork. Since 2010 we have been conducting semi-structured individual and group interviews with a wide range of experts and participated at expert meetings in order to uncover the organisational practice and ruling relations that may transform the vocational participation opportunities of this marginalized group of young non-citizens. Migration authorities’ social practices in the application of the modified legal rulings prove to be of a particular relevance. They may act as institutional gatekeepers either supporting or constraining the vocational inclusion of young tolerated refugees in a specific local context. This results in regionally diverse vocational training boundaries for the target group.

In our presentation we would like to touch upon these questions: How differently are the new regulations being transformed into practice within the relevant institutional contexts? What encourages or hinders the implementation of the new ruling regulations? Which lessons do we learn for scientific policy advice? To answer these questions, we outline the legal framework and present central findings of selected regional case studies.

RC15-261.7

BAUER, ZSOFIA* (Corvinus University of Budapest, bauer.zsofia@tk.mta.hu)

Experiencing Assisted Reproductive Technologies in the Digital Age

As having children is considered an inherent stage in family development, inability to procreate can be considered as a crisis on both a family and an individual level. Here, infertility treatment is also a life event that may result in significant emotional distress as well as long-term embeddedness into a professional, medical context. Thus it is equally imperative to concentrate not only on how patients experience their own childlessness, but how they perceive their successful or unsuccessful treatments within the medicalized and institutionalized 21st century.

Present paper (funded by OTKA-K108981) investigates everyday life experiences of infertile women who have decided to seek medical treatments which employ assisted reproductive technologies (grounded in a volatile relationship with the health care facilities), based on a systematic and in-depth qualitative analysis of topic related on-line discussion group messages. A central focus is on how the participants make sense of their conditions and treatments, what questions they find worthy of discussing and how they communicate among their own internet community. Theories of individual construction of technologies, concepts of the changing doctor-patient role and theories of rising consumerist attitude guided the research, focusing on the ART treatment within the context of the Hungarian health care system. The research investigated the constrictions, tones, themes portrayed topics and problems of the individual contributors, focusing on the evolving patient-doctor relationship, whilst not neglecting the dynamics of the online group.

This unique research design permitted studying the discourse of the participants in a natural, non-controlled environment, where the presence of the researcher had no influence on the results.

Main findings suggest that while lay expertise and condition based knowledge is rising in the digital age, the supremacy of trust towards medical professionals and institutionalized medicine is fading, a new dynamics in attitudes towards treatments is emerging as we speak.
BAUMANN, ISABEL* (University of Lausanne, isabel.baumann@unil.ch)

Well-Being of Displaced Workers after Reemployment. Survey Evidence from Switzerland’s Manufacturing Sector

Employment fulfills some of individuals’ fundamental needs such as regular activity or social contacts and provides them with a social identity. As a consequence, if workers lose their job, their well-being is likely to be substantially affected. This leads us to the question whether workers are able to regain their former level of life satisfaction when reemployed.

Previous research has shown that this may not be the case for all workers. It has been argued that the quality of the new job plays a paramount role in how displaced workers experience the transition into reemployment. In this paper, we investigate how job loss in the aftermath of the Great Recession affects workers’ subjective well-being and whether there are increasing inequalities in life satisfaction among former colleagues.

Our paper is based on a survey of 1200 workers displaced from Switzerland’s manufacturing sector in 2009. The workers were surveyed two years after their job loss which enable us to study their occupational transitions. The design of the study tackles potential bias by surveying the entire workforce of companies that closed down completely and by combining survey data with data from the unemployment insurance register.

We find that those workers who were reemployed at the moment of the survey are on average much happier than the still unemployed. But there are substantial differences among the reemployed and not all individuals were able to regain their former level of life satisfaction. We show that some aspects of the job quality explain these differences better than others. However, job quality alone does not explain the entire variation; other factors such as changes in workers’ social relations or health conditions also seem to influence the unequal consequences of the Great Recession for workers affected by job displacement.

BAUMANN, SHYON* (University of Toronto, shylon.baumann@utoronto.ca)

ENGMAN, ATHENA (University of Toronto)

JOHNSTON, JOSEE (University of Toronto)

How ‘Ethical’ Is Ethical Consumption? Self-Interest and Activism In Organic, Local, and Farmers’ Market Food

The theoretical literature on the citizen-consumer conceptualizes ethical consumption as a spectrum of behaviors and attitudes that vary in the extent to which they are civic-minded or focused on self-interest and maximizing consumer choice. Although each act of consumption allows for a range of activist and self-interested motivations, there has been scant empirical work investigating how these motivations factor into everyday consumption habits. This paper seeks to improve our understanding of ethical consumption through an analysis of consumer behaviors and motivations as measured through their self-reported consumption habits. Using survey data (N=1200), to explore patterns in organic, local, and alternative (e.g. farmers’ markets) food procurement, we show the conditions under which ethical consumption is more self-interested or more civic-minded. We find that organic food consumption is more self-oriented than are local or farmers’ market food consumption, which are more other-oriented. We further complicate a binary analysis of ethical consumption as self-interested or activist by showing that it can also manifest as “caring consumption” (Miller 1998; Thompson 1996) or “precautionary consumption” (MacKendrick 2010). In these instances, specifically for mothers shopping for young children, ethical consumption is neither straightforwardly self-interested nor civic-minded.

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RASCHKE, ANNA LAURA* (Technische Universität Berlin, raschke@stadtforschung.tu-darmstadt.de)

You Want to Do an Interview? You Know What I Am Doing – I Am Working! Mixed Mode and Nonresponse in Organizational Surveys in German and British Hairdressing and Barbering Markets

For many research questions especially in organizational and economic sociology, the unit of analysis is not an individual person but the organization (i.e. the individuals analysing organizational surveys). When analysing organizations, one often thinks of large international companies with a highly educated personnel who are proficient in English and use email and the internet in their daily work.

However, one should not forget that in many businesses, employees and even the shop owner are neither highly educated nor necessarily proficient in any language apart from their own native language nor do they necessarily use the new media in their daily work.

How does this influence nonresponse? How do reasons for nonresponse differ from survey of the general population or organizational surveys in large companies? Which is the appropriate survey mode in order to minimize nonresponse? What other measures can be used in order to maximize response rates.

Using the hairdressing and barbering markets in four European cities (Birmingham, Hamburg and Glasgow in the UK, Dortmund and Frankfurt in Germany) as an example, we discuss these questions.

The aim of the study was to sample the whole population of hairdressing and barbering businesses in each of these cities, and we had mailing addresses and telephone numbers of all businesses and email addresses of part of the cities. Starting from this, we used a mixed-mode design (online, postal and telephone survey), experimenting among others with different questionnaire lengths and interviewer types.

BAVER, SHERRIE* (City College & The Graduate Center-CUNY, SBaver@GC.CUNY.edu)

Mobilizations across Boundaries: Latinos and New York’s Environmental Justice Movement

In this proposal, I argue first, that while the U.S. environmental justice (EJ) movement has been painted mainly as an African-American struggle, there is a different undervalued Latino contribution in New York City. Second, there are transnational dynamics in Latino environmental activism in New York (between the diasporic community and the home country) that may serve as a model for other immigrant activists in New York. Finally, as a political scientist, my focus is on the results of Latino (EJ) activism on particular policies, programs, and projects.

I am interested in the several decades of Latino (especially Puerto Rican) social/environmental justice activism in New York and the transnational processes between mainland and island activists. While Puerto Rican activists are not, technically, transnational given the island’s political status, their behavior is similar to transnational Cuban or Dominican networks (e.g. Duany 2011) or environmental justice networks working on both sides of the U.S.-Mexican border (Carruthers 2007).

I begin my overview with the public health and sanitation campaigns of the Young Lords in the late 1960s early 1970s and how this coincided with a growing environmental consciousness in Puerto Rico over the excesses of industrial development in one of the most densely populated places on earth. I next chronicle how Latinos have been at the forefront of conflicts over urban greenspace—particularly for culturally relevant greenspace with casitas and community gardens—starting in the 1970s. In the late 1980s, I chronicle several “classic” EJ battles over disproportionate siting of noxious infrastructure (e.g. incinerators, waste transfer stations, transportation hubs, and energy plants) in poor neighborhoods. I end with the “victory” of sorts in Vieques, which ended the Navy presence in 2003 but where justice activists still fight to remediate sixty years of military toxics.

BAYAT, ASEF* (University of Illinois, abayat@illinois.edu)

Asef BAYAT: Life as Politics: How Ordinary people Change the Middle East

Prior to 2011, popular imagination perceived the Muslim Middle East as unchanging and unchangeable, frozen in its own traditions and history. In Life as Politics, I argue that such presumptions fail to recognize the routine, yet important, ways in which ordinary people make meaningful change through everyday actions. The book shows how the subaltern groups in the Middle East such as the urban poor, Muslim women, the youth and others strive to enhance their life chances in the everyday life by resorting to discreet and dispersed activities that I call ‘non-movements’. While the non-movements—the collective action of non-collective actors—constitute the salient feature of subaltern politics in normal times, they may assume collective and audible forms when the actors find fitting opportunities. They may even coalesce and merge into much broader political movements and uprisings. Life as Politics navigates from the politics of ordinary people in communities, courts, and on the streets to the eruption of mass uprisings and revolutions in the Middle East. Drawn on over a decade of research and reflections, the book’s geographical scope extends from Iran to the Arab world, in particular Egypt.

AUTH-983.1

BAYAT, ASEF* (University of Illinois, abayat@illinois.edu)

Enigmas of Struggle in Neoliberal Times

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Extreme inequality is a hallmark of neoliberal times. How to fight against it? The paper focuses on the paradoxes of struggles against neoliberal inequality. It proposes that while the ‘market society’ has contributed to waves of spectacular revolutions and protest movements in recent years, the dissent has taken place not just against, but also within and often shaped by the neoliberal logic. Consequently, the main oppositions have been mostly limited to protestation against what they do not want, failing to articulate a vision of what they actually want and how they can achieve it. It is largely in the marginalized communities, those least influenced by the neoliberal logic, wherein a measure of relative autonomy and somewhat alternative arrangements in working life and self-world may be realized. The paper draws largely on the experience of the Middle East in the past few years.

**RC19-332.7**

**BAYÓN, MARÍA CRISTINA** (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, cristina.bayon@sociales.unam.mx)

**Othering and the Poverty Discourse. Narratives from the Periphery of Mexico City**

Together with the analysis of the material basis of poverty, it is necessary to understand the symbolic and relational dimensions that contribute to create, maintain, and reproduce deprivation. This paper is based on ethnographic work conducted in an area of concentrated poverty in the periphery of Mexico City. Through in-depth interviews with neighborhood residents exploring perceptions, experiences and life trajectories, the analysis attempts to dismantle the myths, stereotypes and stigmas on the poor and their places that underlie the public discourse of poverty.

From a sociological perspective, the paper seeks to understand how the poor coexist with, resist and adapt to a dominant discourse that stigmatizes and denigrates them, daily and systematically. It explores the processes and social mechanisms through which the poor are constructed as others (othering) and its implications for the experience of poverty, social policies and social coexistence. It examines how the dominant representations of poverty contribute to legitimize, consolidate and reproduce social distances, obscuring the political and economic nature of inequality, wage deterioration, job insecurity and the limited dynamism of the labour market. It is not only a question about the extension of poverty, but about the levels of tolerance for inequality that characterizes the Mexican society, in particular, and Latin American societies in general.

**RC2-552.6**

**BAYRAKTAR, ISIL** (Hacettepe University, isilibayraktar@gmail.com)

**KOC, ISMET (Prof. Dr.)**

**The Impact Of Economic Empowerment On Women's Risk Of Intimate Partner Violence In Turkey**

Violence against women; a major violation of women’s human rights; is defined as “any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life” by the United Nations. Sadly, women are at great risk of facing violence where they should actually be the safest: their homes. Violence against women is a major issue in Turkey. The National Research on Domestic Violence against Women (NRDV-AW) carried out in 2008 in Turkey showed an increase in the most extreme form of violence against women in Turkey in the last decade; feminicides where women are killed by partners or close male members of their families. The NRDV-AW also shed insights into the other types of domestic violence women experience. According to this nationwide survey, 39% of women aged 15-59 experienced physical violence at least once in their lifetimes. Moreover, 15% of women reported experiencing sexual violence: 44% reported emotional violence; and 27% reported economic violence. This study aims to focus specifically on the linkage between economic empowerment of women and domestic violence. Although there is vast literature on the issue; the conclusions reached are far from being parallel. While some findings suggest a preventive effect of economic empowerment on domestic violence, some suggest otherwise. We further aim to see whether economic empowerment, specifically house or land ownership act as a deterrent for men about perpetuating violence; through the “tangible exit option” it provides for women. We will also attempt to see the effect of economic empowerment on physical and economic violence in a multivariable setting. Further analysis will provide information on how exit seeking behaviors differ by economic empowerment.

**RC46-756.4**

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**Professional Bullying - Do Ethics Matter? Ethics In Research As A Way To Cope With Excessive Evaluation Anxiety (XEA) and Bullying**

This paper explores the XEA phenomenon proposed by Donaldson and his colleagues[1], and presents a guide for identifying and managing it. XEA can be a destructive factor and have negative consequences such as preventing access to important information and data, creating cooperation problems, and ultimate failure. XEA is always a negative influence as opposed to “normal” evaluation anxiety which can be either negative or positive (i.e., causing positive stimulation, awareness, and a desire to improve performance).

In the course of evaluating a new training program, we encountered difficulties that were manifested by professional bullying and caused by what we discerned as XEA. After reflecting on the evaluation process and these difficulties, we reexamined the evaluation contract. We found that most of the contract’s technical aspects (timetable, methodology, etc.) were addressed, whereas the ethical aspects were taken for granted and neglected. We assumed that the lack of a detailed contract that addresses ethical aspects (rights, obligations, commitment, etc.) was the trigger for these difficulties including professional bullying. We suggest that formulating an acceptable contract which addresses both “ethical” as well as “technical” aspects and clearly defines these components may enable coping with difficulties emerging in the process of evaluation and reduce XEA and bullying. Furthermore, we have developed a guide that contains: (a) XEA signs, consequences and ethical guidelines for reducing XEA and (b) strategies for XEA management and possible applications and solutions in evaluation contracts that contain “technical” and “ethical” aspects and clearly defines these components may enable coping with difficulties emerging in the process of evaluation and reduce XEA and bullying.

**RC20-347.4**

**BECK, SYLVAIN** (University of Paris 4-Sorbonne, sylvain.beck@yahoo.fr)

**Assessing French Expatriates Attitudes. Common Meanings Versus Complexity of Situations in Casablanca and London**

This presentation proposes a multi-scale and multi-level analysis about ‘expatriates’ from a multi-sited ethnographic research and semi-structured interviews among French teachers in Casablanca and London. The situations of French teachers abroad are particularly interesting to grasp the complex meanings of what are empirically French ‘expatriate’ attitudes. The reality appears at three intersected scales: individual, institutional, and socio-historical.

Firstly, the attitudes and the feeling of belonging appear connected with the imperialist function of teaching French language or following French programs. Thus, individuals are face of their cooperation with the French imperialistic mission, more or less aware of it, and dealing with this position. Individually, the forms of integration or tensions with the society are more affected by the professional status, that are more often influenced before the departure itself, and closely related with the backgrounds and the representations of traveling. Secondly, extracting the individual experiences from structural differences in both places, it appears two main differences following employment institutions. On one hand, the professional status is more often affected by the backgrounds and the representations of traveling. On the other hand, others conditions, status, and everyday lives are provided by the status of the school, especially for those practicing in local schools, private or public. Thirdly, the position of individuals in local and global social structures is nearly related with socio-historical national backgrounds, historical international relations and current global competition.

In this view, how considering French people as ‘expatriate’ or ‘migrants’? Which reality are those words’ meanings reflecting? In depth, this presentation suggests empirical data to highlighting the semantic distinction usually made by French people themselves among people into motion in the field of international migration.
going from North to South. The studies indeed show that encounters between migrants and the local Moroccan or French population shape migration paths from South to North and vice-versa. This paper will also explore how migration choices are related to the collective and familial history of the migrants encountered. Some of the French migrants in Morocco described their migration as being motivated by a desire to connect with their family past, by the fact that number of them had ancestors who had lived in Morocco during the colonial period. The Moroccan migrants in Europe on the other side were also motivated in their migration by their complex experience of transnational collective and familial history in the colonial era. Because of these experiences, both familial and national, the encountered migrants had been connected to the "North" and the "South" long before their physical migration.

These cross-cutting perspectives will raise the following questions: how do the interrelations at work between migrants in/from the South and in/from the North affect migration flows? How does the past, here the colonial experience, connect individuals to/from the North or the South even before their physical migration? How is this interaction affected in times of crisis and how is it reflected in an unequal global context?

SOCI-980.3

BECK, ULRICH* (Ludwig Maximilian University, u.beck@lmu.de)

We Are Not Living in an Era of Cosmopolitanism but an Era of Cosmopolitization

Most of the time, discussions are blocked by misunderstandings. ‘Cosmopolitanization’ does not reflect the experience of being a minority, and treats that as the new reality of the world; it is not a view from a highly specific somewhere, namely the European Enlightenment; it is not intended to convey the shallow political message that ‘we all are connected’, nor does it normalize imperialism and existing global power relations.

I define the notion of ‘cosmopolitization’ as different modes of simultaneous inclusion and exclusion of the global other – the ‘global other’ is in our midst. ‘Cosmopolitization’ is descriptive not prescriptive; it is not about ethics and philosophy (cosmopolitanisms, multiuniversalisms) but about facts. There is nothing as informative as a significant example to illustrate this: fresh kidneys.

The supply of medical organ transplantation (and not its crisis) has swept away its own ethical foundations and opened the floodgates to an occult shadow economy supplying the world market with ‘fresh’ organs. The excluded of the world, the economically and politically dispossessed – refugees, the homeless, street children, underfed workers, prisoners, ageing prostitutes, cigarette smugglers, and petty thieves – are lured into selling their organs and this way becoming even physically included and socially excluded at the same time.

It fundamentally affects and transforms all kinds of intermediate institutions worldwide, like family, household, class, local cultures, ethnicity, generation, labor, elites, publics, schools, villages, cities, sciences, monotheistic religions, and nation-states. And a cosmopolitan turn in social sciences.

In the name of neo-liberal capitalism and the basic democratic right to unlimited choice, fundamental values of Western modernity – the sovereignty of the body, the human being and the meaning of life and death – are being sacrificed without anyone noticing this for what it is: a process that symbolizes our age of cosmopolitization.

RC45-743.5

BECKER, DOMINIK* (Technical University of Dortmund, dominik.becker@phil.hhu.de)

TRANOW, ULF (Heinrich-Heine-University of Düsseldorf)

Bridge Assumptions and Situational Mechanisms

Each rational action theory – whether held either in its narrow/strong or in its broad/weak form – has to clarify how the opportunity structure of the social situation should be linked to actors’ individual motives – however the latter are defined. To do so, bridge assumptions specifying to which extent material resources, power, norms, or rights of the social situation pre-structure individual action have to be constructed. However, in numerous empirical investigations bridge assumptions are completely missing or underspecified. One reason for this might be that hitherto, the question of how to construct bridge assumptions has not been answered very clearly. Although the necessity of bridge assumptions is demonstrated in every rational choice textbook, there has been surprisingly little attention to methodological aspects of their construction. An exception is the mid-90s debate on the question whether bridge assumptions should be formulated in a theory-rich way – i.e. by means of presupposing actors to strive for universal final aims such as social and physical wellbeing (Lindenberg 1996) – or on strictly empirical grounds (Opp 1996; Kelle/Ludemann 1996). We consider this debate to be only the starting point on the way towards a methodology of constructing bridge assumptions.

In the present contribution, we first use evidence from published multilevel studies to establish the phenomenon (Merton 1987) of missing or underspecified bridge assumptions in contemporary quantitative sociological research. Second, we refer to the theory of social rationality (Lindenberg 2001, 2008) to suggest a strategy of how to formulate bridge assumptions in a theory-rich way. We intend to reconstruct both focal and background goals and how the latter might either foster or attenuate the relative salience of the former. Moreover, we demonstrate how the desires, beliefs, and opportunity (DBO) model (Hedström 2005) can be used to disentangle different forms of situational mechanisms.

RC33-577.3

BECKER, DOMINIK* (Technical University of Dortmund, dominik.becker@phil.hhu.de)

FRANZMANN, SIMON (Heinrich-Heine-University of Düsseldorf)

HAGENAH, JÖRG (University of Cologne)

The Consequences of Ignoring Measurement and Aggregation Error in Random-Effects Age, Period, and Cohort Analysis

Quantitative research in the social sciences making use of individual-level data to form contextual level indices stands at risk of falling prey to both measurement error and aggregation error (Marsh et al. 2009). Measurement error emerges when observed indicators measuring the same construct(s) are summed up to one or more indices without specifying the underlying latent variable, the factor scores that link the latent variable(s) to the observed indicators, and related disturbance terms. Complementary, aggregation error emerges when a manifest or latent individual-level variable is aggregated on the contextual level instead of estimating it immediately on the contextual level.

We elaborate on the consequences of neglecting both measurement and aggregation error in multilevel age, period, and cohort analysis using German Media Analysis (MA) data 1978-2009 as well as German Politbarometer (PB) data. Regarding the MA, we first analyze the association between individuals’ leftist and rightist party preference on the one hand, and usage of leftist and rightist quality papers on the other hand (cognitive consonance effect; cf. Festinger 1957). We use cross-classified random effects models to disentangle age, period and cohort effects (Yang & Land 2006). Next, we use additional PB data to estimate doubly-latent measurement models for political involvement by period and cohort controlling both measurement and aggregation error. We store period- and cohort-specific latent means of these between-level models and merge it to the MA data in order to account for the variance of the cognitive consonance effect over time. Finally, results are compared to more ‘naive’ accounts of contextual-level index building.

RC38-650.2

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WORM, ARNE* (University of Göttingen, aworm@uni-goettingen.de)

Biographical Narrations, Discourses and Collective History of Palestinians in Jerusalem's Old City and in a Palestinian Refugee Camp

During their initial self-presentations, many Palestinian interlocutors, who granted us biographical-narrative interviews, were barely embarcking on ‘individual’ processes of narration and were often only marginally talking about their own life courses. Instead of, they were arguing about historical events and processes referring to a collective history shared by all Palestinians. This is one of the biggest empirical challenges of our trilateral research project which is supervised by Prof. Gabriele Rosenthal (Göttingen).

In this presentation, we want to introduce how we approached these empirical challenges. By looking more closely at two localities – the Old City of Jerusalem and a Palestinian refugee camp in the West Bank – we highlight and compare rules of talking and commemoration in self-presentations. The questions that guide us are: What are the relations between these rules of talking and the inhabitants’ collective history, their current situation and the life courses of the interviewees? How do these relations shape ‘individual remembering’?

Based on our empirical reconstructions, we want to shed a light on the similarities and differences of the dominant we-discourses in those two local contexts. On the one hand, inhabitants of both localities negotiate images of the self and the other in relation to the long-term conflict between Palestinians and Israelis. In both localities, we have furthermore identified similarities in who is not following the other in relation to the long-term conflict between Palestinians and Israelis. In both localities, we have furthermore identified similarities in who is not following the other in relation to the long-term conflict between Palestinians and Israelis.
RC15-261.5

BECKERS, Tilo* (Heinrich-Heine-University of Düsseldorf, tilo.beckers@uni-duesseldorf.de)

Discretionary Birth: Assisted Reproductive Technologies and the Rationalization of Decision Making Around the Beginning of Life

This study applies Machado’s (2005) theoretical concept of “discretionary death” in order to generalize the notion of rational discrete decisions from the domain of end-of-life studies to ethical questions concerning the beginning of life. Birth “as deed” (ibid.: 792) reflects a “new in-between class of situations” for medical personnel and (future) parents where natural birth is complemented by a range of prenatal (and postnatal) medical techniques including among other interventional processes and – in the context of assisted reproductive technologies – preimplementation genetic diagnosis. This is neither birth “without human intervention nor an unnatural” birth (ibid.). Just on the contrary these medical interventions and ART are intended to provide new opportunities for having children. As in the case of assisted dying this “is a realm of high social professional responsibility calling for normative regulation” (ibid.). The medical contexts of firms offering IVF and genetic analysis as well as hospitals and birth clinics make up a professional sphere where the beginning of life is partialized in discrete choices and reflects rationalization and optimization of formerly “intimate” matters and “natural” processes. Together with the increased application and knowledge about ART and discretionary birth technologies (DBT) the social sciences gain importance besides medical and bio ethics: While morality politics analyses the processes of gaining influence on public opinion by political leaders and interest groups, sociological and survey research focus on tendencies in attitudes as well as the use of ART and DBT and how birth becomes negotiable. This paper presents empirical evidence from a pilot survey in Germany (2013, n=900) on the semantic framing of the beginning of life and contextualizes these results in the light of a rising biotechnology industry and the implications for the meaning of the beginning of life in the process of discrete subsequent choices that become available.

WG05-928.1

BEDAMATTA, Rajshree* (Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, raajshree@iitg.ac.in)

The Political Economy of Drought Conditions in an Indian State

This paper uses primary agricultural data collected from six villages in the western part of the state of Odisha during the period 2010-2012. Odisha was declared as severely drought affected for two consecutive years during the period. This paper critically analyses the institutional arrangements of the Odisha government in the context of severe drought conditions. In the final analysis it is found that the western region of the state of Odisha is severely food insecure and insufficient institutional arrangements is further contributing to loss of livelihood. In essence, the paper provides a political economy framework to understanding the food insecurity conditions of the western region of Odisha.

RC32-564.2

BEEGOM, Bushra* (University of Kerala, bushrabeeegom@gmail.com)

De-Capitalising Women Due To Development Induced Displacement: A Case Of International Fishing Harbour Project In Kerala

Kerala is a well-known state in India for its human development index. As the shortage of land and population density of Kerala are bigger problems in Kerala, displacement due to development project affect the most marginalized people and it multiplies their vulnerability, particularly to women. Women are removed from their productive system, commercial activities and livelihoods due to displacement. Subsequently they lose both natural and human capital. This study tries to analyse the case of International Fishing Harbour project at Vizhinjam, Thruruvananthapuram. This study tries to analyse the problems faced by the women who lose their employment due to displacement and how it affects stress level of women. The present study could found that it affect their self-esteem and confidence in society and feeling of justice and it deepens their vulnerability. The present paper also tries to analyse the practices which leads to ill-health of women. Here displaced women do not avail the monetary compensation but also lose of social networking. One side, women projected as the social capital of the state but on the other side they are voiceless and oppressed. Development projects tend to ignore women’s needs and aspirations and are making the womene from one form of subordination to other form. Loss of livelihood impoverishes them further but even among them women suffer more than men do. Women have received less attention in the developmental process of the country. Moreover, the prevailing cultural practices and socialization process, market situation etc devaluing women’s critical contributions to the society. There is much effort is required to consider them with their own skills, strength and capacities to improve their condition for an inclusive growth. A gendered approach is needed in the planning, implementation of developmental projects for the conducive development.

RC48-784.5

BEEGOM, Bushra* (University of Kerala, bushrabeeegom@gmail.com)

Displacement and Protest Movements –the Kerala Experience

Kerala is an Indian state located on the Malabar Coast of South West India. It is far ahead in the Human Development Index than any other state in India. Kerala has a great tradition of protest movements against displacement caused by large projects like Silent Valley power and irrigation project in 1970s. Development projects definitely bring displacement. The geographical constraints of Kerala intensifies the magnitude of the problem. This displacement causes impoverishment of the local people and their surroundings. As displacement and protest movements have wider sociological implications, this study focuses on, namely, ICTT (International Container Terminal Project) and International Fishing Harbour Project Vizhinjam (IFHP) in Kerala. These projects had been implemented in the midst of public protests. This study tries (1) to make a comparison of trajectories of mobilisation of these two projects (2) to find out whether the strategies used by the protesters were successful or not (3) to assess the nature and extent of these protest movements. Finally this paper examine the way in which it is faced by the Government. This study could found that this protest movement of people could really helped them to go ahead with their livelihood and sustenance to some extent. Both of these projects had been evicted a number of people from their land and thousands of people became landless and homeless. In this case, people demand only a fair compensation. They are not even aware of culturocide and ecocide. Orthodox development theory promises “growth with redistribution”, while development policies have failed in practice to distribute growth benefits equally. The findings of the study reveal the lacunae in the policy with regard to development.

RC30-511.4

BEHLING, Felix* (National University of Ireland Maynooth, felix.beiling@nuim.ie)

Creating Certainty from Uncertainty. Paternalism, CSR and the Mechanisms of Employee Welfare

What does it need for a successful employment relationship? How socially responsible can a company be towards its employees? Businesses face these questions when they hire and decide the scope of potential in-work benefits. In historical perspective, such activities were subsumed under a paternalist agenda, describing an employer’s authority claim over an employee in an exploitation. This has since developed to (1) to assess the nature and extent of these protest movements. Finally this paper examine the way in which it is faced by the Government. The paper could found that this protest movement of people could really helped them to go ahead with their livelihood and sustenance to some extent. Both of these projects had been evicted a number of people from their land and thousands of people became landless and homeless. In this case, people demand only a fair compensation. They are not even aware of culturocide and ecocide. Orthodox development theory promises “growth with redistribution”, while development policies have failed in practice to distribute growth benefits equally. The findings of the study reveal the lacunae in the policy with regard to development.

RC38-653.2

BEIER, Frank* (Chemnitz University of Technology, frank.beier@phil.tu-chemnitz.de)

Violence and Dissidence. Political Imprisoned Women In The Former GDR

As Ingrid Miethe (1999) study of the biographical background of former East German oppositional women has shown, there is a strange connection between experienced violence in the family and the genetics of dissident behavior in totali-
The main goal of this project is to carry out an interdisciplinary analysis of the meaning of violence for the indigenous youth of Reserva de Dourados, Mato Grosso do Sul - Brazil.

Violence in this population has different variants of those known in the Western society. This is extremely important for us to act within the cultural dialogue towards public policies proposals based on indigenous and human rights.

The constant traffic of that population between the cities and the border, makes it produce a hybrid discourse in which, often, acts considered normal and usual are appointed as violent, and with ambivalent attitudes.

A great example is the fact that youth, mainly women are beaten by their companions frequently. They know that, in the surrounding society, this is not considered normal, but, at the same time, “it has always been that way, since the times of our mothers.” However, many times they rise against it and go in search of justice outside for help, but, soon, they repent and justify the beating: it occurred because the mother had done something.

This kind of ambiguous attitude represents the disagreement that exists in the negotiation between the Western values and those of the Indigenous People, in our case, the ethnicities Arawak and Guarani Kaiowa and Guarani- Ñandeva.

The methodology of this research was based on action research between the health workers, the indigenous teachers who work in the Reserve, me and the Indigenous youth who attend the Youth Indigenous Action of Dourados. We held six workshops about the meaning of the violence and acts of violence and how we can avoid them.

RC50-815.3

BELHASSEN, YANIV* (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, yanivbel@hotmail.com)

* denotes a presenting author.

Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.

Objectification and Anthropomorphism Of The Self: Self As Brand, Self As Avatar

Two opposite ways of regarding the self in a digital world are as a branded object, and as an anthropomorphized subject. When Marx condemned tendencies toward the objectification of people and the personification of objects, he was certainly not envisioning either the self-objectification that takes place when we treat ourselves as a brand or the reanimation of self that takes place when we breathe life into computer animations representing us. Rather than being pawns of capitalism, we see ourselves as becoming agents empowered through both of these processes. But just as Marx cautioned, there is still a dark side to objectifying people and personifying objects.

With expanding Internet possibilities, it is not surprising that we are being urged to manage our online “real” identities. We are urged to attend to our packaging and product, our unique selling proposition, and self-promotions, co-branding, brand positioning, market segmentation, and our social media portfolio. Target audiences include our employers, friends, family, potential dating partners, professional colleagues, and institutions. Self branding takes place in online dating, but is also evident in personal web pages, blogs, social media, and self-promotions, urging to manage our online “brand” identities. We are urged to attend to our co-branding, brand positioning, market segmentation, and our social media portfolio.

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Visualising an Interiority: A Self-Reflexive Process of Collage

I propose a self-reflexive case study of a synthesis of the thinking through making, as an artist exploring her own ageing process and searching for, a method of inquiry through creative practice which merges the making and the textual. Collage appears to offer versatility as it allows one to express subjective experience through reflexivity and its intrinsic multiple interpretations of the ‘image’. Collage is derived from the French word, collage, to stick, a familiar cut and paste process going back 1000 years to when Japanese calligraphers used torn bits of paper to embellish their written texts. More recently, it could be said to have paved the way for Postmodernism, which is itself almost ‘collage-like’ in that it disrupts our sense of reality and the generally understood aesthetic unity of things by reflecting the way we see the world, with objects being given meaning not from something within themselves, but through the way we perceive how they stand in relationship to one another. It does not preclude conventional ‘artistic skill’ but it does encourage creative exploration; therein rests its inherent attraction for artists/researchers as it offers the gift of multiple voices.

It does encourage creative exploration; therein rests its inherent attraction for artists/researchers as it offers the gift of multiple voices. This study investigates the subjective experience of ageing through the gaze of an older woman artist, viewing her own transitioning, examining the inter-subjectivity of the self within the macro. Working within the comparative safety net of generated images rather than articulating through the sometimes unforgiving precision of words, this paper illustrates the advantages and pitfalls of how collage might help untangle the complex and frequently unresolved inherent emotions.

RC16-285.3
BELL, VIKKI* (Goldsmiths University, v.bell@gold.ac.uk)
Images & Ethics in Contemporary Argentina: The Art of Post-Dictatorship

Presenting the guiding argument of my recent work in Argentina, this paper argues that aesthetic interventions can be understood as ethical endeavours that accompany but exceed any political-legislative or juridical project. Insofar as aesthetic interventions constitute forms of memory work they risk being understood as attempts to put the past to rest, or even as melancholic returns to the scene of the past to rehearse the stories encountered there. But this ‘return’ is not a real return and is not ‘about’ but is instead ‘before Memory’ in Derrida’s sense. In other words, the concern is to respond to the past by enacting and inculcating a responsibility, an ethics. The examples I discuss concern the relation to the other characterised by Levitas’ concept of the infinite, and are therefore as futural as possible. Thus while many artist activist interventions (such as the work of GAC and the escroches) have called for trials - juicios y castigo - it is argued here that all of the examples I have dealt with are interventions that exceed this. They cannot judge justice. Drawing on examples from my book The Art of Post-Dictatorship: Ethics and Aesthetics in Transitional Argentina (2014, Routledge/Glasshouse) this paper will consider two sets of photographic portraits of desaparecidos from Buenos Aires and Córdoba.

RC33-565.5
BELLI, ROBERT F.* (University of Nebraska, bbelli2@unl.edu)
CHAROENRUK, NUTTIRUDEE (University of Nebraska)
Interviewer Variance Of Interviewer and Respondent Behaviors: A Comparison Between Calendar and Conventional Interviewing

Past work in retrospective reporting in surveys has looked at calendar and conventional questionnaire interviewing in regards to interviewer variance on responses (Sayles, Belli, & Serrano, 2010) and verbal behaviors among respondents and interviewers (Bilgen & Belli, 2010), but interviewer variance on verbal behaviors has not yet been examined. In this research, we compare the interviewer variance of respondent and interviewer verbal behaviors between 165 calendar and 162 conventional interviews. The types of interviewer behaviors that were examined include those for retrieval probes, standardized associated behaviors, conversational behaviors, feedback, and rapport. The types of respondent behaviors examined include the use of retrieval strategies, probe disagreements, expressions of cognitive difficulty, conversational behaviors, and rapport. We find that almost none of interviewer variances of the behaviors differ significantly between calendar and conventional methods, the lone exception is for respondent laughter. The interviewer effects in all remaining respondent behaviors in calendar interviewing is higher than in conventional interviewing; however, the size of the interviewer effects for interviewer behaviors between methods are not in the same direction. By relating the interviewer variances on key verbal behaviors to their prevalence between the two interviewing methods, we infer whether the interviewer effects on the behavior were driven by the methods requiring different styles of interviewing, or by the interviewers themselves.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

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people for a progressive alternative in a non-revolutionary situation, the promises and perils of coalition politics with elite political parties, and the possibilities and problems in linking a progressive international agenda with a local reform agenda. Among the questions my intervention will seek to answer are: Where does the corruption and governance issue fit in a progressive agenda? How does one promote distributive reform in asset and income distribution in a period when people’s movements are weak? How does one link a local reform program to a strategic post-capitalist agenda? How does one promote a reformist foreign and global policy agenda that addresses climate change, the crisis of globalization, continuing interventionism on the part of the United States, an increasingly assertive China, and geopolitical rivalry between the United States and China.

JS-70.5

BELLONI, CARMEN* (Università Torino, carmen.belloni@unito.it)

FOLCHI, TIZIANA (Università di Torino)

Children’s Autonomy and Parents’ Responsibility in Urban Spaces

The aim of the proposed communication is to demonstrate that, despite the increasing attention to children’s autonomy and the arising of policies devoted to this principle, a decrease in spaces of responsibility awarded to children is occurring, so that they have limited decisional power, a restricted use of public spaces, fewer “unsupervised” relationships within peer groups, dependency on adults and mandate to adults in their courses of action. The hypothesis of increasing risk of dependence of 9-12 years old children from adults’ control is based on a research focused on Turin area, part of a national project on children’s autonomy and adults’ responsibility.

Analysis pointed at the different ways in which autonomy/dependence ratio, referred to the children’s space management, is declined by adults, either in domestic or in public spaces. Variations are considered depending on children’s gender and age, family social condition and type of neighbourhood of living. Different degrees of autonomy and responsibility are related to different family social condition.

As regards methodology, 46 in-depth interviews were carried out to 9-12 years old children sons/daughters’ school grade and their parents contacted through two selected school, located in two different neighbourhoods and characterized by a different cultural composition. Four focus group, involving teachers of the two schools have been realized.

RC31-528.3

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SAIZ-LOPEZ, AMELIA* (Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona, Amelia.saiz@uab.cat)

Arts, Popular Culture, and Chinese Migration in Spain. Dialectics of the Incorporation

This paper discusses how the Chinese origin people in Spain it is present and active in the Arts and popular culture of the country. Besides that only very recently the Chinese population volume is significant in Spain, since the very beginning of his presence the art and popular culture have been a way for the Chinese incorporation to the Spanish society: circus, acrobats, painters, and very soon it developed another phenomenon as some of the Spaniard magicians adopt Chinese names for their presentation into the public. This kind of two ways incorporation is still at work.

In this paper we will analyze how the Spanish arts and popular culture use the “Chinese” and how they are incorporated to the mainstream as well as to the marginal societal. At the same time, Chinese in Spain are agents/actors/producers of arts and popular culture that interplay with the rest of the society showing an incorporation dimension where the class level is also at play. This dialectics of the incorporation will be analyzed through different artists and creators’ cases studies.
S. N. Eisenstadt: The challenge of social change

Social change was one of Eisenstadt's major areas of interest. In his view, the possibility of innovation and change is not something external or accidental to any institutional system. It is given in the very nature of the process of institutionalization and systems. He applies this principle of dialectical transformation to his analyses of the dynamics of civilizations and modernity. SNE perceives socio-historic transformations through an emphasis on the multiplicity and variety of forms that civilizations may adopt and where human agency and creativity play a major role. Hence, such developments are made possible by the emergence of new types of elite. It is in this perspective that SNE discusses inter-class and inter-elite struggles, demographic expansion, domestic and international difficulties of states. SNE's analyses favour cultural and ideological premises. SNE sees modernity as the emergence of a social reality where the legitimacy of the social order ceases to be taken for granted and becomes an existential problematique for people, as members of society. This perspective, which developed in Western societies in the context of given civilizational legacies, has not remained these societies' exclusive privilege but has quite rapidly conquered more and more spaces, intermingling everywhere with singular cultures. This is what qualifies for SNE's notion of multiple modernities. SNE, however, does not indicate anything that transcends modernity in the social world. Under this angle, the project of modernity can be seen as a variant of 'the end of history' theme. Modernity is not only 'endless trial', but also 'an endless trial'. Obviously, present-day globalization, transnationalism and multiculturalism have tremendous influence on individuals - diasporans and non-diasporans - as well as on society. Are we now seeing signs heralding a new sequence of modernity or are they pointing out to a new era?

Dominant parties in non-Western countries

In general, it is assumed that dominant parties are able to maintain themselves in power election after election thanks to their immense power which they manipulate in order to retain their status. The current presentation refers to Kaldor Crisis and compensation and suggests that a major factor that accounts for parties to gain strength in non-Western democracies and remain in power for protracted periods stems from their capability to respond efficiently to ongoing social, political and economic challenges. This capability warrants parties' retention of dominance – or at least dominant influence – over the years. Even if they do not retain an exclusive hold on governmental power, they do imprint their perspectives on the setting's political scene as a whole. This presentation validates this perspective by analyzing the cases of Japan's LDP that has been (and still is) in power for decades, and Israel's Likud which succeeded to ousted the Labor Party from its place of work is one of the elements to understand this mismatch. Given this scenario, the possibility for unions and other associations to organize these workers is very unlikely.

Non-standard professional workers and the demand of representation: Do knowledge workers need collective organizations?

Our leading hypothesis is that, as a consequence of a general disappointment towards politics and unionism and of the change of workers' social identity, young professionals do not refer to unions but pursue individual strategies to solve their conflicts within the labour market. Non-standard workers constantly refer to rhetoric on personal autonomy and freedom against the 'boring standard long life full time job' (not existing any longer in the real life).

Our results in Milan, the Italian metropolis which usually anticipate national changes in the labour market, shows a mismatch between job conditions of these workers that have strongly worsened in the last decades, and the awareness that these conditions are shared by a large part of non-standardworkers, and their (in) capacity of collective representation and action. The lack of sharing a common place of work is one of the elements to understand this mismatch. Given this scenario, the possibility for unions and other associations to organize these workers is very unlikely.

Leisure and health

Mental or emotional health refers to overall psychological well-being. It includes the way we feel about ourselves, the quality of our relationships, and our ability to manage our feelings and deal with difficulties. Good mental health means to the fullest extent possible through productive, meaningful activities and strong relationships. Taking care of our body is a powerful first step towards mental and emotional health. The mind and the body are linked. When we improve our physical health, well automatically experience greater mental and emotional well-being. For example, exercise not only strengthens our heart and lungs, but also releases endorphins, powerful chemicals that energize us and lift our mood. The activities we engage in and the daily choices we make affect our ability to manage our feelings and deal with difficulties. Good mental health is not just the absence of mental health problems. Being mentally or emotionally healthy is much more than being free of depression, anxiety, or other psychological issues. Rather than the absence of mental illness, mental and emotional health refers to the presence of positive characteristics. Similarly, not feeling bad is not the same as feeling good. While some people may not have negative feelings, they still need to do things that make them feel positive in order to achieve mental and emotional health.

The positive characteristics of mental and emotional health allow us to participate in life to the fullest extent possible through productive, meaningful activities and strong relationships. Taking care of our body is a powerful first step towards mental and emotional health. The mind and the body are linked. When we improve our physical health, we automatically experience greater mental and emotional well-being. For example, exercise not only strengthens our heart and lungs, but also releases endorphins, powerful chemicals that energize us and lift our mood. The activities we engage in and the daily choices we make affect the way we feel physically and emotionally. If we maintain a balance between our daily responsibilities and the things we enjoy, we'll be better prepared to deal with life's challenges and feel good.

The purpose of this article is to examine the empirical evidence and describe theoretical perspectives that address under what conditions and why leisure acts can be therapeutic and contribute to mental health.

Policing and Social Activism in Château Rouge, Paris

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
The neighbourhood of Château Rouge in Paris’s 18th arrondissement is home to a large foreign-born population of residents and has been called “Africa in Paris.” However, while the neighbourhood is often labelled as “exotic” it has also earned a reputation for being one of the more dangerous and lawless neighbourhoods in Paris. In 2012, Château Rouge was listed as one of 15 “priority security zones” by the French government, leading to increased police action on unlicensed vendors, prostitution, theft, occupation of public spaces and drug trafficking. While the local government has created political and economic interventions that seek to solve these problems, local residents have taken to online blogs and forums to complain and raise awareness about what they deem to be Château Rouge’s “real” problems: the failure of the police, the municipal destruction of old buildings and classic architecture for redevelopment, and “mono-commercial activity,” or a lack of commercial diversity in the neighbourhood. However, while these online discussions often commence with a statement of support for the neighbourhood’s cultural, religious or national diversity, it is evident that some of the products of Château Rouge’s multiculturalism—halal butchers, African hair salons, “ethnic” grocery stores and a large concentration of African migrants—are a source of discontent for many residents. Based upon ongoing research in Château Rouge, this paper presents evidence of social and political policing efforts and government-led gentrification that attempts to control a “lawless” and “dangerous” neighbourhood while concealing growing discomfort with this “ethnic enclave.”

INTE-17.4

BENSKI, TOVA* (College of Management Studies, tovabenski@gmail.com)

Protest Mobilizations at the Beginning of the 21st Century: J14 as Part of a New Global Cycle of Protest

In the aftermath of Arab spring, throughout Israel there were massive protests, indeed, on a per capital basis, the “cottage cheese” revolt, or J14 (June 14), can be seen as part of the Global cycle of protest. According to Schechter (2012) three phases of the Israeli J14 can be identified: 1) The public phase, 2, Immediate Post – tent city phase, and 3) Long lasting projects born out of the protests. Like many, if not most of these movements, the mobilizations were responses to neo liberal globalization, which has had adverse impacts on Israeli youth, especially rising costs of living. But like many of these movements, they were not simply workers, or even socialist unions, but a wider range of actors, especially youth, not just seeking a better standard of living, but dignity, recognition of their humanity. But did these movements have any impact? Let us note that to gain the support of many, the occupation of Palestine, a huge drain on the economy was not made an issue. But that said, the “success” of Lapid, limiting the “victory” of Netanyahu must be noted. While he remained in power, that power was weakened. More recently, the likelihood of the USA and others to negotiate with Iran, and the growing discontent over the Palestinian issues, seem to have made a weakened Bibi more bellicose and intransigent than ever. Noting parallels with New Dawn in Greece and the Tea Party in the USA, which have been losing actual support, it might be suggested that while the movements of 2011/12 may not have resulted in short term change, or perhaps things even worsened, these movements have just been the opening shot in more long term progressive mobilizations.

RC32-557.4

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Holding West African States to Task on Gender and Violence: Domesticating Unscr 1325 through National Action Plans and NGO Advocacy

The United Nations Security Council unanimously passed Resolution 1325 (UNSCR 1325) on women, peace, and security in 2000. This resolution recognized women’s involvement in efforts to maintain and promote peace and security and the right of women and girls to protection from human rights abuses such as gender-based violence, and prosecution of perpetrators for such crimes. It stressed the importance of integrating a gender perspective and a greater gender balance at all levels of decision making and power structures in peacekeeping, peace-building, and post-conflict reconstruction. This presentation will examine what progress has been made to implement and institutionalize this resolution in selected West African states. National Action Plans are one of the key ways that governments take steps to implement UNSCR 1325 into policies and programs, irrespective of whether they are recovering from conflict or engaged in peace keeping activities. Women activists also make use of this document to pressure governments to include women and a gender perspective in peace negotiations, to promote gender-friendly legislation, increase women’s representation in decision making bodies, including elected office and the judiciary, and to advocate for equal rights for women (Cockburn, 2007; Mc Cormack-Hale, 2012). Drawing on primary and secondary documents drawn from United Nations, NGO reports, and scholarly publications, we will examine initiatives governments have taken to formulate and implement National Action Plans, reduce sexual and gender based violence against women, repeal discriminatory and statutory customary laws, conflict prevention, prosecution and punishment of perpetrators, provision of adequate budgets to effectively implement policies, and monitoring and evaluation frameworks. Our analysis will be informed by sociological and feminist conceptual and theoretical approaches applicable to West African contexts.

JS-54.7

BERCKMOES, LIDEWYDE* (Maastricht University, lberckmoes@maastrichtuniversity.nl)

Changing Caring Practices and Ideals: The Effects of Intergenerational Transmission and Migration on Transnational Family Life

This paper combines a life-cycle and migration history perspective to explore the influence of intergenerational transmission and transnational caring arrangements on changing ideals and practices in family life. By investigating past and present patterns of domestic and transnational care, as well as present and future projections, we aim to understand the diversity of care-giving practices and their significance for family development. The paper is based on a comparative study of four different nations (Denmark, Sweden, The Netherlands, and Spain), using similar methods for all nations, to facilitate cross-national comparison. By investigating the history of care-giving practices and the impact of migration, we aim to understand the diversity of care-giving practices and their significance for family development.
current family life of African parents in the Netherlands, the paper aims to identify how migration and individual family experiences intersect and impact on emerging transnational family ideals and practices.

The paper focuses on Angolan and Nigerian parents in the Netherlands with children abroad. The history and migration trajectory of parents from respective countries differs and influences the economic and emotional challenges they face in the Netherlands and with regards to caring for their children. These differences in the crises and mobilities are described, yet the analysis goes beyond country/group level variation. The paper explores how individual family history impacts on transnational family life. To what extent do parents view transnational caring arrangements as new phenomena in the family? Are experiences with fostering, rural-urban migration or separation through war - to different degrees applicable to Angolan and Nigerian migrants - experienced as precursors of the transnational experience? How do childhood experiences affect the imagined roles and responsiveness towards oneself? How does distance affect these ideals? To what extent is migration perceived and hoped to be part of their children’s lives? What do parents hope or fear will be their children’s role in caring for them at old age?

To answer these questions about the ways that individual life histories intersect with intergenerational transmission and migration, the paper uses family life history interviews with 15 parents from unrelated families. This methodology combines in-depth semi-structured and life history interviewing techniques. The research forms part of a comparative programme on transnational child caring arrangements with African families in various European and African countries.

**RC45-747.1**

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The Logic of Relative Frustration. Boudon’s Competition Model and Evidence from Online and Laboratory Experiments

In their well-known study of social mobility in the army, Stouffer et al. report a paradoxical finding that soldiers in the US Army were more satisfied with promotion opportunities in branches with low upward mobility compared to high-mobility branches. Similar puzzling phenomena have been discussed by classical social scientists such as Toqueville and Durkheim. Boudon suggests a game theoretic model clarifying the conditions under which the so-called Toqueville’s Paradox—i.e., the diffusion of relative frustration and, consequently, a drop in aggregate satisfaction under improved social conditions—appears. We conducted online and laboratory experiments to test model predictions, making our study the first empirical test of Boudon’s competition model as far as we are aware. First, we show that when opportunity increases aggregate satisfaction remains constant. This contradicts model predictions as well as the common belief that satisfaction increases linearly in relation to opportunities. The online experiments have not yet been conducted at the time of writing this abstract.

**RC33-581.1**

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Beyond Intersectionality and Masculinity As Proper Objects? the Case of Hip-Hop in Sweden

In the last 25 years, sociological gender research has seen the development of two important research traditions: intersectional scholarship, and the sociology of masculinity. Yet, there has been a lack of mutual engagement between these bodies of research. Intersectional theory and research has primarily focused on differences and power asymmetries between women, in terms of race, class, sexuality, and to some extent age and (dis)ability. The sociology of masculinity, on the other hand, has typically been more concerned with the critique of ‘hegemonic masculinity’ or the ‘hegemony of men’. This paper seeks to contribute to an emerging use of intersectional analyses focusing on men and masculinity. It draws together findings from a study of how the categories of race, class, gender and sexuality are constructed, negotiated and intersecting in the case of hip-hop in Sweden. The study is based on discourse analysis of a broad sample of rap lyrics from the last two decades. Based on this empirical research, this paper presents findings from a study of rap lyrics from hip-hop in Sweden over the last twenty years. Drawing on an intersectional perspective, it seeks to challenge mono-categorical analyses of either racialization or masculinities, by focusing on the emmeshed negotiations of race, class, gender and sexuality. The analysis shows how male artists often challenge racialized discourses, but in ways that simultaneously draw on racialized stereotypes as a means for performing heterosexual masculinity. Furthermore, attention to female artists’ critique of the sexism of their male colleagues, and queer analysis of male homosocial desire, reveals how hip-hop is often very radical and conservative at the same time. In this way, I seek to complicate our knowledge of how racialization and masculinity are constructed, negotiated and challenged, by focusing on what I call an ‘intersectional politics of masculinity’.

**RC11-210.6**

BERGLUND, TOMAS* (University of Gothenburg, Tomas.Berglund@socgov.uu.se)

Factors Affecting a Prolonged Working Life for the Older Work Force, the Swedish Case

Sweden is facing the challenge of an aging population and an increasing dependency ratio. The issue of prolonging working life is therefore a top priority. Sweden has made major changes in the pension system to create incentive for participation. During the last decades the participation rate for 55-64 years has increased significantly. Beside the altered pension system and a general trend of a healthier population, also changes inside working life is suggested to explain the increasing participation rate of older. However, the mechanisms that retain the older work force are still unclear. This paper will study mechanisms behind the older work force’s decision to stay employed. Two hypotheses are discussed. Firstly, the decision to stay is a function of the type of work one have. The explanation for a larger participation rate is therefore a compositional effect implying a larger share of white collars jobs in the occupational structure. The second hypothesis is that it has been a general improvement in the working conditions making it possible for a larger share to continue to work.

Data used are The Panel Survey of Ageing and the Elderly (PSAE). It is a panel that was first launched in 2002 and with a second wave collected in 2010. PSAE is a comprehensive survey that covers besides working life data, also data on incomes and living conditions. Focus is on employed 50-59 years in the first wave 2002 and in 2010 new waves that make them still employed in year 2010. The rationale for the delimitation to 50-59 years old is that the age category is entitled to pensions 2010. In 2002 are 1704 included. However, due to drop outs between the two waves is the effective sample of 878 persons. 59.5 percent are still in employment 2010.
cord, while the former women's college does not. While gender had no effect at the former men's college, female faculty at the former women's college were less satisfied than their male peers with their opportunities for advancement. In contrast, rank had no effect at the former women's college, but associate professors were less satisfied than full professors with their opportunities for advancement at the former men's college. These results suggest that more support for associate professors and female faculty from the time they are tenured until they are promoted to full professor would improve their satisfaction. Colleges need to provide sufficient resources, including time, to enable faculty to complete the work necessary for promotion to full professor. They also need to provide feedback to associate professors about their progress towards promotion to full professor. Finally, they need to protect associate professors from too heavy a service burden.

RC24-438.2
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BERHADRE, CATHERINE WHITE (Skidmore College)

Public Support for Harvesting Mountain Pine Beetle Infected Trees in British Columbia: Economic Impact or Environmental Attitudes?
The mountain pine beetle (MPB) epidemic is the largest recorded outbreak in British Columbia's history currently covering almost 10 percent of British Columbia's 9.2 million hectares of forest. The problems it poses are not merely ecological but also social and economic. An evaluation of the public's perceptions of MPB management alternatives provides decision-makers with information needed to make publicly acceptable decisions concerning the use and recovery of affected areas. A survey was administered to 312 respondents, half in Prince George, a more forest-dependent community, and half in Kelowna, a less forest-dependent one. This research found considerable public support for increased harvesting of MPB infected trees. The public appears to have accepted the position of the Council of Forest Industries as well as the federal and provincial governments that increased harvesting is the appropriate approach to managing the outbreak. Though public debate and policies often emphasize the economic consequences of natural disturbance events, concern for the economic impact of the MPB was not associated with support for harvesting. Instead education, age, and environmental value orientation distinguished support for harvesting MPB infected trees among respondents in these two communities. The OLS regression results revealed that an ecological modernization viewpoint was the strongest predictor of support for harvesting. Respondents who scored high on this environmental attitude index downplayed the importance of environmental concerns and relied on economic and scientific progress to solve environmental problems. The driver for supporting increased harvesting appeared to be a belief that human intervention can solve environmental problems. These findings support norm-activation theory's explanation of environmental concern. This research also demonstrates the value of examining the social determinants of public support for strategies for managing natural disturbances as part of the policy making process.

TG03-932.5
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Differentiated Implementation Of Human Rights: A New Research Agenda
One of the major issues attracting the attention of scholars studying global norm regimes is under what conditions and how transnational regimes impact state behavior. Focusing on the human rights regime, we propose to broaden the research agenda of the literature dealing with the implementation of norms in domestic settings by re-conceptualizing implementation. We show that the research examining the institutionalization of human rights norms within the local sphere uses the state as the unit of analysis and therefore implicitly assumes that the processes of implementation are uniform and consistent across the population. We introduce the term “differentiated implementation” to capture variations of implementation across different social groups within a given society (descriptive level), and use perspectives and methods from the sociology of inequality to explain specific patterns of implementation. We present two case studies to illustrate our argument – the right to vote in the US and the right to work of people with disability in Ireland. Our effort to connect the implementation literature with the sociology of inequality can encourage human rights scholars to examine the impact of local structures and processes, and prompt inequality scholars to explore the global human rights context.

JS-39.5
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Young Researchers in Germany: Different Forms of Examination and Evaluation of Academic Careers
To be under examination is a quite common experience for young researchers. In the German university system, young researchers are confronted with examinations (a promotion exam, the doctoral exam), as well as with examinations in a broader sense (e.g., regular evaluations of teaching, peer review). From our perspective, it is important for a comparative sociology of examinations to look at different forms/formats of examinations and evaluations within specific fields in the Bourdieusian sense. Thus, we intend to compare the various formal and informal processes and instances of examination and evaluation young researchers experience during their careers. In the same vein, we draw on phenomena of trust/mistrust in the academic trajectories.

In our presentation we will (a) differentiate between forms of examination and evaluation which are typical for academic careers in Germany. We will then focus on (b) how young researchers cope with different forms of examination and evaluation. The presentation is based on a research project on academic careers in Germany with a special focus on trust funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF). At the current stage of our project we mainly use qualitative interviews to analyze the relevance of trust for academic careers.

RC06-121.9
BERNARD, JULIA* (McNeese State University, bernardj@mcneese.edu)
OGLESBY, MARY (McNeese State University)

Exploring the Predictors and Outcomes of the Adulthood of Adolescents
The purpose of this study was to assess the predictors and outcomes of children who are asked to perform adult roles during their childhood and adolescence. Adulthood is the exposure of youth to adult knowledge and roles within the context of their families. In the most extreme forms, adulthood can be termed parentification, where the child and the parent have essentially switched roles. In its less extreme forms, adulthood can be beneficial as the adolescent child gains skills toward independence, adulthood, and employment. In 2007, Linda Burton provided a model of adulthood that was written from ethnographies. Burton's (2007) Conceptual Model of Adulthood and Family Contexts was partly tested in this study. Using the first and third wave of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health), the relationships between perceived oneself as having been adultified in adolescence and family context in adolescence (e.g., parental time, parental physical presence, parenting skills, family size, family structure, family poverty, neighborhood safety, family closeness, culture, and immigrant status), as well as adolescent attributes (e.g., age, birth order, gender, physical and emotional maturity) were examined. In addition, outcomes of being adultifed in adolescence (responsible behaviors, mental health, risk-taking behaviors, and civic participation) were assessed as participants progressed through adolescence. Results showed that the having healthy parents, having parents who lack parenting skills, and having family closeness were the strongest family context predictors of adulthood. Adulthood was also predicted by the adolescent's psychological availability, lack of autonomous decision making, and working less within the home (suggesting lack of autonomy). Adulthood has been associated with outcomes of living autonomously in adulthood, the number of transitions of emerging adulthood (e.g., education, marriage, etc.), number of sexual partners the subject had, but positively related to smoking marijuana and binge drinking. Future directions are discussed.

RC19-336.1
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Crisis As Marketization: Social Policy In Southern Europe (2008-2013)
The marketization of social policy as evidence of a larger paradigm shift is especially evident than in austerity-ridden eurozone countries. Ireland, Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain are comparable in that a short-term, large-scale change in social policy is currently being undertaken. With the significant exception of Italy, all cases have entered the eurozone as relatively recent cohesion countries with specific well-defined models that did not fit neatly into traditional categories advanced in the welfare state literature. Recently, they have argued a path-dependent process of convergence towards marketized social policy. The introduction of market mechanisms in benefits provision, healthcare, education and housing has then been protest and initial evidence suggests that marketization in these contexts is producing new cleavages while reinforcing gaps which had seemingly disappeared. These countries, where unequal social relations were the norm for most of their modern histories, now face an externally-induced push towards
marketized social policy without accompanying compensation mechanisms, such as strong civil society participation rates and institutionalized conflict procedures. In this paper, we test this convergence hypothesis by tracing social policy orientations and transitions in the context of larger institutional change. As these countries now face critical junctures, they are important test cases on the impact of external shocks to domestic social policy and the consequences of pushing market mechanisms into welfare provision in the context of unpredictability in political and economic outcomes.

RC22-388.10 BERNARDO, LUIS* (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, luispaibsberna@gmail.com) Hesitant Secularists: The Politics of Secularism and Post-Secularism in 21st Century Portugal

How secular is Portugal? Is it a post-catholic polity, transitioning from monofaith to religious pluralism? Is it, in that sense, a post-secular polity? Recent events suggest that post-secularity might underpin a specific mode of governance to a larger and deeper extent than previously thought. Research on the religious field in Portugal has been dominated by Church-centric frameworks, eschewing Bourdieusian field theory in its richness; moreover, that research stream has rarely taken steps towards a keener understanding of intersections between religious, secular and public policies. As a consequence, debates on the categories of secular, secularism and secularity are limited to discussions on crude distinctions between the separation of private and public spheres, without regard for contemporary discussions on varieties of secularism, the emergence of post-secularism as a descriptive term as well as a mode of governance, and the redeployment of religion into a richer societal landscape where, as Charles Taylor states, it is one among many options in the collective knowledge and meaning-making pool. This is quite clear in Portugal, where the religious field has faced significant reconfigurations since the early 1990s. Moreover, corporatist modes of intermediation bringing secularism to the fore as a relevant conceptual tool to scholars envisioning the emergence of new formations of the secular in politics where the usual tropes of secularization theory were hardly ever applicable. The Portuguese polity is an interesting test-case in this regard, as its regulatory environment regarding religion has evolved largely according to governance procedures that are based on a normative vision of what is secular, non-secular and perhaps post-secular. The interplay between these categories in a largely unknown conceptual territory and empirical context is thus the object of this paper.

JS-17.2 COLINI, LAURA* (Leibniz Inst Regional Development, laura.colini@gmail.com) BERNT, MATTHIAS (Leibniz Institute for Regional Development) FOERSTE, DANIEL (Leibniz Institute for Regional Development) Financialization in the Backyard: Shrinkage, Welfare State Restructuring and New Housing Investments

The paper discusses the interplay of local planning policies, welfare restructuring and global financial markets in the “making” of social segregation. It builds on an empirical study in Halle-Neustadt, a shrinking New Town in East-Germany and uses a mix of survey data, interviews and document analysis as well as fieldwork. In Halle-Neustadt, the paper argues, different developments come together: First, Neustadt has experienced dramatic population losses, which stimulated large scale demolition programmes as well as planning policies which aim to transform parts of the neighbourhood to a green space. Second, Neustadt has experienced two waves of privatisation in the last two decades, leading to a complete change of ownership structures. Thereby, municipal and cooperative owners have been largely displaced by national and international financial investors which hold their stock as an asset and aim on short-term gains, rather than long-term development. Third, welfare cuts have put more pressure on welfare-recipients to accommodate in cheapest housing available on the local market which led to a “business-model” profiting on low, but state-subsidized, rents in peripheral estates.

The paper discusses how these developments work together to produce new concentrations of poverty households in a prototypical shrinking city. With this, we expand on the already fairly developed debate on the financialization of urban development and provide new insights on (a) financialization in shrinking, low-de-mand markets and (b) the interaction between planning, state restructuring and financialization in a German context. We demonstrate that the political economy of housing follows different dynamics here which are owed both to the open market situation and the path-specific restructuring of the German planning and welfare system. We conclude that research should put the state more into the centre of explanations and take different paths of state restructuring as well as different socio-economic contexts more seriously.

RC10-197.2 BERRA, MARIELLA* (Turin University, mariella.berra@unito.it) ICT Infrastructures For Social Public and Political Participation

Diffusion and deployment of high-speed Internet and related services are considered a key element for fostering smart, sustainable and inclusive growth and taking advantage of a digital single market for households and businesses and overcome the digital divide.

This contribution is bound to explore the link between ICT diffusion and smart growth, putting in evidence how high-tech information technology is a necessary but not a sufficient condition for a true smart development. By means of first-hand quantitative as well as qualitative data deriving from the research project, conducted in Piedmont region in 2010-12, and also on European and national surveys on ICT diffusion this paper explores to what extent ICT can really induce high intensity knowledge activities and services able to promote social participation and cooperation.

This paper will highlight how a cooperative game between the different social, institutional and economic actors can improve the quantitative and qualitative diffusion of ICT infrastructures and give raise to effective vertical (interaction between nations, provinces, municipalities) and horizontal (interactions between institutions, public companies and non-profit organizations) forms of e-government and e-governance aimed at creating a social and cultural capital. Furthermore on the base of 40 case studies of territorial Wi-Fi facilities it will be put in evidence how the creation of these infrastructures, highly placed in a territorial context can manage to create beneficial value chains which combines technology and technological capabilities with social relations, giving rise to interesting forms of cooperation among social actors in promoting both the growth of citizens services, new economic innovative activities and interesting forms of participation.

RC36-625.3 BERRUECOS, LUIS* (Universidad Autònoma Metropolitana, berruecos.luis@gmail.com) Alienation, Emotions, and Well-Being In a Mexican Indian Society

In a Mexican Indian community in Mexico in the State of Puebla, the recent installation of maquiladoras in the vicinity of the community, has provoked important changes in the socio-cultural and economic life of the villagers that is reflected in their patterns of emotions, which role in overcoming alienation and restoring individual’s socio psychological and physical health will be analyzed. As it will be seen, alienation through emotion labor and control are not an important part of the economic wealth of the community.

RC19-329.2 BERTAUX, DANIEL* (CNRS, daniel.bertaux@misha.fr) Contrasted Cases: Childcare in France and Germany

Contrasted cases: Childcare in France and Germany

Children under six need adults to take care of them and teach them the basics of social life, which they also learn by themselves in playing – a very serious occupation. Sociologically speaking, childcare organisation is not only about who will take care of a given child, but also through which kind of social relation with whom, and under what conditions children are taken care of. Such variety, is used by Ochiai to compare childcare organizations in East Asian countries, distinguishes four main types of social relations. In continental Europe also, ways of organising childcare differ widely. In some countries: Portugal, Spain, Italy, Ireland, but also Germany where public childcare for young children is almost non-existent, the traditional ‘familialist’ pattern remains. Thus, women as mothers have no choice but to stay home (or remain childless). By contrast, in Scandinavian countries but also in France public care of children is highly developed and subsidized; mothers can keep their job and pursue their career (or study). The French école maternelle, local preschools where children from age 2 to 6 are taken care of by well-trained personnel during ‘normal’ working hours, is a success story. While free of charge and not compulsory, 98 % of children aged 3 to 5 attend it. For the nation’s budget the cost is 5.000 euros per child/year, totalling 0.8 % GNP. But as a result French (and Swedish) birth rates are 50 % higher than in other countries. Children in France do love their neighbourhood’s maternelle; and this is where children from migrant parents, who do not speak French at home, learn it. Of course it helps them when entering elementary school, compared with migrants’ children in ‘familialist’ countries who will only start learning host society’s language at six.

RC38-652.1 BERTAUX, DANIEL* (CNRS, daniel.bertaux@misha.fr) Why Empirical Sociology Needs Life Stories

Why empirical sociology needs life stories

Whatever continent they live in, women and men will act so as to try and make their life better. This universal tropism orients most of their individual courses

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
action: the succession of steps an individual actor takes to try and reach one of her/his significant goal(s). Indeed it takes planning, mobilizing information and means, finding support, focusing efforts, anticipating obstacles, (re)defining tactics and strategies to move a project forward through months and years. Examples are: getting a degree; looking for a decent job; moving upward in organization (career); finding a place to live; attaching to oneself a desired partner; buying a flat; raising a child (long and tricky course); divorcing; changing one’s job; setting up one’s own business; fighting an illness; getting rid of some addiction; becoming an activist of some cause; emigrating and settling in another society. All these courses of action ultimately change one’s social status: from student to graduate, unemployed to employed, bachelor to married, childless to parent, ill to healthy, from passive to active citizen… In a constructivist perspective, millions of such courses of action contribute together powerfully to shape societies and their history. However none of empirical sociology’ standard methods has been designed to observe a course of action. Indeed it takes narrative interviewing with actors to try and reconstruct, admittedly with imperfections, what they did, with whom, in which context(s), how they did it (and why). For instance, only through series of (focused) life stories – the damned method? - collected in the same social world may one understand sociologically what are its inner workings, how they are re-produced, how they change. Furthermore these informative testimonies will cross-check each other, solving several validity issues.

RC19-334.5
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Social policy by numbers – numerical tools in global social policy making

The paper investigates the role of a special class of tools in the formulation of global social policy: the use of numbers and quantification. We argue that numerical tools, beyond their technical function of supporting decisions, shape or even constitute the ‘social’ in the global sphere, and that they enhance the legitimacy of policies that make use of them. We draw on recent sociological theories of quantification and numbers, on world society theory and on the constructivist theory of social problems. Empirically, the paper flows from an ongoing research project on basic social protection worldwide, a field replete with quantitative tools of policy formulation and implementation. We compare three types of international organisations (IOs) as to the degree and the varieties of numerical tools they use in designing and spreading social protection policies worldwide: lending IOs (World Bank, Asian Development Bank, the latter producing the Social Protection Index for Countries Poverty Reduction); standard-setting IOs (ILO) and non-governmental advocacy IOs (HelpAge).

We pursue two questions: In which ways are social problems and related social policies constructed by numerical tools as globally comparable and applicable? How do numerical tools create legitimacy for policies advanced by IOs, making up for the lack of electoral legitimacy (e.g. the strong role of quantitative communicaton in achieving the unlikely global consensus on ‘social protection floors’ by the ILO in 2012)? Overall, we hypothesize that these practices change the meaning of ‘the social’ as compared to conventional national social policies, initiating socio-technocratic ‘policies by numbers’ in both global and national arenas.

Key words: global social policy, world social theory, policy by numbers, international organisations, international non-governmental organisations

TG04-943.1
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Figures of Hope in Supporting Terminally Ill Relatives

The ‘end-of-life’ notion doesn’t really make any sense to relatives who take care of a seriously ill person, even when the latter suffers from a life-threatening disease. The risks of aggravation of the physical or mental condition and the bare impossibility that a seriously ill person, even when the latter suffers from a life-threatening disease, will cross-check each other, solving several validity issues.

RC47-777.3
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French Catholic Environmentalists and the Church: Suspicion, Expectations and Mutual Reliance

The French Catholic environmentalists are in an ambiguous position halfway between political ecology as supported by the Green French Party and a Catholic field largely hostile to any environmental issue. It results from this position an aversion to political commitment, as I could perceive it during my qualitative survey of forty French catholic environmentalists met in Catholic movements concerned by the environment.

Far from leading to a denial of any political commitment, Catholics avoid the one, and promote a commitment of the Church on environmental issues. Sometimes seen by activists as a political force able to mobilize a significant part of French population, they also highlight Church skills as international actor capable of producing a meta-political discourse overstepping the borders that can be understood by all Christians in the world.

The Church of France faces these expectations, positioning itself as a concrete objective and neutral actor, ready to restore a democratic dialogue between the government and environmentalists (especially in Bure, future center of nuclear waste disposal, or at Notre-Dame des Landes).

The links developed between environmentalist believers and Catholic Church illustrate, in a specific way, the complexity of relationships between social movements and institutions. Far for being reliant to the institution, (Cf. D. Herve-Leger, 1979), there is an indivisible bond that connect institution to social movements. In theory, the political commitment demanded by activists should be calculated to the expertise wanted by religious bodies. However, this polarity is not absolute. And inevitably it ends up, at the crossroad, with an interdependence that will result in a form of commitment in the expertise wanted by Catholic institution concerned about the “signs of the times” (Cf. W. Ossipow, 1978) while the discourse of militants called by the institution turns into expertise to remain audible. (Cf. S. Ollitrault, 2008).

RC06-125.1
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Parent-Child Relations in Young Adulthood: Evidence from Switzerland

In times of economic crisis, insecure labour markets and the rising importance of tertiary education, young adulthood is characterized by prolonged dependency from the parental generation, making it necessary to renegotiate the subtle balance between autonomy and attachment. While parental resources like socio-economic status or cultural capital are well known to shape the career opportunities of young adults, research about their influence on ties between adult children and their parents still remains sparse. However, recent relevant additions to the Swiss TREE survey (”Transition from Education to Employment”) now offer the opportunity to investigate intergenerational family relationships of young adults.

This study therefore focusses on two concepts of intergenerational solidarity that seem salient and stable across the life course as well as through the layers of society: affective solidarity (emotional closeness) and associational solidarity (contact). How do the crucial transition markers, such as the achievement of financial and residential autonomy, influence parent-child bonds? Will ties loosen, once independence is established? Or does the relief of achieved autonomy actually enhance feelings of attachment? In what way do individual, familial and societal determinants explain different patterns?

The overall hypothesis, basing on need and opportunity structures of individua, and probabilistic suggestions that financial or residential dependence of young adults strains the intergenerational relationship, whereas a (financially) secured situation leads to higher emotional closeness. Using the TREE panel data, multivariate analyses of the relationship between 26-year-old respondents and their parents have been conducted. The results support the main hypothesis, but also show remarkable differences between different generations, both due to life course events and broader familial and societal contexts.
Over the last few decades, family arrangements have become more diverse in France: mono-parental, same-sex, migrant, bicultural and step families. This new context redefines the roles of fathers within the family and outside, in relation to work and social and care institutions.

Within the framework of a research project about parenthood (with the financial support of the French National Family Benefits Fund), we used data from the French longitudinal studies of children (more than 18 000 children born in 2011) and we interviewed 60 families of different types: large, with step-mothers and step-fathers, migrant or bi-cultural and same-sex families. We chose families with a new born baby because birth situations put at stake family roles and the links between families and institutions are reinforced at children's birth. According to our first results, the major differences between the family types involve the form of parenthood: more or less reflective, authoritarian or negotiat-ed relationships, more or less linked to gender.

The communication explores different ways of being a father, in relation to family structures, from two perspectives:

- How do fathers contribute (and want to contribute) to children's care and education?
- What do mothers expect from fathers?

Key words: fatherhood; families; institutions; France
In poverty research, many different approaches of measuring poverty have been developed. The most basic distinction is between indirect and direct approaches. Indirect measurement concentrates on the resources available, while direct measurement tries to capture an actual deficiency. The resource approach based on income is the most popular indirect measure. The standard of living approach provides a direct way of measuring poverty. It refers to goods of the household and the pursuit of activities of household members.

The living standard is generated primarily from resources. However, similar resources must not lead to a comparable living standard. There are several reasons responsible for differences in the transmission. In addition to individual preferences, also debts and assets, support networks, education level, household composition and regional differences can affect this process.

At the transmission of resources into living standard also the course of time is of central importance. Despite strong fluctuations in income the living standard can stay on a nearly constant level due to foresighted economic activities. Even during periods in which the income falls (e.g. unemployment) the living standard can still be kept at the previous level and decreases only delayed.

This paper examines the relationship between available resources and the actual living standard of households over time. This implies the following research questions:

- How does the living standard respond to changes in the resources? Do households fit their living standard at temporary changes in income or do changes in living standard more depend on long-term changes?
- Are there differences between several dimensions of living standard?
- How do debts, savings, networks and education affect the living standard?
- And what is the short-term and long-term impact of changes in employment status?

For empirical analyses the Panel Study 'Labour Market and Social Security' (PASS), a longitudinal data set for Germany, is used.
Beyond Love: Gender Power and Desire Amongst Young Africans

African teenage sexualities are often framed within the context of death, danger and disease with little attention to the affective investment young people make in relationship dynamics. In the context of HIV, sexual coercion and gender violence, the continued focus on teenage sexualities within the context of structural inequalities, gender power imbalances and the suffering of young women in particular remain important in particular South Africa where sexual violence has become a concern of epidemic proportions. Beyond representations that locate vulnerability primarily within the domain of suffering, this paper seeks to demonstrate the ways in which teenage Africans make claims to love and the social processes through which love is articulated. Drawing on an interview study of teenage Africans in the KwaZulu-Natal province of South Africa, the paper shows how the construction of love creates possibilities in relationship dynamics that alter familiar versions of masculinity and embedded within care, negotiation and agency. Such newer versions of sexuality however are in tension with the continued vulnerability faced by young women in particular emphasizing the importance of attending to gender ideologies, economic dislocation and masculine power. Addressing teenagers as sexual subjects, as agents of love instead of agents of violence alone and constrained by social, gendered and economic processes is important in working with and developing interventions that seek to increase sexual well-being amongst young Africans.

RC53-858.1

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Young Girls in South Africa: Addressing Sexual Risk in Primary Schools

What role can primary schools play in the social protection of young children and how does this role interface with the home? This paper focuses on the ways in which primary schools and home and school and community. By focussing on how geographical data, the school with the Department of Social Development. However, the potential for the school to address issues around sexual violence was notable in teacher positioning within feminized understandings of their role in care-work which permits children to disclose sexual violence, well as a strategic interconnectedness of the school with the Department of Social Development. Moreover a number of population of militarily important for bringing up to strength of Armed Forces. And, as the experience of Israel, the USA, Canada and Australia shows a gender does not play such a big role as before.

In order to examine an impact of an age structure on an economic sphere of a country we have looked through the data of research institutes and the Congress. The results of such examination allow us to draw a conclusion that an optimal age structure of population needed for economic growth and growth of consumption is situated within 35-54 age limit. Expenses of elderly people are considerably lower than those of able-bodied population which allows us to draw a conclusion of long-term geopolitical dividends of countries having young population.

On the contrary, intensive processes of population ageing and reduction of able-bodied population have a reverse effect on economic growth tendencies. Most countries with ageing population face a problem of budgetary shortfall for paying pensions, tax levy reduction, growth of costs in the spheres of social and medical services for elderly people. Thus, ageing population has a very negative effect on geopolitical and economic potentials of a country.

Utilization Of Shamansitic Services For The General Ailments In The Eastern Region Of Nepal

Objective: This study was designed to explore the practices of shamanistic services for the illness in the population and trace the plausible reasons for doing it. Methods: A cross-sectional study was designed where total of 1985 women of reproductive age were interviewed face to face covering 10432 total population. The population surveyed was rural area in the six districts of Eastern Nepal. Results: Substantial families were found to be utilizing the services of faith healers especially for the indigenously defined diseases which are attributed to evil forces or god and goddess. Modern health service utilizers gave the reason of service satisfaction, traditional healers gave the reason of tradition and beliefs and risky service utilizers gave the reason of affordability and accessibility for utilization of the services. Diseases defined indigenously were found to be

RC15-260.1

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Utilization Of Shamansitic Services For The General Ailments In The Eastern Region Of Nepal

Medicine, to the western mind, is based on the notion that science, with its methodology of research and experimentation, is potentially capable of combating any sickness and curing any disease. (Blustain, Harvey S, 1976)
Gender Discrimination: Female Feticide, Infanticide and Leisurely Attitude Towards P.N.D.T Act

Women discrimination: Female feticide, Infanticide and leisurely attitude towards P.N.D.T Act

Women consisting half of the human population have been treated as weaker sex in all the societies of India. They are victims of feudalistic institutional, traditional practices, cultural prejudices and religious extremism. The gender inequality is of grave concern to the issue of human development. According to UNICEF about 30% cases of female feticide are recorded every year. According to available statistics, about 12 million girls are born in India every year but 1.5 million girls die within one year. Another 0.85 million do not live to see their sixth birthday. Every sixth female death is specifically due to gender discrimination. It is alarming to note that India’s sex ratio among the children aged 0-6 years declined from 976 females (1000 males) in 1961 to 914 in 2011. It is lower than the overall sex ratio of 940 females for 1000 males in 2011. Many districts have been recorded sex ratio of female child lesser than 850: this is the most disappointing indicator of the census 2011.

This paper aims to identify various factors responsible for feticide and infanticide and the leisurely attitude of educated women towards P.N.D.T Act 1994 and 2003.

This study is being conducted in Varanasi city famous for old traditions and religious beliefs. This paper is based on the study of 1000 educated women. I have also included secondary data taken from different reports. Interview Schedule is being used to assess the attitude of educated women selected by random sampling.

The paper concludes with some suggestions which can be utilized for solving the problem of declining sex ratio not only in India but also the countries facing the same problem. To protect the right of girl child is to restore the universal justice.

Women Empowerment and Reproductive Rights

Women Empowerment and Reproductive Rights

The historic convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW) was followed by fourth world conference in Beijing in 1995. It was accepted that substantive equality for women is essential. Beijing platform for action (BPFA) was a commitment by nations towards the advancement of the cause of women’s movement and also to eradicate all kinds of gender discrimination. Inspite of the fact that being signatories to various international treaties and conventions little has been done at the grass root level for the empowerment of women.

In Indian context women have been facing many problems of gender discrimination, violence, disempowerment and are not aware of their reproductive rights that includes the right to health care, the right not to be subjected to violence, discriminating the right to reproductive health and the number of children and to be free from ill-treatment and sexual violence. Reproductive rights are founded on a number of international agreements including human rights documents.

Objectives –

1. To study the awareness of reproductive rights among women.
2. To analyze socio, economic, cultural factors influencing reproductive rights.
3. To analyze the attitude of educated women towards reproductive health and its dimensions.
4. To assess the implementation of reproductive rights and women empowerment.

The paper comes up with solutions and awareness programs which should be taken to protect reproductive rights for the equality, dignity and empowerment of women.

The study is being conducted in Varanasi city, one of the oldest cities of the world and full of old traditions and cultural values. I have selected 100 graduate women from different fields. I have also adopted case study method and selected 10 working women. Interview Schedule is used for the study.
The Functions of Social Drinking and Eating in East Asian Societies

East Asians are widely known for social networking on drinking-eating occasions. Does one’s social drinking-eating networking (SDE-Net) generate similar or different kinds of social capital across East Asian societies? Analyzing the 2012 EASS module on social capital, we explore sociological determinants and consequences of SDE-Net in China, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan. On the determinants, our ongoing analysis is designed to include both variables of the respondent’s attributes (e.g., gender, age, education, and class) and those about their social relationships (daily contacts and New Year socialization). On the consequences, we will examine the extent to which SDE-Net affects an individual’s financial decision, social engagement, and political participation. Our analysis is guided by a micro-level theory of social capital mobilization (Law 2001), a macro-level theory of modernization (Inkeles 1974), and the accumulated knowledge of East Asian social networks (Bian and Ikeda 2013).

Network Social Capital in East Asia: An Eass Survey Module

Contributing to the hotly debated concept of social capital, we developed an East Asian conceptual framework of network social capital for the EASS 2012 survey. The core idea is that East Asians are the cultural creators of social networking. This means that East Asians are both heavily dependent upon their interpersonal networks for social engagement and social trust, among other forms of social action, and make considerable instrumental and emotional efforts in cultivating new ties in order to expand, adjust, and enrich network social capital. There are sixty questions constructed in our 2012 EASS module on network social capital. This presentation will focus on the contents of and hypothesized interrelationships among these measures, with the support of preliminary findings from the data analysis.

From Here to Utopia?: Ethical Tourism, Civil Society and Global Citizenship

In the light of increased interest – academic and public alike – in the potential of travel to create a platform for transformative social engagement and ethical consumption, this paper offers a considered reflection on notions of cosmopolitanism and global citizenship and how these reveal themselves in the context of ‘ethical’ and ‘responsible’ forms of travel. Specifically, it interrogates claims that certain ‘ethical’ and/or ‘responsible’ forms of travel carry with them the potential for progressive change aligned with cosmopolitan political ideals, and that such travel reflects the rise of a new ‘active citizen’ exercising a global civic responsibility and moral commitment towards the people, places and cultures they visit. Consideration is also given to the manifold ways in which the discourses and practices of ethical tourism have aligned themselves with a variety of new social movements, geared towards bringing about more just, sustainable and participatory forms of tourism. Finally, it considers whether the embrace of non-mainstream ethical and/or responsible forms of travel carry with them the potential for transformative travel and urban development, and more generally the potential for tourism to contribute to the nurturing of civic and participatory forms of citizenship. In the process of doing so, it asks whether such forms of travel and civil society advocacy do indeed serve to extend and re-shape the meaning of citizenship, constituting new forms of solidarity and transnational bonds that are not reducible to ‘ethical consumption’ or enacted primarily through the mechanism of market exchange.

Exploitation and Resistance: A Comparative Analysis Of The Chinese Cheap Labour Electronics and High-Value Added IT Sectors

China is frequently considered to be an example of successful developmental catch-up. And yet, the country’s impressive growth rates are to a large extent based on the super-exploitation of its workforce. In recent years, Chinese workers have started to resist these exploitative conditions. The purpose of this paper is to analyse the dynamics of resistance within the wider structural conditions of the global political economy. Empirically, this paper will provide a comparative analysis of the electronics sector based around Shenzhen with the IT sector in the area of Shanghai. While the former is predominantly based on cheap labour, assembling electronic goods for export – see, for example, Foxconn and the assembling of Apple products – the latter relies on a more skilled workforce manufacturing high-value added goods. To what extent and in what way condition these rather different locations within the global political economy the form and contents of resistance in these two sectors?

Conceptually, this paper will be based on a historical materialist, neo-Gramscian analysis, which starts through an analysis of the social relations of production and the different ways of how these two sectors are integrated into the global political economy. In turn, this will then allow us to identify key social class forces and provide the structural background within which these forces struggle against exploitation at the work place, the form of state and world order levels of activity.
state - a huge urban project that intends to privatize the management of its central business district. The paper gives an overview of how such project has been presented and discussed with local dwellers, highlighting the strategies and struggles that have emerged from the process. It showed that the adoption of strong market-oriented strategies to face financial crisis has brought huge constraints to those groups who have been struggling to the right of city, spilling of democratic decision-making processes. The paper has three parts. The first one gives a broad view about the present Brazilian urban process, focusing the discussion on Rio de Janeiro city, mainly in its docklands area seen as a model to the cities located in its metropolitan region. The second part presents the case of the “Operação Urbana Conscorciada” of Niterói city. Finally, as preliminary conclusions, it shows how urban democracy has been considerably spoiled, considering the market-oriented urban policies.

RC23-419.13
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Validating Segregated Observers: Mapping West Bank Settlements From Without and Within

In this paper, I argue that segregation affects the process of collecting empirical data, and therefore shapes the content of scientific and technological knowledge. Through a comparison of the maps of Israeli settlements made by two premier non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the West Bank, one Palestinian and one Israeli, I demonstrate how segregated landscapes not only separate populations, but they also serve to reproduce disjunct observations among cartographers who map areas, and use technologies, that ostensibly are the same.

Since 1967, Israel has occupied the Palestinian Territories and hundreds of thousands of Israeli settlers have moved into segregated communities in the West Bank. However, it is difficult to produce reliable statistics for the expansion of these settlements, because this requires the ability to make observations on the ground—often as segregated as the region that cartographers seek to map. Israeli efforts benefit from the infrastructure the state provides, and take place largely within Israeli settlements, thereby depicting Palestinian areas from without. In contrast, Palestinians work within Palestinian communities, but must map Israeli settlements from without, including recording the locations of buildings which they may only be able to view from a distance. In theory, such segregation should not affect the data collected, but in practice it has a profound effect on the resulting maps.

This research contributes to work which analyzes the role of international forms of mapping in the Israeli occupation. In addition, to Science and Technology Studies (STS) and the sociocultural literacy theories, I provide a conception of the ways that empirical knowledge is geographically produced, as well as socially constructed. Overall, I aim for a better understanding of how the materialities of knowledge interact with imbalances of power, with the goal of enabling landscapes that are more epistemologically diverse.

RC22-396.6
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The Role of Religion in Economy: A Theoretical Analysis

The analysis of the role of religion in welfare, often directs our attention to the study of the relationship between religion and economy, and its various aspects in particular. Sociologists, seeking for more complete analysis, often refer to the models of economic theory and applied economics incorporating the element of religion in their analyses. However, insufficient understanding of the nature and structure of theoretical economic models, frequently leads to the development of an approach that omits or misrepresents many important elements, such as the nature of human action, the implications of the religious adherence for the action, etc.

In our work we present some results of our research on the relationship between economic activity and religious activity. In addition, to Science and Technology Studies (STS) and the sociocultural literacy theories, we provide a conception of the ways that empirical knowledge is geographically produced, as well as socially constructed. Overall, I aim for a better understanding of how the materialities of knowledge interact with imbalances of power, with the goal of enabling landscapes that are more epistemologically diverse.

MISTRY, JAY (Royal Holloway University of London)
Feeling and Acting ‘Different’: The Role of ‘Affect’ in Indigenous Facilitators’ Film-Making

Participatory video can raise new levels of self-perception and can contribute to forming, transforming and reconstructing the identity of those involved (Blous- tien, 2012; Luttrell, Restler and Fontaine, 2012). What emotions, in particular, are provoked by facilitating a PV project in one’s own community?

This paper draws on empirical materials (videos and photostories, interviews, informal conversations, participant observation, email exchanges) collected within the ongoing Project COBRA (http://projectcobra.org/). Five indigenous facilitators have been hired on a 3 years contract to help their communities in Guyana to identify ‘community owned’ indicators of sustainability through the use of PV. Work with facilitators has repeatedly highlighted emotions, such as happiness, satisfac- tion, strong commitment, but also anxiety, fear of gossipy disapproval, sense of social pressure and fear of community jealousy, suspicion or stigma. These emo- tional states can be understood in the light of the multiple identities which being part of a PV project can engender, such as being an ‘insider and yet outsider’ in their own communities. This has the potential to introduce an emotional distance between themselves and their family, friends and neighbors, and can lead them to conceal certain aspects of their emotionality.

The paper analyzes diversity of emotional states of the five COBRA facilitators, and how they are tied into a variety of relations, practices and exchanges, and bound to the micro-dynamics of community life. In so doing we investigate the distinctive ‘emotional terrains’ within which these facilitating experiences are em- bedded in.

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PENG, YEN-WEN (National Sun Yat-Sen University)
Unisex Toilets for All? the Sexual/Gender Ideology of Public Toilets in Taiwan

The purposes of this paper are to analyze the progression of Taiwan’s gender-equal toilet movements, experiences of sexual minorities in using public toilets, and attitudes of the general public toward using unisex toilets.

In 1996, some feminist student groups in Taiwan launched the Women’s Toilet Campaign using the slogan and action of “Occupying Men’s Toilets.” They successfully attracted public and media attention, and the government promptly amended the related building codes. Concerns of number and quality of women’s toilets, however, have been repressed and not widely discussed. This research introduces a third toilet labeled “other” where people with disability, parents with children, LGBT, or anyone who refuse to use traditional toilets would feel comfortable. Without abolishing women’s and men’s toilets, this alternative may be acceptable for the general public. However, the problem of ghettoization still exists. Sexual minorities might be questioned more severely when using traditional women/men’s toilets.

Public toilets are typical spaces segregated by sex. By examining the unisex to- ilet’s dilemma, this paper will reflect on the legitimacy of sexual-segregated public spaces, social exclusion, and the mutual construction of gender and space.

RC43-724.5
BIJEN, GORDON* (University Of Western Sydney, g.bijen@gmail.com)
Designing “Community”: The Significance Of Place And Urban Design In Public Housing Renewal

In the US, UK and Australia public and social housing providers are embarking on large-scale estate redevelopment projects. These projects are often presented as an urban panacea - intended to solve a large and multi-faceted urban ‘problem’ – namely the tenant and asset management challenges that have left many estates as ‘homes of last resort’ in recent decades. In Australia, these ‘re- newal’ projects are achieved by using mechanisms within the planning system to increase dwelling density on-site. By changing the tenure profiles to increase the ‘social mix’, the state hopes to attract private investment through the introduction
of private market housing into formerly public housing estates. These policy objectives will see public to private housing profile changes, with the introduction of up to 70% private dwellings in some projects (Housing NSW, 2011). The built form of these states is undergoing massive change, with new construction replacing existing dwellings. Previous research has sought to understand the impact of social mixing policies (Anthropson, 2002; Briggs, 2008; Goetz, 2000; Imbroscio, 2008) or have championed a heavily materialistic understanding of urban design and renewal (Jacobs, 1961; Newman, 1972; Duany and Plater-Zyberk, 1994).

This research seeks to uncover the significance of ‘place’ and ‘urban design’ for residents in two government professions in estate redevelopment projects by approaching these concepts from three directions: experience, discourse and spatial form. This ‘trilectic’ (following Lefebvre, 1991) draws on three distinct research traditions: phenomenology; discourse analysis; and spatial analysis. This approach is being taken in an effort to induce the multiplicities of place and present the lived experience of residents through the public housing renewal process.

RC55-884.3

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Welfare State or Participation Society: 40 Years of Monitoring the Social State of the Netherlands

Since 1973 we monitor the life situation and trends in quality of life (QoL) of citizens in the Netherlands. Using and combining a broad set of social indicators, this gives a good overview of the trends in the social state of the country. In this 40 years period the welfare state in the Netherlands has changed continuously and profoundly. This research in the mid-20th century, literature that focused on trying to disentangle these mechanisms has developed a rich set of theories and mechanisms through which mobility plausibly influences family size. The original focus was on upward mobility and fertility in Sweden over the last decades. This research seeks to uncover the significance of ‘place’ and ‘urban design’ for residents in two government professions in estate redevelopment projects by approaching these concepts from three directions: experience, discourse and spatial form. This ‘trilectic’ (following Lefebvre, 1991) draws on three distinct research traditions: phenomenology; discourse analysis; and spatial analysis. This approach is being taken in an effort to induce the multiplicities of place and present the lived experience of residents through the public housing renewal process.

RC43-719.5

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The Meaning of Home and Practices of Home-Making: An Example of Turkish Migrants Living in Germany

Drawing on twenty qualitative interviews and five participant observations at home settings with migrants from Turkey in Germany, this paper will illustrate the meanings attributed to the idea of home. For most individuals the idea of home ‘often remains as the uninterrogated anchor’ (Morley, 2000:2) and indicates stability and is attached in location, whereas mobility challenges all these ideas about home. If home is conceptualized as both a physical space as well as a symbolic perception of belonging, it is obvious that international migration experience alters individuals’ ideas of home which this paper discusses.

The preliminary results suggest that respondents perceive home as a ‘shelter’, ‘a place where they can be themselves’. In addition, how they decorate the home space will be elaborated. For instance, the living room is considered to be the ‘most important room’ because although it is a private space, it is the ‘public’ space of the home.

RC06-126.1

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Who Cares the Elderly? Migrant Women at the Crossroads Between Family and Welfare State

Drawing on qualitative interviews in ten households in southern Turkey, Antalya with employers of live-in migrants who care the elderly in the family, as well as the migrant caretakers, this paper examines the dynamic relationship between migrant caretakers and the elderly with an intersectional perspective taking into account of age, gender, class, and ethnicity. Given the country’s changing migratory patterns from being an emigration country to an immigration and transit country, Turkey attracts migrants from its neighboring countries at a steady increase rate, which makes it an interesting case.

Elderly care is closely interlinked with a country’s formal welfare provisions and informal protective schemes. Turkey is usually described as having Southern welfare model, characterized by low level state penetration into the social sphere as well as lack of social assistance provisions. However, with the introduction of recent health care reforms, this perspective needs further elaboration not only on the formal regulations level but also at the access and use of such regulations of the individuals. Therefore, family and welfare policies in the area of domestic work and care will be elaborated. Despite novel social assistance schemes, the existing cultural system in Turkey still favors caring the elderly at home particularly by women, who are usually daughters, daughter-in-laws and recently migrant women to some extent. Migrant women are usually from former Soviet Union such as Armenia, Georgia, Moldova, the Central Asian Republics and to a lesser extent Russia and Ukraine, who often work undocumented in tourism and household sectors.

RC05-116.3

BILGE, SIRMA* (Universite de Montreal, sirma.bilge@umontreal.ca)

Deployments of Intersectionality in Masculinity Studies: A Power/Knowledge Analysis

Intersectionality is increasingly used as an analytical tool to complexify the categories of men and masculinities, to shed light on the processes producing marginalized, racialized and deviant masculinities. The paper examines the deployments of intersectionality in masculinity studies and its effects to attend to three problems that are encountered in the current state of feminist scholarship on intersectionality: 1. the increasing delegitimizing of intersectionality through its conflation with identity politics and/or the framing of intersectionality as endorsing essentialist identity categories; 2. the whitening of intersectionality in which the critical race analytics becomes optional; 3. the depoliticizing of intersectionality through its disciplinarization and institutionalization. Based on an extensive analysis of the ways in which intersectionality is used in masculinity scholarship, the paper asks whether these problematic tendencies are also observed in this field of knowledge. If so, what are their specific configurations and their specific effects? Does the current engagement of masculinity studies with intersectionality help to consolidate or to confront these problematic tendencies?

RC41-690.4

BILLINGSLEY, SUNNIE* (Stockholm University, sunnie.billingsley@sociology.su.se)

Social Mobility and Fertility: Parity Transitions in Sweden

This study explores the relationship between social mobility, both intergenerational and intragenerational, and fertility in Sweden over the last decades. Scholars have developed a rich set of theories and mechanisms through which mobility plausibly influences family size. The original focus was on upward mobility and the relationship was expected to be inverse. After three decades of research in the mid-20th century, literature that focused on trying to disentangle these mechanisms yielded surprisingly few consistent results, which was argued to be due to unaccounted variation in the institutional settings, theoretical ambiguity as well as significant limitations in the methods and data at the time. This project aims to revive the debate using better equipped data and methods as well as expanding the theoretical discussion to include the important work from the last decades on gender, work and family.

In prior mobility and fertility research, scholars analyzed the total number of children alongside the occupational class of adults and their parents at selected moments in childhood and adulthood. The timing of these measures reflected data availability rather than theoretically relevant moments in the life course, which meant researchers could not observe the order of events. This very important limitation of past research can be avoided in this project because Swedish data provide information on the timing and order of these childbearing and mobility events.

Specifically, the Swedish Level-of-Living survey (LNU) data (2000, 2010) provide the opportunity to study both inter and intragenerational mobility and fertility, which has scarcely been studied in Sweden. This study will be based on the biographies of the 1950-1985 birth cohorts, which means childbearing will be observed roughly from 1970-2010. Both men and women will be analyzed separately.

RC41-692.6

BILLINGSLEY, SUNNIE* (Stockholm University, sunnie.billingsley@sociology.su.se)

DUNTAVA, ALJA (Stockholm University, Sociology Department, Demography Unit)

The Transition Generation’s Entrance to Parenthood: Patterns Across 27 Post - Socialist Countries

The age at which men and women enter parenthood has increasingly become of interest as we witness the postponement of parenthood across a variety of countries. The large literature has developed on factors related to the age at first birth, both in terms of variation over time within a population and between subgroups of a population. Fewer studies have tried to explain variation across countries in the average age at entering parenthood, despite large and persistent differences in countries sharing contextual similarities and differences. We aim to fill this gap...
and learn more about how social, cultural and economic forces influence when adults experience one of the most significant life course events.

We use micro-data and contextual indicators to explore differences in the timing of parenthood over a wide range of post-socialist countries. We focus on men and women who entered adulthood during the transition from communism to 27 countries with different 1980s-1990s contexts. By using multi-level hazard models, we observe the differences between countries in the average timing of parenthood and how much can be explained by compositional factors, values and attitudes. We also observe the influence of economic context on first conception risks. Our results indicate that later entrance to parenthood in Eastern and Southeastern Europe compared to Russia, Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine is related to positive economic developments. Earlier entrance to parenthood in Central Asian Republics is related to religious affiliation. We find no significant differences in the timing of parenthood for the Caucasus, whereas no measures account for the earlier entrance to parenthood in Baltic States.

INTE-22.3

BIMBI, FRANCA* (University of Padua, franca.bimbi@unipd.it)

Migrant Women and Their Families in Italian Urban Contexts: Substantive Citizenship, Gender Regimes, Meanings of Social Spaces

The global crisis concerns the socio-economic, institutional and symbolic structure of European citizenship. It reopens crucial questions about the stratification of native Europeans, already mixed by the migratory flows from South to North. In contrast, the strategies practiced by the migrants reveal them as European citizens, even if entailed in not-completed, differentiated and fragmented forms of citizenship. The dynamics of urban life transculturation have produced practices and meanings for the recognition of rights and differences that constitute new forms of substantive citizenship. The city is organized memory. The every-day life of migrant women and men with their families – that embed their work and caring relations, their transits and spaces of aggregation and their use of the institutions – has contributed to redefine the sense of the places of everyone, from “the feeling of home” to the territories recognized as physical and symbolic homeland or as land of exile. In this context, meanings, practices, social hierarchies related with gender relations, class distinctions, and cultural-linguistic stratifications has been also redefined. The Gender Order reveals a multiplicity of arrangements that challenge the universalism of the European Human Rights System and the permanence of stable identities.

The paper – based upon qualitative research conducted in medium-small Italian cities characterized by high migratory density – concerns the ambivalences and tensions within the citizenship practices of migrant women and their families. The strategies adopted by the migrants to cope with the crisis contribute to redefine their way to remain in Italy as well as their transnational networks. “To feel at home” and “to feel at homeland” are invested with a multiplicity of contemporary meanings, some of which indicate forms of resistance to the current circumstanc-
came a hotly debated topic among social philosophers. The philosophical use of the term “intentionality” refers not only to the intention to act, but also to the content of mental acts such as believing, desiring or feeling. Drawing on the recent philosophical debates, I would like to analyze the concept of collective intentionality and discuss its ontological and methodological consequences. Starting from the extreme positions in the discourse on collective intentionality – which can be labeled “reductionism” and “holism” – I will primarily discuss John Searle’s and Margaret Gilbert’s accounts on collective beliefs and actions. Searle offers a strong reading of collective intentionality that claims to be compatible with methodological individualism. Gilbert stresses the importance of mutual commitments for the constitution of “plural subjects” which highlights the inherent normativity of collective intentionality. The arguments of both authors can be brought together in a sociological conception of collective intentionality that has strong similarities to the Durkheimian Homo Duplex. Collective states and actions always entailing a normative component. Collective emotions and beliefs are not only shared, but one feels an obligation to share them. Though ontologically anchored in individual bodies, “collective intentionality” turns out to be a fundamentally social term, underpinning such concepts as cooperation, norm and communication.

RC50-807.4

BINGAMAN, EVELINE* (National Tsing Hua University, eveleineaman@hotmail.com)

Success or Failure?: Competing Concepts of Heritage Value in Lijiang Old Town

It has now been six years since the Old Town of Lijiang, in Yunnan Province, UNESCO World Cultural Heritage Site since 1997, received a negative review from the World Heritage Committee’s reactive monitoring team, citing the overuse of tourism and the exodus of members of the local Naxi ethnic group as having seriously detracted from the value of the Old Town as a World Heritage Site. Since that time, in historical/cultural heritage literature, Lijiang has become a case example of World Heritage management gone wrong. However, within China both officially and popularly, Lijiang is considered one of Southwest China’s greatest successes in bringing development to an impoverished minority area in the far reaches of China’s borders. In this paper, I will review the different discourses present in the Old Town of Lijiang regarding the value of cultural heritage to demonstrate why UNESCO’s failure has likewise been Yunnan Province’s success. This includes elaborating the value of cultural heritage from the viewpoints of the World Heritage Committee, the Chinese State, and the tourism industry itself. Finally, I will describe what this has meant for the Naxi people of Lijiang, and how the intersection of these varying values have come to be interpreted by and affect how Lijiang Naxi understand themselves and their relations with others.

RC46-763.3

BINGMA, VANGILE* (University of Pretoria, vangile.bingma@up.ac.za)

“You Mustn’t Regret the Past, You Mustn’t Fear the Future; You Must Rejoice the Present”: Survival at the Margins

Around the world youth are negotiating everyday life under difficult socio-economic and socio-political conditions. The consequence of the aforementioned has been a growing and protracted youth unemployment problem. Drawing on qualitative case study that investigated male early high school leaving in a town ship in South Africa, this paper answers the following question: how do unemployed male youth negotiate everyday life? The narratives of the male youth point to desperate conditions within which they negotiate daily survival. Furthermore, their observations of their social world provide anecdotes of what peers in similar circumstances are engaged in. The desperate conditions are captured by coping and survival strategies such as informal trading, cleaning garbage bins, substance abuse, theft and collecting scrap metal. The paper reaches the following conclusions: 1) the male youth are negotiating multiple marginal positionalities within their social world; 2) the state of “wait hood” characterising their lives entrenches deconstructive social practices, and 3) the stalemate in policy direction around youth unemployment is not only perpetuating dependency, it is producing complex social problems that a finality in youth unemployment policy will not contain.

T904-944.4

BIRZLE, MAIKE* (University of Basel, maike.birzle@gmail.com)

Coping Unpredictability – Hope and Orientation of Burkina Faso University Graduates in Times of Uncertainty

This research examines the self-concepts and strategies of action of university graduates in Africa in uncertain situations due to the vast unemployment rates. Motivated by the wish to find well-paid jobs, which will allow them to live the life they want to live and to meet the expectations of their families and of society, they pursued university studies despite the costs and the expenditure of time as well as the unfavorable study conditions. Thus, university studies involve various risks, yet still the aspirations connected to an university degree outweigh the anticipated difficulties. University graduates are hoping for a golden opportunity, be it in the private or the public sector, bearing the possibility to fulfill one’s wishes concerning the future. Given their uncertain situation, university graduates face major difficulties in planning their life, yet they hope that their situation will change in the foreseeable future, be it by the grace of god or by the emergence of new possibilities. The hope for a possible, maybe unforeseeable change is what drives them in evolving various strategies which on the one hand might increase their chances on the labor market, but on the other hand also include certain risks. Based on six months of empirical field research in Ouagadougou, this paper investigates how hope informs the anticipation university graduates have concerning their future life courses as well as the trust on which their navigation through omnipresent uncertainty towards an anticipated brighter future is based, and also on the various risks those strategies might contain.

WG01-895.3

BISHOP, JOHANNA* (Wilmington University, johanna.p.bishop@wilmu.edu)

Collective Memory of Operating Experience

The nuclear power industry has been in existence for over fifty years. Despite the mishap at Three Mile Island, the accident in Chernobyl, and the catastrophe at Fukushima, this industry with its self-regulating model has operated more safely and productively than most fossil fuel industries. The nuclear power industry is aware that its survival depends on its ability to share operating experience to prevent recurrence of past errors. This begs the question How does the nuclear power industry use operating experience? Capturing and disseminating operating experience constitutes an organization’s collective memory. Problems at one nuclear plant are documented and stored to be shared with other nuclear power plants. Lessons learned from Three Mile Island, Chernobyl, and Fukushima provide impetus for actions at all nuclear power plants as each plant analyzes its vulnerabilities. Identifying and sharing with the industry, a plant’s potential for mishap and taking action to mitigate disaster becomes part of the nuclear power industry’s collective memory. The nuclear power industry’s collective memory exists in its operating experience database, and becomes a living entity through the training function. Using case study methodology and extensive interviews with training instructors, this study examined how significant industry mishaps are remembered in the training function of one nuclear power station, and how remembering past operating experience informs a current nuclear power industry workforce.

RC23-414.3

BISHOP, JOHANNA* (Wilmington University, johanna.p.bishop@wilmu.edu)

Managing Tolerable Risk: How Are Significant Organizational Mishaps Remembered in the Training Function of the Nuclear Power Industry?

Retaining lessons learned from organizational mishaps is important to organizations that use high risk technologies. High risk technology organizations, such as the nuclear power electricity generation industry, rely on their collective organizational memory of mishaps to prevent future mishaps and protect the safety of the public. The 1979 accident at Three Mile Island (TMI) nuclear power plant was a defining moment in the nuclear power industry in the United States. Since TMI, the nuclear power industry has emphasized using operating experience to remind workers potential mishaps. The 1986 explosion of the Chernobyl nuclear reactor developed an awareness for the need for international collaboration in establishing uniform operating standards for nuclear power plants so as to ensure nuclear safety. The nuclear catastrophe at Fukushima in 2012 reminded the world once again about the risk of nuclear technology. Using the theoretical lens of collective memory and commemoration, this study explored how workers in the training department of the nuclear power industry retain memory of significant organizational mishaps by focusing on what workers pay attention to, what stories they tell about organizational mishaps, as well as how mishaps are categorized and commemorated, and the role management plays in helping to retain operating experience of significant events. This case study combined interviews and document analysis, as well as ethnographic observations of training conducted at a nuclear power plant site to learn how significant industry mishaps were remembered.

RC13-238.1

BISHT, BHAGWAN S.* (Kumaun University, bbisht_headsocio@rediffmail.com)

Book of AbstractsXVIII ISA World Congress of Sociology

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Leisure, Tourism-Development and Environment Interface: Uttarakhand Tourism in India- Reflections

Uttarakhand with an area of 53484 Sq. Kms., is the ninth Himalayan state of India. Located on the fringe of two international boundaries, the state of Uttarakhand is known for its innumerable tourism destinations including various hill stations, wildlife centuries, national parks, adventurous sports and pilgrim tourism centers. The mission of the state government is to develop Uttarakhand as a tourist hub and the ‘tourism’ as the core sector for employment generation. In this very context the main objective of this paper is to analyze, ‘leisure, tourism-development and the environment interface’ and its pervasive environmental, economic and social impacts on the stakeholders, the tourists and the people dwelling in the place of tourist destinations.

The study goes with this hypothetical proposition that, the sustainable tourism strategy can only serve the mission of tourism development along with its triple principles (the environmental, economic and the social) and also satiate the need and purpose of tourism.

The study concludes that; the leisure, tourism-development and environment are interrelated phenomena. It is the leisure that paves the way for tourism, and correspondingly the tourism accentuates development and also accelerates the pace of infrastructural development to cater the need and objectives of the tourists as well as of the man power engaged with tourism practices. The consequential impacts of the whole of the tourism practices are viewed on: (i) the over all environment of the place of tourist destinations (ii) the economic of the stakeholder and (iii) the society and culture of the places of tourist destination, and (iv) the tourists. The ground realities exhibit that, despite incompa-rable prospects in tourism sector the target of sustainable tourism development is unachieved rather hampered in the state of Uttarakhand due to nonobservance of the universally ‘accepted principles of sustainable tourism’.

RC15-267.7

BISSELL, PAUL* (University of Sheffield, p.bissell@sheffield.ac.uk)

The much smaller Norwegian Investment Fund for Developing Countries (GPFG) has a value of almost 4.7 trillion NOK (US$780 billion) and holds close to 1.5 percent of the global equity market. On a day-to-day basis, the Bank of Norway Investment Management (NBIM) focusing on performance, risk, and judgment.

RC27-478.3

BIVAR, JOÃO AFONSO* (New University of Lisbon, afonsoafon@gmail.com)

BURLAMAQUI SOARES, LUIZ GUILHERME (Universidade Federal Fluminense)

More Than a Club’s President. Why Does the “Ethos of Honor” Still Pay off in Portugal and Brazil?

The personas of the presidents of clubs still remain under-scrutinized in sociological and anthropological literature on sports. Which is all the more surprising since clubs’ management constitute places of (besides sporting) social, economical and political resources accumulation and trade, therefore being outstanding sites to observe how society and the specific worlds of politics and sport intertwine in diverse plans, situations and national and even international contexts. The paper to be presented intends to contribute to fill this gap, focusing on two (major) illustrative cases in Brazil and in Portugal, Eurico Miranda, president of Vasco da Gama between 2000 and 2008, and Pinto da Costa, president of FC Porto since 1982. Incisively, the purpose is to show that historical and sociological restitution of such rather controversial characters – charismatic and often portrayed as “outlaws” by adversaries and diffuse social representations – cannot be accomplished apart from the study of deep-rooted transformations that both Brazilian and Portuguese societies faced in the last thirty years, including their inclusion in various power and culture worldwide networks, i.e., their participation in diverse global arenas.

In this setting, we shall favour an approach that allows us to enhance a straight comparison between Brazil and Portugal. We will then work from the assumption that the “ethos of honor” housed (or incorporated) in the successful management of both, Eurico Miranda and Pinto da Costa, can only be found in societies without a solid public sphere, i.e., societies in which the meaning of action and the conception of common good are not produced by an universal and codified morality: hence, societies pervious to “selective grandeur”.
developing countries, focusing on both profit maximizing, and economic growth and poverty reduction in developing countries. When Nordfund gets involved in land-related issues, such as palm oil production, is done on the basis of close considerations related to economic growth and business opportunities in that area. This paper looks closer at some of the paradoxes that surfaces when large investors are aiming at both ecologic and social responsibility and maximizing profits at the same time. We will also describe and discuss some of the existing mechanisms for influencing investment behavior of these large global players, both domestically through the government controlled bodies, and internationally through conventions such as the OECD ethical guidelines.

ADH-995.3
BJORN, HVINDEN* (NOVA Norwegian Social Research, bjorn.hvinden@nova.hioa.no)

The Capability Approach and the Agency / Structure Discussion in Sociology How to Understand Efforts to Combat Social Exclusion?

This paper argues that the Capability Approach of Amartya Sen and Marta Nussbaum can enrich sociology by linking human agency and structure. Finding ways to capture the linkages between agency and structure (or alternatively; between micro and macro) remains a never ending story in sociology, despite efforts by some of the sharpest minds in the discipline. Proposed ways of capturing the linkages often turn out to be biased towards agency or structure, leaving the contours of the other vague and indeterminate. Alternatively, the proposed solutions are in practice blending or fusing structure and agency into one. The Capability Approach is frequently perceived as being individualistic, i.e. only concerned with the individual’s effective freedom to live the life he or she has reasons to value and desiring to live. Sen do, however, emphasise that people’s possibilities to convert given opportunities or resources into desired functionings do not lonely depend on individual characteristics (e.g. having a physical or mental impairment) but also on the structures (e.g. of a physical, social or attitudinal nature) that people face or within which they find themselves. The paper clarifies how the Capability Approach can contribute to a better understanding of factors hampering or facilitating human agency – both individual and collective – and the processes reproducing or transforming the structures people face. As case the paper discusses the efforts of persons with disabilities to combat exclusion and achieve full participation in society on an equal basis with others.

RC34-595.8
BLACK, GRANT* (University of Tsukuba, grant.black@yahoo.com)

Student Self-Concept and the College-to-Work Transition in Japan

Although the youth employment rate for Japan compares favourably with other OECD-member nations, job seeking has been following a trend of increased risk. Changes in the labour market and hiring practices have meant the wearing away of Japan’s traditional life-long employment system. For university graduates the process of securing employment has become more complex and is now fraught with greater uncertainties. Along with a decline in Japan’s position in the global economy, students in tertiary education have been recording declining interest in the international arena. To counter these trends, the government has sought to develop closer ties between education and industry. The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) believes it can improve Japan’s competitiveness by supporting the development of new graduates with skills ready for global business. Through competitive large-scale programmes such as Global 30 and the Project for Promotion of Global Human Resource Development, MEXT has made significant public investment in promoting internationalisation at selected elite Japanese universities.

This presentation will report on initial results from a survey investigating identity, individualisation and internationalisation for Japanese students in tertiary education at a large national university in Japan. The study explores student perceptions of internationalisation and global skills for their transition to the workforce. The study is important toward greater transparency for tertiary education in Japan on performance, internationalisation and employment outcomes. A 40-question survey was developed in part based on questions from the UK Understanding Society study and recent global human resources surveys from Manpower and McKinsey. These were rendered into Japanese and added to a Japanese-language core of established biographical data questions. The principal research themes are: a) Student self-concept of employability skills/future employment; b) The role of the university for future employment; c) Internationalisation; d) Gender and national culture in the Japanese labour market.

The Cold-War As a Mode of Subjection: Power / Knowledge Dynamics in the Age of Empire

Hardt and Negri (2000, 2009) argue that modern forms of Empire provoke power struggles among sovereign states for global hegemony as well as resistance from the multitudes. Actors who resist Empire are ritually defined as “terrorists” by the agents of the US power elite who are tasked with the management of contemporary Empire (Domhoff 2010). Blain (2009, 2012) argues two modes of power and subjection come into play in these power struggles. The first type is victimisation ritual rhetoric designed to motivate masses to support warfare to destroy “the enemies of empire.” The second type of discourse is associated with the social and psychological sciences and the bio-political practices of national security “experts.” A main finding was the role a small number of “terror” journals in the discourse formation “terrorism.” They published many influential texts prior to the 9/11 attacks and WOT. They continue to exercise disproportionate influence. Table 1 Percent influential Journal Articles (> 5) by Type of Journal Pre-9/11 (1960-2001) and WOT (2002-2012) in Sociology Abstracts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Journal Type</th>
<th>Pre-9/11</th>
<th>WOT</th>
<th>Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“Terror”</td>
<td>36.9</td>
<td>5.8*</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>63.1</td>
<td>94.2</td>
<td>88.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Totals n = 63 n = 277 n = 340

Note: Source Sociology Abstracts, 1960-2011. *Z test for column proportions, p < .05

In conclusion, two dangers are discussed. First, the WOT has reduced the problem of political violence to “terrorism” and the ritual victimisation of Islamic subjects. A second danger is the way the dynamics of Empire tends to reduce knowledge to its auxiliary function in the project to produce powerful regimes of governmentality, intensifying surveillance and the detention of the “suspicous.” On the other hand, there are grounds for hope. A huge amount of critical research is going on in response to the WOT.

RC06-125.7
BLAIR, SAMPSON LEE* (The State University of New York, slblair@buffalo.edu)

RC06-125.7
CLASTER, PATRICIA NEFF (Edinboro University)

Racial/Ethnic Variations in Adolescent Aspirations: The Relative Influence of Parental Involvement

Previous research on the occupational and educational aspirations of adolescents has noted that teenagers’ desires in regard to their future statuses are often influenced significantly by family and parental characteristics. In this study, we examine the relative effect of parental involvement upon adolescent aspirations. This involvement comes in a variety of forms, including direct involvement (such as helping their child with their homework) and indirect involvement (such as participating in parent-teacher organizations). Using data from the High School Longitudinal Study, the relationship between parental involvement and adolescents’ aspirations is examined, with particular emphasis upon racial- and gender differences. The results are also shown, with female adolescents expressing higher educational and occupational aspirations than males. While structural characteristics such as household income and parental educational attainment are positively associated with adolescents’ aspirations, parental involvement is shown to also be significantly associated, suggesting that the direct forms of social capital are, indeed, influential in the development of adolescent aspirations. Distinct racial/ethnic patterns are revealed in the findings, with cultural capital traits (e.g., language used in the family, recent immigrant status) being significant related to both levels of parental involvement and adolescent aspirations. Overall, the relationship between parental involvement and adolescent aspirations is shown to vary considerably across racial and ethnic groups. The results are discussed within a social capital paradigm, and the potential long-term implications for adolescent aspirations and eventual status attainment are addressed.

RC22-395.1
BLANCARTE, ROBERTO* (El Colegio de México, blancarte@colmex.mx)

Secularity, laicity and the quest for equality and justice in unequal societies

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
The reform has gained support among public opinion, powerful economic groups and the media. The latter, in particular, tends to present teachers and teachers’ Union (SNTE, for National Union of Educational Workers) as corporatist, ineffective and even lazy: workers who enjoy undeserved privileges and do not hesitate in endangering children's education to keep them. This view has spread among the population.

Nowadays, the reform faces considerable opposition and mistrust from many teachers. Some fractions of the SNTE have taken the conflict to the streets of Mexico City. They organize impressive meetings, block main avenues and routes, and elaborate radical discourses, thus enabling mass media to reproduce prejudices against teachers and ask for harsh repression. One of the results of this conflict is the deterioration of social trust between citizens and teachers.

In this paper, I intend to analyze and identify the main views around this conflict in the mass media, and the different images of teachers that are so constructed. I would also like to describe the ways teachers react against dominant discourses and build a narrative of their own. Finally, I will explore if this confrontation reaches the local level and affects the relationship between families and teachers in specific schools.

For this, I will perform analysis of the main written media in Mexico City, as well as interviews with intentionally selected teachers from the primary and secondary levels.

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**RC36-620.3**

**BLASKO, ANDREW** (Uppsala University, Andrew.Blasko@gamalortget.uu.se)

**Disrespect, Self-Deception, and Knowledge**

The general issue to be discussed is whether media can shape interaction, especially within systems of cognition. The particular medium that will be examined in this respect is power. The specific question to be addressed is: Why do people believe that they know objective things, and that the world in which they live consists of things – and people – whose natures are more or less unchanging, even if individual things themselves are not? The focus will be upon whether and how the exercise of power can potentiate the process of interaction such that particular types of interaction tend to occur rather than others. It will be argued that the addition of such potential to interaction can lead to specific types of meaning being constituted in interaction that may facilitate the functioning and propagation of a seemingly alien power over us.

People believe they know objective things with stable natures because they have forgotten that they live in a world of meaning that they have created themselves – and it is the state of existing social relations that causes them to forget this fact. When human relations and human creativity become ossified into products of human activity that appear to exist independently of their creators, people do not attain the awareness that all we perceive and know is transitory precisely because we have created it as it exists for us. Heidegger has written about the forgetfulness of being. We are instead concerned with a type of imposed forgetfulness that has led us to misunderstand our own creative and productive powers as the objective power of an external and seemingly eternal world that is beyond our control.

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**RC36-629.3**

**BLASKO, ANDREW** (Uppsala University, Andrew.Blasko@gamalortget.uu.se)

**Integration, Manipulation, Alienation**

The general issue addressed in the present discussion concerns the ways in which interaction within systems can be determined by forces, processes, and media apparently beyond the voluntary control of individuals. The particular focus in this regard is the medium of power. We will ask whether and how the exercise of power, especially subjection to power, can potentiate interaction such that particular types of interaction tend to occur rather than others. It will be argued that the addition of such potential to interaction can lead to specific types of meaning being constituted in interaction that may facilitate the functioning and propagation of a seemingly alien power over us.

People believe they know objective things with stable natures because they have forgotten that they live in a world of meaning that they have created themselves – and it is the state of existing social relations that causes them to forget this fact. When human relations and human creativity become ossified into products of human activity that appear to exist independently of their creators, people do not attain the awareness that all we perceive and know is transitory precisely because we have created it as it exists for us. Heidegger has written about the forgetfulness of being. We are instead concerned with a type of imposed forgetfulness that has led us to misunderstand our own creative and productive powers as the objective power of an external and seemingly eternal world that is beyond our control.

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**RC34-84.6**

**BLANCO, EMILIO** (El Colegio de México, eblanco@colmex.mx)

**Mexican Teachers and the Educational Reform: Scapegoats of the Neo-Liberal Discourse?**

Since 2012, Mexico is undergoing an unprecedented process of educational reform. The newly elected government has managed to reform the Constitution and pass a number of laws aiming at changing the education system. The aim of this reform intends to regulate the teaching career through high-stakes exams, which will be used to make decisions on hiring, promotion, and eventually firing.
TG03-937.2

BLAZEY, PATRICIA* (Macquarie University Sydney Australia, trish.blazey@mq.edu.au)

The Need For Land Tenure Rights For Indigenous Populations In Tropical Rainforests

For centuries tropical rainforests have been inhabited by indigenous and other forest dwellers who have depended on the forest for their home, livelihoods and culture. As a result they are better equipped to manage these areas than other members of the community. The reality however is that regardless of this long standing relationship formal land tenure rights have rarely been granted to these people and ownership mainly vests in the state. As these forests are being destroyed at an unsustainable level it is necessary that developing countries provide indigenous people with land tenure rights so that these forests can be effectively managed and protected.

RC22-386.5

BLECHSCHMIDT, ALEXANDER* (Goethe-University Frankfurt/Main, Blechschmidt@em.uni-frankfurt.de)

Against the “People Power Church”? Contemporary Forms of Organized Nonreligion and the Debate on Reproductive Health in the Philippines

After being heavily debated for more than 10 years in- and outside congress, current president of the Philippines, Benigno Aquino III, signed the so-called “Reproductive Health Bill” (RH Bill) in December 2012. However, firmly opposed by the Roman Catholic Church (RCC) and its public organ, the Catholic Bishop's Conference of the Philippines (CBCP), the now called RH Law is still waiting for its implementation. The RCC's/CBCP's influence as a “moral compass” (Bautista 2010) or “public religion” (Casanova 1994) in this Christian dominated nation is grounded in its prominent role during crucial historical events and political transformations, e.g. the “People Power Revolution” in 1986. Such events and their interpretations led to a “religio-nationalism”, a discursive “process of co-construction between Catholic identity and national identity” (Natividad 2012), which enables the RCC/CBCP to shape public and political debates. Such debates like the conflict over reproductive health issues, in which various social actors articulate their own notions of morality, nation, and modernity, provide an ideal framework to analyze church-state relations and the local intersections and complex dynamics of religion and modernity in the Philippines from a social scientific perspective.

In my paper I will focus on nonreligious groups like atheists, humanists, and freethinkers which have emerged in the Philippines within recent years. Although constituting different forms of organized nonreligion with different agendas, they find common ground, for example, in their fight for secularism, LGBT rights, and their engagement in the debate on the RH Bill/RH Law. By looking at their criticism of the RCC/CBCP's position on reproductive health policies through ethnographic fieldwork and a relational approach to nonreligion (Quack 2014), I show how they try to delegitimize the Church's strong public role by breaking up the aforementioned “religio-nationalism” and by offering an alternative, modernistic-scientific moral/social framework.

JS-34.2

BLOK, ANDERS* (University of Copenhagen, abl@soc.ku.dk)

Assembling Urban Riskscapes: Climate Adaptation, Scales Of Change, And The Politics Of Expertise In Surat, India

The risks of climate change become tangible and urgent in cities – and accordingly, climate adaptation has risen on urban political agendas worldwide, including in vulnerable coastal cities of East and South Asia. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork and invoking debates on ‘assemblage urbanism’ (Farías, McFarlane), this paper analyses the contested politics of expertise by way of which Surat, in the Indian state of Gujarat, has been reshaped over the past few years into a regional model of climate change ‘resilience’, within local-global networks of urban design, planning, and power. Mediated through unequally structured transnational policy mobilities, the work of resilience-building is shown to revolve around local eco-cartographic moral/social frameworks.

TG04-951.2

BLOK, ANDERS* (University of Copenhagen, abl@soc.ku.dk)

The Politics of Urban Climate Risks: Theoretical and Empirical Lessons from Methodological Cosmopolitanism?

In the face of global climate risks, world cities are increasingly being positioned, in academic and policy discourse, as strategic spaces for orchestrating the expertise and governance capacity needed to steer societies towards more sustainable and low-carbon futures. This paper reviews and problematizes theoretical and methodological approaches to the study of urban climate politics, by way of asking what contribution Ulrich Beck's theory of world risk society – and principles of methodological cosmopolitanism – make to such epochoic conversations? Three existing analytical frameworks are singled out for their importance: low-carbon transitions literature highlight generic socio-technical dynamics of ‘greening’ urban infrastructures; urban policy mobility approaches document growing inter-city networks around climate and sustainability; and actor-network theory (ANT) work on architectural controversies engage the localized politics of specific urban riskscapes. While each framework point to local-global interdependencies manifest in urban climate politics, this paper suggests that all of them remain under-theorized from the point of view of their specific dynamics of ‘cosmopolitanisation’. To counter this deficiency, the paper draws on Beck in outlining the contours of new ‘cosmopolitan urban risk communities’, seeking to define their main analytical constituents and point to emerging empirical realities. To this effect, on-going studies into major European and Asian port cities – positioned as ‘ambitious’ spaces of political experimentation on climate risks – is used to illustrate how a shared transnational risk imaginary (e.g. of future sea-level rises) may help spark common devices of trans-border solidarity, while reworking existing patterns of urban competition and inequality. Reflecting on such research practices, the paper points to the need for reworking methods of multi-sited ethnography and comparison as central parts of a ‘cosmopolitan’ approach to urban climate risks.

RC47-774.5

BLOM, AMÉLIE* (CRNS, amelie.blomkhan@gmail.com)

“Fear and Trembling”: Talking Emotions with Young Born-Again Muslim Activists in Pakistan

There is now a broader acceptance, in Sociology and Political science, that instrumental behavior alone fails to explain social movements: emotions should be brought back in. Yet, and beside Jasper’s (1997) “moral shock”, collective action scholars have generally paid more attention to the “emotion work” (Hochschild, 1979) undertaken by the entrepreneurs of a mobilization, or to their “sensitizing devices” (Train, 2010), than to the role played by emotions in facilitating individuals’ receptivity to a cause and, consequently (but not necessarily), their participation to any form of socio-political mobilization. In other words: how does an emotional predisposition to translate into effective protest? This study aims at contributing to our understanding of the interlinkage between emotions and protest at the micro level by following an ethnographic political science and an emic perspective. The empirical lens through which this will be done is the politicization of young “born-again Muslims” in Pakistan (a country where self-reform and activism in the name of Islam has become one of the main channels of contentious politics amongst the young). This case-study will help us to address three broader issues. Firstly, the paper will deal with an unavoidable methodological question - how to access emotions? - and identify five ways of doing so with interview-based narratives. Secondly, it will defend the need to locate emotions in situations (Frijda 1986, Aranguren 2013): “talking emotions” is talking about them in specific settings, interactions, and temporal episodes. Finally, the paper will conclude on the dynamics of an emotionally exploratory鸳鸯 the interaction between emotions (fear and appeasement, love and hate, shame and pride, for instance) in order to make sense of individuals’ commitment to a cause; an important path opened up a decade ago by Gould (2001).

RC46-759.2

BLONDENT, VANESSA* (University of Strasbourg (FRANCE), loup.blondent@gmail.com)

About Efficiency of Prevention Campaigns to Fight Cancer

About efficiency of prevention campaigns to fight cancer

My paper is based on statistical data concerning mortality rates caused by cancer in France, focusing on social groups and on a two-month immersion in an oncology and palliative care department. A complementary qualitative study about prevention was conducted with nursing students.

Over the last ten years, French public authorities have implemented prevention campaigns in order to reduce risk behaviors (2007 Act) and fight cancer (Can-
These patri-oriented countries is that women lack effective land rights, even if laws have been passed giving them theoretical rights (e.g., India). A sudden burst to full gender equality seems unlikely even in Scandinavia but a steep ideological-propelled slide could happen in conflict countries where women lack economic power and the kin-property system is highly unfavorable, e.g., a repeat of what happened in Afghanistan under the Taliban. Overall, however, women's rising economic power should prove more consequential in driving gender equality than changing social norms and growing proportions of females in parliaments and schools.

Title: Commodification of Citizenship and Racialization Processes

The widening of the worldwide inequality gap is paralleled by an increase in the commodification of citizenship. The emergence of official economic citizenship programmes (aka “citizenship by investment”) as well as the illegal trade in EU passports (“buy a EU citizenship” schemes) are similar strategies of eluding the ascription of citizenship through recourse to the market. As the – real or perceived risk – of more people gaining access to citizenship of wealthy countries increases, so does the racial criminalization of migrants to core regions – most prominently, the European Union and the United States, regardless of the citizenship regime of the country of arrival. Thus, the ethnic profiling of Moldovans in the European Union is directed against immigrants suspected of having abused the right of blood in order to acquire citizenship, by trying to prove Romanian ancestry in order to acquire a EU passport. On the other hand, the ethnic and racial profiling of immigrants who come to the US to give birth targets pregnant women accused of having abused the right of soil to the same purpose. The scandalization of “forged descent” in one case and of what could analogously be called “ascribed descent” in the other is simultaneously a statement about the immutability of the ascription of citizenship through both bloodline and birthplace for the wider population, and ultimately a denial of equal opportunities for upward social mobility at the global level.

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Findings: Post-transplant, patients worked hard to re-establish normality, albeit in a ‘reset’ form. This normality was a very personal construct, shaped by a wide range of factors including age, gender and personal circumstances. Some patients encountered significant challenges in regaining normality, both at three months for those experiencing acute and distressing side effects, and later relating to the long-term side effects of transplant medication and co-morbidities. However, the most dramatic threat to normality (disrupted normality) came from episodes of rejection and transplant failure.

Conclusions: The main types of normality achieved vary for different conditions. More immediate improvements in health post-transplant and opportunities to build a new, reset normality, the participants recognised the need to pay careful attention to the spectre of future ill health and transplant failure. Transplant failure was therefore a source of disruption that was central to their illness narratives and perceived as an ever present risk.

BOCCAGNI, PAOLO* (University of Trento, paolo.boccagni@unitn.it)

The Non-Contractual Side of Care, Unpacked. Emotional Work and Shifting Care Boundaries in the Narratives of Immigrant Caretakers in Italy

My paper aims to theoretically revisit the everyday negotiation of professional, emotional and ethnic boundaries between dependent elderly and immigrant caretakers. It builds on my own research on home care in Italy – a country marked by increasing concentration of feminized and ethnicized labour in this labour market niche. As part of distinct case studies, I have collected about 300 in-depth interviews to immigrant caretakers, most of them Eastern European and live-in, over the last decade. A striking commonality across their narratives lies in the divergence between their formally defined brief and the emotional work they do display and enact. In order to make sense of this variable gap, I will elaborate on the concepts of boundary-making and emotional work. As a result, differences in ethnicity, social class, age and generation (and often gender), a variety of boundaries are negotiated in everyday interactions between immigrant caretakers and clients. The process whereby their views, needs and habits are mutually constructed, and asymmetrical structuration of care, is a matter of mutual manipulation, and what control immigrant exert on them, are issues in need of deeper and more sophisticated understandings. To be sure, the faceted configurations of emotional labour and boundary-making – as quintessential to this extra-ordinary transformation of care – are relevant to any ready-for-use classification. However, a better understanding of their influence on the quality of care, and on the rights, interest and needs of those involved, is necessary at many levels – including the need to move the debate on immigrant care beyond positivistic, victimizing or merely “technocratic” accounts. The consequences of emotional (over)involvement on immigrants’ conditions and life trajectories are also to be revisited along these lines, as I will do in my paper.

BOEDIONO, KUSHARIYANINGSIH C.* (University of Indonesia, kboedio1@binghamton.edu)

Forest Resources and Local People Livelihood

The decision of the Indonesian government to implement Law No. 22/1999 on Regional Governance in 2001 has resulted in the delegation of authority to the regional governments and a more decentralized political power as well as more localized decision making on natural resources’ utilization, including in the forestry sector. However, a number of studies on the implementation of decentralization in the forestry sector show that impacts of the transfer of authority to the regional governments have been mostly negative on the environment. The efforts to protect the environment, i.e. forest resources, are also facing serious threats from “the oil palm trend” which is replacing “the log trend”. After more than 10 years of the implementation of decentralization policies, the current conditions at the local level have shown that not only the share of the region’s natural resource revenues has increased but the pressure to utilize these revenues to alleviate poverty and social inequalities has also become greater.

As environment and society shape one another, the first part of the paper explains how local ecological economy approach, the causes of widespread environmental destructions after the implementation of Law No. 22 in January 2001. In the second part, this paper will analyze, based on Buttel’s (2003) argument, the role of activism/movements and state environmental regulation, particularly in the forestry sector; as two basic mechanisms in supporting the process of environmental reform. In the last part, this paper proposes a mechanism defined by Martel (1994) as “decentralized community with institutionalized co-ordination” as well as explores, as suggested by Frickel and Davidson (2004), linkages between the state (particularly governments at the provincial and district level) and specific civil society actors (involved in environmental justice movements or do as environmental knowledge professionals) in enhancing state interest in sustainability and improving the local people livelihood.

BOEHEME, JULIANE* (WZB Berlin Social Science Center, boeheme@wzb.eu)

From Unknown to Known Objects- Cultural Knowledge in Action

We know how to use objects in our everyday-life. Normally it’s not problematic because we just do it. But if someone asks us why (we know that) it is getting more complicated because it’s hard to reflect about our own routines of practice. In line with Garfinkel (1967) I assume that everyday activities aren’t arbitrarily but organizationally structured and that the routines of doing things are determined by the rules of the situation. The limitations of the routines offer insights in the ways people try to fix the crisis situation and to come back to “normality”. It’s curious but we learn more about the normal way of doing things if we disturb them as if we just try to observe the normal way of acting.

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To provoke an irritation of the routines of meaning construction of objects I gave unknown objects to small groups of students and asked them to find out the use of these things. I used video analysis methods to keep the details and to be able to recognise situational procedures of handling the uncertainty in the material world. The results show that the meaning of the unknown objects emerged in a communicative construction which strongly bases on different forms of cultural knowledge in action. Interesting examples are the search for contexts of use which are in a pragmatic manner connected with imagined or real experiences and body knowledge as a way to test and create ideas for the “right” use.

References:

RC55-878.3

BOELHOUWER, JEROEN* (Netherlands Inst Social Research, j.boelhouwer@scp.nl)

How to Measure Quality of Life? an Integrated Approach in the Netherlands

How to measure quality of life? An integrated approach in the Netherlands

The Netherlands Institute for Social Research uses a composite index to describe and monitor developments in the quality of life of the Dutch population. The SCP Life-situation Index (SLI) is used to measure objective aspects of individual quality of life. In constructing the index, we depart from the view that quality of life is a multi-dimensional concept. SLI is composed of indicators from eight domains: health, housing, social participation, cultural leisure activity, consumer durables, spare activity, vacation, and mobility. Education, income, paid employment and social sufficiency are considered as “resources”. They can be used by citizens to improve their life situation.

We use non-linear canonical correlation analysis to combine the indicators into the index. SLI is based on micro-data, stemming from survey research. With these survey data we are able to give a summarizing insight in the different domains of the life situation at the individual level. We can also break down the life situation for different social groups (enabling us to compare income groups, educational levels and household types). In our view quality of life has an objective and a subjective part. Using micro-data also provides the opportunity to explore the relationship between objective wellbeing (as measured by the index) and subjective wellbeing (happiness and satisfactions).

The paper focuses on two of the major issues we come across:
1. How to measure quality of life? Why did we choose not to include subjective indicators? Does it change the results if we did?
2. How to combine the indicators. The life situation index is constructed statistically, using nonlinear canonical correlation analysis to get the weights. But there are other ways to do so. Does using alternatives lead to different results?

RC33-575.1

BOELHOUWER, JEROEN* (Netherlands Inst Social Research, j.boelhouwer@scp.nl)

Measuring Wellbeing Across Countries – Can it be Done?

Measuring wellbeing across countries – can it be done?

There are no widely adopted definitions for the concepts of wellbeing and quality of life. First, I discuss the correspondences and differences between measures of wellbeing and quality of life, like the Gross National Happiness of Bhutan, the Happy Planet Index of the New Economics Foundations, the Better Life Index of the OECD and the Human Development Index of the UNDP. I also compare these measures with the SCP Life-situation Index which is used in the Netherlands. When describing the quality of life of the Dutch with this index, a conceptual model is used, which is centered around the index. In this conceptual model the view is taken that quality of life has an objective and a subjective part.

The conceptual model of the SCP Life-situation Index can be used to describe how objective and subjective wellbeing are related. In this model a causal relation is proposed between capabilities (or resources, like education, income and paid work) and objective quality of life (as measured by the SCP Life-situation Index, which combines indicators on health, housing, social participation, etc.). Next, a causal relation is proposed between this objective wellbeing and subjective wellbeing (happiness). This model is tested for the Netherlands and the results show that the model works.

In the paper I will use the European Social Survey to look at whether the model can also be used for other European countries. Though the model can be used, there are differences between countries, for example in the weights of the indicators.

WG03-918.3

BOERSMA, SANNE* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, boersma@fsw.eur.nl)

Visualizing Society: Immigrant Integration Expertise As a Sphere of Calculability

This paper regards the field of immigrant integration expertise in Western Europe as a sphere of calculability (Mitchell, 2002) in which projections of future conditions of society are visualized in images such as tables, graphs and designs. The expert images produced by monitoring institutions and social scientific networks can be understood as crucial sites where (future) differences of national populations crystallize and gain plausibility.

In social scientific studies and reports of immigrant integration, produced both on national and European level, the future condition of national societies in Western Europe is problematized and discussed by the growing presence of the ‘non-western’ or ‘immigrant’ population. For example, a Eurostat working paper of 2010 on the foreign-born population in EU countries states that “the share of foreign-born is likely to more than double by 2061”, which emphasizes a stable trend of ‘non-western’ presence in national societies. The reports demonstrate socially constructed differences and a careful maintenance of these differences, expressed through standardized categories of alterity (Castoriadis) vis-a-vis a homogenous ‘native’ population in national societies. As such, the tested (future) condition of society is stabilized.

This paper seeks insight in how future projections of ‘non-western’ presence in West-European societies come about and how the field of immigrant integration expertise can be perceived as what Timothy Mitchell has called a “sphere of calculability” i.e. framing, drawing limits, measuring and visualizing (Mitchell, 2002). By doing ethnographic research at the “centres of calculation” (Latour, 1987) in combination with document analysis this paper aims to show how immigrant integration is made into a field of challenges, strategies, demand and importance, subsequently effectuating particular logics of visualizing national societies.
whereas Elias's theory represents a radical alternative (of pre-Paronsonian and pre-war provenance) to it, in terms of basic terminology and basic vision of the social world as well as its methodology – in a manner reminiscent of the polarity bet

between Kantian and Hegelian epistemologies or concepts respectively. Whereas Eisenstadt refined and differentiated the concept of modernity, Elias generally abstained from using the term and suggested a total break between the modern and the preceding periods and emphasized long-term continuities and patterns in European and human history, while anticipating some central ideas of the recent discourse on globalization. Whereas Eisenstadt focused on the implementation of "cultural" and "political programmes", Elias emphasized the unanticipated consequences of actions and the unplanned nature of collective processes and phenomena. The paper will analyse how far insights and concepts of two eminent scholars of historical sociology are mutually compatible or complementary as well as explicate their methodological, conceptual and material differences.

**RC33-570.3**

**BOGNER, KATHRIN*** (Leibniz Institute Social Sciences, kathrin.bogner@gesis.org)

**Effects of the Visual Presentation of Don’t Know Options in Rating Scales on Responses. Comparing Results of a Papi and an Online Panel Experiment**

Several studies show that in self-administered settings respondents use both, verbal information as well as nonverbal, visual features of rating scales within the question response process. Nonverbal, visual scale features (VSF) are for example font, size, color, or graphical display of the rating scale. However, the findings of the existing studies are not consistent and thus, there is still much to learn about the specifics of personal and situational settings that make respondents susceptible for VSF.

This research examines attitude strength and demographical characteristics as potential moderators of the effects of VSF. Two randomized experiments were conducted varying the visual layout of a five-point agreement-disagreement rating scale. Three different visual layouts were tested in each experiment: a) the don’t know option is separated from the other scale categories by a clearly visible vertical divider line, b) the don’t know option is simply added to the right hand side of the scale, and c) no don’t know option is offered. The first experiment included 307 German students using PAPI mode; the second experiment included 450 respondents and the SIS online access place.

The assumption is that respondents are influenced in their selection of the middle, extreme and don’t know response category by the VSF. By means of multilevel analysis, the likelihood of selecting these categories are estimated for both studies separately. For the paper-and-pencil experiment significant effects of the VSF on the likelihood of response category selection was found; attitude strength shows to be a strong moderator of the VSF effects. However, in the online setting these findings could not be replicated; demographic variables have no or just little moderating effects.

**RC37-633.2**

**BOGUNIA-BOROWSKA, MALGORZATA*** (Jagiellonian University, mbogunia@poczta.onet.pl)

**The Cuisine Culture from a Polish Perspective. How Popular TV Programmes Use Cooking to Create a Modern Lifestyle and Present the New Middle Class**

In the aftermath of the events of 1989, Polish society faced many changes. One of them was an invasion of global cuisine culture. I would like to research how did the typical Polish city change under the influence of the culinary culture and TV cooking programmes? I am interested in how the culinary culture is currently used to promote the values of the consumerist society, such as competition, rivalry, pleasure, and entertainment.

I would like to present the examples of the popular TV series “The Cooked” and “The Kitchen Revolutions”. Both of them play a very important role in changing Polish attitudes to cuisine and its meaning in social life. The programme “The Cooked” presents young representatives of the new middle class from big and global cities which are the beneficiaries of the Polish transformation in 1989. They treat the cuisine culture as a very instrumental way to present their social status and proof of their place in the global community.

The second example is a TV series called “The Kitchen Revolutions”. The main character is a famous Polish chef who visits different restaurants in Poland and helps the owners change not only material aspects of their restaurants, but also the owners’ general attitude towards the cuisine culture. The process of changing the material and aesthetic vision of restaurants also creates opportunities to compare global imagination about cuisine culture with the local tradition of nutrition.

The process of changing the character is a famous Polish chef who visits different restaurants in Poland and suggests a total break between the modern and the preceding periods and emphasized long-term continuities and patterns in European and human history, while anticipating some central ideas of the recent discourse on globalization. Whereas Eisenstadt focused on the implementation of "cultural" and "political programmes", Elias emphasized the unanticipated consequences of actions and the unplanned nature of collective processes and phenomena. The paper will analyse how far insights and concepts of two eminent scholars of historical sociology are mutually compatible or complementary as well as explicate their methodological, conceptual and material differences.

**RC51-819.1**

**BOIRA SARTO, SANTIAGO*** (Universidad de Zaragoza, sboirar@unizar.es)

**IRANZO, JUAN MANUEL IRANZO** (Sociologist)

**Violence Against Women and Femicide: Sociocybernetic Approach**

In spite of the existence of significant regional differences, gender and domest

ic violence (including psychological abuse, physical assaults and femicide) are so regular and stable that the phenomenon can be considered ‘structural’ and ‘systemic’. First of all, we should admit that conflicts of interests, a frequent ‘zero-sum game situation frame, structural conditions of stress and imbalance of physical, economic, and/or symbolic power, inadequate emotional and cultural relationships between couple, conflict of different scripts’ for communication and other forms of face-to-face interaction make intimate partnership a context prone to conflict breeding ‘accidental’ violence.

This paper presents, we present the first steps of our research program is the design of sociocybernetic model. It gathers all relevant variables at all three structural levels, weighted by their predictive power according to path-analyses. Conflicts are frequent in intimate partner life, but it is only a preconditon of violence. Violence and femicide are the result of personal, micro-social and socio-structur

al and cultural variables that, in some triggering circumstances, get aligned and form a ‘trajectory of accidental’ from aggressor to victim.

This vision shows that true severe violence results from a continuous story of abusive ritual interaction oriented to establish and preserve a position of domina

tion and control. More research at micro-sociological level is needed to identify really predictive variables. Path-analysis to weight them a sociocybernetic can help to find explanatory models that could help to design better preventive public policies. This research could also help to move farther away from former ‘pathological culture’ and present ‘burecratic culture’ on intimate-partner gender violence towards a ‘generative culture’ able to foster a social ‘cycle of learning’ among all participants, from couple members through lawyers, psychologists and public officers, to all members of society.

**RC15-261.1**

**BOKEK-COHEN, YA’ARIT*** (Ariel University, bokek@ariel.ac.il)

**GONEN, LIMOR DINH** (Ariel University)

**Has the Globalized Sperm Banking Industry Committed the Baudrillardian ‘perfect Crime’?**

Assisted reproductive technologies constitute a fruitful soil for cultural Sociolog

y theorization. In particular, the sperm donation industry is a unique arena in which personal emotions and dreams encounter the constraints of technologi

cal and medical reality as mediated through economic transactions. The article explores the impact of the sperm donation industry, derived from a qualitative study of sperm donor profiles in nine sperm banks from Europe and US. We started our analysis acknowledging our a priori assumption of semen commodification. We content analyzed extended profiles and conducted a visual analysis of baby photos of 135 randomly selected donors who appear in these profiles. By browsing for the ideal donor while reading the ‘perfectionized’ profiles is a technology which aptly illustrates Baudrillard's concept of 'hyper-reality'. Borrowing Baudrillard's terminology we argue that extended donor profiles are not ‘real’, rather they are hyperreal. These profiles are an "authentic fake" of the fathers and families desired by women in today's postmodern era. We examine the way the sperm industry uses personification practices as a tool to add an emotional context, resulting in a re-enchantment of the postmodern spirit. Inspired by Jean Baudrillard's and Eva Illuz's writings as well as Zygmunt Bauman's insights on ‘liquid modernity’, we show how sperm banks de-commodify sperm, personify donations, and add an emotional context to the economic transaction. Sperm donor profiles are a meaningful and important postmodern text; as such they deserve to be interpreted by means of sociological theorization. As produce of socially constructed mechanisms, analyses of the ways these profiles are displayed and produced certainly communicate much about the contemporary spirit of ‘liquid modernity’. This creates a powerful reenchantment mechanism counterbalancing the alienation and disenchantment characteristic of donor insemination technology and the postmodern spirit in general.

**ADH-994.3**

**BOSKER LIWERANT, JUDIT*** (National University of Mexico, judit@liwerant.com)

**Diasporas In Times Of Multiculturalism and Transnationalism**

The magnitude and scope of contemporary processes of social, political and cultural change and their related, multidimensional and contradictory nature nately challenges to sociological theory. Current processes of change transcend national frontiers and relate and interconnect societies. Globalization and transnationalism refer indeed to the new conditions derived from radical changes in the way time and space have ceased having the same influence on the

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
way in which social relations, identities and institutions are structured. The role of countries and borders between States become diffuse, porous and permeable and global connections are intensified by virtue of the fact that they are shared with great velocity in multiple places.

Amid these trends, migration became a source of social transformation. Contemporary migration encompasses steady as well as repeated and circular, bi-local and multi-local movements. Expanded mobility, multiple relocations, sustained interactions enhance exchanges of economic and social resources, cultural narratives, practices and symbols between communities and societies. Migration has widened the spectrum of encounters among individuals and groups carrying distinct communal organizing principles, historical trajectories, models and logics of the collective. It thus poses equally new challenges to Multiculturalis,

Aiming to account for singularity (as differing from exceptionalism ) we claim the need to focus on the collective dimension and on the institutional underpinnings of nationalism and its structural effects in order to account for past and present cases of re- diasporization and explore the transition from ethno-national diasporas to ethno-transnational ones.

**RC28-484.5**

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**LANCÉE, BRAM***

(Utrecht University, b.lancee@uu.nl)

**LEVELS, MARK**

(Maastricht University)

**Ethnic Inequality in the Labour Market: The Transferability of Skills and Degrees**

Migrants are less successful in the labor market than natives, relative disadvantages that are often referred to as “ethnic penalties.” Previous research estimated these penalties using education as a proxy for skills. However, highly educated individuals are not only rewarded by employers for their skill levels, but also for the signaling value of their degree. Although most studies that estimate ethnic penalties usually acknowledge the existence of these two mechanisms, empirical work that incorporates this is extremely scarce. In this study, we include a measure of both cognitive (numeracy, literacy) and non-cognitive (motivation) skills, which allows us to separate mechanisms that explain the educational payoff of migrants. This increases our knowledge of how the transferability of skills and degrees affects ethnic inequality in the labor market. We analyze both unemployment and income.

The paper furthermore contributes to the literature on ethnic inequality in the labor market by explaining variation in ethnic penalties across countries with varying institutional contexts. Studies that structurally analyze variation in penalties across countries are scarce, and there is no comparative work that analyses these penalties using education as a proxy for skills. However, highly educated individuals are not only rewarded by employers for their skill levels, but also for the signaling value of their degree. Although most studies that estimate ethnic penalties usually acknowledge the existence of these two mechanisms, empirical work that incorporates this is extremely scarce. In this study, we include a measure of both cognitive (numeracy, literacy) and non-cognitive (motivation) skills, which allows us to separate mechanisms that explain the educational payoff of migrants. This increases our knowledge of how the transferability of skills and degrees affects ethnic inequality in the labor market. We analyze both unemployment and income.

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The paper furthermore contributes to the literature on ethnic inequality in the labor market by explaining variation in ethnic penalties across countries with varying institutional contexts. Studies that structurally analyze variation in penalties across countries are scarce, and there is no comparative work that analyses these penalties using education as a proxy for skills. However, highly educated individuals are not only rewarded by employers for their skill levels, but also for the signaling value of their degree. Although most studies that estimate ethnic penalties usually acknowledge the existence of these two mechanisms, empirical work that incorporates this is extremely scarce. In this study, we include a measure of both cognitive (numeracy, literacy) and non-cognitive (motivation) skills, which allows us to separate mechanisms that explain the educational payoff of migrants. This increases our knowledge of how the transferability of skills and degrees affects ethnic inequality in the labor market. We analyze both unemployment and income.

Even though in the last 20 years an increasing interest of academics in the spread of Buddhism in „the West“ can be observed and enough has been said about this process to establish Western Buddhist Studies as a new academic discipline, there is still a limited knowledge about the meaning of Tantric Tibetan Buddhist meditation practices, especially as performed by the „Western“ buddhist disciples.

Leaving the common misunderstanding of Tantra as „esoteric teachings blotched with sexual suggestiveness“ behind, Herbert V. Guenther (1974: 12) in his paper, is aiming to relate to the practice of the Tantric Tibetan Buddhist meditation, in particular to the so called Meditation on the Nature of Mind (Mahamudra) and to comprehend it as an advanced scientific and synaesthetic (cf. Helmhuth Plessner 1923) performance leading the buddhist practitioner to the dissolution of subject-object duality in perception of the phenomenal world.

The paper will work toward a methodological repertoire in order to approach the field of studies on meditation practice(s) from the viewpoint of a participative social scientist. It will explore the possibilities of synchronising the methodology of meditation and the phenomenological practice of social science. It will search for further ethnographic means of “not speaking about” (cf. Trinh T. Minh-ha) as well as for videography as a tool of hermeneutic knowledge production in the tension between on-this-side-of and beyond the subject-object division.

**References:**


**RC17-306.9**

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**Result-Based Public Governance. Challenges in Developing and Using Daily Performance Measures**

Within the public sector, many institutions are either steered by governance by targets or result-based governance. The former sets up quantitative internal production targets, while the latter advocates that production is planned accordingly to meet as well as to the right, whose members use the argument of “necessity” to justify their conservatism. On the other side, the critical stance has had only very weak support from the social movements and, particularly, the labor Unions, whose energies are absorbed by their efforts to survive. In the vacuum created by this trend to postproduction of Europe and by an effective and ambidextrous (with) neo-liberal ideologies, coming from the extreme right and even, sometimes, from the left, that have shifted from the critique of economical neo-liberalism to the critique of political liberalism. They stress nationalism, supported by a strong State, and on the valorization of moral authority and tradition. They are, above all, strongly xenophobic and racist.

This neo-conservatism is conditioned by socio-economic changes whose precise analysis seems particularly urgent. The first and most visible change is the decline of industry, which dismantles an “old” proletariat given over to unemployment and precariousness. Under this political and socio-economic climate, in which the social movements have been unable to change the course of things, the traditional bureaucratic organizations have emerged, which promote reactionary and xenophobic ideologies and policies. Groups and social classes whose interests are linked with industry accuse “foreigners” of “robbing” the work of the “real” French people. Groups and social classes involved in the process of patrimonialization accuse “foreigners” of “robbing” the work of the “real” French people. Groups and social classes involved in the process of patrimonialization accuse “foreigners” of “robbing” the work of the “real” French people.

The sociologist Abdelmalek Sayad (1991; 1999) has defined ambivalence as part of the immigrant condition. According to him, since most of international migrants are not considered as full citizens in host States neither in the West, their situation tend to be ambivalent on many dimensions. For instance, they expect to come back once to their home country, but they also know that their economic, social and familial conditions make this option highly improbable. Thus, they tend to postpone this issue for a later period of their lives. When they retire however, the question of return can arise again. Thus, it can be argued, retirement may represent for immigrants not only a social transition, from work to retirement, but also a possible spatial transition, from living in one country to settlement in another country. In that sense, it can be considered as a double change in individuals and communities that can generate new dynamics and ambivalences in households and families.

This paper explores how older immigrants from different origins (Italy, Spain, Portugal, Latin America, Africa, Kosovo) and living in Switzerland perceive their situation tend to be ambivalent on many dimensions. For instance, they expect to come back once to their home country, but they also know that their economic, social and familial conditions make this option highly improbable. Thus, they tend to postpone this issue for a later period of their lives. When they retire however, the question of return can arise again. Thus, it can be argued, retirement may represent for immigrants not only a social transition, from work to retirement, but also a possible spatial transition, from living in one country to settlement in another country. In that sense, it can be considered as a double change in individuals and communities that can generate new dynamics and ambivalences in households and families.

This paper explores how older immigrants from different origins (Italy, Spain, Portugal, Latin America, Africa, Kosovo) and living in Switzerland perceive...
this ambivalence and how do they deal with it. Analysis is based in data from a quantitative survey carried in 2011 (immigrants from the 3 EU countries) and from qualitative interviews (immigrants from all origins) carried in 2012 and 2013. Main trends and differences between older immigrants groups are presented and discussed.

RC22-393.20

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Framing a Moral Protest in a Secular Country, the Civil Society Mobilization Against Homosexual Marriages in France

The introduction of same-sex marriages has recently occupied the political agenda of many countries. The public debate on the question has illustrated the enduring impact of religious values in the political sphere and the greater mobilization of religious civil society groups in contrasting the legalization of homosexual unions. This paper will investigate the socio-political discourse of civil society actors involved in the protests against the introduction of homosexual marriages in France. The activism of groups with a religious background was one of the most salient political phenomenon in the French political life in the latest few years. The broadness of the protest was so vast to be described as a fundamental experience for an entire generation. The study of the French mobilization offers the opportunity to come across some intriguing sociological issues. Why the social protests in defence of a family model upheld by the Catholic Church were so strong in one of the most secularized countries in the world? Why Catholic values had a prominent role in a public policy debate in a country where the separation between politics and morality is a paradigm of the political life? Why the traditionally weak French civil society demonstrated such a strong activism?

This paper will investigate the framing process of the discourse of the social actors involved in the French protests against homosexual marriages. Then it will discuss the intellectual and political reasons that contributed to give an ample resonance to their ethical and religious values. Finally it will compare the discourse of the French mobilization with other social protests against the legalization of same-sex unions in other Western countries.

RC19-336.7

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The Financialization of Welfare States. the Case of Complementary Social Insurances

The process of financialization of capitalist economies has recently interested many welfare states. The reforms of the social protection introduced in the latest two decades have given greater importance to the role of the financial sector as a welfare provider. An increasing number of families rely on the revenues of their financial investments to get those social services previously provided by state authorities. A paradigmatic example is given by the several complementary insurance schemes increasingly diffused in several Western and developing countries. Their introduction was generally supported by governments and labour unions that believe the financial sector may provide workers those economic resources that current welfare states find difficult to guarantee. However the process of financialization of welfare states could enlarge the already existing income inequalities, strengthen the increasing social stratification, and intensify the process of dualization of the social protection that is interesting many welfare states.

This paper will present a comparative investigation of the diffusion of private complementary social insurance schemes in France, Sweden, and the UK after the onset of the latest economic crisis. It will discuss the political debate about their introduction. Then it will evaluate their likely impact on the process of segmentation of the social protection. Finally it will broaden the conclusions drawn from the case studies previously considered to other developed and developing countries.

RC03-76.5

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From Art to Urban Politics – and the Other Way Round. the Art Festival “Parattisima” and Its Complex Relationship with Processes of Urban Regeneration in Turin, Italy

Art can be a mean of claim, empowerment, participation, protest. But what happens if such forms of art are then adopted as tools of urban regeneration? This paper focuses on the relationship between art, civic participation and urban regeneration processes analysing the social impacts and political appropriation of an alternative, non-institutional yearly art event in the city of Turin, Italy.

In order to move away from its fordist past, the city of Turin has betted on culture, creativity and entertainment as core elements of a new path of development. In this frame the City launched a contemporary art fair for international galleries, “Artissima”, taking place every year in the first week of November. Against its institutional, elitist approach, a group of young artists founded in 2005 “Parattisima”, an alternative, parallel open art exhibition, affirming the freedom and the social value of art. In 2008 Parattisima moved to San Salvario, a multicultural, mixed neighbourhood looking forward to emancipating from its problemat- ic past. The event took place into empty stores, shops, internal yards and streets, mixing art and everyday-life in unconventional spaces, tackling local social issues and involving inhabitants, shopkeepers and social associations. Occurring there ever since, it has contributed to re-shape the neighbourhood and to attract new flows of people and investments in the area.

Relying on interviews and ethnographic fieldwork, the paper analyzes the ambivalent relationships between Parattisima, other forms of civic participation and the neighbourhood social and cultural fabric, highlighting benefits and criticisms of short and mid-term influences over the neighbourhood’s transformation. Moreover, it examines the processes that have brought both the local authorities and the organizers to consider this format as a successful and replicable model of urban re-development, and it problematizes the path towards institutionalization that this event, born as critical and alternative, seems to have taken.

RC21-381.5

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Whose Street Is This? Commercial Gentrification, Symbolic Ownership and Legitimate Uses of Public Spaces in a Changing Neighbourhood of Turin, Italy

This paper aims at investigating the interactions between commercial landscape, symbolic ownership and everyday practices in upgrading neighbourhoods. Focusing on the neighbourhood of San Salvario (Turin, Italy), it argues that commercial transformations have a major role in challenging established uses and representations, and in framing claims, visions and actions of different sets of actors over the same urban space.

Despite a long tradition of studies on gentrification and neighbourhood’s transformations, only in recent times the role and the socio-cultural impacts of changes of commercial and recreational landscape have been taken under careful examination. Processes of commercial upgrading should not be read only as markers but as active agents of change. New stores, cafés, clubs and night spots embody a powerful discourse that legitimates some uses, images and users while excluding others. In this frame, the street becomes a crucial space of friction, contestation and negotiation where broader dynamics constantly interact with everyday practices.

Right next to the city centre and the central railway station, San Salvario’s neighbourhood has recently turned from a multicultural, mixed, problematic area into the new core of leisure and consumption of Turin. The opening of new cafés, clubs and night spots has challenged the identity of the neighbourhood and the established uses of public spaces. In this setting, relying on almost two years of ethnographic research, the observation of via Berbietto allows us to examine dynamics and everyday practices of contestation, claims and negotiation over the legitimate uses and representations of public spaces. The analysis highlights the relevance of both space and time dimensions and it unveils the constant interactions between complex sets of actors, such as the established users of the street (mainly foreigners), the new users (mainly university students and young urban middle class), the residents, the commercial entrepreneurs and the local authorities.

RC52-842.11

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Street Level Brokers: Shrinking the Occupation of Despachantes in an Era of Global Managerialism

The paper focuses on the occupation of despachantes documentalistas (document clearing agent) in São Paulo, Brazil, which was first regulated in 1854, by the Brazilian Emperor, differentiating these services from the work of customs agents, a profession that were established by the Portuguese Crown in 1809. The despachantes were in charge of collecting taxes, and forwarding legal documents for real estate, business and vehicles. Since then, their selection and work have been under state control. In 2002, the National Council of Despachantes Documentalistas was organized as a collective project to professionalization.

They used to think about themselves as supportive of the government, acting as brokers for their clients to the public officials. Nowadays, they share a negative public image associated with payment of bribes and illicit practices. This traditional way of providing document clearing services have undergone transformation. As a result of deregulation policies and privatization of public services, the forwarding of identification documents are now provided by large enterprise firms that manage the Poupatempo posts and bank agencies, which receive the payments of taxes, fines and duties.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
The impact of the global neoliberal agenda on the local occupation of despachantes has reduced the size of the group in three times during the last twenty years. In the new context of north–south professional relations, despachantes are being replaced by paralegals, a global occupation that has been introduced in Brazil, providing work to a large group of law undergraduates without the credentials to practice. The research fieldwork is based on document analysis; data collected at the Regional Council of Sao Paulo Despachantes on their 3,429 members; qualitative interviews with leaderships of two competitive professional associations and a survey with 100 despachantes in the state of Sao Paulo.

BONIFACIO, GLENDA* (University of Lethbridge, glenda.bonifacio@uleth.ca)
Transnational Lives of Pinays on the Canadian Prairies
Filipino women or Pinays are, undeniably, the most visible mobile group of temporary foreign workers in Canada and elsewhere today. They are also the most highly socially integrated group of women from Asia due to intermarriages and a western colonial legacy. Over three hundred years of Spanish rule and fifty years of American tutelage have made the Filipinos the “little brown Americans” whose use of the English language, practice of liberal-democratic politics, and adherence to Catholicism shape their trajectories as “citizens of the world”. Filipinos have become one of the most desired group of non-white workers and immigrants for their distinct ability to integrate in western societies, to be “at home in the world”. The plight of Filipino women has indeed attracted much attention from scholars, practitioners, and policymakers. But a nuanced approach to how racialized Filipino women negotiate the limiting social structures of inclusion facilitates a broader appreciation of the meaning of migration in their lives. This paper also explores the migration, identity, and community of Pinay in the prairie provinces of Alberta, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan. While Filipino women have become the mainstay group for case studies on the Live-in Caregiver Program (LCP) in Canada and its consequent phenomenological constructs of the “nanny”, “caregiver” and “domestic worker”, I extend the prevailing dominant discourse of their positioning as “servants of globalization” to the grounded experiences of community participation, activism, volunteerism, and negotiating multiple identities in making meanings of their quotidian transnational lives.

BONNEVILLE, LUC* (Université d'Ottawa, luc.bonneville@uottawa.ca)
Les Transformations Du Travail Professeur :Origines,Fondements Et Enjeux
The universities face the double burden of a transformation majeure of their mission, from the laisser faire of the 1960s to the competitive and market-driven transformation of the 1980s. This paper explores the nature of these transformations in the university, in particular the way in which universities have been transformed from producers of knowledge to economic entities. In this transformation, the role of the university has changed from a source of knowledge to an economy-based entity. The paper focuses on the role of the faculty in this transformation, in particular the role of the professor in this context. The paper argues that the transformation of the university has led to a shift in the role of the professor, from a producer of knowledge to an administrator of the university. The paper also explores the implications of this shift for the future of the university, in particular the role of the professor in this context. The paper concludes with a discussion of the implications of this shift for the future of the university, in particular the role of the professor in this context. This paper also explores the nature of these transformations in the university, in particular the way in which universities have been transformed from producers of knowledge to economic entities. In this transformation, the role of the university has changed from a source of knowledge to an economy-based entity. The paper focuses on the role of the faculty in this transformation, in particular the role of the professor in this context. The paper argues that the transformation of the university has led to a shift in the role of the professor, from a producer of knowledge to an administrator of the university. The paper also explores the implications of this shift for the future of the university, in particular the role of the professor in this context. The paper concludes with a discussion of the implications of this shift for the future of the university, in particular the role of the professor in this context.
aux « micro-formes » de contournement des règles et à la « créativité » des informateurs pour « survivre » dans un environnement hyper-stressant.

RC52-838.1
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Globalising Patterns of Professionalisation and New Groups in South Africa

Transformations at the level of societies, cultures and economies affect professions in different parts of the world in different ways. In some senses these transformations reflect the interactions between the macro (global developments) and the micro (country developments). Key to the transformations witnessed in the South African society is the post-apartheid project and to a lesser extent gendered transformation. A primary purpose of this paper is to consider how this transformation project is affecting South African professionals and the organisations that employ South African professionals. Thus the paper will examine recent developments in professions in South Africa. Four key developments have been identified. Firstly, the state led project of the professionalisation of the public sector as a strategy to raise standards of service delivery. Secondly, the fall in unionisation levels of traditional manufacturing sector workers and the subsequent rise in unionisation levels of teachers and other professionals. Thirdly the emergence of professionalisation of new groups (for example security guards) as a strategy for organising workers. And, fourthly the strategies developed by the state, professional bodies and educational/training institutions to effect racial transformation in the composition of traditional professions.

RC19-331.3
BONOLI, GIULIANO* (University of Lausanne, giuliano.bonoli@idheap.unil.ch)
Social Investment Policies in Times of Permanent Austerity

The objective of this paper is to identify the political conditions that are most likely to be conducive to the development of social investment policies. It starts from the view that the traditional idea of welfare retrenchment that in the current context of permanent austerity, policy is likely to be dominated by retrenchment and implemented in a way that allows governments to minimise the risk of electoral punishment (blame avoidance). It is argued that this view is inconsistent with developments observed in several European countries, where some welfare state expansion has taken place mostly in the fields of childcare and active labour market policy. An alternative model is put forward, that emphasises the notion of “affordable credit claiming”. It is argued that even under strong budgetary pressures, governments maintain a preference for policies that allow them to claim credit for their actions. Since the traditional redistributive policies tend to be off the menu for cost reasons, governments have tended to favour investments in childcare and active labour market policy as credit claiming tools. Policies developed in this way while they have a social investment flavour, tend to be rather limited in the extent to which they genuinely improve prospects of disadvantaged people by investing in their human capital. A more ambitious strategy of social investment seems unlikely to develop on the basis of affordable credit claiming.

The paper starts by presenting the theoretical argument, which is then illustrated with examples taken from European countries both in the pre-crisis and in the post-crisis years.

ADH-995.4
BONVIN, JEAN-MICHEL* (Haute école travail social et santé, jmbonvin@eess.ch)
The Potential of the Capability Approach for Developing a Sociology of Democracy

The capability approach emphasizes the tight connection between democratization and social justice, thus providing an essential clue in the “agency vs. structure” debate. In Development as Freedom (1999), Sen insists on the constructive value of democracy that, ideally, should allow all people to effectively take part in collective decision-making processes, i.e. to express their viewpoints, wishes, expectations, etc. but also the information and knowledge they have about the issue under scrutiny, and to make them count. In other words, democratization should permit all people (agency) to be part of the construction of the social fabric (structure), thus contributing to a more reflexive relationship between agency and structure. The paper focuses on the potential of such a perspective for developing a sociology of democracy; it both discusses its normative foundations, and suggests analytical tools for its implementation in the empirical enquiry. At normative level, Sen’s fascination for democracy has raised sharp criticisms: real democracy does not match Sen’s ideal at all; only active deliberators are allowed to enjoy the full benefits of democracy (cf. Cohen’s objection of athletism), etc. In The Idea of Justice (2009), Sen strives to answer these criticisms: he develops a notion of democracy as public reasoning, emphasizes the relevance of issues such as the informational role of democracy, the incapable plurality of principles and the needed focus on tolerant values. The paper assesses to what extent these developments take up the normative challenges raised by the critics. At empirical level, the concept of “capability for voice” as a basis for the sociological use of the capability approach is presented, and the factors facilitating (or impeding) its effective implementation are identified, thus providing an analytical grid for the sociological enquiry of democracy and participation.

RC43-724.9
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VAN KEMPEN, HETTY (Bureau for Research and Statistics)
SLOT, JEROEN (Head Research of Bureau for Research and Statistics, city of Amsterdam)
Amsterdam: How Just Is the Social Housing Sector?

The role of the social housing sector in the Netherlands is changing, it becomes smaller and more exclusively targeted to lower income groups. In Amsterdam, where half of the housing stock is owned by housing associations, the effect of these changes will have a great impact on the city. Susan Fainstein argues in ‘The Just City’ that the social housing system is a key element that makes Amsterdam a just city. But how just is the social housing sector in Amsterdam? And what impact will these changes have on the chances to move in the city and the spatial division of the city?

The distribution system of social housing in Amsterdam is based on waiting time. The longer the waiting time, the higher chances are to find a new dwelling. The waiting list is long, the mean waiting time is 15 years. Previous research indicate that in general younger households, households with a higher income and non-immigrant groups tend to have higher chances to move. Our first findings indicate that this is also the case within the social housing sector. Although waiting time is the basis of the distribution system, our findings show that waiting time is not a relevant factor in explaining the chances for households to move.

In Amsterdam the segregation levels are rising. The social housing sector does not seem to contribute directly to the income-segregation, but our first findings indicate that it does influence the ethnic segregation in the city.

The analyses are based on the biennial survey ‘living in Amsterdam’ (17.000 respondents) combined with the actual moving behavior of the respondents. To reflect on the outcomes of these analyses we look at the actual spatial distribution of housing and households based on register data.

RC05-106.3
BORAH, PARTHA PRATIM* (Dibrugarh University, borah.parthapratim@gmail.com)
Imagination of Nation in Multi-Ethnic Situation: Understanding Ideological Conflicts and Ethnic Exclusions in the Imagination of ‘bharat Mata’

Imagination of Nation in Multi-Ethnic Situation: Understanding Ideological Conflicts and Ethnic Exclusions in the Imagination of ‘bharat Mata’

The idea of nation has traversed a long path of contradictory conceptualization based on the perspective adopted and the context where it is done. Debate on the precedence of nation and state is continued along the basic question of the idea of nation itself. Historical specificity lead to precedence of nation before state in Europe, but state formation followed by attempt to create a corresponding nation is more visible in the case of post colonial countries of Asia and Africa, although exceptions are also visible. The post colonial state formed mainly with the formulation of the colonial masters, which are many times not suits the ground realities thereby opens the scope for ethnic assertions among multiple groups. This lead to two important questions: what is the validity of state formation in the multi-ethnic situation and what leads to the formation of the nation? Although both questions need special attentions but addressing the second question can also lead to some clues to the first question.

We see that the imagination of bharat mata in the Indian context as separate nation is totally different from the western idea of imagination of a nation. Rather than simple imagination, it is more to do with darshan which has more to do with seeing beyond the eternal reality. Such philosophical underpinnings of the imagination of the Indian nation lead to emergence of distinct nature of Indian imagination which has more to do with dominant Hindu ideology, and thus excluding all others who don't come in its fold. This inherent exclusion that takes place in the imagination of bharat mata is manifested as routine part of life thereby became tragic.
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BLUEMLING, BETTINA (Wageningen University)

**Differential Subalterns in a New Social Movement to Prevent Bauxite Extraction on the Niyamgiri Mountain in Eastern India**

The Niyamgiri movement in Eastern India witnessed the participation of several kinds of actors, ranging from indigenous villagers to European governments. This paper will examine how those threatened by environmental risks, such as inhabitants of the region around the mining project against which the movement was launched, responded through symbolic action, legal mobilization, ‘pure politics’, media activism and contingent alliances with political parties. Across these strategies, the trope of indigeneity as symbiosis with Nature can be traced as a theme countering the philosophy of industrialized development of which the proposed mining project at Niyamgiri was to be an example, as well as a tool encouraging/facilitating state and trans-national sympathy for the protest movement. The operationalization of this theme by non-indigenous inhabitants of the region around Niyamgiri, the legacy of the presence of this theme in Indian culture, and official state reception of it in legal, legislative and discursive terms, will constitute the paper’s first layer of analysis. The second layer of analysis will focus on why non-indigenous actors who had valid reasons of their own for opposing the mining project, chose to rally around this theme, and project the cause of the indigenous villagers who were threatened with the loss of their land, to the forefront of the movement. This analysis will be undertaken with the help of subaltern theory and new social movement theory. The non-indigenous villagers will be analysed as differential subalterns and the Niyamgiri movement as a new social movement. Indigeneity as living in the space of tension between exclusion and freedom, will be explored as a potentially useful concept for the provocation of public debate on the validity of mainstream industrialized development – the paper will analyse whether indigeneity then remains a legal/strategic instrumentalization or goes beyond to become a call to broad-based cultural critique/renewal?

BORDE, RADHIKA (Wageningen University, radhika.borde@wur.nl)

**European Environmental Cosmopolitanism As a Call to Indian Gandhian-Style Democracy: The New Environmental Nation-State As Soft Power?**

 Zygmunt Bauman offers a persuasive argument of the importance of Europe’s post-imperial cosmopolitan role in world politics. Part of a legacy that traces itself to Immanuel Kant, this stance can be argued to be a form of soft power – a way to consolidate legitimacy in the global moral economy. This paper will argue that in the Indian context, and with pertinence to a particular case, it has been received as a call to a similar response. The case concerns the struggle of what was highlighted as an indigenous community protesting against the acquisition of their sacred mountain by a UK-based mining company. The Norwegian government and the Church of England among others, disinvested in the company and also tried to apply diplomatic pressure on the Indian government to ban the company’s mining project – to which the Indian government responded amenably and with an official acknowledgement of the role of the Norwegian government in influencing its decision. However, in further developments related to the case, the Indian Supreme Court issued a landmark judgment that was perhaps as much diplomacy as jurisprudence – it asked for an environmental referendum at the level of the village councils of the indigenous community, which would decide the fate of the mining project. In data collected in relation to this case, many informants emphasized that the government’s stance was more influenced by the management of its image in the international public sphere than it was by domestic imperatives. This paper will argue that the government’s actions were in fact a way to go beyond the European cosmopolitanism to which it responded, and showcase how efforts potentially relate to expressed commitments as well as perceived capabilities for responsible supply chain management (RSCM). We lean on literature on Supply Chain Management and Sustainable Supply Chain Management in order to analyse the knowledge process. Empirically, the paper builds on a qualitative study of medium-sized Swedish textile procuring organizations. Participatory observations and a series of semi-structured interviews were conducted with staff responsible for environment, procurement, and CSR, as well as with other actors that in various ways engage in developing policies, instruments, and knowledge of relevance for RSCM. The empirical results show that several textile procuring organisations express serious commitments towards achieving RSCM. However, most organisations feel they lack capabilities in rising to the challenge. There seems to be a poor state of knowledge on many substances and inherent difficulties in both gaining knowledge on chemical risks as well as facilitating a responsible management upstream complex supply chains.

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**Knowledge Challenges for Responsible Supply Chain Management of Chemicals in Textiles**

A great number of chemicals are used along the complex supply chains of textiles. Since many of these substances are hazardous to human health and the environment, dealing with knowledge-related challenges plays a central role for achieving a responsible governance of textile supply chains. Although previous research enables identification of general organisational commitments and capabilities facilitating aspirations of responsible supply chain management (RSCM), the challenges in various contextual settings need more detailed scrutiny. In this study, we investigate which knowledge requirements and knowledge strategies textile procuring organisations experience and apply when striving to satisfy expectations from external stakeholders as well as from internal pressure. We describe these challenges regarding chemical risks in the supply chain and analyse how the efforts potentially relate to expressed commitments as well as perceived capabilities for responsible supply chain management (RSCM). We lean on literature on Supply Chain Management and Sustainable Supply Chain Management in order to analyse the knowledge process. Empirically, the paper builds on a qualitative study of medium-sized Swedish textile procuring organizations. Participatory observations and a series of semi-structured interviews were conducted with staff responsible for environment, procurement, and CSR, as well as with other actors that in various ways engage in developing policies, instruments, and knowledge of relevance for RSCM. The empirical results show that several textile procuring organisations express serious commitments towards achieving RSCM. However, most organisations feel they lack capabilities in rising to the challenge. There seems to be a poor state of knowledge on many substances and inherent difficulties in both gaining knowledge on chemical risks as well as facilitating a responsible management upstream complex supply chains.

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**“Maternity Capital Program” in Russia and Its Outcomes: Gender Perspective**

This paper (based on the collective project) examines the implementation of the Maternal Capital Program (MCP) in Russia (2006 - 2016). MCP - the most prominent measure of Russian family policy in recent years - is the monetary benefit aimed at support of the family with two and more children. It is targeted basically on mothers and has to be spent on purposes predefined by the policymakers. MCP is gendered and has gender consequences. We show that instead of promoting work-family balance for working mothers and gender equality, MCP is primarily aimed at encouraging the traditional role of the woman as the mother...
and the main subject of care. Interestingly enough such policy takes place in the context of economic growth in Russia. The empirical data are the documents of MCP and 36 interviews with mothers who are eligible for MCP. The questions are: how the social policies are perceived by families, how MCP is used. The researchers control biographic situations as household structure, material conditions, housing situation, health status of children and parents, education and employment of parents, support from the older generation, availability of childcare institutions.

The analysis is based on the feminist approach aiming to investigate if the political measure empower women and helps to achieve gender equality. The structure of the paper is as following: The first part presents the discourse analysis of MCP. The second part focuses on the practices of implementation of MCP. In the third part, a broader perspective is reconstructed on the basis of interview data which represents the citizens' attitude towards the conducted social policy and its gender consequences.

**RC21-378.6**

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"Building a-Where-Ness: Housing Access Strategies of Internationally Protected Individuals"

"Building a-where-ness: housing access strategies of internationally protected individuals"

Alongside citizenship there is an increasing number of legal statuses that are temporarily limited among which refugees, asylum seekers and internationally protected individuals share the same territoriality with citizens, although they have limited rights. Most importantly, they have different access possibilities to such rights. Despite the creation of a common European asylum system, issues regarding reception and integration of refugees and internationally protected people are still heavily relying on national state decisions and their policies. This happens within in a context of restructuring of welfare and decentralization of competences from the central level to regional and local levels that addresses not only the territorial dimension of policies but also the actors involved in their implementation, leading to a subsidiarization of social policies (Kazepov, 2010).

Temporary protected individuals are caught in a mechanism of bureaucratic and juridical obstacles that displays itself as multi-layered according to different territorial levels: interestingly the fact that the rights of these categories are anchored at the national and even the supra-national level (EU Regulations, Conventions) does not necessarily imply a correspondence at the local level.

Through the findings of a multi-sited research in two local societies in Europe, Turin (Italy) and Berlin (Germany), this contribution means to offer an insight on the problem solving should be clearly categorized. Guidelines to solve the problem should be various strategies which are designed by participation of concerned organizations and their awareness. Traffic regulations must be strict and be the same standard. The concerned organizations should collaborate to prevent, support, enhance and suppress the problem.

**RC03-68.2**

BOSCHKEN, HERMAN L.* (San Jose State University, herman.boschken@sjsu.edu)

Scale, The Silo Effect and Intergovernmental Cooperation: Institutional Analysis Of Global-City Development and Ecological Sustainability

American global cities include only 25 percent of the U.S. urban population, but are at the nexus of U.S. and world economies and culture. While recognized as compelling world stages and mighty seats of power, they also contain the ingredients of a "full-spectrum problem" for public policymaking. They exist in huge scale, overwhelming complexity, and in paradox regarding globalization's forces behind urban development and the limits of ecological carrying capacity. Furthermore, their urban governmental jurisdictions are often mismatched with the problem's central elements, and policy outcomes frequently reflect difficulty achieving cooperative intergovernmental behavior. This paper examines the ability of multinucleated urban government in dealing effectively with issues of scale, complexity and paradox, and to identify criteria necessary to improve policymaking for global cities.

As previous research suggests (Boschken, 2013, 2008), global cities are a special case in the American urban experience. Due to the skewed configuration and momentum imparted by contemporary globalization, they have evolved along a different path than America's other metropolitan areas. This path is characterized by their centrality in a corporate global economy and by the enrichment of other conditions regarding political culture, lifestyle and consumption. But, most importantly, American global cities have enormous footprints extending beyond their regional confines, enabling globalization's developmental requisites to influence a nation's entire socioeconomic and ecological condition.

Although atypical in these respects, global cities are similar to other cities in their polycentric governmental structure, consisting of general-function city and county governments, special districts, and regional planning, development and regulatory agencies. Although superior to a unitary bureaucracy in dealing with complexity and systemic interdependencies, multinucleated government nevertheless raises concerns about collaborative, integrated, evidence-based policy-making.

This paper examines intergovernmental impediments to collective policymaking and poses structural-design reforms that could improve policy response to the problems of scale, complexity and the sustainability paradox.

**JS-23.3**

BOSHOFF, NELIUS* (Stellenbosch University, scb@sun.ac.za)

Mapping the Categories and Overlapping Roles of Publics/ Stakeholders in University Research in Nigeria and South Africa

University researchers are increasingly faced with the challenge of multiple demands from both the publics and stakeholders of their research, and often these two groupings overlap. Publics are interpreted as the receivers of a research message, i.e. the target audience or intended beneficiaries. Publics are not necessarily passive receivers because they may also be involved in the production, tailoring, communication and transfer of the research message as well as the actual research that generated the data/information for the message. Publics are also stakeholders to the extent that they may have a direct stake in the creation, dissemination or uptake of the message, and/or in the creation of the research behind the message. The aim of the current study is to map the different categories of publics/stakeholders in Nigerian and South African research published between 2010 and 2012, and to demonstrate their overlapping roles. The first focus of the study is a bibliometric analysis of research articles by universities in the two countries, extracted from the Web of Science, and highlighting the role of funders and collaborators in the research. The second focus is more specific, as it investigates the co-occurrences of publics/stakeholders at different stages of research (creation, transmission and uptake) and how these relate to other factors of research production, such as research field and the nature of the research (curiosity-driven research; research addressing grand challenges; and research contributing to economic growth, job creation and innovation). The methodology for the second focus involves an electronic survey of the corresponding authors of the published research articles.

**RC23-418.3**

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Participation of Women and Girls in the National Science, Technology and Innovation System in South Africa

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
The importance of documenting data on the inclusion and participation of women and girls in a society's science, technology and innovation (STI) system cannot be underestimated. The paper presents results from the Gender Equality and the Knowledge Society Framework indicators: an enabling policy environment, opportunity and capability, and women in Science and Technology and innovation systems to understand the status of women and girls in different spheres of South Africa's reality as well as their participation in the knowledge society. It is argued that the policy environment in South Africa has ensured that a gender machinery has been put into place and operates in all the realms of government. A lack of funding, human resources constraints and insufficient co-ordination mechanisms have hampered the effective implementation of some of the policies. Statistics around access to quality education for girls and boys are provided and a discussion around some specific projects and mechanisms that have been put in place to encourage the uptake by girls of science and mathematics at school levels are presented as case studies of the opportunities available to ensure gender parity in STI education. Lastly data is presented on women's particip-ation in the STI system in South Africa. South Africa has an aging, predominantly white male, scientific and engineering workforce. In this regard, there is a need to focus on both tertiary level education as well as women in science leadership in the country.

RC53-859.3
BOSIO, ROBERTA* (University of Turin, roberta.bosio@unito.it)
Different, Marginal or Discriminated? Representation of the Family and Practices of Parental Responsibility in the Opinion of Same-Sex Parents and Their Children
In the variety of family configurations that characterizes contemporary pluralistic societies, homo-parental families stand out as a “social laboratory”, as they are confronted with new, complex psychological and social problems. Moreover, in Italy they construct parenting in a condition of anomic, owing to the lack of social and legal institutionalization.
In the paper, after giving an overview on the orientations expressed by sociological and legal culture on the concept of parental responsibility, we present some findings from a pilot study conducted with Italian same-sex parents and children born or grown up in homoparental families. The aim was to investigate parents’ and children’s social representations of their family and practices of parental responsibility. Adults and children were in depth interviewed and involved in focus groups. More specifically, we interviewed 4 couples of gay fathers and 6 couples of lesbian mothers, we involved 7 children – aged 9-12 – in two focus groups and finally we individually interviewed 2 girls over 18.
Adults and children were asked to talk about their daily life in order to identify the practices of parenting and the representations with regard to the dynamics governing the roles and practices of different parental figures. We detected norms, values, upbringing style, child care, and disciplinary practices, and their experience with respect to agencies of socialization, especially school.

RC53-855.2
BOSIO, ROBERTA* (University of Turin, roberta.bosio@unito.it)
CASERINI, ALESSANDRA (University of Milano-Bicocca)
Opinions and Representations of Rights in Children with Visual Impairment. Findings from a Research Conducted in Italy
Young disabled people are subjected to a dual risk of social marginalization because of their age and disability. This risk is closely related to the conception we have of children and of disability. Current approach in childhood and disability studies considers children and disabled people as active members of society, subjects with rights, capable to express their opinions, identify their needs and claim them. This tendency is stated – among others – in two international legal documents: the 1989 UN CRC and the 2008 UN CRPD.
But which representations do disabled children have of themselves, their agency and rights? We can assume that such representations are related on how they define childhood (an age characterized by incompleteness and vulnerability rather than an age whose components are competent social beings) and disability (an internal condition of individual rather than an external condition determined by structural and organizational circumstances).
To answer these questions we planned a research with Italian visually impaired 12-18 years old children that integrates quantitative and qualitative methods. First, we will carry on a web-survey with a national sample of visually impaired children. We will ask questions on their knowledge, representations and respect of their rights at home, school and in their spare time. Second, we will conduct 12 focus groups and 30 in depth interviews to identify, analyse and look for solutions to issues concerning violations of their rights. Some children will be involved in the research-planning in order to implement a web-platform accessible to them, and to identify the topics to be addressed. For all these respects, the research contributes to the field of study related to the sociology of children’s rights (aiming to investigate the “common sense of law” developed by children in their everyday normative and legal experiences), and the field of participatory and emancipatory research.

RC53-856.3
BOSSELLDAL, INGRID* (Lund University, ingrid.bosselldal@gmail.com)
On Justification of Child Treatment
On justification of child treatment
Since a government decision in 2009 Sweden has a national policy for parental support, attended by the Swedish Institute of Public Health and strongly oriented to parental interventions that are evidence based (which is defined by the author as “interventions that have been checked with high-quality research and have proven to give results”). Furthermore the Swedish Institute of Public Health states that “support of good parenthood” is one of the main targets for the public health interventions.

In this paper I analyse the definitions of child and childhood in the national policy for parental support and in three of the proposed, so called “evidence based” parental educations (whereof two are directly imported from USA, with none adaption to a Swedish context).
My research aims to investigate how different definitions of a child – and “good parenthood” - is used by the authorities to legitimise a certain - and preferred kind of parental treatment of the child. When is the child’s behaviour seen as a problem? How, and from which professional perspectives and national contexts, are the parents taught to act in these situations? And why are they taught to act like this (how are the insisted)?

Theoretical as well as analytical I am influenced by Michael Foucault’s archeological discourse analyses (highly applicable in a field so composed by investments in scientific findings) and Luc Boltanski’s and Laurent Thévenot’s six orders of worth.

RC24-430.3
BOSTRÖM, MAGNUS* (Örebro University, magnus.bostrom@oru.se)
RODELA, ROMINA (Sodertorn University)
Developing Capacities for Sustained Transnational Environmental Activism
Most environmental problems are extremely long term and have cross-border implications. For environmental non-governmental organizations (ENGOs) to achieve significant impact on environmental governance cross-border and sustained activities are required. The purpose of the paper is to identify key barriers and possible pathways to develop sustained and transnational environmental activism among ENGOs operating in strikingly different political contexts. Our analysis is based on qualitative methodology and empirical analyses of ENGOs in six countries (Sweden, Germany, Poland, Italy, Slovenia and Croatia) and two regional contexts, the Baltic Sea and the Adriatic Sea regions. The study is based on document analyses and semi-structured interviews with representatives from 4-6 key ENGOs in each country. The theoretical framework departs particularly from social movement theory.
The paper reveals intriguing similarities and differences between the countries regarding ENGOs’ abilities to develop sustained and cross-border activism. We pay particular attention to differences in opportunity structures for resource mobilization. The last decades, the European Union (EU) has emerged as a key opportunity structure that in various ways facilitate cross-border collaboration and capacity building among ENGOs, particularly in Central and Eastern European (CEE) Countries. However, the EU also considerably shapes the conditions for ENGOs to set independent long-term agendas. With the exception of Germany and Sweden, EU “relies heavily on their ability to develop a ‘project mind-set’”, which in turn requires fund-raising skills and procedures. Also ENGOs in Germany and Sweden make use of public grants. However, the fact that they historically have been able to mobilize huge number of members/supporters –which is still extremely difficult particularly in post-communist countries – have profound implications for their abilities to develop transnational and sustained environmental activism. We discuss the role of (dis)trust (institutional vs. family-based trust), political culture and historical legacies to analyze these remarkably different conditions for resource mobilization.

RC50-812.4
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CAMPURBI, RAQUEL (Universitat de Girona)
The Economic Impact of Cultural Events: Girona’s Flower Festival “Girona Temps De Flors”
Cultural events have taken on a growing role in territorial and tourist marketing of cities and destinations. In addition to its role in stimulating creativity, showing...
the cultural heritage to the visitors or even being a learning tool, a cultural event can serve as a stimulus for local economic activity because as an attraction draws visitors who spend in a community.

At the same time, economic impact analysis is a frequently discussed topic in academic papers and journals to assess the relevance of the culture in the local economy. In many cases, positive economic effects described in these publications are used to justify a further development of tourism and cultural events.

The data presented here demonstrates the direct economic impact of the culture activities, such as organization expenditures and the wider economic benefits for the local tourism stakeholders. This thesis takes a deep approach and estimates the economic effects of one specific event; Girona Temps de Flors, by obtaining the data through a questionnaire used to assess the spending behavior of the visitors and its consumer profile during two editions; 2012 and 2013.

The economic impact model used was the input-output one, using the methodology provided by studies in two stages: first, through estimation of total spending generated by the event's cultural tourism; and second, by calculating the overall economic impact. Not only the common methodology was used, but also some innovations have been introduced as for example the way how the mobile population was calculated, making comparisons in between two different editions and evaluating the economic sustainability of the event.

**RC21-375.1**

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**How the Mundane Challenges the Neoliberal Death of Public Space: The Unexpectedly Complex Social Lives of Los Angeles Private-Open Spaces**

In recent decades, Los Angeles has been a poster child for the neoliberal management of public spaces, choosing privatization, surveillance and uniform design over locally oriented, spontaneous and inclusive practices. It is believed that this has decreased the number of public spaces in the city, but it has also reduced their quality, by limiting access to certain well-behaved socio-economic groups and their activities. When looking back at their history, public spaces have been tools for expressing power in the city and as such, they have been marked by day-to-day negotiations for their representation and appropriation. This suggests that public spaces have never been totally opened, and that their social dimension is an important part of what defines them, in addition to their design and management. Recent research into five public spaces in Downtown L.A. studied mundane sociability through the observation of users, their interactions, and their strategies to control the space within formal surveillance. The results revealed that everyday uses by a variety of visitors weave a complex and dynamic fabric that defines each space. This paper focuses on two privately-owned-publicly-opened spaces, namely Grand Hope Park and the California Plaza, to show how their daily social lives are dynamic and differ one from another. Their social fabrics unfold at dissimilar rhythms, and present a set of unique informal rules negotiated within what seems to be a similar context of formal surveillance. This research challenges the claim of the recent death of public space but also the more recent affirmations regarding a re-appropriation of public space. Daily dynamic uses and interactions have continued to contribute to the development of a complex identity that is unique to each site and that calls for an end to the oversimplification of the definition of “dead” or “lively,” “private” or “public” public spaces.

**JS-66.2**

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**BOUFFARTIGUES, PAUL*** (LEST- CNRS, bouffartig@univmed.fr)

**Montée Des « Risques Psychosociaux » Et Redéploiement De La Critique Du Travail : Opportunité Ou Piège ?**

C’est dans une conjoncture d’affaiblissement et de professionnalisation des syndicats que s’élargissent les formes de l’exploitation, qui se traduisent par des atteintes plus fréquentes à la santé mentale des travailleurs. Ces atteintes sont désormais catégorisées comme « Risques Psychosociaux ». Cette notion l’a emporté sur la « souffrance », ou le « stress » – parce que les professionnels de la santé au travail et de sa négociation collective ont réussi à l’intégrer dans la problématique pré-existante des « risques professionnels ».

La montée en puissance de cette catégorie est à la fois une opportunité et un piège. Elle ouvre la possibilité d’interroger les facteurs collectifs de risque, à la source de secrétariat à la psychologie et individualisées des salariés. Mais elle peut reformer le débat sur les sources organisationnelles de ces difficultés en mettant l’accent sur la nécessité de « protéger » de ces risques les travailleurs vus comme opérateurs passifs, confrontés à un environnement hostile. Et donc d’ouvrir la voie à un nouvel hygiénisme. L’opportunité offerte de mettre en place des espaces collectifs de controverse sur les enjeux d’organisation, de question d’efficacité de l’activité n’est pas saisie. Les « RPS » fonctionnent alors comme un piège, tenant éloignés syndicalistes et représentants du personnel des salariés et de leur expertise que ces derniers détiennent sur le travail et les sources organisationnelles de leurs difficultés.

**RC11-211.5**

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**CRESPI, ISABELLA** (University of Macerata)

**KREKULA, CLARY** (Karlstads Universitet)

**SCHMAUS, GUNther** (CEPS)

**ELETA-DE FILIPPIS, ROXANA** (Le Havre University)

**GAVRAY, CLAIRE** (University of Liége)

**The Impact of Motherhood on Women's Retirement Income: Six EU Countries**

Concern with equity and adequacy in retirement income for men and women is a serious issue, especially due to the longer life expectancy of women in Europe and North America. Women not only face a higher risk of widowhood, but also the incidence of divorce has become greater. Older women, especially, are at risk of living in a single person household, a household that does not have the economies of scale of a two-person household.

Important factors in retirement economic security and equity are linked to the work life of women in comparison with men. Under current conditions women are likely to have not only a less stable work life but also more limited access to better pensions linked to a stable work life. The most important factor impacting a women’s work life is motherhood in contrast to fathers who typically have a more stable work-life than non-fathers.

Initial results indicate that where there is greater protection for mothers to sustain their work-force activity to contribute to pensions systems during maternity leave or leave to caregiving their pensions will be more similar to those of men. This is the case of Sweden where gender equity and gender mainstreaming have been a long established as policy goal. In Germany, however, mothers typically drop out of the workforce and have very limited access to pensions based on their own work-for-life history. In Spain and Italy where mothers of this generation typically did not work, widows will be more at risk although these widows may benefit, from living arrangements with adult children which can protect them from poverty. The situation in France and Belgium will also be analyzed.

The data for this paper come from SHARE (Survey of Health, Aging and Retirement in Europe) which allows a detailed analysis of the six countries.

**RC30-514.8**

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**L’articulation vie professionnelle, vie personnelle : un objet de politiques publiques**

Cette communication vise à montrer qu’un territoire qui n’intègre pas un mode de régulation pertinent des systèmes d’horaires qui régressent ses différentes activités, va générer des comportements adverses à l’environnement, à l’égalité femmes-hommes et à la cohésion sociale : une telle politique publique est nommée, Politiques Temporelles Locales. Née en Italie et s’est diffusée en France principalement et dans quelques autres pays européens.
These people, bound by their common use of the Internet, are known to be at the fore of the online petition asking for José Bové’s ‘come-back’. On a second time, this paper examines the day-to-day practices of these militants to show how a more traditional repertoire of actions remain and shape, complete or interfere with their online practices.

[3] The analysis based on a 3 year long field work carried out among some José Bové’s campaign activists included semi-structured interviews and participants’ observations.

RC02-58.8
BOURDIEU, JÉRÔME (Paris School of Economics and EHESS)
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POSTEL-VINAY, GILLES (EHESS and Paris School of Economics)
SUWA, AKIKO (Paris School of Economics and EHESS)

There are only few, if any, studies of inequality in the long run even though it is widely acknowledged that intergenerational mobility fluctuates a lot. At the same time, few studies explore the way different kinds of capital are transmitted between generations. We take advantage of a large genealogical sample (we have detailed data on wealth at death, education, occupation, and mortality for fathers and their children over a century and half) to study the transmission of different form of assets in France in the long run. The period under study is characterized by major changes in industrialization, expansion of wage labor, self-governing professional women—as well as by economic and political shocks. All these changes have deep and lasting effects on wealth structure, on the return of various kinds of wealth and portfolios, and on the relative importance of different types of capital.

We will address the question of the effect on individuals of a given generation of receiving capital from the previous generation. First, we will consider the transmission of material wealth, studying those who get any wealth versus those who get nothing before looking at the amount of inherited wealth. Second, we will take into account the composition of the inherited wealth (real estate, financial assets or working material for instance). In particular, we aim at differentiating the effect of transmission as a whole—or transmission of any type of wealth—from the transmission of particular goods (for instance any kind of land versus the one the individual has worked on with his father since his youth). Third, we will consider non-material inheritance—mainly education and occupation—and its interactions with wealth. We will investigate if other types of capital compensate the absence, or the scarcity, of wealth or if, conversely, inequalities are cumulative.

RC23-419.5
BOURQUI, MIKAEL* (University of Oxford, mikael.bourqui@sociology.ox.ac.uk)
The Environmental Health Impacts of Technologies, a New Way to Contest Science?
The rapid development of technologies, such as biotechnologies, nanotechnologies and radiofrequencies (namely mobile phones, Wifi, relay masts, etc.) available on the market coupled with the insufficient risk assessment of their potential negative impacts on health result in a growing public concern and distrust in the general benefits of science and technology. Uncertainties and scientific controversies related to the consequences on human health and biodiversity of the emerging environmental and bio-physical hazards (such as the presence of GMOs and nanomaterials in food or manufactured products or the increase in electromagnetic fields) are rising. They question scientific "technocratic" expertise and more largely the gap between science and society. Various groups (NGOs) contest the use of these technologies and traditional risk governance. They demand a better transparency in the decision-making process as to technological choices and a more democratic governance of public policies in the field of environmental health. Several participatory initiatives of upstream engagement of these NGOs have been conducted such as public debates, dialouge committees, etc. to try to regain trust in the institutions and in the process of health risk assessment. This communication will present and analyze the processes set up within the French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health & Safety to foster dialogue with civil society in this field.

Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
setting up a network, these actors endeavour to influence policy-makers and gain the attention of the public. The case study of this emerging social movement for the stake of environmental health will focus on the strategies of these new actors, their interactions, and the new repertoires of action they develop, showing their social and technical innovative capacities, to resist a model of society with endangerments human health.

RC34-588.5

BOWMAN, DINAs (Brotherhood of St Lawrence, dbowman@bsl.org.au)

Statistical Representations and Stereotypes of Youth Labour Market Participation. Insights from Australia

Statistical data can have important explanatory power, and with the rise of ‘evidence-based’ policy such forms of knowledge have become more influential. As Boehm and her co-authors (2012:316) observe: ‘Knowledge generation is not neutral, but it is influenced by social and political relationships that enact and generate knowledge’. Using youth labour market data as a case study, this paper will explore how statistical categories create and reinforce normative understandings of life stages, in this case, the period between 15-24 years of age. For example, the Australian Bureau of Statistics uses the category ‘fully employed’ to describe those who are in ‘fulltime employment, full time education or training or above Certificate III’ — community activity oriented part time education or training, or both full time employment and full time/training. The number of people in this group is subtracted from the population of young people within certain age groupings — such as 15-24 or 18-24 — to calculate those who are ‘not fully employed’. In government and other reports, this group is often referred to as ‘disengaged’ or ‘inactive’. In everyday usage, these terms have negative connotations. This paper will examine how the use of statistical categories such as ‘fully employed’, ‘disengaged’ and ‘inactive’ in policy discourse in Australia — and elsewhere — reinforces negative stereotypes about young people and obscures the processes that shape young people’s lives.

RC18-315.2

BOWYER-PONT, PENEOPE (Macquarie University, penelope.susan.bp@gmail.com)

The New Organising Model in Political Advocacy; Australia’s Experience

This paper considers some initial findings from a qualitative study examining the ways in which the new, techno-social organising model in progressive advocacy groups has changed the nature of political participation in Australia. Specifically, the paper draws on the findings of an ongoing participatory case study of GetUp! — a campaigning organisation which describes itself as ‘... an independent, grass-roots community advocacy organisation which aims to build a more progressive Australia by giving everyday Australians the opportunity to get involved and hold politicians accountable on important issues’ (GetUp, 2013). Established in 2005-2006, GetUp! is a prime example of new member-driven, internet-mediated campaigning organisations that continue to challenge traditional notions of democratic participation with novel membership engagement practices. This paper discusses early findings pertaining to one of the study’s key research questions — How do GetUp members understand their own activism and their relationship to the organisation? Data collection methods employed have thus far included participant observation, document analysis, in-depth, semi-structured interviews with GetUp members and with elite professional campaigners, and thematic analysis of membership survey responses. Early findings suggest that members are drawn to GetUp! because they do not feel that their voices are ‘heard’ by their political representatives or by mainstream political processes. GetUp! appears to address these members a ‘voice’ and to foster a sense of community and shared values.

We propose, furthermore, that GetUp! can be viewed as one of an archetypal category of political advocacy groups which have emerged primarily in modern western democratic countries over the past two decades in line with the ever-increasing dominance of the internet as our primary means of communication.

RC9-333.5

LECHEVALIER, SEBASTIEN (École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales)

BOYER, ROBERT (Institut des Amériques, robert.boyer@ens.fr)

Understanding Welfare Diversity and Evolution In Japan, Korea, and China. A Regulationist Interpretation

In this paper, which focuses on Japan, Korean and China, we argue that these previous analyses of Asian capitalisms have underestimated or ignored in-depth analyses of Asian capitalisms from the viewpoint of welfare, in adopting, at least implicitly, a perspective, inspired by the over-simplified typology of Esping Andersen, which can be qualified of “welfare orientalism” (Takegawa, 2005). Moreover, we argue that welfare is at the core of the evolving forms of capitalism in these three countries. Our interpretation is that institutional change in Asian capitalism is currently driven by changes in the social compromise. These three economies are experiencing a series of changes that can be interpreted as the manifestations of internal contradictions, which require the development of new welfare systems to be overcome. Among these changes, this paper focuses on the ones that affect the institutions as family and firms, as well as ageing, and rising inequalities.

The purpose of this article is to show that effective social policies are the necessary condition in these three countries to promote the emergence of a new “regulation model” able to overcome the current contradictions at work. As emphasized by Boyer et al. (2001), these three economies indeed virtually suffer from the adverse consequences of export-led growth regimes. At the level of each country, a new basic compromise should concern the wage-labor nexus, for the sake of both social justice and dynamic efficiency. New forms of welfare are emerging in Asian capitalisms, as political answers to demands from various groups. They may become a distinctive feature of these forms of capitalisms but also the main source of divergence among them.

RC49-801.1

BOYLE, KAITLIN (The University of Georgia, kmboyle@uga.edu)

“Victims” and “Survivors” of Crime: The Effects of Labeling Unwanted Sexual Experiences on Mental Health

Despite a high level of general interest in stigmatized identities, sociologists have given little attention to victimization as a stigmatized identity. How adoption of this identity influences one’s self-sentiments, behaviors, and mental health has been largely unexplored. This is important because criminologists document downstream women who acknowledge as “rape victims” have different post-assault outcomes from those who do not acknowledge this. This study applies affect control theory, a formalized theory of symbolic interaction, to examine the relationship between labels and sentiments, post-assault behaviors, and mental health in a survey of undergraduate college women. While previous studies generally use dichotomous measures of rape acknowledgment, neglecting other labels of the event, this study measures multiple event labels and links these labels to shame, anger, PTSD, and relationship termination. Results show that calling the event “sexual assault” or “rape” is associated with heightened PTSD, yet only “rape” is associated with increased shame. This suggests that the label “sexual assault,” which is also associated with relationship termination, is more benign and helpful than “rape.” Being a “victim” and calling the perpetrator a “rapist” are also associated with shame and PTSD, most likely because these are stigmatized labels that cause identity disruption and anxiety. Finally, “survivors” do not have increased shame or PTSD. Instead, this more powerful and active identity is associated with anger and relationship termination. This study generally supports rape workers’ and activists’ move towards calling women “survivors” instead of “victims.” However, the two labels are correlated and share similar predictors, revealing the complex nature of rape acknowledgment. General social psychological processes explained by affect control theory increase understanding of this process. Implications for the effects of labeling traumatic experiences on emotion, mental health, and identity are discussed.

RC24-432.23

BRACAMONTE, NIMFA (Mindanao State University, nimfabutuan@yahoo.com)

The Gender Dimension in Mitigating Climate Change in Mt. Malindang Rainforestation Project (Phase III), Southern Philippines

The socioeconomic monitoring for Phase III of the Rainforestation Project was carried out on April 20-24, 2012 employing survey, key informant interviews, observation, and secondary data among the indigenous people of the Mt Malindang Range Natural Park in Oroquieta, Southern Philippines. This phase focused on the employment and income effects and looked into improvements in the living condition, access to social services, attitudinal changes pertaining to the environment, and the role of IF women in the rainforestation project. It also investigated the social articulation effects to the beneficiary communities in two core and three buffer zones. The establishment of village forests, vermiculture, goat raising, and the planting of indigenous species of trees on steep slopes and around old-growth forests to protect biodiversity are climate change adaptation projects that have taken the pressure off the forest. Poverty reduction through food security and livelihood security of the people living in the communities increases climate change adaptation and makes people more resilient to disasters.

Findings of the study also show strong women involvement in the nursery and in the rainforestation site. Working in the village forests is more compatible with the performance of the Subanen women’s role in child rearing and doing household chores. Of the five team leaders in the project, two are women team leaders indicating the project management’s thrust in women’s capability to nurture the environment.
Cosmopolitanism Rebooted? Theorizing a Post-National Solidarity

Cosmopolitanism has been moored as a possible transcendence to the supposed demise of multicultural theorizing by some authors (Beck, 2007; Held, 2010). Others have argued that its Western origins and bias limits its usefulness as universalizing theory to promote global solidarity (Pensky, 2007), while in contrast some have suggested that it is best complemented by a creation of solidarity “from below” (Kurasawa, 2004) or by focus on “everyday” forms of non-elite cosmopolitanism (Nava, 2002).

In this paper, I focus on criticisms of a free-floating cosmopolitanism, emphasizing an anthropology of the everyday worldliness viewed as a political project.

In other words, the elite form of cosmopolitanism’s chief weakness can be traced to its lack of a rootedness in the political struggles of working people in the face of economic and social injustices. These cannot be remedied simply by foci of liberal multiculturalism’s tolerance and recognition but potentially only in a more radical projection of conviviality with others that recognizes the other in oneself (Hage, 2012).

This involves a conundrum that the newcomer “other” is already part of the community, not separate. Therefore, the question is not of creating identities that surpass nations or borders, but ones which facilitate understandings of the self in communities replete with multicultural differences of post-national immigrant societies.

How to generalize such understanding across contexts is a key problem. One avenue suggested is that the construction of identities compatible with global and transnational phenomena (as opposed to substantive and more national-orientated identities) promotes the type of relatedness conducive to acceptance of global humanism (Pries, 2013).

However, another problem ensues as transnational imagined communities can also harbor anti-humanist attitudes and tendencies as illustrated both by exclusive conclave (the super rich international elite, typified by Davos) or reactionary anti-immigrant populists, unified as political parties or in online groups.

Japanese Higher Education’s Fragility: Bureaucracy and Risk’s Dialectic

The scope of risks facing Japanese higher education institutions stems from both local conditions and global developments. Among the local factors are the steady pace of the 18-year-old population, difficulties in establishing normative programs to attract more foreign students, government disinclination to increase funding due to high deficits, strong linkages with vocational orientation and post-graduate employment guarantees, and underdeveloped graduate school education. Other more global risks include the growth in online education, for example MOOCs, administrative overload as a result of expanding academic and non-academic functions of universities, and challenges resulting from the trilemma (Kariya, 2011) of costs, equality of opportunity, and quality assurance.

Strong central bureaucratic management by the Ministry of Education (MEXT) is a notable feature of Japanese higher education in the form of shido (guidance), so that, for example, universities must follow stringent guidelines to implement new programs and create new departments. In addition to this layer of administrative control from outside and above, many universities rotate management positions within the organization. Insiders who have worked for long periods in the same university often become presidents, vice presidents, deans and heads of centers, and top administrators. The emphasis on strong administrative stability entails that risk is customarily dealt with from a defensive posture, i.e. risks are preempted wherever possible by lengthy discussion and delays in action. A recent example was the discussion at Tokyo University of changing the start of the academic calendar, reported with much fanfare in the media, to the summer to match many other countries, which, after much consideration, was deemed too radical.

In the paper, I analyze the admixture of a strong bureaucratic management facing risks to higher education in a dialectic relation whereby the risks threaten to become more ad-hoc and unpredictable by failure to act in a timely manner.

Citizenship Responsibility Sociology In English Higher Learning: Empowering Students and Teachers Giving Hope Of Eliminating Institutional Constraints To Critical Higher Learning

University class social life is a system with connected individuals and groups who choose to participate or not and relate to one another in any number of ways. People are what make a system “happen,” and without their active and involved and invested participation, any system exists primarily if not solely as an idea with some physical reality attached. People make systems happen, and systems lay out paths of least resistance to shape people’s participation. The foreign language (e.g. English in the Japanese setting) classroom can be used for communication and interaction development and knowledge construction where the learning goal is neither operational (i.e. skills) nor epistemic (i.e. knowledge acquisition) but phonetic and affective. Student understandings, indeed teacher understandings, of everyday life and society in a sociological study environment are not distinct from how they experience their own immediate study society as it unfolds. University foreign language sociology in English study can be directed towards defining (or redefining) and molding relationships in a community. Social life flows from relationships, and we as university educators need to consider how we approach higher learning and how our approach contributes to furthering social constraints over people, or how our overall teaching approach can help empower students and teachers (ourselves) to give promise of eliminating or at least alleviating inequities in higher educational practice. This presentation will map a path of higher learning (i.e. a sociology in English) that empowers rather than constrains people to participate in their learning.

Understanding the Meaning of Living with Parkinson’s Disease in an Australian Community Setting From the Perspectives of the Person Diagnosed and Their Partner/Carer

Parkinson’s disease (PD) is classified as a neurodegenerative disorder characterized by non-motor and motor symptoms, which can include sleep disturbance, disturbed sleep, cognitive impairment, as well as tremor, muscle rigidity and body slowness. Observable motor symptoms lead to a diagnosis; the majority of people diagnosed are over 65 years of age; and no two cases are considered to be the same. The cause and pathogenesis of PD is unknown and current medical treatments can only provide the person with temporary symptomatic relief.

In 2011 it was estimated that over 64,000 Australians were living with PD; this population is expected to grow at 4% p.a. over the next 20 years; and there is a lack of community awareness of PD. A literature review to date has found there are no sociological and qualitative studies that report on the social dimension of people who are ageing and living with PD in an Australian community setting.

Enmeshed with senescence, embodied PD is made knowable in the context of a disease-specific health care framework. Within their life course the person diagnosed and their partner/carer embark on a quest to minimize suffering, know the future and maintain independence. Interviews and focus groups are used to gather empirical data on these perspectives. Grounded Theory is then used to examine how each person constructs meaning within interconnected elements of biology, mind, self, symbolic interaction, society and social change.

The purpose of this study is to construct an interpretive schema that describes PD people’s experiential and social worlds. A pilot study has been conducted and informs a larger study, which is due to commence in October 2013 and will be reported on at the Congress. This research forms part of a doctoral thesis that aims to add to knowledge on living with this chronic illness.

The Politics of the Precariat: A Brazilian Perspective

Public Sociology and the Rights of Citizenship in Brazil: Critical Assessment and Historical Perspectives

Public sociology is at the origin of the formation of the modern Brazilian sociological field. Between 1960 and 1970, at least two important institutions of sociological research (the Center for Labor and Industrial Sociology at the University of São Paulo, CESIT, and the Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning, CEBRAP) developed the praxis characteristic of public sociology building up links with extra-academic audiences, in particular, radical trade unions and progressive social movements. The purpose of this presentation will be to reconstruct the theoretical and political links between these experiences in public sociology and the current engagement of the Center for the Study of Citizenship Rights (Cenedic), public sociology institute founded at the University of São Paulo in the 1990s by sociologist Francisco de Oliveira. Thus, we intend to debate some tensions between academic research and the demand of citizens of citizenship which resurfaced with unprecedented strength in Brazil in June 2013.

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When a computer network connects people, it can be referred to as a social network. Close relationships and social support are defined as social capital (SC) and are of prime interest for many sociology scholars. The recent widespread use of Social Network Sites (SNSs) may have SC implications. The concept of ‘virtual social capital’ suggests that there are off-line advantages that virtual community participants stand to gain from their online contacts. Putnam’s (2000) concepts of bridging and bonding SC provide a framework for measuring the outcomes of SNSs’ use: Bonding SC is exclusive and occurs when intimate friends and family members extend emotional support, whereas bridging SC is inclusive and occurs when individuals from different backgrounds make connections through social networks. SNSs’ use can vary in terms of number of sites and levels of intensity. Hargittai & Hsieh’s (2010) typology, which considers the number of different such sites respondents use and intensity of use, was applied in the current study. The objectives of the study were to investigate how users’ social practices on SNSs differ from offline social practices and whether different levels of online engagement have an effect on the quality and quantity of offline bridging and bonding SC. Analysis of a web-based survey completed by a diverse group of 127 adults (47 men and 80 women; ages 22-61) found that those who reported frequent use of several SNSs benefited the most in terms of bridging and bonding SC quantity. However, findings also indicated that male participants tended to benefit the most from using SNSs, due to the fact that a large portion of their online contacts involved people with whom they also had face to face relationships, which thus contributed to bonding SC. Limitations and implications of the study are discussed.

Developing a Risk Inventory for the German K.I.D. 0-3 National Intervention’ aimed at children from birth to 36 months of age has been in place in Germany for several years now and ongoing research activities are directed at improving both access to and help for parents in need of support. Nevertheless, it is believed that rather unreliable estimates exist of the prevalence of psychosocial burdens among the group explicitly and exclusively targeted by such initiatives: the need for a multi-sited approach, researching the social construction of gender in the sending and in the receiving society and the mutual influences and contradictions? The study of gender in transcultural research settings implies newly arising methodological challenges for interpretative research. In this paper I will present a biographical case study of Cuban migrants in Germany and their transnational ties to their family of origin conducted from 2006 to 2013, which indicates how gender identities and constructions are reworked and reinterpreted during the migration process. Especially the transnational and translocal negotiation of gender and familial roles can be observed. Women of female headed families in Cuba for instance have to adapt to the nuclear family expectations in Germany while simultaneously economically supporting their family of origin and performing the role of the main breadwinner in Cuba. Also the appropriation of external ethnic- and gender categorizations and ascriptions of a Cuban or "Latino" man in the host society Germany can be observed in another case. Hence, the study of the changing or persisting gender categories in transnational migration reveals the need for a multi-sited approach, researching the social construction of gender in the sending and in the receiving society and the mutual influences and exchanges between these two. Thus, in my paper I make a plea for a multi-sited perspective in the reconstructive analysis of biographical interviews focusing on both societal and cultural contexts, in which gender constructions are produced.

The focus of our paper is the use of robotics in manufacturing industry with respect to its social innovation dimension. One of the aims is to identify relevant research questions about the possibility of development of safer robot systems in closer human-machine intuitive interaction systems at the manufacturing shop-floor level. For example, the augmented reality approach provides major opportunities for human-robot interaction within safer environment. We try to contribute to understand the limits of cognitive and perceptual workload for robot operators in complex working systems. And we envisage increasing the knowledge awareness on the use of robots (as working tools or machines) at the shop-floor level in the manufacturing industry. In particular this issue will be highly relevant when more different robots with different roles and produced by different companies or designers are to be used in the manufacturing to a larger extent. The integration of such different technical systems needs further capacities in technology assessment. The social sciences approach to such assessment is of high relevance to understand the organisational dimensions of the human-robot interaction concept. The technologically dense environments applied to our approach refers to the social actors in which human actors/robot operators and technological artefacts (robots) work ‘together’ and where working and organizing are inextricably linked to the use of these technologies. Such integrated systems reveal new challenges for the design of work, organisations and also technologies. In most cases, they imply new processes of workplace innovation, with participative strategies and development of new forms of work organisation. When safety plays also a central role, the working life environment is improved. New concepts as responsibility, decision making, situation awareness and risk assessment are also included in such innovative processes. The discussion of outcomes will be based on empirical evidences and on the qualitative research approach that we undertook recently.
most the same demographics trends regarding their total population and Muslim population, it is very interesting to focus on how national policies on diversity, and especially Islam, influence extremist group discourses. Whether it focuses on the veil/burka or construction of mosque, both states deal differently and undermine the way extremism reject multiculturalism.

**RC48-786.3**

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**Feminist Disagreements: The Post-Colonial Frontline Between Femen and Muslim Women**

Founded in 2008, Femen is a feminist Ukrainian protest group based in Kiev and in Paris, whose main political enemy is patriarchy. In their struggle for gender equality, Femen activists see religious institutions as a substantial tool of oppression against women; hence the current ant clerical position of the group. In Femen's approach, nudity is the best means to break free from male dominance, and they deeply believe that being topless can be empowering. Femen's mobilizations are always carried out in a spectacular way, in which they scream and shout provocative slogans that are also written on their naked bodies.

In my paper, I will mainly focus on Femen slogans that are addressed to muslim – especially veiled – women, encouraging liberation from both religion and male domination: “Muslim women, let's get naked”, “nudity is freedom”, “bare breast against islamism”, “topless jihad”. Muslim women have answered Femen's injunction to liberate through nudity by creating a series of networks, accompanied by virtual and physical mobilizations, in which muslim women from all over the world post photos featuring reactive slogans such as “Islam is my mosaic”, “nudity is not freedom”, “Femen stole our voice”, “there is more than one way to be free”.

Indeed, one can clearly see how Femen's mobilization has entailed a counter-mobilization led by muslim women, and under what circumstances the latter are questioning a hegemonic western idea of what a free body looks like. Far from being an isolated event, the current struggle between Femen and Muslim women appears to define what “feminism” is and, by extension, what a free woman is, is not new. Rather, it alludes to a more deeply rooted antagonism that dates back to the colonial period.

**RC21-381.1**

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**Contrasting a Market-Led Tendency Towards Social and Functional Separation. Outcomes of a Comparative Research in Milan, Copenhagen and Hamburg**

The redevelopment of inner city urban areas has been a main concern for European cities dealing with post-industrial restructuring in the last decades and large scale urban projects have been extensively and investigated by urban researchers. The raise of a complex interplay among different public and private actors as well as issues of social (in)justice have been analysed and discussed by critical research work with reference to the phases in which the projects and the master-plans have been conceived (see for example: Salet and Gualini, 2007; Fainstein, 2010).

While these large scale urban projects are now mostly implemented, it is worth investigating how spatial and social organization processes are developing in these new urban areas which tend to display a significant role in hosting a consistent number of inhabitants who “return to the city” in the phase of re-urbanization. In this respect, driving research questions may be: under which conditions and with which expectations, do people decide to settle in the central city? What sort of city-space has been produced? How and why are uses influencing urban qualities? Which are the elements that allow and support a mix of functions and social groups in the face of prevalent tendencies towards separation and segregation?

Along these questions, we have been analysing redevelopment projects that have been explicitly targeting a mix of different functions and social groups, openness and accessibility of open public spaces and when the ambiguity of new categories and uses has been challenging consolidated urban planning traditions and regulatory systems.

The paper presents the results of a comparative empirical research which has been developed in three European cities by an interdisciplinary research group (urban sociologists, urban planners, urban designers) investigating how newly produced urban spaces are functioning in three large redeveloped urban areas (Bicocca/Milan, Islands Brygge/Copenhagen, HafenCity/Hamburg).
The Marketization of Employment Services: Evidence from the UK, Germany, and Denmark

One trend across OECD countries since the late 1990s has been the marketization of employment services. Intense price-based competition is increasingly used to govern these services. Based on an in-depth three-country comparative project, this paper examines the extent and trajectory of marketization in Denmark, Germany, and the UK since the early 2000s. ART using frozen embryos represents different regime types under both welfare regimes and varieties of capitalism theories. The paper also examines the effects of marketization trends on front-line staff and the character of services. We draw on qualitative interviews with public-sector purchasers of services and for-profit and non-profit providers and a detailed analysis of publicly available statistics and documents.

Marketization has taken place in employment services in each country. However, the marketization trends and their effects vary across the three countries due to a wide range of labor market and welfare-state institutions. For example, in the UK, marketization of employment services seems to intensify insider-outsider divisions, reduce the salience of collective bargaining and create opportunities for profit-seeking by private owners of provision. Furthermore, for the unemployed, marketization seems to undermine citizen entitlements by producing more standardized programs of support, as well as creaming and parking effects that penalize those furthest from the labor market. These effects are to some extent also visible in the two other countries, even in Denmark and Germany representing very different welfare state regimes. However, the effects of marketization, especially on working conditions and the services delivered are taking other forms, making these effects more moderate.

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treal Metropolitan Community, un entity that has adopted a metropolitan develop-
oment plan in 2012. We also aim at providing a portrait of mayor's specific role in
a context where major institutional reforms and increased citizen participation have
forced new strategies of regional collaboration.

RC36-618.2
BREWER, ROSE* (University of Minnesota-Twin Cities, brewe001@umn.edu)
Decolonizing Knowledge(s) in 21st Century Political Struggles

The paper is a call for a deeper interrogation of how knowledge is produced and
who knowledge and practice are guide-posts for 21st century revolutionary change.
In international knowledge production spaces such as the ISA, we need to put the issue of decolonizing on the table. Regarding political change, too often the same colonial assumptions are folded into social movements as the very knowledge systems that originally colonized. It is a call for traditionally marginalized voices to be heard, but also a call for interrogating the hierarchies reproduced in social movement spaces. What is clear regarding knowledge for whom, we must think more intersectionally, decentering the traditional ways of articulating social change. We must interrogate continued practices of hetero-
patriarchy, colonialisms: neo, settler and internal, in the context of neoliberal global capitalism.

RC02-58.11
BREWER, ROSE* (University of Minnesota-Twin Cities, brewe001@umn.edu)
Interrogating Racism and Class in the Capitalist World System: Historical Formations and Contemporary Realities

Racism and other ‘isms’ are deeply enshrined in a global, technologically-driven
capitalist world order where the wealth and resources of the globe are held by a small elite of multinational firms and their comprador allies. These are his-
torical formations with tentacles into the contemporary period. Moreover, there is an ideological structure of racial formations intertwined with global capital. At the core of this analysis is an articulation of how capitalist systems of exploitation have en-
gendered underdevelopment in peripheries of the world consistently since 1789
through core-dominated techniques of enfolding the periphery in the world cap-
italist system according to the interests of the core (Wallerstein 1974). This is a his-
toric process. Extending this analysis contemporarily, the dispossessed in ad-
vanced Western capitalist societies such as the United States, the dismantling of the social wage through destruction of social welfare, attacks on public education, the increasing incarceration and imprisonment of Black men (and women), and the structural consequences of wealth concentration in the hands of a tiny elite are part and parcel of the global politics of accumulation. Through austerity and uneven development the process unfolds internally within the U.S. Most recently this entails the bankruptcy and dismantling of an American city. A brief analysis of Detroit, Michigan is illustrative and examined in this paper.

RC43-717.3
BRIENCE, HENRI* (University of Saint Etienne, heni.brience@hotmail.fr)
Sélectionner, Attirer, Sacrifier : La Gestion Du Logement Et De L'espace Urbain à Detroit (Etats-Unis) Et Saint-Etienne (France)

Cette communication a pour objectif d'étudier l'impact des défis posés par les villes en déclin urbain sur le logement en tant que tel ainsi que le territoire urbain dans son ensemble dans deux shrinking cities (Detroit, Etats-Unis et Saint-Etienne, France). Cette comparaison permet de révéler des tendances et des stratégies différentes quant à la question du logement et la gestion du territoire municipal en crise.

A Detroit, le rétrécissement urbain (rightsizing) est devenu l'une des priorités sous le mandat de Dave Bing à travers le plan à long terme baptisé Detroit Works Project. La crise sans précédent qui frappe la ville (le taux de vacance a bondi de 120% en 10 ans) l'oblige à déployer un plan massif de démolition et de requalification de l'espace urbain. La ville étant composée à 85% de maisons et la très faible densité urbaine ont conduit les pouvoirs locaux à réfléchir à la valorisation des quartiers centraux situés au cœur de la ville et à favoriser une offre de logements et d'équipements culturels de haut standing. Néanmoins, l'inadéquation de l'offre avec les car-
actéristiques socioéconomiques des habitants conduit aujourd'hui à un échec de la revitalisation urbaine.

JS-92.3
BRICKNER, RACHEL* (Acadia University, rachel.brickner@acadiau.ca)
The Shifting Terrain of Grassroots Mobilization and the Future of Education Reform in the United States

Public education has been a pillar of American society since the 19th century, but since the 1990s an education reform movement has promoted school competition and accountability metrics for students and teachers as critical to turning around the so-called “failing” American public school system. In practice, this ed-
ucation reform agenda has resulted in the proliferation of non-unionized charter schools, shuttering of urban public schools, and the narrowing of curricula in response to increased use of standardized tests. This paper is part of a broader project exploring grassroots resistance to this reform agenda.
To date, the education reform agenda has been driven by well-financed foundations that are displacing the political influence of traditional education actors (e.g., elected school boards, teachers’ unions, and parent-teacher associations). As the results of the reform efforts become more concrete, however, a grassroots resistance effort of educators, parents, students, bloggers, and some elected officials has emerged to demand that well resourced, democratically governed schools remain a pillar of every American community. The future of education policy in the US will largely depend on how the balance of political influence shifts between the “reformers” and the growing grassroots resistance.

Drawing on data from fieldwork in Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin, where the grassroots resistance to the reform agenda has taken different forms and had different levels of success, this paper explores the factors that allow these grass-
roots efforts to successfully promote their vision of democratic public education.
Specifically, the paper argues that four factors are critical: 1) shifting the “failing school” narrative; 2) strengthening the relationships between union leadership, rank-and-file teachers, and the broader community; 3) finding a common frame that unifies the diverse demands of actors within the grassroots movement; and 4) building on the current social media presence while working to influence mainstream media.

RC05-101.5
BRIENZA, CASEY* (City University London, casey.brienza.1@city.ac.uk)
Born in Japan, Raised in America: Yuri and the Transnational Formation of a Genre of Lesbian Comics

In 2007, Wired magazine published an article by Jason Thompson about how Japanese comics called manga had “conquered America.” In 2012, Takashi Murakami, in an interview for the Asahi Shimbun, disagreed with this assessment, arguing that manga is “only being accepted by a small group of fanatics” outside of Japan. Whether conceived of as a torrent or a trickle, however, both Murakami and Thompson assert that the movement of contemporary Japanese popular culture is unidirectional, something produced in Japan which then arrives, already fully constituted, onto a distant shore. My research complicates this model of transnational flow. In this paper, I show how the current usage in Japan of the genre term yuri, for lesbian manga, originates from a history of transnational communication and cooperation between Japanese and Westerners. In short, the words of one informant, yuri was “born in Japan and raised in America” and would not exist at all in its current form were it not for a network of international exchange between Asians and American lesbians.

RC14-256.15
BRIENZA, CASEY* (City University London, casey.brienza.1@city.ac.uk)
Did Manga Conquer America? Implications For The Cultural Policy Of Cool Japan

This paper explores the efficacy of an international cultural policy based upon the export of a nation’s popular culture through the case study of Japanese com-
ic books, called manga, in the United States. I begin by exploring the origin of the term yuri, a Japanese term for female homosexual relationships and providing a con-
cise account of the Japanese cultural policies in this vein. Then, drawing upon

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
participant-observation and seventy in-depth, semi-structured interviews from informants in and around the American manga publishing industry, I discuss in
detail what is actually involved in publishing Japanese comic books in the United
States post-2007. Arguing that what they do is first and foremost to make manga
American, I conclude by discussing the implications of these findings for the likely fortunes
of “Cool Japan” and any other cultural policy premised upon exporting popular culture.

RC16-291.2

BREGENTI, ANDREA MUBI* (University of Trento, andrea.bregenti@unitn.it)
The Ambiguous Multiplicities. Crowds over, Across and within Individuals

Crowds are not mere collections of people but a veritable ‘state of the social’. But, how precisely to theorize crowd states? To tackle this question, I begin by
reconstructing various ways in which, particularly at the end of the 19th century, crowds have been investigated, appraised and, ça va sans dire, feared. I seek to
highlight which were the major political and ideological stakes of such attempts at
apprehending crowds as social multiplicities. In particular, the Italian Positivist School (Lombroso, Sergio, Ferri, Sighele) and the French School of Criminal Anthropology
(Lacassagne, Fournial, Bernheim) are examined.

However, a similar exploration cannot content itself with cultural history, as it
inherently triggers a deeper examination of some fundamental puzzles in social
epistemology. In a sense, I propose to reverse the question about crowds and
other social multiplicities into the question of that is an individual and how can the
boundaries of the individual be drawn. Association, I argue, can be regarded as
process of territorialization which institutes the individual by drawing boundaries
which are made of a wide array of counter-balancing forces. The very difference
between objects and environments depends upon such territorial acts.

Notably, such transversal vectors which determine the stand-off point between
the individual and the crowd can never be found in a state of equilibrium. Rather,
they show a kind of meta-stability; in other words, they form a fluctuating thresh-
hold of visibility. The constitution of social collectives, I submit as a provisional con-
clusion, can be best appreciated through a layered model whereby the body
is integrally reconstructed as a region located somewhere inside these thriving
states.

RC47-770.4

BRINGEL, BRENO* (Universidade Estadual do Rio de Janeiro, brenobringel@iesp.uerj.br)
FALERO, ALFREDO (Universidad de la República)
Latin American Social Movements: Research Agendas and Regional Constructions

Unlike the debate in United States and Europe, the study of social movements in Latin America has never had a well-defined field of study in the social sciences
to enable systematic discussion on notions, categories and controversies. How-
ever, social movements have been treated in a transversal way within a wide
range of topics, approaches, discussions and disciplines, which, in turn, allowed a rather
comprehensive and plural perspective. This paper seeks, firstly, to contextualize
the sociological production on social movements in Latin America. In particular, we focus on the particularities of Latin American societies; the social and political regional thought; the diversity
of contexts of action and the spatial and historical orientations; the socio-political
and ideological matrices; and, finally, the practices, imaginaries and transnational networks that allow the establishment of a common collective action and the generation of a social frame. In doing so, we discuss some research possibilities for the study of social movements in the Global South who are looking to construct
regional research agendas that go beyond Western theories of social movements.

JS-11.2

BRINGEL, BRENO* (Universidade Estadual do Rio de Janeiro, brenobringel@iesp.uerj.br)
South-South Dialogues: Social Movements and Intellectual Movements

In recent decades social movements in the Global South have built stronger
networks than intellectuals in order to analyse new global socio-political scenar-
ios and act collectively. Based on ten years of research on the reconfiguration of
contemporary internationalism, this paper aims to analyse some trends, develop-
ments and contradictions of transnational networks and spaces of convergence
constructed by (and between) social movements in Latin America Africa and
Asia during the last two decades. One of the main objectives is to highlight how
these spaces can open an important arena for future construction of agendas and
South-South intellectual projects.

RC22-386.3

BRINK-DANAN, MARCY* (Hebrew University, Marcy.bd@mail.huji.ac.il)
If You’re Not Religious, for God’s Sake SAY so! Agonism in Secularist Activism

When secularists talk about God, how does it sound? What do they hope to
achieve? Grounded in fieldwork among British and American activists, this paper
suggests that Anglo-American secularists talk to the pious to “constitute adversar-
ies worthy of agonistic respect” (Connolly 2008) and not in search of consensus.

I offer key ethnographic examples of agonistic interactions between secularists
and their pious audiences, examining how ideas about language and communica-
tion - rather than ideas about God – drive discussions about faith, doubt and
social cooperation.

New Atheism increasingly demands public recognition: The British Humanist
Association’s 2011 census campaign cheekily encouraged Britons to tick “no reli-
gion:” “[If you're not religious, for God’s sake say so!” Another campaign respond-
ed to Christian adverts threatening sinners with eternal damnation by posting a
counter-message on UK buses: “There’s probably no God. Now stop worrying
about religion.” Protestors in Jesus costumes at the 2012 Reason Rally in
Washington D.C. carried placards reading “Atheists do it better!” Comparing sec-
ularism in the UK and the US, Richard Dawkins opened the rally by critiquing the
way we talk, not what we believe: “Don’t fall for the convention that we’re all too
polite to talk about religion. Religion makes specific claims about the universe
which need to be substantiated and need to be challenged and, if necessary, need
to be ridiculed with contempt.”

Following Cannell’s call for more evidence-based studies of secularist practic-
es (2010), my sociolinguistic and ethnographic analysis chronicles the polysemy
(Taylor 2009) of the term “secularist,” recording its use and meaning among An-
geo-American activists [atheists, humanists, brights, skeptics and universalists].

Focusing on one small part of the project’s overall findings about communication
across faith and non-faith groups, this paper presents ethnographic evidence
pointing to the heavy value secularists place on agonism in public discussions about
religion.

RC40-686.4

BRISLEN, LILIAN* (University of Kentucky, lilian.brislen@uky.edu)
To Market We Go, but Where Are We Going? Investigating the Negotiation of Social Impact and Market Forces in Food Hubs

Food hubs, a new form of values based food aggregation enterprise, are often
positioned by their advocates as a solution to the concurrent problems of the
loss of family farms, an urgent need to develop a sustainable food system, and
the perplexing problem of persisting food insecurity in the global north. Not-
ing a “skyrocketing consumer demand” for local food, United States Secretary
of Agriculture Tom Vilsack has identified food hubs as offering “critical” services to
farmers, and stated that the success of food hubs “comes from … sound busi-
ness sense and a desire for social impact”(May 2013). However, goals of sound
business sense and social impact are not known for their easy affinity. With this
in mind, this paper asks: How do the goals of promoting environmental sustain-
ability, and enhancing food security support or detract from the goal of support-
ing family sized farms within both the philosophy and praxis of food hubs? This
paper also provides preliminary investigation into the variable role of market
forces, and the necessity of developing a financially viable enterprise, in shaping
the institutional goals, policies, and practices of food hubs. Towards this end
I will present preliminary research that draws from interviews with national food
hub experts and leadership, and case study research with leadership and par-
ticipating farmers of two food hubs. Findings will highlight the specific ways in
which goals of social impacts (environmental, economic, social) are both achieved
and inhibited when implemented in a market based programmatic context. I will
conclude by suggesting needed next steps in food hub (e.g. values based supply
chain) research.

RC08-150.1

BRISSON, THOMAS* (University Paris 8, thomasbrisson@hotmail.fr)

JEANPIERRE, LAURENT (University Paris 8)
Circulation of Social Sciences Between the West and Asia: A Contemporary Assessment

The paper aims to introduce some of the findings of the Intercos-SSH survey on
the international circulation of Social and Human Sciences (a European Union
project under the supervision of Giselle Sapiro - EHSS Paris). Albeit this survey

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.

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has primarily dealt with intra-European knowledge exchanges, an additional grant has allowed to broaden the focus and to take Asian-European relations into ac-
count (mostly from Japanese, Chinese and Korean case-studies). Two sets of em-
pirical/theoretical questions will be tackled. The first one deals with the patterns
of intellectual and scholarly exchanges: taking an historical approach, the paper
analyzes both what authors, theories, books or concepts have been circulating be-
tween Asia and Europe, as well as what kind of students/scholars migrations have
taken place. Given the asymmetrical nature of the scientific relations between the
West and Asia in the recent decades, the paper’s primary focus is on the European
authors and texts that have been translated in Asia and have impinged on the vari-
sious scientific fields. Yet, in a second moment, the paper also deals with the con-
sequences of the contemporary political and economic rise of Asia in terms of scien-
tific shifts. This new balance of power has already resulted in the growing in-
fluence of Asian universities as well as in significant changes in terms of academic
migrations. Further research is needed for new theories and notions to emerge. What
credit, in other words, should be given to counter-hegemonic attempts at creating
social sciences in Asia that bypass their European origins? Due to the breadth of
the scope, both in terms of historical approach and inter-national comparisons,
the paper will engage with only a limited number of case studies, which accurately
illustrates the main theoretical problems at stake.

RC21-364.1
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FORMIGA JOHNSSON, ROSA (State University of Rio de Janeiro)
SOUSA DE OLIVEIRA BARBOSA, PAULA (Federal University of
Rio de Janeiro)
Water Governance and Climate Change: Perspectives for
Reduction of Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Vulnerability
in Rio De Janeiro Metropolitan Area
This paper presents part of a collaborative research, which integrates Brazilian
and French universities, in sustainable water management in urban areas. Our
study is located within the interface of the so-called water resources manage-
ment, that refers to the activities of use, conservation, protection and recuper-
ation of crucial waters, in quantity and quality, and water and sanitation services
management (water supply, wastewater sewage, rainwater sewage). Thus, we
start from the hypothesis that water governance in Rio de Janeiro metropolitan
area faces two impasses: the preservation of water resources and the universal-
ization of access to water and sanitation for all urban dwellers. Climate change
adds a new challenge: adaptation and adaptive process in relation to water gov-
ernance.
Even if there are still doubts about the incorporation of climate change scenar-
ios into engineering projects for future water supply and sewage systems, due
to uncertainties, this issue is becoming more and more important for planners.
Different studies detail the impacts of climate change in water supply systems
and in sanitation systems shows that Rio de Janeiro Metropolitan Area systems
presents a series of social, environmental and institutional characteristics that
renders them particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate variability and
change. On that basis, this paper first aims to investigate policies that are being
introduced, by River Basin’s Committees and by state and municipal agencies that
are responsible for water resources and water services planning and governance,
questioning if they are able to tackle climate change and to make urban water
management more sustainable. This research is still in progress, utilizing, above
all, resources of a qualitative nature: bibliographic reviews, elaboration of specific
studies, conducting interviews and questionnaires among the key actors.

WG03-913.6
BRITEON, DEE* (State University of New York,
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Picturing Dark Tourism: Mostar
The words tourism and disaster seem to be intrinsically paradoxical, yet vis-
ts to sites of disaster and death have grown exponentially during the past four
decades. Lennon and Foley note that ‘dark tourism’ packages disaster into an eco-


BROADBENT, JEFFREY* (University of Minnesota,
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SONNET, JOHN (University of Minnesota)
Comparative and Global
The project on Comparing Climate Change Policy Networks (Compon) investi-
gates the reasons for cross-societal variation in the direction of emissions levels
of carbon dioxide since 1990. The project consists of research teams in 19 cas-
es (countries or the region of Taiwan) plus a coordinating and integrating team
that has been collecting data on this question since the project started in 2007.
The teams use identical research methods to allow for the most precise empirical
comparisons. Phase One consists of the content analysis of how the three major
newspapers in a society cover and frame the issue of climate change. Phase Two
consists of a network survey conducted with the representatives of (50 to 100)
organizations in state and society engaged with the climate change mitigation is-
sue. This paper and its associated case reports present findings from Phase One,
the content analysis. The cross-case analysis shows that between 1997 and 2010
the average global intensity of coverage of climate change rose steadily, while
average coverage of reports by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
rose and fell episodically with the reports. The 17 individual cases varied around
their global average trend line due to a number of factors. Focusing on the years
2007-8, the cases showed dramatic variation in how they framed climate change,
for example whether as an economic, scientific or other type of problem, and
also in their major stances on how to respond to climate change. Their response
stances formed clusters that revealed the major fissures in global field of climate
change discourse.

RC11-210.4
BROOK, ELIZABETH* (Swinburne University,
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Older Women’s Worklife Transitions: Competing Regimes
Background. Age discrimination legislation in Australia has proscribed compul-
sory retirement, additionally pension eligibility has been deferred to 67. Despite
this legislation, embedded age-gender discourses interrelated with organisational
processes continue to impede extended working lives. Organisational discourses
are framed along a dimension from the ideal of age-free and gender-free
to expressed attributions. These discourses interacted with organisational poli-
cy dimensions ranging from age-gender inequality to active age-gender equality
practices. The paper asks how these discourses interrelate with organisational
equality practices and discrimination.
Methods. These data were collected in an Australian Research Council research
project, Retiring Women (2010-13). Structured key informant interviews were un-
dertaken with a purposefully selected sample of 95 stakeholders including HR
directors, professional organisations and unions in three sectors: academia, state
services and finance. Interviews were held with older women retirees in these
sectors. Comparisons were undertaken between organisational perspectives and
retirees’ reconstructions of their retirement transitions.
Findings. In the finance sector overt idealisation of gendered life course, pas-
vivity and unexpressed resistance by managers negotiating fractional trajectories
coexisted with competing age-gendered free discourses. In academia discourses
privileged individualised late career flexibilities and normalised retirement tran-
sitions. State public sector discourses overtly supported age-graded workforce
development, gendered caring responsibilities and inequitable age and gendered
hierarchies despite diversity training.
Women retirees’ accounts reconstructed retirement decisions as voluntary.
Working life limitations included work intensity, self-deﬁnitions of retirement age,
declining career opportunities and impaired health. Organisational practices did
not contest or rearrange age and gendered hierarchies and structurally under-
pinned age-inequality practices.
Conclusion: Competing discourses were identiﬁed, with passivity and unex-
pessed management resistance predominant, reproducing age- and gender-in-
equality practices. Traditional age and gendered paths to exit were conﬁrmed de-
spite emerging age-free discourse. Anti-discrimination government policy should
identify and contest unexpressed latent discourses underlying organisational
practices to structurally counter age and gender-inequality regimes.

RC29-499.5
BROWN, DAVID* (Law Faculty University of NSW,
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Justice Reinvestment and Inequality in Criminal Justice
Justice Reinvestment is a relatively new concept which has gained political trac-
tion in a range of jurisdictions, particularly the USA, but also the UK, Australia
and New Zealand. The basic aim is to redirect resources from imprisonment and rein-
vest them in high imprisonment neighbourhoods to build community infrastruc-
ture and programs that reduce crime and recidivism and to reduce imprisonment

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rates. The concept emerged out of progressivist think tanks and has since been taken up by a range of political actors including Republican state governors and leading figures in the Christian right in the USA.

Its origins lie in an attempt to combat the extreme racial disparity in imprisonment rates, captured in the notion of ‘mass imprisonment’, where imprisonment is so wide-spread that it disproportionately affects whole (usually racial) communities. Recent critiques from some of its leading proponents suggest that this aim of Justice Reinvestment to redress the effects of mass imprisonment has been lost in the emphasis on recidivism and post sentence supervision.

Using the example of over representation of Aboriginals in Australian prisons, this paper will explore the extent to which Justice Reinvestment as a concept and as a practice and program, is capable of redressing historical and contemporary inequalities and discrimination in criminal justice outcomes.

RC52-842.3

BROWN, PATRICK* (University of Amsterdam, P.P.Brown@uva.nl)

Exploring Chains of Trust and Mistrust Across Mental Health Services: Towards an Understanding of Virtuous and Vicious Circles of Trust within Organisations

Levels of trust bear decisively upon the nature of healthcare practice. Trust relations between professionals and patients, as well amongst professionals and managers, create certain dynamics which can be supportive or obstructive for ethical care provision. Existing research denotes the mutual influence of different trust relationships across healthcare organisations, although the interdependencies between these different relations have not been explored in significant depth. This paper begins to fill this gap through analysis of trust relations in the context of mental health services within the English National Health Service. Developing from an initial conceptual framework, qualitative data from interviews with service-users, professionals and managers involved with three services providing care for people experiencing psychosis are analysed. The analysis points to intertwined chains of trust-building or trust-eroding dynamics across the different relations: managerial-professional relations, inter-professional relations, and professional-user relations. Overarching policy frameworks were especially active in shaping experiences of management vulnerability and corresponding working demands at the local-organisational level, in turn influencing professional relations with other professionals and moreover with service-users. Changing dynamics within one form of relationship often relieved or intensified experiences of vulnerability and uncertainty amongst involved actors. These shifting vulnerabilities and uncertainties resulted in modified practices which impacted upon other relationships in terms of trust. Considerations of time and communication, as both necessary for, and products of, trust, were also vital to virtuous or vicious circular dynamics within trust relations within the organisations. The erosion of time, communication and therefore trust has important implications for ethical practice within mental healthcare contexts.

RC36-627.2

BROWN, CRAIG* (University of Sydney, craig.brown@sydney.edu.au)

Contemporary Reification and Second Order Abstractions

My paper proposes that contemporary forms of reification are increasingly conditioned by second order abstractions. The distinction between first and second order abstractions is initially analytical; because many of the same mechanisms are involved in the latter’s constitution. However, second order abstractions involve a peculiar kind of reflexivity or doubling. The mechanisms of abstraction are increasingly becoming the objects as well as the means of abstraction; for example, global trade in currencies objectifies monetary exchange. Yet, these objectifying alters aspects of the experience of reification, since the first order processes of abstraction come to operate with reference to these second order developments. Further, second order abstractions do not just affect the relationship that subjects have to their own practices and those of other subjects, they generate new modes of reification in mediating institutions, like that of the state. One result of second order abstractions is greater distortion of the value system of first order commodity exchange. This distortion conditions the contemporary belief that action in relation to major effects of capitalism, like the ecological crisis and the present occupation, is likely to have unpredictable outcomes and cascading consequences, which may contradict the intentions of agency. My analysis suggests that the implications of the major contemporary conflicts of capitalist society should be understood in terms of second order abstractions and this will be demonstrated in relation to recent instances of contestation, like anti-austerity protests and riots. Although my conception of second order abstraction has significant continuities with the major theories of reification, the sense in which it is necessary to revise other conceptions of reification, like those of Lukacs, Habermas and Honneth, will be explored.

RC16-279.2

BROWNE, CRAIG* (University of Sydney, craig.browne@sydney.edu.au)

Modernist Visions and Contemporary Modernities

My paper argues that the nexus between history and the subject is central to modernity. I suggest that the modernist vision is one of the autonomous constituting of society and that this social imaginary informs modern oppositions to heterogeneous social relations. It is with reference to this social imaginary that sociological theory has, in my opinion, sought to comprehend processes of social reflexivity and the possibilities for society to act upon itself. In particular, the modernist vision involves an extension of the idea of autonomy beyond the institutional domain of the political order and an appreciation of its social grounding. Significantly, modern perceptions of the limits to autonomy are based on the assumption that society derives from the action of subjects and that social relations of domination are amenable to change. However, as Castoriadis contends, modernity has been shaped by another imaginary, that of the rational domination and control of nature and society. The presumption that these two modern social imaginaries are interrelated and reinforcing has tended to be undermined by processes of social modernization. Jürgen Habermas once described comparable processes as resulting in modernity being ‘at variance with itself’. I suggest that modernity remains a critical diagnostic category concerned with disclosing the immanent potentials of the present development of society and the distortion of these potentials. My analysis seeks to demonstrate this through an analysis of the changes in theoretical conceptions of the tensions and contradictions that pervade modernity and its dominant institutions, focusing especially on depictions of contemporary conflicts and dynamics of transformation. It concludes that influential perspectives, like those of multiple modernities and successive modernities, can be demarcated in terms of their interpretations of notions of collective self-determination and that this reveals differences in their conceptions of the relationship between history and the subject.

RC55-882.5

BRULÉ, GÄEL* (Erasmus University of Rotterdam, brule@ese.eur.nl)

VÉENHOVEN, RUUT (Erasmus University Rotterdam)

The ’10-Excess’ Phenomenon In Responses To Survey Questions On Happiness

Happiness in nations is typically measured in surveys using a single question. A common question is ‘All things considered, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your life as-a-whole these days’? on a scale from 0 to 10. The distribution of responses typically follows a uni-modal distribution with highest frequencies typically between 5 and 8. Yet in some nations, and especially in Latin America, the percentage of 10 responses stands out and is higher than the percentage of 9 responses. This paper explores the prevalence of this ’10-excess’ pattern and checks some possible explanations.

RC25-452.4

BRUM, CERES* (Universidade Federal de Santa Maria, ceresk@terra.com.br)

The Invisibility Indians In Rio Grande Do Sul, Brazil: An Ethnography Of Roundness Narratives Between Myth, Law and Education

The issue of indigenous invisibility in Rio Grande do Sul is based on a set of elements that permeate the story of the Guarani, and kaingang Plow different ways. Among these stand out narratives produced by non-indians and have recurring visions and idealized whose elements relating gaacho folklore. One example is the set of representations produced on the Indian missionary Tiaraju Sepe, from the late eighteenth century to the present. Throughout this text we wish to reflect on the interplay between myth, law and education through an analysis of the impact caused by the presence of indigenous students in Higher Education Institutions (made possible by the policies of racial quotas since 2007 USFM), a context stretched by the relationships established between the invisibility of indigenous narrated in different ways, the plurality of cultural dynamics of the groups mentioned above and individual memories of some Indian students involved in this process forward to the new scenario we consider also invisibilizador Federal Law No. 12,711, 29/08 / 2012 and Decree No. 7,824, of October 11, 2012, governing the policy of social and racial quotas in Brazil.

RC02-47.4

BRUNET, IGNASI* (Universitat Rovira i Virgili, ignasi.brUNET@urv.CAT)

RODRIGUEZ, JUAN (Universitat Rovira i Virgili)
Local Environment, Innovation and SMEs in the Spanish Vocational Training System

This paper presents the results from the FP Innova project, ‘Vocational training and innovation system: the role of intermediate workers in industrial SMEs’ innovation processes’ (CSD2011-29410-C03-01), funded by the Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation. The aim of this research is to analyze the relationship between the training system and the regional innovation system of six Spanish industrialized regions. In the current context of economic crisis the study of the processes about the institutional and social construction of the economic model becomes necessary. Education and innovation are part of the answer to the current challenges.

This research wonders how are the relationships between the training system and the regional innovation system, and what aspects could be improved.

Particularly, we want to study the relationship between the vocational training system and industrial enterprises of intermediate and high technology sectors in Spain, with special attention to its influence on innovation processes companies.

Methodologically, we have studied six Spanish regions with the combined use of qualitative and quantitative techniques. We have put the focus on VET centres and their relations with local SMEs. This approach, linked to the Regional Innovation System perspective, allow us to study the relationships between these actors and how these relationships shape the local environment. Here is an analysis of these relationships for two of these regions studied.

RC14-253.1
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Movilización Social y Populismo En América Latina. Una Aproximación Tipológica a Traves De Casos Paradigmáticos: Chile, Argentina, Bolivia y Venezuela

La comunicación explora el tipo de relación que se viene estableciendo en los países de América Latina en la última década entre los tipos de reconstitución del poder político/ideológico y el movimiento popular. De acuerdo a la literatura especializada, existen tres modelos típicos de vinculación entre el neoliberal, el neo-desarrollista y una variante más radicalizada, con diversas denominaciones y que asume un discurso ligado a la reactualización latinoamericana del socialismo. ¿Qué vínculos existen entre dichas variantes y las movilizaciones populares, teniendo en cuenta las redes sociales y los avances TIC, desarrolladas en los diferentes países? Para explorar esta relación, en base a la bibliografía especializada, analizamos casos nacionales representativos de las mismas: Chile, en la variante neoliberal, Argentina, en la variante neo-desarrollista, y Bolivia y Venezuela en la variante radical.

RC53-857.6
BRUNO, LINNEA* (Uppsala University, Linnea.Bruno@soc.uu.se)

Financial Oppression in the Context of Parental Separation

Financial oppression in the context of parental separation is a well-known phenomenon among professionals who work in the violence against women domain and among women’s shelter organizations. In research, however, the issue is to a large extent unexplored. Concepts such as ‘financial abuse’, ‘economic violence’ and ‘economies of coercion’ are used to describe actions that are abusive towards partner and children. These actions are nevertheless seldom in forefront of the analysis. How do victimized mothers and children cope with financially and (often in other ways) abusive fathers? Which parts of the separation process seems to open up for financial oppression from one parent towards the other and children? Further, how is this kind of abuse interpreted and handled by the court in disputed family law cases? In this paper, I present and comment on empirical examples from my ongoing dissertation project. The dissertation deals with professional and ideological discourses and practices around children who are exposed and/or subjected to violence in the context of parental separation and family law proceedings in the Swedish welfare state. The empirical base for the preliminary analysis consists of interviews with ten mothers who have experienced financial oppression in the context of separation and of a review of all court orders in disputes on contact, custody, residence and maintenance, from three districts courts in Sweden during 2010 and 2011. Theoretically, I draw foremost from feminist and intersectional perspectives on domestic violence and from childhood studies.

RC33-581.2
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Kinship in Intersectional Analysis

Kinship is an established and extensively used concept in anthropology. In sociology including intersectional analysis, however, the term is nearly absent, despite its obvious connection to various dimensions of inequality. Previous sociological research on adoptions and on implementation of family law in disputed custody, contact and resident cases suggests that two disparate discourses on kinship compete; one that emphasizes biological kinship and another that draws from a constructionist perspective (Andersson 2010, Eriksson 2003, Ottosen 2006). Using the gains and possible implications of using kinship in intersectional analysis together with age, class, gender, ethnicity and sexuality. Empirical examples from my ongoing dissertation project are used as illustrations of how such an analysis could look like. The dissertation deals with professional and ideological discourses and practices around children who are exposed and/or subjected to violence in the context of parental separation and family law proceedings in the Swedish welfare state. A central issue is how these discourses and practices are shaped by intersections of some of the abovementioned axes of privilege and oppression. The present paper draws from a review of all court orders in disputes on contact, custody, residence and maintenance, from three districts courts in Sweden during 2010 and 2011. A sample of in total 224 children who were present in cases with information on violence or some form of abuse was selected and further analyzed.

ADH-955.1
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Skill and the Capability Approach at Work

This paper briefly surveys how the capability approach originally conceived by Sen has been adapted and applied by different disciplinary perspectives for a range of purposes. Then, using an intersectional lens, I explore the workplace and the construction of skill. From here, the paper explores how a sociological viewpoint might contribute to the operationalisation of the capability approach.

Skill, in and for the workplace, is a significant plank in the economic growth strategies of many governments. Political economy views tend to dominate these debates focusing on quantifying and comparing the outcomes of different policy regimes. Sociology, along with economics and political science, is a key contributor to political economy analyses. The paper outlines how the capability approach to analyse high skills policy prescriptions highlights flaws in these visions. The paper further argues that this holistic view facilitated by the capability approach may better accommodate overlapping policy agendas and thus overcome issues of policy fragmentation. The paper then argues that sociology can augment and improve such discussions with a return to its core concerns for social processes and norm construction. Flowing from this it proposes that illuminating conversion factors may be the most important contribution of sociology to the practical and theoretical development of the capability approach.

The paper then draws on workplace research to illustrate the importance of understanding and addressing conversion factors in order to enable opportunity freedoms (capabilities) for individuals, groups, communities and societies. Conclusions are drawn on the questions that sociology asks, the research methods that sociology employs, and the potential contribution to the development of the capability approach as an analytical tool and as a process of engagement with others.

RC04-80.1
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Widening Access to Higher Education – Social Inequality and Routes to Universities

German education policy aims to widen the access to higher education by raising the permeability of the German educational system. Yet the quota of so-called non-traditional students, who do not have a general qualification for university entrance, is still very low, pending at about 2 percent. Despite some research on non-traditional students in the 1980s there is neither a decent knowledge about their study practice, nor about barriers in their studies or their way to universities.

Our presentation focuses the routes of non-traditional students to university. Inspired by the work of Bourdieu we analyze effects of social, cultural and economic capital on the duration from school-leaving until start of studies by comparing non-traditional students with those holding a general qualification for university entrance. Using event history analyses we show how social inequality influences individuals’ routes to universities and approach reasons for underrepresentation of working-class students.

Our study “Passages from Employment to Studies – PETS” is a solid basis for analyzing this question as it focuses passages of students at the Department of Socioeconomics of the University of Hamburg. By comparing traditional and non-traditional students, data allow to analyze effects of different types of capital on routes to universities. Findings indicate that for traditional students higher social capital accelerates the process of entering university, while higher cultural
Definitions of what it means to be a ‘good’ father are changing. In the mid-twentieth century fatherhood was defined in economic terms and emphasised men’s responsibilities as ‘providers’. More recently, greater weight is placed on men’s involvement in day-to-day family matters and their hands-on roles in mentoring and providing physical and emotional care to their children. Despite this, evidence still shows that the primary responsibility to take the primary responsibility for childcare, in particular when children are young. Previous research has found that key life-course events, such as the birth of a child, a marriage or divorce or completing education, may change an individual’s gender-role attitudes. Understanding how attitudes towards the role of a father change with life course transitions, in particular the birth of a first child, is integral to gaining better insights into what motivates fathers to increase their participation in childcare, as well as understanding the stability of attitudes within individuals over the life course. We examine how the birth of a first child influences attitudes towards fatherhood amongst men and women using a panel data from the Household Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) survey. Our results indicate that gender-role attitudes are not fixed over individuals’ life courses and thus provide support to intra cohort theories of attitudinal change. In particular, we find that after experiencing a first birth women become less likely to agree that a father should be as heavily involved as in the care of his children as the mother, and men become more likely to question the capacity of a working father to have a good relationship with his children. We argue that these changes reflect the primary identities of men and women as ‘providers’ and ‘carers’ following a first birth.

RC28-487.2

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The Influence of Gender on Pathways out of Secondary School: Evidence from Australia

The motivation for this research is twofold. First, women’s increased educational attainment, relative to that of men, is expected to give women greater access to favourable and good quality positions on the labour market. Second, the growth of the service sector (and the reduced importance of the production sector) in post-industrial societies have been predicted to increase women’s employment opportunities (and decrease those of men). Despite these changes women’s disadvantage in the labour market is persistent. A common explanation given for these gender differences is women’s greater responsibility for child care and unpaid household labour. However, differences in family responsibilities between men and women at the age when young people leave education and transition into work are largely negligible. This suggests a life-phase where gender differences can be examined when young people are already in the labour market, but before the gendered division of familial roles is expected to restrict women’s participation in paid employment. Using data from the Longitudinal Surveys of Australian Youth (LSAY) collected from 1995 to 2006 this study examines gender in the school-work transition in two stages. First we examine the most common educational pathways and the distribution of men and women in these pathways. Second, we explore the characteristics of an individual’s first significant job and how this is influenced by gender, education and a range of background variables (such as socio-economic background, language spoken at home, and educational achievements) and school characteristics, gender roles play a substantial role in shaping the educational pathways and first significant job outcomes of young people in Australia. This research comprises the Australian country study for the second phase of the Education as a Lifelong Process – Comparing Educational Trajectories in Modern Societies (eduLIFE) project.

RC08-161.1

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Fragmented Translation: Case Study of Max Weber’s Reception in Poland

Fragmented Translation: Case Study of Max Weber’s Reception in Poland

Fragmented translation is what happens when there the unity of the original is not preserved in the work of the translator. In fragmented translation, a body of ideas is misinterpreted as just a text. A text, unlike a body of ideas, can be cut and bridged, abridged, but more importantly it can be read as though it was never in the company of other texts. I want to discuss the conditions and effects of fragmented translation on the reception of classics. I know the translator’s work of my own experience: I have translated Max Weber, Norbert Elias, Charles Wright Mills, Mary Douglas and many others. In this talk, I will use the case of Max Weber.

Terminological, conceptual and stylistic decisions of the translator working on a text are circulated and create an illusion of completeness, even if the text itself is just a fragment. Such was the case with Weber’s Gemeinschaft und Gesellschaft and Gesammelte Aufsätze zur Religionssoziologie in Poland. Incidentally, this made original works look uneconomically verbose, once they finally appeared in Polish several years ago. Another case is Die protestantische Ethik itself: it is currently

RC06-122.4

BUCHLER, SANDRA* (Otto-Friedrich-Universität Bamberg, buchler@soz.uni-frankfurt.de)

Becoming a Dad: First Births and Attitudes Towards Fathering

and economic capital slows it down. In contrast, for non-traditional students only cultural capital prolongs the process. Consequently upper class students tend to take more time for entering university, while little capital forces process acceleration. On the one hand this can be explained by opening the possibility for taking a sabbatical, if enough economic capital is available. Also higher cultural capital indicates a different mode of deciding for students. On the other hand social capital seems to pressure students into ready-made routes.

RC51-828.1

BUCHINGER, EVA* (Austrian Institute of Technology, eva.buchinger@ait.ac.at)

Innovation: Within and Between Systems

Innovation is a complex phenomenon which is difficult to comprehend. Innovation researcher in economics introduced therefore the concept ‘system of innovation’ (SI). It started with the notion of ‘national systems of innovation’ (NSI) focusing on country specific institutions in the 1980ies and has been further developed by focusing on interactive learning up to the 1990ies and beyond. The SI approach has been quite successful and is now widely used. Its strengths are the holistic (i.e. systemic) and interdisciplinary perspective; its weakness the theoretical ambiguity. For example, most of the SI approaches emphasize the role of institutions and of learning, but both concepts are differently used. Institutions in SI approaches could mean organizations as well as networks of organizational and individual actors as well as formal/informal ‘rules of the game’; and learning is likewise attributed either to individuals and their creativity or to organizations or to (mixed) networks. Theory of social systems (TSS) especially the version of Niklas Luhmann is applied to the phenomenon of innovation. In TSS, innovation is basically defined as an evolutionary process in the interplay between a system and its environment, consisting of variation, selection and re-stabilization. Theoretically, (i) variation occurs on the elemental level of social systems, i.e. communication units; (ii) selection occurs on the structural level of social systems, i.e. structures of expectations (i.e. difference to Darwin’s natural selection through the environment); and (iii) re-stabilization occurs when ‘innovated structures’ are compatible with the social system (i.e. do not destroy the system’s survival, allows for the auto poetic reproduction of the social system). On basis of these distinctions, the idea of ‘system of innovation’ is challenged by the idea of ‘innovation within and between systems’. The focus is thereby on the economic and the scientific system and their interplay.

RC51-826.3

BUCHINGER, EVA* (Austrian Institute of Technology, eva.buchinger@ait.ac.at)

Luhmann and Constructivism

Luhmann’s theory of autopoietic social systems is increasingly receiving attention in the scholarly dispute about constructivism. “A reality that remains unknown” is part of the title of an article by Niklas Luhmann that summarizes epistemological considerations on constructivism (scattered in his voluminous work on social systems theory, which he developed over three decades). His approach is not the denial of reality but a “de-ontologization” (ontology understood in the philosophical meaning of dealing with whether or not a certain thing or entity exists). Unsurprisingly, for those who are familiar with his work, Luhmann sees his contribution to constructivism in the elaboration of the system/environment distinction. At least since the so-called auto poetic turn (in which he re-conceptualized the idea of social systems by including notions such as meaning and self-reproduction as constituting features), issues such as openness/closure, re-entry, and observation have become pivotal. Thereby he aims at overcoming Immanuel Kant’s transcendental philosophy. That is, the transcendental/empirical distinction has to be replaced with the system/environment distinction. Luhmann argues that the concept of environment, as well as the corresponding concept of system, was not available at Kant’s time. Instead, the transcendental/empirical distinction was developed to overcome a self-referring circle in which everything is the object of knowledge. The paper explores the transition from Kant’s “transcendental/empirical” to Luhmann’s “system/environment” distinction to provide a deeper understanding of Luhmann’s constructivist approach. Luhmann’s construction of reality via the system/environment distinction is discussed with respect to preceding concepts provided by philosophical and system/cybernetic scholars such as Kant, Husserl, Piaget, von Glasersfeld, von Foerster, and Maturana & Varela. The innovativeness of Luhmann’s approach is then critically evaluated. The text is a contribution to the positioning of this approach as part of the philosophical and systems/cybernetics constructivist heritage.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
available in three different Polish translations, only one of which is full. Differences between them show that translator’s decisions largely go uncontested as far as meaning is concerned. Double responsibility for meaning and for readability is universally accepted, but it is rarely mentioned that meaning is seldom controllable beyond a circle of most fastidious readers. Finially, where some parts are chosen, some are omitted and sometimes hardly read at all. This was the case of Weber’s Rechtssoziologie.

Fragmented translation creates an area of shadow in which the body of ideas is lost, leaving behind just a loose collection of texts.

RC08-159.2

BUCHOLC, MARTA* (University of Warsaw, bucholcm@is.uw.edu.pl)
The Protestant Ethic In Poland: A Book That Failed To Make Sociology

There is hardly any debate as to Max Weber’s status as a classic of sociology anywhere in the world, and the Protestant Ethic is probably his best-known work. Nevertheless, there are contexts in which the best known and the most referenced book may not play a role adequate to its apparent significance in the making of sociology. Weber’s reception in Poland provided one of such contexts. The failure of Weberian inspiration may be succinctly summarized as follows: instead of providing historical, comparative and interdisciplinary insight for explaining the subtle link between culture and social action, it was used as a prop in scientific quest after a good footing for capitalist economic practices in a post-communist society.

In my presentation, I will substantiate my contention that Weber’s book did not make sociology in Poland despite its popularity as a reference source. Among the most important factors which determined the state of reception of The Protestant Ethic I will address the following: (1) presentism of reading, (2) narrow interpretation lacking the background of Weber’s greater sociological project, and (3) over-estimating religious factor in Weberian model. I will discuss the development of sociology in Poland, including its historical, social and cultural aspects, in order to provide a tentative explanation why The Protestant Ethic failed to make sociology in Poland not only in the early 20th century or under communist rule until 1989, but also after the passage to democracy and free-market economy. In each of this periods, Weberian sociological imagery marked by a combination of a sense for history and culture failed and was replaced by a day-to-day reactive research, which did not make sociology, despite giving work to a large number of sociologists.

RC55-881.5

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Household Wellbeing and Health in Two Types of Welfare Regimes: A Comparison of (Lower-) Middle Income Households Chile and Costa Rica

The aim of this paper is to elaborate to what extent the logics of the opportunities as shaped by welfare regimes (the interplay of markets, the state, communities and households) play out for wellbeing. Health is crucial for wellbeing. Different welfare regimes provide different opportunities to deal with health issues. Chile and Costa Rica’s organization of health care reflects the logics of their welfare regimes: liberal and social-democratic. We look at how households deal with health issues and what repercussions this has on their other life domains and wellbeing. We focus on households belonging to (lower) middle-income households. These are heterogeneous, as they belong to those having been heaved out of poverty over the past decades due to economic growth or to formerly middle-income households having experienced an increase in insecurity and downward mobility due to the changes in the model of Social Security linked to the change in economic model (abolishment of the Import Substitution Industrialization model). Such households struggle to maintain or improve their level of wellbeing and to avoid slipping downwards into even more precarious positions; they do not have sufficient financial means to cushion unforeseen events and are generally not target of social policies. Recent research has highlighted the socio-economic volatility of these households, yet little is known what this means for their wellbeing. Our research looks into the everyday life of (lower) middle-income households by means of qualitative interviews with the same households in 2008/09 and 2013 in Temuco and San José. Results suggest that the households in Chile were constant preoccupied with how to deal with health issues and the consequences. This furthered anxieties and worries in other life domains. In Costa Rica, the basic security provided by the national health system of sufficient quality limited the spillover of worries into other life domains.

TG04-954.5

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Bridging Uncertainty through Standardized Discussion Methods

Social care professionals dealing with “their cases” are routinely exposed to multiple uncertainties. As frontline-workers, they are not only occupied with sorting the relevant problems but also with building and maintaining the fragile alliances to their individual clients. An additional difficulty in the case of social workers in youth welfare offices lies in the “packet-challenge” of reaching the child via working as cooperatively as possible with the parent.

This paper explores how standardized case discussion methods can serve as “save paths” and thus a bridging mechanism to bushwhack through the uncertainties of casework. Accordingly, I shed light on the effects and functions of standardized case discussion methods on interpersonal processes. It can be shown that the acceptance of this method varies depending on the deep norms of the professional experts using it. Therefore, I draw on the findings of my qualitative in-depth case study comparing three youth welfare offices. The method under examination regulates who is allowed to talk and prescribes permitted forms of participation at certain stages of the discussion (question, callback, suggestion, etc.).

It can be shown that the redistribution of speech rights by sticking strictly to the case discussion method bridges uncertainty in three ways. First, it creates a temporary “clearing” of the “normal confusion” of casework by offering acceptable openings and closures of complexity. In terms of the garbage can model, it temporarily cleans up the streams of decision making. Second, it allows experts to exactly deal with the “normal confusion” of casework at a glance by saving paths, namely calls from citizens or institutions pointing to putative cases of children at risk.

This paper focuses on two insights of a qualitative case study in three youth welfare organizations; two of which work with specialized risk units. This division of labor goes hand-in-hand with a new division of attention and offers insights for the study of risk in case-based human service organizations.

First, it can be shown that the establishment of specialized risk assessment and processing units surprisingly did not lead to an asymmetric relationship between the members of the specialized units and “normal” case workers. By contrast, both sides cooperate on a strongly collegial basis. The second finding points to the different modes that specialized risk units have developed. Whereas one task force works on a mode that can be characterized as “emergency service”, another defines their work close to what can be termed as “investigation service”. The former mode adopts a clear cut one-zero scheme of risk assessment and underlines people processing aspects of their work, whereas the contrary is true in the case of the latter. Here, the deep rules of the team state ambiguities and uncertainties as “normal” and reject clear cut risk assessments while underlining the people-changing aspects of their work. These two arrangements in the distribution of attention through the division of labor lead to different forms of uncertainty and risk management.

RC53-855.1

BUEHLER-NIEDERBERGER, DORIS* (Wuppertal University, buehler@uni-wuppertal.de)
HUNNER-KREISEL, CHRISTINE (University of Vechta)
Notions Of “Good Childhood” – Reconstructing Generational Orders In Azerbaijan and Kyrgyzstan

Our paper is based on ethnographic and half-standardized research in the two countries. In our research we have been attentive to the efforts to take influence on what is “good childhood” e.g. by international organizations and by foreign suppliers of educational opportunities, on one hand, and children’s and parents’ perspectives and practices, on the other hand.

Parents (as well as grandparents, relatives) in both countries are practicing an asymmetric generational order with strict demands towards children, youth and...
young adults to fit into parental expectations. They are supported in this endeavor by the national educational system and its representatives. While doing so, adults refer to legitimations which they take to be given by "religion" or "ethnic tradition".

Based on children's and young people's view of the demands of these generational orders, we can identify positive and negative implications of the generational asymmetry for children and young people. What is taken positive or negative is thereby depending on children's age, but not necessarily on gender although the burdens of the generational order normally weigh heavier on girls than boys.

We operate with a notion of "self"/"good life" in the interpretation of our results. While it may easily be objected that such notion is culturally and historically contingent, we can clearly show that children and young people themselves refer astonishingly enough to such notion while judging about the various qualities of the generational demands and the opportunities they offer to them or while trying to organize their lines of actions. We conclude that the really "other" perspective is the one of the child and the young people. It is a methodological challenge to grasp this perspective and to make this "otherness" available for theorizing and practice. The paper will give empirical evidence for both countries supporting such conclusion.

**RC53-857.1**

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Where Is The Child In Child Protection? Professional Proceedings Beyond Victims

The paper is based on the results of a project on professional interventions in cases of child maltreatment. More than hundred interviews with professionals (social workers, physicians, midwives) were carried out in five communities in Germany. In this way a data set consisting of 93 cases of suspected child maltreatment was collected.

Our results show that children are generally excluded from child protection proceedings and their voices are ignored. Therefore the rules and ways of this exclusion are analysed:

1. The exclusion of the child works via two main principles: (a) Child protection law addresses the restitution of parental competences and the conservation of the family. (b) The different professional programmes involved in child protection all eliminate children's point of view while focussing other perspectives. Social work is concerned with the relationship between professionals and parents. Physicians and midwives do only partially include the child, as they either take notice of the child's body as a 'corpus delicti' (as a bearer of traces for the physician's gaze) or as an object of parental care.

2. Against such background, traces of the children can only occasionally be found, as some social workers show empathy for the child's position. Institutions like kindergarten or day care serve as amplifiers of the child's need.

3. The information disclosed by children shows that they have a sense for the harm and disrespect as a person they are exposed to. All in all, the children articulate claims for a personal self being respected by others.

4. Furthermore, specific cases show how those occasional appearances of the child's agency are silenced by the professionals in the further proceedings. Children's agency was only not repressible in cases, when they were able to raise their voice at places / institutions outside their homes or when their behaviour continuously disturbed.

**JS-89.2**

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Experiences Of Neighbourhood Exclusion and Inclusion Among Older Residents In Manchester, UK: Developing Age-Friendly Neighbourhoods

Developing environments responsive to the aspirations and needs of older people has become a major concern for social and public policy. This paper explores conceptual and empirical aspects of the age-friendly cities debate, with a particular focus on issues of place and space in urban settings. Exploratory findings are reported from an empirical study in inner-city neighbourhoods characterized by intense deprivation. Drawing on semi-structured interviews with 23 Turkish people aged 60 and over, the paper addresses experiences of ageing and quality of life in their neighbourhoods; the variety of ways in which a sense of belonging, the constraints and environmental pressures which may prevent people from developing a sense of home; and the meaning of transnational ties for the experience of place. The results suggest that neighbourhoods, and the attachments older Turkish immigrants maintain with (multiple) places, have a significant influence on shaping the experience of exclusion and inclusion in later life. The article concludes with a discussion of three key themes: first, the impact of place on the quality of older Turkish immigrants’ daily life; second, the idea of inclusiveness in everyday life among ageing immigrants living in disadvantaged communities; and third, the need for developing social policies that address the transnational interactions, the social needs and health care demands of a growing and increasingly diverse ageing population.

**RC15-266.4**

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The Association Between Work Type/Status and Mental Health Care Use, before and during the Economic Recession in Europe

Studies have examined the relationship between socioeconomic determinants and mental health care use. However, to date, little research has investigated whether these relations have changed over time and vary across socioeconomic structures and gender.

Between 2005 and 2010, a global economic crisis changed Europe's economic situation, with economic instability and rising unemployment rates as a result. Recent research has found that in several countries, the recession has increased the frequency of mental health problems particularly among families experiencing unemployment. The fear generated by this Based chance of unemployment, which may depend on type of job, is also associated with poor mental health. Despite the greater demand for mental health care, there is a risk that austerity may impact adversely on health care provision.

We have investigated the relation between unemployment, type of job and mental health and medical mental health care use in 2005 and 2010.

By using the repeated cross-sectional data of the Eurobarometer 248 (2005-2006) and 345 (2009-2010), we have performed gender differentiated multilevel logistic regression analyses.

Preliminary results suggest that compared to 2005, the average mental health status in Europe is worse in 2010 and the percentage that contacted a GP is higher, while in contrast, specialized care use is lower. Only unemployed women in 2005 have a higher general care use, irrespective of mental health. Contrastingly, in 2010 the unemployed men and women are more likely to contact a psychiatrist, also when we control for need for care. For men, this relation is stronger in countries with a lower unemployment rate. In addition, we found that male manual workers are in 2010 more likely to contact a psychiatrist than white collar and that the male self-employed have a lower general care use than the manual workers and white collar, both irrespective of mental health.

**RC22-396.2**

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Faith-Based Organisations and Welfare Provision for Asylum Seekers in Australia

Religion operates in multiple ways as it shapes the experiences of forced migrants. It is often a causal factor in migration, and may either facilitate or impede integration in the country of settlement. Religious identity also plays a significant role in responses to asylum-seeking, with faith-based organisations, or FBOs, providing significant support to asylum-seekers in Western countries. FBOs are ideal service providers because of their strong local contacts, their public legitimacy, theological motivations for service and material resources. In Australia, the state has developed significant contractual relationships with FBOs to deliver welfare services, particularly to refugees and asylum seekers.

This paper examines the role of FBOs in welfare provision to asylum seekers using fieldwork conducted in Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane. Within each city, interviews and participant observation were conducted with practitioners at FBOs.
who provide services to asylum seekers. The study sought to understand the way that religion shapes the organisational structure, ethos and motivations of the FBO and its practitioners. It also explored the way in which FBOs use religious resources in the construction of settlement programs, how they addressed the cultural specificity of asylum-seekers in program delivery, and how they negotiated their role as ‘neutral’ state-contracted service-providers while maintaining religious identity. The results of the study find that religion is often an important and explicit motivator for practitioner action. Results indicate tensions between practitioners who understand the work in a “human rights” frame and those who may narrate or understand their work theologically. The study also revealed multiple understandings by practitioners of the importance of religious practice to asylum seekers. Finally, the results of this study point to tensions that increased government contractualisation poses for FBOs who deliver government services to asylum seekers, as FBOs have traditionally been strong critics of government policy on asylum seekers.

RC22-393.8

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Parallel/Alternative Orthodoxy in Russia: Inside Church, out of Doctrine

Current Russian Orthodox Church situation is unprecedented: during soviet period church was constrained by the regime; at pre-soviet time official Church status did not conduce a free contention of theological ideas. Post-soviet time gives us unique situation: ultra-liberal and ultra-conservative factions took shape and play. But serious official (both church and state) pressure outside the Church. Both ultra-liberals and ultra-conservatives have formed and become allowable in orthodox theology latitude. Ultra-liberal faction is not large, but ultra-conservatives are really numerous. So, authors focus concentrates on them. There is no ideological unity in this fraction, but we can notice a few common features. First, hierarchy neglecting — patriarch and bishops have no respect in this community, withal mind of “ancient” considered as an ultimate truth. Really, we has a situation of forming an alternative Holy Tradition. Second, wide spread of apocalyptic moods, expectation of alarming “properties” (some of this “properties” did not come true yet). Third, monarch, minds often, linked with “tsar-God” heresies, where the Christ place occupies the last Russian emperor, whom they call “redeemer” of Russia. And last, but not the least, new technologies, especially in information sphere, phobias. Objects of these phobias are bar codes, internet, mobile phones, credit cards and gadgets at all, electronic passports, individual tax number etc. Special sort of phobias – phobia of total state electronic control over the society establishing. We can meet ultra-conservative in every region of Russia, in many parishes and monasteries. This phenomena uprisings caused by the few groups of reasons. Internal church reasons due to rapid growing of parish people number in 90*, when religious experience translation process was distorted. Social reasons were connected with post-soviet anomy intensified by economic difficulties, that provoke alarmist eschatological moods. And last, reasons caused with actual disinstitution state regulation of religious sphere.

JS-82.1

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Power Relation, Participation, and Local Government Reform

This paper sourced from dissertation of presenter for doctoral studies in sociology in University of Indonesia (2013), which describes the Solo City mayor’s (during governance by Joko Widodo, 2005-2012) action facing structural challenges (rules and resources constraints) to create inclusive populist policies in cases of arrangement of street vendors and resettlement on the banks of the Bengawan Solo. The approach used qualitative case study strategy with the individual (actor) as a unit of analysis which also presents the institution. By using Structuration theory (Giddens, 1984) and the Polity Models (Tilly, 1978), the results of this study shows, although the head of local state government open wide enough space for public to participation in management of power (resources) in local reform, not all CSG (Civil Society Organization) and CSACivil Society activist) give positive response. The factors that influence are ideology (radical democracy), mistrust with local state government because of past trauma, and doubt (skeptic) about the commitment of local state government. Additionally, the availability of alternative resources (money, networking, and people) is another important factor that affects. Finally, the right approach from the head of local state can reduce the resistance and rejection from CSG and CSACivil Society activist) and the most importantly, it’s because the head of local state can gives strong evidence that he does not have a personal vested interest in the management of power does (actually led to serve people).

RC22-386.2

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Difference and Belonging: Summer Camps Aid in Creating Nonreligious Identities in the United States

The United States of America is ostensibly a secular country. In a seemingly paradoxical way, religions and religious beliefs have thrived within this secular environment, with Americans being some of the most religious people in the world. This leads us to question the place of nonreligious Americans within this secular but overwhelmingly religious country. To begin answering this question, ethnographic work was carried out at a nonreligious summer camp called Camp Quest in the summer of 2011. Camp Quest is an explicitly nonreligious summer camp that gives children of all ages an opportunity to experience the environment, with Americans being some of the most religious people in the world. This paper will consider the specific experiences that Camp Quest participants have that are unique to this community. It will also consider the ways that nonreligious identities are constructed in this community and how these identities are in contrast to religious identities. In this context, the summer camp is not only a “human rights” frame and those who may narrate or understand their work theologically. The study also revealed multiple understandings by practitioners of the importance of religious practice to asylum seekers. Finally, the results of this study point to tensions that increased government contractualisation poses for FBOs who deliver government services to asylum seekers, as FBOs have traditionally been strong critics of government policy on asylum seekers.

PLEN-10.1

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The Quest for Global Environmental Justice, Healthy Communities and Human Rights

This paper utilizes an environmental justice lens to critically analyze the socio-historical connection between the global exploitation of land and the exploitation of people. The environmental justice movement has expanded beyond its initial challenges to environmental racism and advancing civil rights in the United States to become a global movement advancing human rights, sustainability, health equity, food sovereignty, equitable development, clean energy, and climate justice. Climate change is viewed as one of the single most important environmental issues of the 21st century. The most vulnerable populations who contribute least to climate change will suffer the earliest and most damaging setbacks because of where they live, their limited income and economic means, and their lack of access to health care.

Increased globalization of the world’s economy has placed special strains on eco-systems in many marginalized communities in the global North and South. Globalization makes it easier for transnational corporations and capital to flee to areas with the least environmental regulations, best tax incentives, cheapest labor, and highest profit. Despite significant improvements in environmental protection over the past several decades, millions of people largely in developing countries still suffer from the “Big Three” environmental problems: contaminated drinking water, untreated human excrement, and air pollution.

Loopholes in international conventions and treaties still allow transboundary shipment, export, and trading of banned pesticides, hazardous wastes, questionably toxic products, and “dirty” technologies. Economic expansion extends to the exploitative work environment of migrant farm workers, garment districts sweatshops, building construction trade, dirty low-paying industrial jobs, and the micro-electronics industry. Workers who suffer under substandard occupational and safety conditions have few rights protected by government. Globalization has been blamed between environmental injustice and have elevated the environmental justice message to the international arena, including the United Nations, World Bank, World Trade Organization.

RC04-92.2

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Local Meanings of Internationalization of Higher Education Under Economic Crisis: A Critical Case Study at a Swedish University

The paper is an analysis of local meanings academic employees confer to internationalization of higher education at their own workplace in a context of ongoing economic and institutional cuts. The argument is that internationalization of higher education is interpreted in this local context more as a controversial means to access resources rather than a meaningful translation of internationalization policy into practice. The fieldwork data gathered through participant observation at a social science department at a Swedish university indicate that the local meanings of internationalization are largely determined by two main aspects of the local context in which they are constituted: a) the local practices of decision-making, priority setting, and resource distribution at the university and departmental level; b) the increasing local participation of employees in forms of symbolic resistance to these decisions. The findings should be read in light of the author having had extensive collaboration with the department under study, a positioning that confers her the possibility to move away from the traditional role...
of the researcher as a neutral observer toward a more participatory role that entails becoming critically engaged with the research field and moving the application of theory, methods and practice towards action and activism.

RC05-106.24
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The paradox of Roma people’s identifications varying from strong assertions of Roma identity to complete negations of it triggers this paper’s inquiry into the reasons why Roma identifications are so heterogeneous. The argument unfolds through the analysis of multi-sited ethnographic data is that the heterogeneity of Roma identifications is not random, but that it follows certain context-specific patterns. For example, at local level in a multi-ethnic locality in Transylvania, one could observe that within the same hetero-identified Roma group there is a tendency for differentiated and fragmented self-identifications; while at state level (e.g. in Romania) and at international level there is a tendency that blurs differentiations and that emphasizes a more homogenous collective identity of the Roma. This paper attempts to uncover the reasons for the large array of Roma identifications through the combined method of “thick description” (Geertz, 1973) and “multi-sited ethnography” (Marcus, 1995). The conjunction of these methods offers a contextual understanding of the complex dynamics of Roma collective identity formation at three analytical levels: the local, the state and the international.

The findings indicate that Roma identifications are contextual and more often than not they represent means in the struggle for resources available within different structural contexts. In such instances, Roma identifications become forms of agency in negotiating a better standing vis-à-vis other (often more powerful) actors encountered in the process of social interaction. The instrumentality of identifications and the discourses of the Roma does not entirely dismiss the possibility of a genuine feeling of belonging to certain categories of self-ascription in the moment of identification. Such feelings could suggest an internalization or solidification of some self-identification practices as habits (Bourdieu, 1992) or structural content.

RC24-432.8
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**Governance of Ethnobotanical Resources in Siquijor, Philippines**

The study focused on mobilizing the tambalans and mangangalaps (faith healers and herbal collectors respectively) to take the lead in formulating a Community Based Ethnobotany Resources Conservation Framework Plan, hence, leading the conservation of medicinal trees and shrubs they have been utilizing. The methods included an organizational meeting, personal interviews, participatory field survey and identification, focus group discussion (FGD), and integrated consultation workshop with the tambalans, mangangalaps and other local stakeholders. The Siquijor Herbalists Association (SHA) was organized. Most of the tambalans and mangangalaps in the two barangays thought that ethnobotany resources are important source of income. However, since there has been no conservation effort, they realized that the resources are getting scare. The project initiated the creation of a Community Based Ethnobotany Resources Management Committee that formulated and developed a conservation framework plan. As an initial intervention to conserve the subject resources as embodied in the said plan, they established a Barangay Ethnobotany Resources Nursery through a collaborative effort by the local DENR, SHA, and concerned LGUs. Additionally, a database of ethnobotany resources was established comprising a total of 63 species showing photographs, local and official common name, family name, scientific name, parts utilized, intended use, and method of preparation to serve as source of information on ethnomedical practices in the island. Overall, the conservation framework plan formulation was a participative approach ensuring that needs, aspirations and culture of local communities, the concern of the LGUs and national government’s policy and technical framework are duly considered.

RC44-729.4
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**Invisibility As a Barrier to Collectivity: Argentinian and Indian Homeworkers**

Two, key and probably interlinked characteristics of homework are gender and the invisibility of homeworkers. However, invisibility in homework has received scant attention from scholars. This paper explores invisibility in relation to women homeworkers: its links to their work experience and recognition as workers, and its interface with unions, NGOs, corporations and government. At the same time, it documents and compares relatively unknown instances of homework in Argentina and India to make a contribution to knowledge about homework, which is still an under-researched area.

Invisibility has been portrayed as unorganised, and have been labelled ‘unorganisable’. We argue that homeworker invisibility is linked to a lack of representation and agency at the grassroots, which presents a particular obstacle for homeworkers. Corporate responses to reports of poor labour conditions, such as child labour, focus on risks to the firm rather than the work conditions of homeworkers. Rendering homeworkers as invisible allows firms to make sub-

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Collective Practices and Appropriation of Knowledge By Three Figures of Knowledge Workers

We propose to analyse three figures of knowledge workers: art and entertainment workers in France, salaried-entrepreneurs and makers, of three points of view.

Firstly, we present a methodology that should be the strengthening the socio economic security that is related to those factors affecting the public satisfaction on standard of living in Thailand.

Secondly, we analyse these figures not as professional groups, but through their practices of appropriation of knowledge. For art and entertainment workers, the discontinuous employment relationships constitute a precarious condition but at the same time, it is the condition for autonomous artistic and cultural production. For salaried-entrepreneurs the singular enterprise, Business Employment Cooperative is the space for production of common knowledge. Finally, for makers, free knowledge and co-production are the "core business".

In all of these experiences we can show how collective practices invent singular forms of resistance to the neoliberal model of "self-entrepreneurship".

Social Policy for Improvement of Standard of Living in Thailand

Social Policy entails the study of the social relations necessary for human well-being and the systems by which well-being may be promoted. It's about the many and various things that affect the kinds of life that people can live. This paper presents the results from Citizen Survey on social quality in Thailand by using the ACSS (Asian Consortium for Social Quality) standard questionnaire conducted by King Prajadhipok's Institute, in the end of 2012 to explain the important factors affecting the public satisfaction on standard of living in Thailand and what kind of social policy should be formulated to enhance the wellbeing of Thai people.

Since Thai present government concentrate mostly on so called "populist" policy which is considered to be different from welfare policy and there are a lot of controversies in Thai society. A lot of money has been spent to support the well-being of the people in rural area and the group of the poor. The results show that accommodation, employment, financial status and family life have positive impact on satisfaction on standard of living, whereas political participation shows negative impact.

Therefore, the social policies that are appropriate for Thailand should be the strengthening the socio economic security that is related to those mentioned factors.

Supporting Family Farmers, Small Traders and Micro Entrepreneurs: Brazilian Local Experiences of Income Redistribution

The inequality in Brazil remains huge. In 2012, the richest 10% concentrated 41.9% of total national income. Although improvements were made in recent years, the country's Gini coefficient in 2012 was 0.498, which still situates the country as one of the most unequal in the world. Social policies of the federal government such as the Programa Bolsa Familia, the minimum wage increase and the reduction of unemployment have been able to reduce poverty and extreme poverty in the country. However, to reduce inequality is necessary that local governments also formulate and implement public policies aiming to reduce inequalities.

This article describes and analyzes four municipal experiences where local governments have concentrated on developmental programs, analysis of quantitative indicators and interviews with government experts, representatives of the legislative power, members of opposition parties, small businessmen, traders, family farmers and the general population. Two of them, in Dracena (State of São Paulo) and São João de Aracruz (Espírito Santo), are related to family farmers and deal directly with the issue of poverty in small rural municipalities. The third, Cubatão (São Paulo), deals with the stimulation to local trade, through a new kind of social currency. And finally, the fourth case is Cariacica (Espírito Santo), an experience to stimulate local entrepreneurship, accompanied by a public procurement program directed to micro and small entrepreneurs. The effects of the four experiments on inequality are heterogeneous, but the results show that, at different levels, these policies have succeeded in stimulating local economic development and reduce inequalities in cities. They can therefore serve as interesting examples to reflect on the role of local governments in building a fairer society.
With the upcoming of the two biggest sporting events in the world - the FIFA World Cup 2014 and the Rio de Janeiro Olympic Games in 2016 - Brazil is experiencing a unique moment and fests the discussion on the sport and the opportunities for its development.

The realization of these mega sporting events in Brazil brings to agenda the discussion of sports infrastructure in the country and the necessity to build a national sport public policy committed not only in winning another world championship in football or guarantee a better classification in the medals table in the next Olympics, but also a policy that ensures the practice of sports to all citizens. This article presents the determination of sport public policies managed by the federal government in recent years that aims to contribute to the further development of the sport nationwide. The issue consists in the analysis of programs that encourage physical activity and sports, the payment of stipend for athletes (Bolsa-Atleta), tax relief to companies that support sports initiatives (Sports Incentive Law), improvement in national sports infrastructure and the science support for this area.

The results show that the federal government has been increasing the incentive for high performance sport and ensuring better training and participation of Brazilian athletes in international competitions. Nevertheless, the sport practice is still a result of isolated initiatives. The challenge is to harness the moment that sport has in Brazil to foster discussion and seek to consolidate a national public policy for sport in the coming years.

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'Big Brother For People With Degrees': Interpassivity In Contemporary Activism

Since 2011, there has been a resurgence of activism across the globe in an attempt to resist what has come to be seen as an unjust and unfair approach to the global capitalist economy. One of the largest movements, managing to spread across 951 cities and 81 countries in a matter of months following the initial call to camp at Zuccotti Park, New York (near Wall Street). This paper is based on interviews that took place with Occupy: London in May 2012 (just before they were evicted).

Mark Fisher has suggested that, interpassivity – when "the object itself takes from me, deprives me of, my own passivity" (Žižek 2006:24) – can be seen in examples of resistive culture (such as the film 'Wall-e' which "performs our anti-capitalism for us" (Fisher 2009:12). In this way, the current paper suggests that we could apply this to some forms of activism to explain why some people feel like they are part of such movements without 'properly' joining them on the ground. Analysing some of the interview data, we find evidence that some people might be allowing the other to 'relieve them of their passivity' towards resistance and turning it into a kind of privatised rebellion rather than any real action against the system.

References

BURLET, VANESSA* (Swansea University, v.burholt@swansea.ac.uk)

Regional Mobility and Pension Outcomes: An Analysis Of The European Cross-Border Social Security Coordination

Pension systems were designed in a time characterized by stable labour markets and limited cross-border mobility. As the labour market becomes increasing diverse, upcoming generations will be faced with challenges of differences in income taxation and social security systems, as these generate discrepancies in income. We argue that changes in life-cycle due to mobility of work to another country are happening and welfare state objectives need to address these changes.

Labour mobility plays an increasing role in welfare policies and demands a new approach in national welfare states. This paper analyses the impact of mobility of labour between the states, in the European context and questions whether the welfare state attains equally achieves its objectives on domestic and frontier workers. Despite accessibility of pension from different countries, due to difference in welfare objectives, the welfare of mobile pensioners can vary a lot. The results of the analysis show that structural differences in pension systems (e.g. retirement age, waiting period, benefit levels) affect mobile pensioners. The case of frontier workers in Luxembourg and Belgium illustrate that despite legislation on coordinating the pension outcomes is in place, this produces uneven effects on the earnings of mobile pensioners and will in the future lead to more obstacles for the welfare of the upcoming mobile generation.

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Lean Production : An Erroneous Conception of Work ?

In the 1990s, Lean production concerned automobile manufacturers. Since it has spread to service facilities, hospitals and public services. French government has gone further by promoting and partially financing its implementation, especially in smaller firms in order to develop their competitiveness. However, it has progressively become a topic of public debate. Various experts and trade unions criticize its effects on working conditions, showing that the health of workers is sometimes more affected in context of Lean production than in traditional scientific organizations.

On the basis of about ten case studies, we point out a big diversity in forms adopted by firms that have resorted to Lean production. Its relevance depends on their own issues, the way changes were conducted or the characteristics of the initial organizational context. In consequence, it's difficult to provide a very strong opinion. However, we put forward that, on the one hand, Lean production has ability to introduce two fundamental aspects which clearly goes over Taylorism: the value-added of the ground as a key factor of success in performance's firms and the necessity to pay attention to workers by getting them involved in a continuing improvement in customer satisfaction. But, on the other hand, Lean production doesn't take into account seriously enough. Work is always standardized and the participation of workers is limited to find a solution to problems in a
SPORT AS A THREAD IN THE LIFE OF THE DESTITUTE

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Risk Knowledge Versus Uncertainty: Insights from Research on Health Issues

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Risk Knowledge Versus Uncertainty: Insights from Research on Health Issues

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Creative Disturbances in Urban Space

A role for politics in urban space is to make seen that which is invisible in the relationships and structures of the city; to offer alternative thoughts on the use of space as well as question topographies of power that underpin it. Creative disturbances have held a place in new forms of politics yet recent debates about political and urban geographies have demarcated differences between political and cultural uses of public space, questioning claims of the utility of ‘small’ everyday creative interventions as opposed to Big P political acts.

This paper will argue that the efficacy of cultural politics can be theorised in terms of its contribution to a politics of presence, imagination and transformation. A politics of presence incorporates into creative interventions that which is not seen in the official discourse of the global city including ethnicity, age and gender. A politics of imagination centres on generative processes, that is, the interrogation of alternative conceptions and uses of public space. This aspect of creative interventions is working within established fields of what is resistance and ‘who has the right to the city’. Finally a politics of transformation is embedded in narratives of scale. A criticism of the effectiveness of creative interventions is that they are often unable to rise above the locality in which they are centred. This paper will argue through case studies of creative acts from Sydney (car culture among young men), Delhi (multi-media labs in marginalised communities) and London (graffiti knitting), that creative interventions can in fact generate a process of public pedagogy and reconfigure urban engagement that emphasises ‘communi-, temporal alternatives, bodily engagement in production, and the aesthetics of public place-making.

RC80-126.4

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Migration As the Process of Care Exclusion

In Poland, alike in other eastern and central European countries, caring functions are played by families and particularly by women. Women who work abroad exclude themselves from direct care of their children and elderly parents. Then their children and elderly parents are left on their own and tent to be excluded by their nearest relatives. In such a situation the main support comes from strangers’ help. Cultural norms make both parties (migrants and their families) notice the discrepancy between the obligations and execution of care duties. The presentation quotes the results of quantitative research (N=400) in Polish women migrating to Norway. It shows examples of care deficits and attempts to solve the problem.

JS-2.3

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“Becoming Expatriate” Foreign Assignments and the Role of Accompanying Spouses in Kampala

Foreign assignments and expatriate lifestyles drew the attention mostly through publications coming from the field of Human Resources. Here the focus lies largely on the risks and costs of premature returns. It is claimed that expatriate assignments often fail and are in most cases caused by marital problems or family issues rather than work environment or poor performance of the employee. Therefore the foreign assignment apparatus of professionals and their families is not only tailor-made to support families but also creates perceptions about how to “live abroad” as expatriates. Spouses are seen as a crucial factor to guarantee the stability of family life and work performance abroad. Scholars have pointed to the influence and constructivist nature of preparation training and the importance of the ‘deploying organization’ in shaping expatriate identities (Hindman, 2007; Mense-Petermann 2012). Until today the aspired stability through support of expatriate spouses rests on a heteronormative perception of family and marriage. Furthermore, transnational companies through global assignment policies, especially through high wages and incentives create differences between expatriates and their colleagues and between expatriates and the local population (Mense-Petermann, 2013). By the same token, Fechter (2007) highlights the notion of privilege and detachment of the expatriate communities from the ‘host society’ and draws a link between colonial and contemporary expatriate lifestyles in non-western countries.

This paper examines the role of accompanying spouses in the foreign assignment process and poses questions about how the relationship between the ‘deploying organization’ and spouse is conceptualized. In addition I will draw attention to the socio-economic factors that derives from (economic) distance, language and on the other marital dependency created by the ‘single breadwinner’ who is the contract holder. For this purpose I will utilise the findings of my PhD research on the European expat community in Kampala, Uganda.
This article uses intersectional analysis and critical race theory to investigate how race, age, and gender intersect in black, male youth in urban areas in the United States to create life outcomes that likely represent an existential challenge for people in this social location. The prosecution of the federal-based War on Drugs in the 1980s led to a moral panic that categorized black, male youth in urban areas as the new “folk devils.” The continuation of the War on Drugs has prolonged the “folk devil” status of black male youth over the course of the last two decades. This contributed to the tendency in this society for dominant forces to construct young black males as criminals. Their status as criminals has shaped their interactions with representatives of the state as well as with other individuals. It has made them targets, at a disproportionate rate, of laws intended to curb criminal behavior, such as the New York State Stop and Frisk law being enforced by the New York Police Department (NYPD). This status also contributes to the racial profiling they experience from individuals, who deem them dangerous, particularly in non-black spaces and react to their presence with deadly force as in the case of Trayvon Martin. This paper examines significance of marginalization particularly in non-black spaces and react to their presence with deadly force as in the case of Trayvon Martin. This paper examines significance of marginalization in these contexts to their future as members of that society.

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Analyzing and Interpreting Participants’ Photographs of a Mental Health Hospital

In this paper I reflect upon the analysis and interpretation of 377 photographs taken by research participants in my PhD study. Service users and staff in a mental health hospital were asked to use disposable cameras to show what they thought of their surroundings. The aim of the study was to explore the contribution of photography to understandings of the mental health hospital environment, in terms of both the research process and as visual data.

I began with a detailed methodological review of studies where research participants took photographs as part of the research process. This informed the iterative cycles of data collection which followed. Some participants took photographs on their own and did not take part in any form of interview (6). Others took part in follow up interviews where we talked about the photographs they had taken (7). Some participants took part in mobile photo-interviews where I accompanied them as they took their photographs, collecting interview data concurrently (4). In addition, two focus groups took place with people not connected to the hospital. The focus groups produced individual and group responses to a sample of images.

The focus of this paper is on the techniques of data analysis and the interpretation of visual images from different standpoints (e.g., researcher, photographer, third party) I found that certain images produced stronger reactions than others and I will use Roland Barthes’ concepts of ‘studium’ and ‘punctum’ in order to theorise this. I will also discuss the possibility that, by unpacking of the content of a large number of photographs, ‘thin’ yet ‘rich’ descriptions of the hospital environment can be produced.

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Patterns of Trust and Distrust in Energy System Transformation

Energy systems around the world are in transition. The need for renewable energy sources and – in some cases – devastating experiences with dangerous technologies has triggered public debate in favor of changing the dominant sociotechnical regimes of energy supply. In question are existing technological, organizational and governmental paradigms. We can observe a lack of trust in technology (nuclear power), in organization (technocracy of experts), and in processes of liberalization, as well as in non-transparent relations between governmental actors and private stakeholders. All of this influences the overall confidence attributed towards the energy domain.

However, we cannot assume that the result of this transformational process yields trust and confidence in the “new” system. In case of the German “Energiewende”, a growing discomfort already leads to a lack of confidence in reliability and security and, partly, to doomsday scenarios of expected major breakdowns. People start to prepare for the worst case.

With reference to the visions and goals of system transformation we have to expect a qualitative change of the relationship between the general public and the energy system. Particularly in vogue are ideas of “smart” technologies (smart grid, smart markets, demand-side-management) in order to implement multiple alternative energy sources and to increase distribution efficiency. The transformation into smart grid systems is now likely to cause a shift of modes from confidence to (system) trust among consumers who are supposed to take a more active role as “prosumers” despite intransparent technologies and markets.

Therefore, the sociological problem arises in a probable shift of disappointment attribution from external references (e.g. politics) to self-reference (own decision), making smart grids primarily a problem of increased choice between decision alternatives. This future outlook might entail the paradox experience with technology: A situation of empowered but distrustful users faced with uncertainty and decisional risk.

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Cultural Capital and Academic Achievement in Hong Kong

Participation in high-brow culture (e.g., visits at museums or art gallery, attendance at an opera or classical symphony concert) has been of particular interests to sociologists of education in many Western countries as it has been widely used as a measure of cultural capital. In recent years, this high-brow cultural participation increasingly draws the attention of sociologists of education in other parts of the world: East Asia. Unlike evidence showing the positive effect in most Western countries, however, evidence in some East Asian countries suggests that excessive cultural participation may have negative consequences for academic performance. Yet more research is needed to establish the relationship between high-brow cultural activities and academic achievement in East Asian educational systems. In this study, we address this issue by studying the role of cultural capital in Hong Kong. Hong Kong provides a very unique setting of studying cultural capital because of its Chinese history and British colonial experience, which is often referred to as “a meeting place of East and West.” In other words, Hong Kong’s educational system has many similarities with those of other East Asian societies, for example, in terms of a highly competitive school setting and a heavy reliance on shadow education due to the high-stakes exams, while having many Western cultural characteristics influenced by the British Empire. Indeed, our analyses of Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) suggest that cultural capital defined as high-brow cultural participation has a diminishing return for math achievement. We discuss a broader theoretical and empirical implication of this result beyond and above the context of Hong Kong.
E-Inclusive Active Aging: Citizens and Senior Volunteers in Telematic Society

ENGLISH

This paper analyzes the roles that represent the elderly in our society as citizens who participate actively in social and political processes. Similarly, it intends to dignify the elderly, and thus demystify negative stereotypes and prejudices of this life stage, which they symbolize elderly people not only as social achievement of our time by medical advances, nutrition or friendly policies general welfare, but social capital also usable for their knowledge and life experiences to the generations who share the same context.

To achieve these objectives, it examines the social participation through associations and senior volunteer, as phenomena of social empowerment, digital inclusion and intergenerational solidarity in aging societies by demographic changes, and telematics by technological advances that affect progress, growth and modernity.

The fieldwork was made in a Spanish region with demographic ageing where public and private institutions develop actions to achieve e-inclusion of citizens +65 years (17% of the population); so that reducing the digital gap and promoting the use of ICT to improve quality of life, social participation and cohesion.

SPANISH

La comunicación analiza los distintos papeles de los adultos mayores en la sociedad actual, como ciudadanos que participan activamente en los procesos sociales y políticos, desmitificando visiones negativas y estereotipos sobre esta etapa vital. Para ello se analiza su participación a través del asociacionismo y el voluntariado, como fenómenos de empoderamiento social, inclusión digital y solidaridad intergeneracional en sociedades senescentes y telemáticas.

El trabajo de campo se ha centrado en una región española fuertemente envejecida, que las instituciones públicas y privadas desarrollan acciones para lograr la e-inclusión de la ciudadanía de 65 y más años; reduciendo así la fractura digital y promoviendo el uso de las TIC para superar la exclusión y mejorar la calidad de vida, la participación social y la cohesión.

Public and Private in Transition: Debating Choices in Health Care Reforms in the Post-Communist Czech Republic

The paper examines a public discussion on health policy reforms in the Czech Republic between 2006 and 2008. After the fall of communism, the first period of transformation focused mostly on basic market oriented reforms such as setting a pluralistic insurance model, decentralizing through privatization and setting a public/private mix for the provision of health care. Although health care changed significantly in the two following decades, the biggest reform plan was proposed after the parliamentary elections in 2006 when the right-wing government prepared several new proposals aiming both at the privatization of large hospitals and health insurance funds and the cost containment of health care provision.

The reform was presented both as a way to save public funds and as an important step toward a health care system based on diversity and choices. The plan corresponded with a general shift towards a neoliberal paradigm in healthcare policies.
focusing on consumer-oriented services accessed via the market and patients as self-responsible and rational actors in Central and Eastern Europe. While similar processes have attracted some sociological attention in the context of Anglo-Saxon and Western Europe, little has been said about the post-communist countries.

Using a discourse analysis of parliamentary speeches, TV debates, and media articles the paper examines how health consumers and boundaries between private and public in health care provision were constructed and negotiated. The paper describes the contradictory rhetorics of both enhancing choices and steering choices in the proposed policy program. In 2006 the Czech public perceived those rhetorics. Health care is strongly considered by the Czech public to be a public good, which should be covered by the state. According to public opinion surveys, the public does not sympathize with market liberalism in the area of health care, even though it has accepted these principles on housing and employment.

RC22-393.17

CAHYADI, ANTONIUS* (University of Indonesia, ombu_2000@yahoo.com)

Religions In Indonesian Public Sphere: Its Role and Relation With The State

Indonesian public sphere has not ever been secular. It becomes a space of religion for actualizing itself. The debates among Indonesian founding fathers and mothers during State Constitution drafting had established such account. The Islamic faction supported Syariah law for the new independent state; on the other hand the secular or the nationalist groups preferred secular law. The compromise was achieved under neither secular nor Islamic state. Under Soeharto's dictatorship, Islamic state supporters and also pro-democratic exponents were all suppressed. The 1998 Reformation opened a space for all groups and movements that had been silenced before, to sound their voices. Since then Islamic groups seems to have louder voices than nationalist and non-Muslim groups. Furthermore, in the same year, the Government in Indonesia officially recognized Confucianism as official religions of the State together with Islam, Protestant, Catholic, Buddhism and Hinduism. Furthermore, in the same year, the Government and the House of Representative stipulated the Law that acknowledged local belief adherents in state administrative system. It shows that religion plays significant role in Indonesian public sphere. It influences legal and political deliberation. The paper will discuss the existence and the role of religion in Indonesian public sphere. The politics of legal identity, in which religion has been used as identifying category of individual in public sphere, will be elaborated in expounding this account. Because of such politics, public sphere has been a contestation arena between official religions and other religions such local religions. In such space, religion has been constructed by dominant power, defining the existing power relations.

RC12-221.7

CAHYADI, ANTONIUS* (University of Indonesia, ombu_2000@yahoo.com)

Sex According To Law: Socio Legal Study On Local Regulation Proscribing Prostitution In Indonesia

In Indonesia, prostitution is explicitly only proscribed in Local Regulation (Peraturan Daerah) level. It is prohibited in local level. In national level it is implicitly regulated. The Local Regulation proscribing prostitution is only post-Reformation 1998 phenomenon. It appears together with the fever of Syariah Local Regulation stipulation by the local Government that obtains its autonomy after the Reformation. Motivation for proposing such Regulation is blurred with political interest, financial motive and popularity gaining endeavor. Syariah Law becomes promising project gathering people's sympathy and money. In national level there are Penal Code and Law on the Eradication of Human Trafficking. However the Laws are implicitly proscribed the prostitution. Hence it is only several local regions and not all regions have regulations that make prostitution illegal. This paper offers qualitative data through the prohibition of prostitution in Indonesia. The Local Regulation that prohibits prostitution in Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta Province will be chosen as a case study. Applying socio legal approach the paper will offer analysis on Local Regulation level up to National level concerning the prohibition of prostitution and its implementation.

RC33-571.4

CAI, TIANJI* (University of Macau, tjc@umac.mo)

NINO, MICHAEL (University of North Texas)

A Modeler’s Choices for Missing Not at Random Scenario

Missing data are a common problem in longitudinal studies. For example, respondents may refuse to participate after the first wave of data collection was completed. It is well known that restricting analysis to complete cases may produce biased and less efficient estimates. Generally, there are three main approaches for accounting missing data in longitudinal studies which include, weighting, imputation, and likelihood.

As a modeler, the key concern is whether the estimated parameters using any of the three approaches are different from their true values. If the missing cases do not have strong effect on the estimation, then it can be ignored. If the missing cases are not at random; however, modeling the missing and the responses as a joint distribution must be considered. However, testing the ignobility of missing data is difficult and complex. Therefore, the choice between using a missing-at-random (MAR) model and a missing-not-at-random (MNAR) model should be based on results of sensitivity analysis. Although over the last decade a variety of joint models and methods to test sensitivity have been proposed, applications of such models in social science research are still uncommon, partially due to the computational complexity and technical difficulties of implementation in regular commercial packages such as SAS, and STATA.

In this study, taking advantage of newly updated procedure PROC MCMC in SAS, we implement two MNAR models-- the selection model and the shared-parameter model with various indicators for sensitivity analysis. In addition, we also extend the two above models to nonlinear outcomes, such as Binary, Poisson, and zero-inflated Poisson. To evaluate the performance of our model, simulation studies are conducted with various setups. We also reanalyze the result published by Guo et al. on delinquency. The example provides a comprehensive modeling strategy for dealing with missing in longitudinal studies.

RC41-689.2

CAIN, VIRGINIA* (National Center for Health Statistics, vcain@cdc.gov)

Mortality Differentials Among Asians and Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders (NHPI) in the U.S

Vital statistics provide opportunity to examine the health of diverse racial/ethnic groups within the U.S. Previous analysis using 1992 data demonstrated the importance of separating the Asian/Pacific Islander (API) category into component subgroups. Subgroup analysis found age-adjusted death rates ranging from 298.8 per 100,000 population for Japanese to 907.7 for Samoans. When examining smaller ethnic subgroups in the U.S., data from a single year can result in questions regarding the reliability of the estimates, as occurred in the 1992 analysis. Preliminary analysis of pooled mortality data from 2004, 2005, and 2006 from states collecting detailed race/ethnicity data found a significant difference between the age-adjusted death rates for Asians and NHPI.

Age-Adjusted Death Rates per 100,000 by Race, Selected States 2004-2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>AI/AN</th>
<th>Asian</th>
<th>NHPI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>742.8</td>
<td>935.0</td>
<td>732.9</td>
<td>449.7</td>
<td>650.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Age-specific death rates of Asians compared with NHPI show higher rates for NHPI at each age except for those 85 years and older.

This analysis of the death rates confirms the need to separate the Asian and NHPI groups when studying their health. Since the number of the NHPI in the U.S. is relatively small compared to Asians, the substantially higher death rates for NHPI are not reflected in data when combined with Asian populations.

These preliminary results include only deaths where a single race is reported on the death certificate. The present study extends and updates the analysis to include the mortality of people for whom multiple races are reported. While multiple race was reported for only 5 percent of the population, significant differences exist by racial group with NHPI most likely to have been reported as multiracial (49.2 percent). This paper also discusses a national survey underway that will greatly expand the social and behavioral factors associated with health outcomes for the NHPI in the U.S.

RC41-689.2

CAIN, VIRGINIA* (National Center for Health Statistics, vcain@cdc.gov)

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As this is often reduced to identity and not a power relation. We conclude by relations. First, we focus on age relations, an inequality often ignored by gerontologists intersecting systems of inequality, and how they relate to one another and similar and different experiences of elders. We then briefly describe some of the multiple, fragmented groups, but instead uses power relations to tie together the this research recommends the theory and the topic of social resiliency for further iency because every capital that was explored is stable and durable. However, a case study design and Pierre Bourdieu's forms of capital guided by the concept of social inclusion connecting large areas such as sociology, philosophy and law. The data collected in the Ombudsman indicate that they can enable a kind of pluralistic dialogue between sociology, law and philosophy. For that purpose, we analyze the functioning of Ombudsman in Brazil. As a working ^-themselves through visual representations of the uprising conjured up a coherent narrative of the eighteen-day event, in effect reinforcing the anti-Mubarak protesters' resolve to overthrow the Mubarak regime.

Through this paper, I interrogate the interaction between mainstream media reportage and citizen journalism, arguing that in the case of the Egyptian uprising of 2011, the simultaneous video production by professional journalists and amateur footage makers created a plethora of visual materials that corroborated each other. However, I emphasize the necessity of agency in harnessing the subversive potential of media images.

Filming the Revolution: YouTube Videos and Collective Action Framing in the 2011 Egyptian Uprising

The uprising that toppled the Mubarak regime in Egypt was distinct from previous events of political contention. One of the things that many analysts have argued, was the directly observable role that new media technologies played in the strategic mobilization of the #Jan25 protests and in the continuous documentation of the events during the uprising. This paper explores the mobilizing role of digital images of the protest events.

In this research, I investigate how the internal narratives of videos of the uprising—produced and circulated through new media technologies between January 25 and February 11, 2011—aided the anti-Mubarak protesters in constructing, negotiating and reinforcing discourses that idealized collective direct action and delegitimized the Mubarak regime. Based on my visual discourse analysis of YouTube videos and online interviews with some Egyptian protesters, this paper looks into the making of the “people power” narrative. It explains how moving images of the event became a site for the construction of collective action frames, mobilizing ideas that warranted the revolution. It examines the dominant images and themes in the videos, revealing a politically meaningful overlap of visual and verbal layers of event signification. It argues that the selective highlighting and toning down of certain aspects of Egypt's changing state-society relations through visual representations of the uprising conjured up a coherent narrative of the eighteenth-day event, in effect reinforcing the anti-Mubarak protesters' resolve to overthrow the Mubarak regime.

Formal education is increasingly associated with human capital and individ-
CALLEGARI, JOSÉ ANTONIO* (Universidade Federal Fluminense, calegentonio@yahoo.com.br)  
PEREIRA DE MELLO, MARCELO (Universidade Federal Fluminense)

Parceirização Trabalhista: La Cooperación En El Sistema Judicial

Las sociedades complejas producen alto grado de litigiosidad. El aumento significativo de la contingencia y del riesgo genera situaciones no normatizadas, para las cuales el interpréte necesita de parámetros innovadores para toma de decisiones. En este contexto, se analiza el proceso de acercamiento entre los jueces y procuradores que trabajan en lo que Enoque Ribeiro dos Santos llama parceirização jurisdicional trabajhista. En este sentido, la comunicación entre dos sistemas parciales (Poder Judicial y Ministerio Público) tiene el potencial de reducir la complejidad y formular juicios socialmente comprometidos. La reconstrucción de la manera de observar y reducir la complejidad del sistema de trabajo sigue la tendencia mundial en la búsqueda de soluciones jurídicas innovadoras. El juez y el procurador trabajan en nivel horizontal con un fuerte apoyo institucional. Dotados de un gran poder de acción, pueden contribuir para creación de fórmulas jurídicas innovadoras en sintonía con el movimiento de producción de reglas jurídicas transnacionales, ya que las normas de protección de la persona humana están fundamentadas en el sistema de protección internacional (ONU, OEA, Convenciones Europea, etc). Considerando que el sistema de protección de los derechos humanos y fundamentales posee fundamentación transnacional, podemos intuir que la aproximación entre jueces y procuradores puede marcar el comienzo de una nueva fase de interpretación y aplicación de la norma jurídica, basada en una hermenéutica abierta a la orden jurídica transnacional. Con estas reflexiones, desencuentros de nuestro proyecto de doctorado, pretendemos contribuir al debate sobre las acciones de cooperación institucional en conformidad con el derecho internacional centrado en la protección de la persona humana como un bien cosmovital.

CALLEROS-RODRIGUEZ, HECTOR* (El Colegio de Tlaxcala, hcalleros.coltlax@gmail.com)

Are There Bandits at Serra Do Mar State Park? Conflicts, Strategies and Multipurpose Uses of Natural Resources in the Atlantic Forest, São Paulo, Brazil

The history of the relationship between inhabitants and managers of the Picigua da Administrativo Nucleus in the Serra do Mar State Park (SMP) is characterized by conflicts related to the rights to permanence and use of natural resources. The SMP is located in the northern coast of Sao Paulo State, the richest and more developed state of Brazil. Created in 1977, the park remained on paper until the beginning of the 1980s decade. At this moment, these inhabitants, rural workers and fishermen, were delegitimized and lost their rights to work and to continue their cultural and productive activities. Since then, the inhabitants were considered illegal or, on their own words, “bandits”, due to the Brazilian law prohibiting the presence of inhabitants inside the Protected Areas with strictly

CALLENS, MARC* (Research Cntr of the Flemish Government, callensmarc@gmail.com)

Long-Term Trends in Life Satisfaction in Europe Explained (1973-2012)

In our earlier research based on Eurobarometer micro-data (1973-2012) for eight European countries/regions we have found that in Flanders net time trends are more important than life cycle or generation effects. The results for Flanders also seem to indicate (1) u-shaped life satisfaction levels in the long run and (2) short-term life satisfaction fluctuations being dependent on economic booms and busts. But these results are not representative for other regions/countries considered.

With each of the three temporal dimensions considered (trend, birth cohort and life cycle), one can associate different economic and/or sociological explanations. In this paper we focus on the explanation of long-term life satisfaction trends (Easterlin-paradox, absolute income hypothesis, social trust, ... across Europe.

We do so by enriching Eurobarometer micro-data (1973-2012) with appropriate macro-level time series such as unemployment rates, GDP, changes in survey methods, ... and applying Multilevel Hierarchical Age Period Cohort analysis techniques to explain the variances associated with the clustering of survey respondents by survey year and by region or country.

CALLEROS-RODRIGUEZ, HECTOR* (El Colegio de Tlaxcala, hcalleros.coltlax@gmail.com)

Homo Sacer: The American Indian Experience in the United States of America

This research aims to study the relationship between indigenous peoples and the State. By using the concept of homo sacer/ homines sacri (Giorgio Agamben 1998), the study interprets the relationship of the American Indians with the United States of America. Based on a revision of the literature on the American Indians, the study aims at highlighting how the struggles of indigenous peoples over territory and natural resources relate to rights recognized by the international human rights frameworks: the Inter-American Human Rights System and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). In this way, the research question of this study is that international human rights law upholds the rights of the American Indians. This argument is tested against three cases: the recognition and protection of indigenous land rights on the basis of traditional tenure (The Dann Sisters’ case before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights), human rights violations (the case of Leonard Peltier, activist of the American Indian Movement) and the issue of indigenous nationalism (the case of the Hawaiian sovereignty movement).
protection. This research aims to analyze the conflicts, strategies and organization of the different social actors (inhabitants, managers, members of NGOs and researchers) related to the Picinguaba Nucleus, the use of natural resources and the access to land. All these actors have their own interests, perspectives, struggles and action strategies, and organize themselves around them in a very complex and multi-level arena. This conflict caused new forms of social organization in the SMSP: local leaders arose and communal associations that aim the struggle for the inhabitants rights were created. Three issues are transversal to this conflict and the strategies followed by the actors along the years: land issue, identity issue and use and conservation of natural resources issue. Thus, the inhabitants were organized around the struggle for their right to land, and using categories such as traditional people. All of this in a context with a Protected Area with strictly protection, located in a region not only with high biodiversity, but with a history of use of natural resources and human occupation.

RC11-210.8

CALVO, ESTEBAN* (Universidad Diego Portales, esteban.calvo@udp.cl)
SARKISIAN, NATALIA (Boston College)

Causal Effects of Retirement Timing on Healthy Behavior

OBJECTIVE: This article explores the effects of the timing of retirement on healthy behavior. Using panel data from the Health and Retirement Study (HRS), we test four theory-based hypotheses about these effects: that retirements maximize health outcomes and behaviors when they happen earlier, later, anytime, or on time. METHODS: We employ fixed and random effects regression models with instrumental variables to estimate the short- and long-term causal effects of retirement timing on average number of drinks per day. RESULTS: Early retirements-those occurring prior to traditional and legal retirement age-dampen healthy behaviors. DISCUSSION: Workers who begin their retirement transition before cultural and institutional timetables experience the worst healthy behaviors; this finding offers partial support to the psychosocial-materialist approach that emphasizes the benefits of retiring later. Continued employment after traditionally expected retirement age, however, offers only a short-term boost to healthy behaviors. These findings are consistent to previous research on the effects of retirement timing on subjective physical and emotional health. In combination, these findings offer some support for the cultural-institutional approach, but suggest that we need to modify our understanding of how cultural-institutional forces operate: Retiring too early can be problematic, but no disadvantages are associated with late retirements. Raising the retirement age, therefore, could potentially damage healthy behaviors of retirees by expanding the group of those whose retirements would be considered early.

RC11-213.3

CALZADA, INÉS (Spanish National Research Council)

Swedish Retirement Migrants To Spain and Migrant Workers: Interlinked Migration Chains and Their Consequences To Work and Care In Ageing Europe

In Swedish public discourse, retirees born in the 1940s are considered a growing cohort of relatively wealthy consumers, with more cosmopolitan preferences and habits, and different demands compared to previous generations. Swedish retirees are part of a growing stream of Northern Europeans who migrate to Southern Europe to retire in the sun. This paper presents the preliminary results of an ongoing research project on the conditions of Swedish retirees in Spain and of the workers who provide care and services for them.

We found that social networks, intermediaries and subcontractors are crucial to the organization of migration as well as for the provision of work and services in IRM destinations. In the private sector there are Spanish migrant workers, entrepreneurs and service providers offering the “trust” and “security” of a shared culture. In addition, there are Spanish workers hired by Swedish businesses as well as migrant workers from third countries. At the public and non-profit side, there are Spanish National Services, Town Council “foreign resident offices”, voluntary interpreters, NGOs and charities surrounding the Swedish IRMs. Thus, Swedish IRMs, with little knowledge of Spanish language and institutions, are strongly dependent on intermediaries.

Spaniards and third-country migrants that provide work and services for Swedish IRMs have little direct contact with Swedish IRMs, partly due to language issues, and partly due to not being hired directly by them. They normally occupy low skilled jobs that are not considered acceptable by Swedish workers and entrepreneurs in the area.

Exploring the relations between streams of migrants who meet in Spain, and their intermediaries, this project explores issues of mobility and the globalization of care/service, of crucial importance to welfare states and the future of work, elderly care and retirement conditions in Europe.

RC41-695.1

CAMARENA-CÓRDVO, ROSA MARÍA* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, rcamaren2001@yahoo.com.mx)

Changing Residential Cohabitation Patterns Among Mexican Young before and at the Beginning of Their Marital and Reproductive Life

In Mexico there is a long tradition for young people to live at home with their parents until marriage and leave the parental home after it, whether to form their own home or, to a much lesser extent, to incorporate to their partner's parental home, this last especially in the case of women. However, several recent studies suggest that such pattern has been changing over recent decades as a conse-
cuence of the deep cultural, social and material transformations the country has experienced.

The aim of this paper is to analyze and compare the patterns and dynamics of residential cohabitation of three cohorts of young people around of time they start their marital and/or reproductive life. The central questions are: Have these patterns and dynamics changed in recent decades? If so, in what sense? Other topics of interest are: to what extent young married (or in consensual union) have residential independence? How much remain in the parental home or in-laws or other relatives? How many cohabit with their conjugal partner? With their children? How much do they return to the parental home after an early marriage/union dissolution?

To answer these and other questions we analyze life history data of a nationally representative sample of three cohorts of men and women born in 1936-1938, 1951-1953 and 1966-1968. The longitudinal and retrospective data come from the Mexican Retrospective Demographic Survey carried out in 2001.

The analysis will be conducted from the perspective of the life course and cohort analysis, with a focus on young people up to thirty years of age.

RC34-597.6
CAMERENA-CÓRDOVA, ROSA MARÍA* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, rcamarena2001@yahoo.com.mx)

How Do Mexican Young Perceive Their Well-Being?

The purpose of this proposal is to approach the well-being conditions of Mexican youth from the perspective of their own point of view, that is, taking into account what young people themselves report to feel, perceive and evaluate about different aspects of their lives, mainly in the areas of education, family and work. We look to answer questions like: Which is the evaluation that young with different socioeconomic characteristics and life backgrounds make about educational opportunities they have had and the level of education they have achieved? How much are they satisfied with their job and labor activity? How do they feel about their family life? What about making their own decisions? and, more generally, How do they perceive their present and future life chances and life conditions?

The contribution is conceptually and methodologically guided by the notion of subjective well-being, which assumes that well-being depends not only on objective and material elements, but also on the assessment of them made by individuals over the base of their personal circumstances and experience. Accordingly, the interest topics will be analyzed and compared taking into account issues such as sex, age group, education, occupation, marital status and urban/rural residence.

Camarena-Córdova applied in 2012 by the Mexican National Statistical Institute (INEGI) to a representative sample of individuals 18 years and over. In that survey, called Self-reported Welfare Module (BIARE) respondents were asked to evaluate by themselves different aspects of their own lives. For the purposes of this paper we focus on young aged 18-29 years.

RC11-212.1
CAMBRO RIVERO, SANTIAGO* (University of Extremadura, scamrivr@unex.es)

E-Inclusive Active Aging: Citizens and Senior Volunteers in Telematic Society

ENGLISH

This paper analyzes the roles that represent the elderly in our society as citizens who participate actively in social and political processes. Similarly, it intends to dignify the elderly, and thus demystify negative stereotypes and prejudices of this life stage, what they symbolize elderly people not only as social achievement of our time by medical advances, nutrition or friendly policies general welfare, but social capital usable for their knowledge and life experiences to the generations who share the same context.

To achieve these objectives, it examines the social participation through associations and senior volunteer, as phenomena of social empowerment, digitizations who share the same context.

The analysis will be conducted from the perspective of the life course and cohort analysis, with a focus on young people up to thirty years of age.

RC15-259.1
CABALLERO, MANUELA* (University of Extremadura, manuelcaballero@unex.es)

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RC44-726.6
CAMPBELL, IAIN* (RMIT University, iain.campbell@rmit.edu.au)

Labour Regulation and Casual Work in Australia

This paper examines the history of ‘casual’ work in Australia from the nineteenth century to the present. It explores the way in which the consolidation of protective labour regulation in the twentieth century, structured around a norm of full-time ongoing work (FOW), has created a space for a category of casual work. This space has been enthusiastically colonised by employers in several industries, initially small employers in the low-wage service sector, but then more widely throughout the economy. This in turn functioned as a lever for broader demands for labour deregulation and increased labour flexibility. The result has been an expansion of precarious work in a diverse range of forms, within the framework of a markedly fragmented employment structure and a porous regulatory regime. The paper looks in particular at the implications of the expansion of casualised part-time work, based predominantly on the labour of students and married women, in the retail sector. It examines employer labour-use practices and trade union responses, focusing on the period from the 1980s.

RC30-517.1
CAMPBELL, IAIN* (RMIT University, iain.campbell@rmit.edu.au)

Two Temporary Foreign Worker Programs in Australia: An Intra-National Comparison

Australia is conventionally regarded as a land of permanent settlement, but temporary migration has become more important in migration flows in recent years. Two main temporary foreign worker programs (TFWPs), structured in different ways, are currently in operation. The first is nominally aimed at skilled workers, though still preserved space for a category of casual work. This space has been enthusiastically colonised by employers in several industries, initially small employers in the low-wage service sector, but then more widely throughout the economy. This in turn functioned as a lever for broader demands for labour deregulation and increased labour flexibility. The result has been an expansion of precarious work in a diverse range of forms, within the framework of a markedly fragmented employment structure and a porous regulatory regime. The paper looks in particular at the implications of the expansion of casualised part-time work, based predominantly on the labour of students and married women, in the retail sector. It examines employer labour-use practices and trade union responses, focusing on the period from the 1980s.
WPs and their impact. The first program, known as the 457 visa program, is largely employer driven and only lightly regulated. Since its inception in 1996, it has proved popular with employers and the number of visa grants has soared. Whilst also well-liked by many migrant workers, who can bring immediate family and can readily move towards permanent residence status, it has been marked by numerous complaints from migrants but also from Pacific Island nations and Pacific workers. The second, the Seasonal Worker Program, involves entry into Australia for a shorter period (up to 7 months per year) and is more tightly regulated, with close government supervision as well as union involvement. It represents a complex response to pressures not only from horticulture employers but also from Pacific Island nations and Pacific workers. This program has faced problems in implementation, including low take-up rates and even repudiation by many employers. The paper argues that the two programs reflect alternative responses to dilemmas that are common to many TFWPs. Both reveal the difficulties in reconciling often-extravagant employer demands for flexible labour with the human needs of migrant and local workers.

RC04-79.15

**CANALES, ALEJANDRO** (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, canales@unam.mx)

*Inequality and Achievement in Higher Education*

In Mexico, where poverty and inequality are characteristics, the equality is one of the most important problems speaking about results in higher education, even when has there been efforts in order to improving educational opportunities and equal access to school. Scholarships and the compulsory education from kindergarten to upper secondary education have been actions in order to remedy inequality access to higher education schools. However, personal effort, skills and abilities are considered like main factors as soon as the accessibility of access and retention in higher education compared with social and cultural background, because they are considered a more just form of selection by some people, in so far as they are as is based on examinations and tests that measure knowledge and personal skills. The idea of merit argues that the positions and social and economic rewards most are job opportunities and the qualities and individual qualifications, it means that people with higher skills and abilities should get social positions of greater importance and prestige. Nonetheless, a school culture grounded in meritocracy contains a lot of problems, as has indicated by François Dubet. The current Mexican government, like its predecessors, seems to be interested in implementing actions to move forward in equal opportunities of access to higher education, but the issue about of results is still pending. This paper asks about questions like: if should we opt for the quality or equity? Could they be compatible? Should we sacrifice quality for the sake of equity and the principle must apply the effort and merit although it reinforces inequality?

RC28-490.5

**CANALES, ANDREA** (University of Santiago, acanales@uc.cl)

*Class Differences in Graduation Rates in Selective and Non-Selective Universities in the UK*

Rational choice scholars widely use Boudon's (1974) distinction between primary and secondary effects to explain social class differences in educational attainment. Boudon (1998) posits that ‘secondary effects’ refer to the effect of social class on educational decisions, net of academic ability. On the other hand, scholars who study the impact of institutions on educational outcomes point out that institutional selectivity has a differential impact on students from different socioeconomic backgrounds. However, there is no clear consensus regarding the direction of these effects. Whereas some scholars predict lower (1) graduation rates for students from lower class backgrounds who attend highly selective institutions (Arkes 1999; Amiel and Neathery 1999; Pell 2003; Deer 2005; Kieffer and Reimer 2008) others predict that the likelihood of graduating increases as the selectivity of the institution attended rises (Alon and Tienda 2005; Bowen and Box 1998). Using student-longitudinal data from the Higher Education Statistic Agency in the UK, I assess in this paper through multilevel and matching techniques, whether or not the offender had a serious illness at the time of sentence. Another important factor to control for is whether or not the offender was caught in the act (in flagrante delicto), which is an important determinant of how the Brazilian criminal justice system proceeds.

In addition to that, we want to test whether severity of sentence varies across different courts and whether bias might be present in just some of them. In order to do that a crossed random effects model will be fitted to the data to allow for variation at both the court level and individual level.

RC22-390.3

**CANTA, CARMELINA** (Università Roma Tre, canta@uniroma3.it)

*Religion, Spirituality and Capital in Japan and Italy: The Pilgrimage To Ise and Crocifisso Di Biloc*

Religion and spirituality are fully present in the modern world, existing side by side in different forms throughout the world. We could say that they constitute, in the words of the Sociologist - P. Bourdieu, a form of religious/cultural capital which gives a country and a community its identity.

This paper wishes to join in the debate as to what role religious/cultural capital can have in relation to inequality. The authors, departing from the theoretical distinction between religion, religiosity and spirituality, wish to hypothesise that the religious pilgrimage is distinguished by its allowing social inequality within a community to be overcome by a serious analysis of the phenomenon.

This theme will be explored by reference to two empiric investigations carried out in Italy (the pilgrimage to the Crucifix of Biloc in Sicily and to the Madonna of
Divine Love in Roma) and in Japan (the pilgrimage to Ise) which have been studied through comparative analysis. The empiric data will be analysed and the two examples (Japanese and Italian), each totally different from the other, will be compared. The distance between them, geographically, is enormous – as are the social conditions: historical, cultural, religious, etc. However, notwithstanding these differences, the motivations, the states of mind and the spirituality (the religious capital), which drive the pilgrims to set out on their journey, are essentially the same. Faith in itself is already reason enough to undertake this journey and to try to approach and to rem a sacred place.

Key-words: pilgrimage, inequality, religiosity/religion, capital

RC22-397.1

CANTA, CARMELINA* (University Roma Tre Italy, canta@uniroma3.it)

Religion In Public Space: Laity and Religious Pluralism In Italy

The role of religion in the public sphere is growing in the last years (J. Habermas, J. Casanova, etc.). The face of religion in the public sphere (laity) in Italy is very complex. This paper wishes to analyse the conclusions of the research, carried out by C. Canta, which explored the various forms of Italian laity. Laity in Italy is declined in different forms in relation to the migratory process, to the phenomenon of ‘de-secularisation’ and ‘post-securalisation’, the emergence of a new consciousness of citizenship, the phenomenon of democracy, the growth of cultural and religious pluralism and the construction of new ‘scenarios’ of cultural and religious pluralism in the social institutions. The arguments about this theme in Italy are very lively and are connected to questions which are becoming ever more important in the public debate: every day there is a dialectic between believers and non-believers, between different churches and religious denominations and between science and faith. It continues between those who assign to the politician a role limited to dialogue and mediation and those who would want, instead, its presence in the ‘political sphere’, between those who are the spokesmen of the relational instance and those who, instead, propose a separatist and ‘ideological’ prospective.

The subjects of the research were the accredited representatives and protagonists of society: intellectual, politicians in the Italian Parliament, leaders of the religious communities in Italy and young people belonging to religious associations. Thus there are four social and different worlds which influence each other (not always directly and consciously) and which bring with them various instruments to form the common images of laity in its different concepts and in its many narrations.

RC19-341.3

CANTILLON, BEA* (university of antwerp, bea.cantillon@ua.ac.be)

Minimum Income Protection, Poverty Reduction and Social Security: Cracks in a Policy Paradigm

Poverty reduction rests on the mechanisms of horizontal and vertical solidarity and on prevention and repair of social risks. In this contribution, we argue that in contemporary welfare states the poverty-reducing capacity of existing social security systems perceives inherent limitations. Focusing on Belgium, we present and discuss empirical indications of a persistent (over a period of at least 30 years) decline in poverty reduction through social transfers, particularly among households who are highly dependent on such transfers. Firstly, we show that prevention and repair have failed to contribute to a reduction in the proportion of work-poor households who are highly dependent upon social security and face a high (rising even) poverty risk. Secondly, we find that the fragmentation of social risks – in terms of both ex-post poverty outcomes and ex-ante social stratification – horizontal redistributive mechanisms through risk pooling have become less obvious, especially in respect of unemployment. Thirdly, it appears that the mechanisms of vertical solidarity also face inherent limitations. In a final section we summarize some important research questions for the future and potentially worthwhile policy avenues to resolve the question of how social policymaking might succeed in the future where it has failed in the past.

RC22-400.1

CAO, NANLAI* (University of Hong Kong, nanlai_c@hotmail.com)

The Rise Of Spiritual Nationalism Among Urban Elite Christians In Contemporary China

This paper explores the intersection of spiritual renewal and grassroots nationalism within contemporary Chinese Christianity through the case of Wenzhou “boss Christians”—an emerging group of Christian businessmen who have spearheaded the growth of independent churches in the coastal Wenzhou area. Prompted by their success in the new entrepreneurial world, these elite male Christians strive to gain spiritual prestige and moral superiority in the Chinese church by employing a spiritual narrative of their post-Mao economic success and by articulating and spreading a new vision that they call “God’s China vision”. By elevating the status of Wenzhou city as a regional center of the world mission, they have started to fashion themselves as part of a new generation of charismatic urban church leaders. In active response to the Chinese state’s nationalist discourse of modernity, they are convinced that China will rise not only in the economic sphere but also in the spiritual realm. The paper highlights a grassroots project of spiritual nationalism and links it to a redemptive process in which elite Chinese Christians seek to address and overcome victimization and suffering afflicted by secular state modernity. It concludes that post-Mao Christian development has come to be closely connected to national memories and nationalist imagination, countering the Chinese Communist insistence on secular nationalism.

RC31-531.6

CAPETILLO, JORGE* (University of Massachusetts at Boston, jorge.capetillo@umb.edu)

WOODS, CEDRIC* (University of Massachusetts at Boston, cedric.woods@umb.edu)

Latino or Native American?: New Trends in Migration and Identity Formation in Native Americans from South of the Border

This paper deals with a relatively recent phenomenon in American society: the immigration of indigenous peoples from south of the border and their opting for a new identity in the receiving country. That is why the title of our paper is Latino or Native American? Those are two identity options that these new arrivals have and that we will be exploring. Moreover, this phenomenon is also affecting the traditional view of Native American identity in the US, since in the past decades these new arrivals from South America and the Caribbean have been central in the growth both in the numbers of the Native American category and in the broadening of ideologiocal/cultural landscape. We will focus mostly on research done in New Bedford, MA on the Maya Kiche community, which began to arrive in the United States in the late 1980′s, at the height of a violent confrontation in Guatemala between an increasingly militarized state and predominantly Mayan guerrillas and civilians. But we will also touch briefly upon other groups that are arriving in the US from the south, such as Nahuaualis, Garifonas, Mixtecos, and Aimaras, among others.

JS-43.3

CAPETILLO, JORGE* (University of Massachusetts at Boston, jorge.capetillo@umb.edu)

JEFFERIES, JULIAN* (California State University, Fullerton, jefferies.julian@gmail.com)

Performance As Resistance: The Taino Show

This presentation will show footage and analyze a ceremony organized to report on the results of mitochondrial DNA analysis to determine Taino (original inhabitants of Puerto Rico) ancestry on the population of Vieques, Puerto Rico in June 2012. Using a set of different techniques, the organizers, participants and the public performed the ‘Taino Show’: a game-show-like ceremony that served to resist imposed notions of identity, to re-imagine and invent traditions (Hobsbawm, 1983) and to assign a new racial hierarchy. The ‘Taino Show’ consisted of four different sections which will be analyzed and coded: (i) the selling of Taino artifacts; (ii) a lecture on Taino history; (iii) a game-show-like performance, with the use of suspense, audience interaction where contestants ‘competed’ for identity for and were assigned their new identities; (iv) a final prayer, bringing up issues of language reconstruction and the blending in of Christian tradition. Drawing from literature on the creation of performance as a political act of resistance (DeBord, 1959) and the invention of tradition (Hobsbawm, 1983), this paper will shed light on the new ways disenfranchised members of society attempt to contest and create new identities.

RC20-353.2

CAPISTRANO, DANIEL* (Nant Inst Educational Research, danielcapistrano@gmail.com)

CASTRO, HENRIQUE CARLOS (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul)

The Future Of Leviathan: Value Change and Attitudes Towards The Role Of The State

Several studies have observed a syndrome of value change among different cultures during the last decades. This project investigated whether these changes...
were also followed by changes in individual attitudes regarding the role of the state. Using data from the World Values Survey, we demonstrate that those attitudes are linked to more profound cultural aspects of these societies and also tend to change. Considering some evidences about the relationship between political culture and the political system we focus, then, on the political consequences of these changes in attitudes and how they can already be perceived today.

RC47-772.1
CAPITAN, SYLVIE* (Paris I Panthéon Sorbonne University, sylvie.capitain@rocketmail.com)
Mining and Protestation in Africa
Mining industries are wide spreading in Africa: South Africa but also in Mali, Burkina Faso, Guinée, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo. The governments, which rely more and more on these industries for public resources, largely support this mining economy. However, opinion at a grass roots level is quite different. Sub-Saharan Africa is becoming the stage of numerous contentious actions against mining industry. Markana is one of the most well known recent mining protest but it could be seen as a “tree hiding the forest”. For example, peasants are protesting in Burkina Faso because they have been expelled from their lands without any gratification to enable mining industries to prosper. Workers from Mali are protesting due to very bad work conditions they have to experiment in mines. Inhabitants in Zambia have set up a judicial action against an international company because of harsh pollution and polluted water.

The mining issue is of high relevance in Africa today. It is related to work, land issues, environment, neocolonialism, neoliberalism, transnational economy and strength of national state. This issue is producing new social movements, is fostering spontaneous collective actions and nourishing contentious politics and popular unrest of first interest.

This paper intends to focus on mining and popular unrest in sub-Saharan Africa. Based on a field work in Burkina Faso it will also used broad screening of African unrest related to mining. This communication will test the possibility of a typology, but moreover it will analyze the nature of this unrest. What does it say on the path and ways undertaken by protestation throughout the continent today? Are we facing a new way to mobilize the “weaposs of the weak” (I. Scott) or is it a mighty movement of contestation of a political and economic order?

RC05-111.4
CAPOBIANCO, PAUL* (University of Iowa, paul-capobianco@uiowa.edu)
Coexistence in Multicultural Japan: The Livelihoods and Trajectories of Africans in Tokyo
For citizens of the Tokyo metropolis, the past three decades have brought significant change to the economy and ethnic composition of their city. Initially attracted by Japan’s economic success, thousands of foreigners have since migrated to Japan and have made Tokyo their permanent home. Of these immensely diverse groups, foreign workers from sub-Saharan Africa and their communities, subsumed to the Japanese economy and society have remained largely overlooked and unrecognized in most areas of discourse. Africans work in diverse areas, niches, and strata within the Japanese labor market and their presence is crucial for sustaining the existing infrastructure within the greater Tokyo area. This presentation will examine the social and economic roles of the African population in Tokyo and will explain how their presence has had significant ramifications for both the city of Tokyo and Japanese society as a whole. It will discuss the diverse range of livelihoods of Africans in Tokyo, the community’s demographic composition, struggles with equality and integration, and also the trajectories and future possibilities for this community and their role in the Tokyo labor market and overall culture of the city.

RC36-621.4
CAR, VIKTORIJA* (University of Zagreb, viktorija.car@fpzg.hr)
BLANUSA, NEBOJSA* (University of Zagreb, nblanusa@fpzg.hr)
Croatia Case Study: Nationalism and Digital Activism in Croatia
The idea that internet and digital media democratize the society (Jenkins and Thorburn, 2003) has been questioned many times from different angles. Henry Jenkins argues that convergence culture, project based on the new media technology, helps consumers envision a liberated public sphere, free of network controls, in a decentralized media environment. Sometimes corporate and grassroots efforts reinforce each other, creating closer, more rewarding relations between media producers and consumers, sometimes these two forces are at war (Jenkins, 2006). The question to argue is if the new technologies endanger democratic political culture or they promise civic renewal.

RC15-267.6
CARDE, ESTELLE* (Université de Montréal, estelle.carde@umontreal.ca)
Health Care Access Inequalities Among Pregnant HIV Positive Women
The aim of this paper is to analyse the production of some health care inequalities and the capacity of the health system to mitigate them.

In order to do so, it focuses upon the unequal social relations that decrease the adherence of some pregnant HIV women to antiretroviral medication. It is based upon a study that was led in French Guyana (South America) in 2009: semi-directive interviews were conducted with 10 HIV positive women and 33 health care and social workers following them.

The study reveals that, although the French social system allows all pregnant HIV positive women to get free antiretroviral medication, the adherence of many of these women is far from optimal, leading to a relatively high rate of infection among their new-borns. These women suffer indeed from a diversity of unequal relations that make it difficult for them to achieve an optimal adherence to medication. Most of these women are altogether:

- Immigrants without a residence permit: they are afraid of attending institutional health care centers because of the risk of permit control
- Struggling with harsh living conditions that make medication not a priority
- Concerned with the stigmatisation of their disease: they must hide infection, pills and hospital follow-up from sexual partners (from who they are economically dependent) and people around (to avoid social isolation)
- Not familiar with biomedical conceptions of HIV infection and treatment: some misunderstand the principles of biomedical treatment

The paper presents health care professionals’ tips to help women with each of these difficulties and then improve their adherence. It suggests finally that professionals also enhance the self-dignity of the women when they offer them the possibility to give life and to actively preserve their child from prenatal infection (thanks to their adherence to medication).

RC02-61.3
CARDEÑAS, JULIAN* (Freie Universität Berlin, julian.cardenas@onlinebschool.com)
How They Rule Latin America? Comparative Analysis of Corporate Interlock Networks in Several Latin American Countries
Research on corporate interlock networks around the world has revealed different network configurations across nations: cohesive networks in e.g., Italy and France, and dispersed networks in e.g., United Kingdom and Japan. Studies carried out showed that cohesive and dispersed networks are produced by different institutional contexts, which correspond to varieties of capitalism (Windolf 2002; van Veen and Kratzer 2011; Cárdenas 2012). However, this hypothesis seems not to fit in Latin America since institutional context (or capitalism) is similar (Phillips, 2004; Schneider, 2009), but corporate interlock networks differ between countries, e.g. cohesive network in Chile and dispersed in Argentina (Paredes 2011; Salva) and Uchic 2012). The present research analyze, compare and explain the corporate interlock networks across Latin American economies in order to comprehend why corporate elites are interconnected by cohesive networks in some countries, and by dispersed networks in others. Research on corporate networks in Latin America has studied national economies, but systematic cross-national analysis is lacking in Latin America. Results obtained are also compared to previous research on corporate networks in developed countries. This paper contributes to theoretical debates on: corporate elite cohesion and economic organization (or variety of capitalism) in Latin America. At the methodological level, the social network analysis to examine network configuration, and fuzzy set qualitative comparative analysis, QAP regression and structural equation models to analyze the factors that influence network configuration. Findings reveal the impact of family ownership, protectionist laws, revolving doors and business group structures on corporate networks.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
CARLEHEDEN, MIKAEL* (University of Copenhagen, mc@soc.ku.dk)

On the Theoretical and Social Conditions of Critique in Contemporary Society

This paper aims to answer questions like: What do social scientists actually do when they theorize? How do they proceed when they construct theories? What does theoretical research involve? What makes theorizing scientific? Do we need a developed theory of social change, while the latter's conception of critique is undertheorized. Boltanski's own concept of critique is also still rather sketchy and lacks systematization. Hence, in order to work out a concept of critique for today I use the best parts of these three theoretical traditions - the Frankfurt school, Foucauldian critical theory and Boltanski's French pragmatism - and work out a consistent suggestion.

CARLEHEDEN, MIKAEL* (University of Copenhagen, mc@soc.ku.dk)

On Theorizing: C.S. Peirce and Contemporary Social Science

Social theory is generally seen as a necessary part of social science. It is institutionalized as a specialized area of research competence (e.g. conferences, working groups and networks, journals and positions) and plays an important role in the education of students (compare the amount of textbooks in social theory). However, the issue about how to theorize is only rarely explicitly addressed in the academic community. Social scientists discuss the content of theories, on the one hand, and empirical research methods, on the other. They only seldom discuss theory construction, that is, the logic or the methods of theoretical research. This paper aims to answer questions like: What do social scientists actually do when they theorize? How do they proceed when they construct theories? What does theoretical research involve? What makes theorizing scientific? Do we need a developed theory of social change, while the latter's conception of critique is undertheorized. Boltanski's own concept of critique is also still rather sketchy and lacks systematization. Hence, in order to work out a concept of critique for today I use the best parts of these three theoretical traditions - the Frankfurt school, Foucauldian critical theory and Boltanski's French pragmatism - and work out a consistent suggestion.

CARLEHEDEN, MIKAEL* (University of Copenhagen, mc@soc.ku.dk)

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CARR, CÉCILE* (PRES Lille Nord de France, cecile.carra@espe-lnf.fr)

Du Problème Social De La Violence à L’école à L’expérience Enfantine

La violence à l’école est dénoncée comme fléau social depuis le début des années 1990 dans les pays occidentaux. La mondialisation du problème social de la violence, via les instances et enquêtes internationales, renvoie la représentation d’une jeunesse dangereuse ou en danger de le devenir, et ce, de plus en plus précoce. Les explications sous-jacentes aux catégories utilisées relèvent d’une responsabilité de l’individu et de sa famille, souffrant d’un déficit de socialisation ou baignant dans une culture de la violence.

Toute autre est l’image de la violence à l’école lorsqu’on accepte de prendre en compte ce que disent les élèves sur ce qu’ils vivent à l’école. Nos recherches, depuis l’enquête qui a porté sur une échantillon représentatif de 31 écoles du département du Nord en France et 2000 élèves (et leurs enseignants) (Carra, 2009) montrent que la violence constitue une dimension significative de l’expérience des élèves en France. Elle se définit dans le rapport aux pairs se structurant lui-même dans les rapports d’âge et de genre en fonction des normes de socialisation enfantine.

L’expression des violences apparaît par ailleurs fortement différenciée selon les écoles, les inégalités sociales et scolaires pesant sur l’expérience de violence des élèves. Elle varie également en fonction des pratiques professionnelles. On est bien loin des explications mondiaлизées de la violence à l’école. Loin d’une violence générée par le seul individu, qu’elle relève d’un déficit de socialisation, ou d’une pathologie, le contexte socio-scolaire et les pratiques professionnelles sont à interroger.

Aborder la violence à l’école en s’inscrivant dans une sociologie de l’enfance conduit ainsi à une rédefinition des catégories dominantes (et auto-centrées) et des problématiques.

CARREIRA DA SILVA, FILIPE* (University of Cambridge, Thcs23@ics.UL.pt)
BRITO VIEIRA, MONICA (University of York)

“Du Bois’ the Souls of Black Folk: A Retrospective Classic?”

Nowadays a sociological classic, W.E.B. Du Bois’ 1903 The Souls of Black Folk, was virtually absent from sociology reading lists, let alone theoretical debates, until very late into the twentieth century. By that time, however, cultural studies on race and ethnicity had already become a well-established domain, with its own theoretical approaches, and a wealth of empirical research.

Yet this situation was soon to suffer a dramatic change. Between 1990 and early 2000, The Souls earns its place in the canon, virtually all major race and ethnicity texts identifying it as one its founding texts. This paper is a first attempt at tackling this puzzle. Against prevailing theories of disciplinary canonization, which suggest books to inspire practitioners in a certain direction of research, the dissemination and subsequent canonization of The Souls occurs decades after the emergence and consolidation of cultural studies on race and ethnicity. Specifically, we ask: What does the history of this book tell us about the legitimizing role classical books perform in disciplines like sociology, even if retrospectively only? What do we gain from analyzing The Souls not only as a text with certain intrinsic qualities, but also as a book whose materiality includes the circumstances of its production and commercial edition in the turn of the century America, the geography of its circulation (namely, its translations and re-editions) and its material forms? Who were the social agents involved in this process—from editorial offices and professional translators to academic commissions—what motivated them? How is the reading of Du Bois by major contemporary race theorists, such as Patricia Collins or H. Winant, shaped by the history of this particular book? More generally, what are the implications of this genealogical exercise for the ways in which teaching and research are undertaken in the social sciences today?

CARREIRAS, HELENA* (ISCTE-IUL, helena.carreiras@iscte.pt)

Negotiating Gender in the Military and in International Peacekeeping Operations

This paper addresses the process of women’s gender negotiation in military contexts, comparing the garrison environment to multinational peacekeeping missions. It builds on knowledge about the military as a gendered organization, military women’s integration strategies and the gendered negotiations of their presence in complex, multifunctional and multinational peacekeeping missions. It draws on empirical information from two decades of research on gender integration and identities in western armies as well as on data from a field research with a mixed battalion in Kosovo.

CARRION, ROSINHA* (Univ Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, carrion@ea.ufrgs.br)
U llrich, Danielle (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS))

South-South Cooperation Under Analysis: Toward a New Pattern of International Relations?

If till the mid 1990s, the North-South International Cooperation (NSIC) model, based on an idealized notion of progress and legitimized by the incontestable technical superiority of Central countries, remained hegemonic, after the end of the Cold War it would change. The increasing financial pressures over the traditional donors, their failure to assure the development of the underdeveloped countries associated to the consolidation of the New Economically Emerging Countries (NEEC), such as Brazil, India, Russia, China and South Africa, were factors that contributed to the consolidation of a South-South International Cooperation (SSIC) model. Characterized by: noninterference in internal affairs; respect for national sovereignty; absence of externally imposed conditionalties on the country for receiving aid, as well as respect for its historical and cultural singularities. The SSIC modality, whose origins lies in the Bandung Conference (1955) and to the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (1978), is gaining space between the NEEC also as a foreign policy strategy to help them to gain political status in the international scene. But despite being presented as a “benefit”, contention persists regarding the symmetry in the relations between these new donors and those receiving aid. The present article examines to which extent the implementation of a Technical Cooperation Agreement established between Brazil, an emerging economic power, and Cape Verde, deemed as a peripheral country, in order to set up a Masters Program of Public Administration, in this latter country, has met the theoretical guidelines assigned to the South-South modality of International Cooperation.

CARRION, ROSINHA* (Univ Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, carrion@ea.ufrgs.br)
BOLZAN, LARISSA (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul/ UFRGS)

The New International Aid Architecture and the Triangular Cooperation for Development: Opportunities, Challenges and Risks

A country internationally recognized as a rising economic power and example of success in the implementation of public policies in the areas of health, education and agricultural development, and one that is seeking to enhance its political status, Brazil is a major promoter (SEBID, 2001) of South-South international cooperation for development (ICD). A cooperation modality to which the literature (Lindblom and Maier) associates: noninterference in internal affairs; respect for national sovereignty; absence of externally imposed conditionalties on the country for receiving aid, as well as respect for its historical and cultural singularities. In the field of international cooperation, the continuing financial pressures on the traditional donor countries, associated with the believe that economically emerging countries, with expertise in South South Cooperation (SSC) would hold a broader and
more comprehensive perspective on the processes and mechanisms demanded for successful aid policies and, also, with the difficulties presented by the Least Developed Countries (LDC) to meet the Millennium Goals, have led traditional aid to be promoted and mobilized among subaltern communities and critical social movements. Just as movements for global justice have developed and deployed their own collection-action repertoire, TAPGs, as organic intellectuals to an incipient and inchoate global left, have created and are representative of alternative knowledge production and mobilization (Alt KPM). Based on in-depth interviews with practitioners at 16 TAPGs, this paper presents eight modes of cognitive praxis and discusses how they interlink in the work of alternative policy groups. In combination, these modes of cognitive praxis can be seen as promoting a dialectic of knowledge production and social transformation: striving to produce transformative knowledge concomitantly with knowledge-based transformation. The eight modes are not sealed off from each other, but overlap and interpenetrate. Indeed, effective Alt KPM typically means that a group combines various facets in a coherent counter-hegemonic project. The paper offers a comparison of the groups, highlighting the main modes of cognitive praxis that each employs. Amid the diversity in KPM practices and projects, the comparison evidences tracings of a double dialectic in the cognitive praxis of Alt policy groups: a dialectic of theory and practice, and one of dialogue. I conclude that it is in a forward movement – fostering solidaristic dialogue among counterpublics in combination with the iterative integration of theory and practice – that alternative knowledge can not only thrive, but have a transformative impact.

RC43-724.3
CARVALHO, HIGOR* (University of São Paulo, higorrafael@gmail.com)
Land Rights and the Place of Social Housing in the City: The Experience of São Paulo, Brazil
In the 1980s, following the demands of social movements for urban reform in Brazilian cities, and within a context of a redemocratization of Brazilian Politics, a special land zoning law was implemented by a handful of municipalities as a strategy both to reserve vacant urban areas for social housing production and to urbanize precarious settlements. These areas were called Special Social Interest Zones (ZEIS, in Portuguese). In 2001, the Federal Government recognized this social zoning as an official tool to be used by municipalities in their Master Plans and Land Use Acts, and it has since been practiced nationwide. With more than 890 thousand households living under subpar conditions, needing housing improvements or housing provision, the municipality of São Paulo started using this tool in its social housing and urban development policies in 2002, including it in its Master Plan. After a decade, years of housing boom, the issue has been continually criticized by real estate developers, landlords and conservative politicians, as well as used as a bargaining chip at the municipal Parliament. Meanwhile, it has become a rallying cry for social movements. Thus, the use of this tool has been subjected to a controversial debate around its effectiveness on adequate private or public social housing production. Examining the city of São Paulo, this paper will discuss how this land policy tool has an impact on social housing policy today, discussing the role of the State, of private housing developers and of social movements. The importance of housing finance mechanisms will also be discussed, as well as the limits of this strategy as a way to assure a place for social housing in city limits, to avoid the gentrification of urban areas, and to assure the right to adequate social housing and to the city for millions of citizens.

RC04-950.2
CARTER, SIMON* (Open University, simon.carter@open.ac.uk)
I ‘Don’t Watch the News Anymore and I Haven’t Died’ - Ignorance As Strategic Dealing in Dealing with Zoonotic Disease Risks
In our research on the interface between animal health and public health, we have noted that lay people often strategically invoke notions of ignorance in positioning their own knowledge in relation to scientific, public health and media understandings of zoonotic disease risks. The period in which we conducted ten focus groups with UK citizens (2011-2012) was marked by a number of zoonotic disease events – past, present and future. These included: a recent swine flu epidemic, which prompted a large scale public health campaign; on-going concerns about future outbreaks of avian flu; a recent outbreak of E.coli amongst children visiting a petting zoo; and a number of incidents of foodborne diseases, the most notable being the E.coli contamination of beanshoots in Germany.

While referring to these events, respondents marshalled distinct discourses of ignorance and non-knowledge as an active choice and strategic resource, rather than a mere lack of understanding arising from passivity. In this paper we explore several forms of such expressions of ignorance, including: the intentional bracketing out of unknowns (e.g. as an ‘ignorance is bliss’ strategy for avoiding anxiety); awareness of lack of information that was considered unimportant (e.g. as a strategy for distributing attention to other concerns); and dynamic mindfulness that further knowledge may be dangerous (e.g. both because ‘knowledge’ may make daily decision making impossible and as a strategy for living with the perceived inevitability of new, emergent diseases).

RC15-264.1
CARTER, RENEE* (McGill University, renee.carter@mail.mcgill.ca)
A Comparative Policy Analysis of Private Financing for Diagnostic Services in 8 OECD Countries Between 1990 and 2010
Objectives
1. Analyze the interplay between public and private health insurance regulations for financing diagnostic services across 8 OECD countries between 1990 and 2010.
2. Assess how varying roles and regulatory regimes for private health insurance (PHI) potentially affect health inequalities.

Methods
Policy data on the financing and provision of diagnostic services in Australia, Canada, England, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, and Portugal were extracted from the Health Insurance Access Database (HIAD), a dataset of policy indicators characterizing the relationship between public health insurance coverage and private expenditure regulations since 1990. The HIAD data were collected through focused literature reviews of legislative and academic sources. Data quality was verified using a multi-stage content review procedure. Key policy indicators of the legality and regality, a repertoire of alternative knowledge delivery between 1990 and 2010 were extracted and analyzed in a spreadsheet to facilitate interpretation.

Results
Private provision of diagnostic services was legal in all 8 countries between 1990 and 2010. A ban on purchasing PHI was only found in Australia where private services are financed out of the patient's pocket. Among the remaining 8 countries, notable heterogeneity was found in the extent of private market regulation affecting access to care via: levels of coverage, types of PHI plans, regulations on premiums, limits on out-of-pocket payments, PHI enrolment, and PHI renewal. Policies ranged from extensive regulation of private market in Finland, Germany and France to very minimal regulation in Canada and England.

Conclusion
Greater PHI regulation to counter inequitable financing and access to services, exists in health systems where it is widely used and an established means of covering the cost of care. Conversely, where PHI exists but plays a limited role, regulation is minimal. Our findings suggest the function and regulation of PHI over time are appropriate indicators to examine inequalities in health systems.
portance of gender identities and their intersection with social class and country of origin.

To do this, I adopt a three-fold approach, linking the materialist feminism to the life course perspective by using an intersectional approach. My hypothesis is that the configuration of social class and country of origin systems modifies pupils’ attachment to gender roles and identities, and creates a new set of rules. These in turn define which teenagers may target gender-atypical professions.

I use data from a survey carried out in Switzerland among a sample of more than 3300 pupils between the ages of 13 and 15.

RC51-829.2

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Justicia Ecosocial y Buen Vivir: Nuevo Enfoque De Desarrollo Social Comunitario Integral e Integrador

En vistas a explorar modelos y actuaciones de desarrollo comunitario ligados al territorio, la búsqueda de espacios de construcción ciudadana ha culminado un nuevo enfoque que incorpora la dimensión ambiental, sociocultural, comunitaria y el contexto ecológico, se trabajará, desde una perspectiva micro y macrosociológica, tendiendo puentes hacia nuevas nociones de justicia ecosocial y “buen vivir” como vías de reflexión, prestando atención al universo de riesgos globales y la dependencia del ser humano y su cultura con el entorno físico-natural, y reflexionando acerca del sentido comunitario de la vida en relación con la naturaleza, proyectado desde el paradigma de “buen vivir”. Tomando como referencia el concepto de desarrollo a escala humana de Manfred Max Neef (1966, 2016, 2011) y las apariciones de diversas escuelas Latinoamericanas, con la finalidad de encontrar elementos que configuren enfoques vinculados a dicho paradigma, que hagan converger principios de austeridad, justicia socioambiental, y su proyección al ámbito urbano. Nuevos modelos de prosperidad vinculados al concepto “buen vivir” inspirados en culturas ancestrales, pues cada vez más estudios y refinamientos nos demuestran que la humanidad no puede resistir, ni sobrevivir a los gobiernos que emergen de una sociedad sin límites, egoísta, consumista y medioambientalmente empobrecida.

Se profundizará sobre dicho concepto, en contraste con el de desarrollo sostenible de la Unión Europea, centrado exclusivamente en la dimensión medioambiental y su afectación a la economía, intentando en ocasiones injustificantes y manipular la dimensión ecosocial aquí aportada. Un contraste, con especial atención al sentido comunitario de la vida y en relación con la naturaleza proyectada desde el concepto de “buen vivir” en América Latina, reflexionando sobre otras formas de vida que lleven a reconstruir el modelo de prosperidad, tras el fracaso del modelo consumista imperante, e indagar acerca de qué podemos aprender de esas tradiciones comunitarias y cómo se están teorizando estos conceptos.

RC07-142.2

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Social Positions, Inequality and the Relation with the Future in Lisbon (Portugal)

Social positions, inequality and the relation with the future in Lisbon (Portugal) Despite the spread of the belief that man can control nature and its own life, and the development of rational action, man’s collective future was minimal for long time. Ecological movements and institutions, and the social and cultural struggle for sustainability changed this picture. Nevertheless, these trends remain fragile, lacking connection to the population in general – after all, the necessary condition for its maintenance. It’s, then, relevant to ask: are people worried about and working to control their collective future? Which factors explain differences in the relation with the future among persons? Do inequalities of condition or opportunities matter for these differences? Which social positions and dispositions display a stronger orientation to the future?

These questions were introduced in sociology by authors like W. Bell, P. Bourdieu, A. Giddens and B. Ardember. In general, they sustain that the cultural relation people develop with the future goes along their social characteristics, reflects on their behavior, and after on social structure. The counterfactual nature of the orientation to the future constitutes, then, an essential aspect of reflexivity and modernity. But this work lacks developed empirical test.

This is the framework for a recent survey on a representative sample of Lisbon. The main goal is to observe people’s relation with the future through its values, social representations and practices, according to social composition. This includes analyzing practices of future planning, saving, ecologically guided consumption, and support for sustainability movements, also representing those who masters the future, personal concern about the future of life on earth and climate change, and attitudes towards the next generations.

In this paper we will present the first results of this survey.

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RC25-448.3

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Exploring the Construction of Moroccan Emigrants’ Cultural Identity through Their Social Interaction with LOCAL People in Spain

Moroccan emigrants in Spain can be considered as a stigmatized institutionalized category. From a social constructionist perspective, we assume that all social categories are constructed and negotiated in interaction. In this social context, the purpose of this study consists of exploring the cultural identity of Moroccan emigrants living in Spain. In particular, it aims to examine the content of their cultural identity as expressed by them in their interactions with local people of Spain, and also to analyse the social processes underlying the construction of their cultural identities.

To fulfil these aims we use the Social Identity Approach (Haslam, 2004), which has been traditionally applied to a broad array of topics that explore social categories and associated phenomena such as prejudice, stereotyping, negotiation and language use.

We in-depth interviewed 20 Moroccan emigrants living in Spain using purposeful sampling and trying to diversify at most our sample by gender, age, education and socio-economic status. Our qualitative analysis highlights a strong cultural identity in Moroccan emigrants and sense of belonging to their country and culture of origin. However, the characteristics that they most emphasise as main attributes of the social category “being Moroccan” are very heterogeneous. This heterogeneity is explained by their social interactions, in particular by their perceptions of “the other” Spanish local people that provoke the salience of certain attributes of their cultural identity rather than others. Some important theoretical and practical implications arise from these findings.

RC10-184.3

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More Decent Work: Radical Participation In Organizational Life

he challenges facing workers in most of the world include new forms of uncertainty, heightened competitiveness, and spectres of austerity. These global challenges stimulate new analytical approaches, re-theorizations, and a search for innovative socio-cultural visions, and practices, for work and workers. The International Labour Organization’s (ILO) promotion since the turn of the 20century of a core agenda of “Decent Work” gives international voice to aspirations for just economies and fair standards of work for all workers. Its pursuit of “decent and productive work, in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity” have enduring relevance to virtually all dimensions of human productive endeavour and in diverse economic and national contexts. Yet advances toward the accomplishment of decent work continue to be slow, erratic and, moreover, frequently coercively opposed.

Amid visibly economic concerns there arise further questions in regard to quality of work life and employees’ management relations. Research reports deterioration of cultural qualities – of non-wage aspects – of work in many sectors including professional occupations in developed countries. In response, many call for a renewal of business and organizational ethics and a revitalization of employee participation in organizational life and in substantive decision-making. This paper particularly adds to discussions of substantive worker participation and organizational democracy. Crucially, it proposes that deep obstructions to the development of decent work and substantive, collaborative participation may lie in more than economic injustice and material inequalities. Drawing on Aristotelian, phenomenological and feminist philosophies it sketches a radical, extra-materialist, inter-subjective conception of quality of work and participation. That conception poses a substantive challenge to policy development and responsibilities for the qualitative organization and practices of work and workplace life.

RC10-189.2

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Trade Union Interests In Corporate Governance In Anglo-American Firms

Trade Union Interests In Corporate Governance In Anglo-American Firms

Abstract

The participation of labour in corporate governance is institutionalized in a small number of countries, especially in European Union states, and variably constrained or systematically precluded everywhere else. Notably, the dominant model of corporate governance in Anglo-American contexts in recent decades exhibits a high prioritization of shareholder interest maximization. Much Anglophone business, economics, corporate and labour law literatures typically as-
sume that workers do not have, or warrant, a voice in governance. Workers’ voice, where acknowledged, is expected to be expressed at the level of workplace decisions and employment relations, or through their shareholding interests. That assumed normative exclusion of workers’ representation from high levels of firm decision-making has powerfully subordinated the valuation of workers’ interests and their political expression. In Anglo-American contexts, finance economics has prevailed in corporate governance decision-making. However, since the financial crisis of 2008 and its aftermath the centrality of finance and shareholder sovereignty is now called into new question. Corporate governance is being brought into a political economy of mediating the agenda of interest and regulation. This paper addresses critical questions in regard to workers’ and trade unions’ interest in, and voice aspirations toward, corporate governance and high-order decision making in Anglophone contexts. The paper is part of a larger comparative empirical study of corporate governance in four Anglophone countries (United Kingdom, United States of America, Australia and New Zealand) conducted 2012 – 2014. The paper specifically addresses Anglophone trade unions’ interest in corporate governance. It discusses findings that indicate significant and various interests among national trade union bodies. It finds that lack of salience or lack of effectiveness of labour interest expression in corporate governance cannot be assumed as lack of interest in participation across Anglophone countries.

RC17-306.7

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PIERIDES, DEAN (University of Melbourne)
Strategic Models and the Response of Government Agencies to Extreme Emergencies

Government agencies that are tasked with responding to extreme emergencies are constantly battling with the tensions and trade-offs of centralized control versus decentralized decision-making. Many of today’s emergency management organizations are a product of World War II and as such they have a military legacy which continues to shape their daily operations well after their migration to the civil sphere has been effected. Since the post-war years, these organizations have grown in size and adopted models which were developed in business schools for the needs of private industry. Driven by the growth of managerialism, these models attend to very different organizational realities from those of the military and of civil service. This is overlaid with a reduction of specificity within management and organizational theories that already characterizes them.

In this paper, we focus on strategy and address how military and strategic management models organize the response of government agencies to extreme emergencies whilst also failing to address their core organizational problems. We are interested in the relatively recent creation of centralized organizations like the US Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as well as the practical life of strategic organization in front-line emergency management. To address how strategic models lacking specificity take on specificity in a practical domain of organization other than the one for which they were developed, we look at changes made to emergency management in the Australian State of Victoria after the catastrophic 2009 ‘Black Saturday’ bushfires. In the public inquiry into the disaster, centralization became an important antidote for previous shortcomings in ‘command, control and coordination’, eventually leading to the creation of a State Control Centre (SCC). The specificity of organizing during extreme emergencies continue to demand decentralized decision-making.

RC47-769.18

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Empowerment and the Role of Space in Homeless Activism in Contemporary Japan

Since the turn of the millennium authorities in Japan have conducted an increasingly intensive campaign to evict homeless people from parks and riverbanks. In response, activists and homeless people have demanded the right for the homeless to live in these encampments, or ‘tent villages’, without fear of eviction. Using the struggles over the encampments in the Shinjuku underground passages in Tokyo in the mid-90s, Osaka’s Nagai Park in 2007 and Tokyo’s Miyashita Park in 2010 as examples, I argue that homeless activism offers important insights into how activists use space to the course of a political struggle and how this usage leads to transformations in the notion of publicness. Paying attention to how activists use space helps us to see that activism is not always oriented to participation in the public sphere. To bring this out I focus on three notions of space towards which activists in the homeless movement have been oriented: of-
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(De)Coupled Identities: Some Theoretical Reflections and a Few Empirical Observations on Exclusion and Inclusion Discourses

Upholding (or opposing) power relationships implied by event models used in a discourse that accepts (or rejecting) social categorizations employed in referential expressions therein are two potentially linked language games. Validating (or overcoming) the communicative roles presupposed by the discourse is a third one.

Although, in each game, player and move definitions can be set in the game’s own terms, and thus form an autonomous system, they can also be construed as mappings of the other game’s players and moves, and they are often so conceived. That is the art of the games, to redraw their own domains and to project their own range of action. For such reasons, coupled player dichotomies often function as subjection or exclusion mechanisms, and decoupling them can contribute to equalize conditions.

Analyses of moves that have coupled or decoupled gender or ethnic identity dichotomies with other categorizations in Mexico’s recent history support the view outlined above, which draws upon findings from various fields, mainly cultural sociology and discourse science. The main corpus consists of public interventions by and about actors of cases that have made the country face contradictions between different laws, between law and tradition or between law and aspiration (such as the revoked and the effective elections of Eufrosina Cruz).

The moves include subsuming one of the coupled dichotomies (as a whole) under a new superordinate or subdividing one of its poles into new hyponyms, which make the dichotomy less relevant. They also comprise ironically denouncing the consequences of the opposition or simply deconstructing it by introducing co-hyponyms or clines.

Comments on the argumentative and rhetorical resources used to effect the moves lead to identification of key problems in current conceptions of discourse and context interaction.

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(De)Dicthomizing Speech Situations, Semantic Fields and Power Relations: Some Theoretical Reflections and a Few Empirical Observations

Given that a discourse presents a configuration of the possible, the valid and the desirable, accepting or questioning the communicative roles it presupposes often becomes a terrain of dispute. Subscribing production and reception conditions in a discourse and subscribing to a new superordinate, or subdividing one of the poles into new hyponyms, which make the dichotomy less relevant. They also comprise ironically denouncing the consequences of the opposition or simply deconstructing it by introducing co-hyponyms or clines. Comments on the argumentative and rhetorical resources used to effect the moves lead to identification of key problems in current conceptions of discourse and context interaction.

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Signing or Not Signing Articles? Transformation of a Professional Practice in Japanese Journalism

This presentation aims at reflecting on the more and more frequent use of the journalists’ signature in the articles of the Japanese press. Until the 1990s, unlike American or French tradition for instance, signed articles in Japanese newspapers were the exception. Yet, since the 2000s, this practice has been gradually spreading in some newsrooms.

The gradual use of the signature pertains to a context of progressive transformation of the profession. The Japanese journalism experiences a transition from an organizational pattern symbolised by affiliation of journalists to a newspaper company with long career and authoritarian inter mobility, for instance, to a professional pattern symbolised with careers that are not limited to one company.

By giving the journalists visibility beyond their organization, the practice of signing articles symbolizes the latter of these patterns. The main hypothesis of our study is that a sociological approach focusing on the signature can highlight tensions between the dominant organizational pattern and a professional pattern that tends to expand. This case differs from what is usually seen in most Western countries where organizational professionalism aims to compete with occupational professionalism (Evetts, 2003).

Furthermore, since communicative roles and social categories tend to be coupled at the onset of a discourse exchange, their association is itself a matter the discourse has to deal with. If inconvenient, power relationships assumed by the use of social categories will have to be contested once the social categories are upheld by the very occurrence of speech. That is why discussing a discussion’s use of social categories will have to be contested once the social categories are employed in a discourse.

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Transition Town Initiatives. Possible Pathways Towards Urban Sustainability?

Topic of this contribution is Transition Towns movement as an example of a possible top-down and bottom-up integration in creating sustainable development at the urban level.

Transition Towns initiatives are experiments in the re-location of resources on a micro scale. The goal of Transition Towns is to build resilient communities putting in place local practices aimed at environmental, food and energy sustainability, i.e. growing vegetables in urban context, self-production of energy and the use of complementary local currency. At the same time, the movement promotes a moral and cultural renewal of society, unfettered by promises of continued growth. Following the theories of Beck and Giddens, Transition Town movement sets up as a new sub-political actor (it was born between 2005 and 2007 in the UK and now has more than thousands of initiatives around the world), a risk society’s offset that build its own identity and goals from two global alarms: climate change and peak oil. In this sense, the Transition Towns can be taken as

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a possible ongoing model of cultural sustainability, both conceptually and in its practices, currently feasible in hundreds of specific local contexts. Our questions are: may such grassroots initiatives represent significant catalysts in the spread of sustainable lifestyles in micro contexts (such as urban neighborhoods)? And, at the same time, the circle of relations triggered by Transition initiatives can become the object of a progressive instrumental attention from the political world, supporting it in building a sustainable city? Two case studies from Italy (Bologna Transition experience) and Uk (York in Transition experience) will be presented.

RC05-111.2

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Enclaves Of Foreigners and Multiculturalism In Japan

This paper analyses the relevance of the construct of ‘celebration of diversity’ to understanding the creation of enclaves of foreigners in Japan. Official policies that have permitted the geographical distribution of foreigners in the country have been largely underpinned by an understanding of multiculturalism that tends to celebrate diversity. Such policy-making acknowledges the existence of a full range of differences between locals and outsiders that results in the ‘colonization of diversity’ (Blackmore and Sachs 2007: 227) and leaves aside issues of equality and citizenship of non-Japanese people living in the country.

The paper contends that celebration of diversity entails a veiled form of colonization. Enclaves of internal others result in an efficient method to manage diversity, signifying difference within the borders of a particular geographical location. Assimilating into Japanese society appears to be a matter of ‘personal choice’ because foreigners do not have to take on any Japanese cultural characteristics and can enjoy and preserve their language, religion and habits within the margins of an enclave.

Moreover, enclaves of foreigners become a real teaching device that permits Japanese citizens observe a display of the rich tapestry of human ethnic differences and fully appreciate the uniqueness and ‘ascendency’ embedded in their own identity. Expressions such as ‘coexistence’ (kyōsei) and ‘multicultural co-existence’ (tabunka kyōsei) help justify the existence of territorial divisions where individuals of different nationalities and ethnicities can express their cultural and ethnic differences. As Kibe (2011) contends, the Japanese understanding of multiculturalism tends to present locals and foreigners ‘harmoniously’ sharing the same country.

In conclusion, the paper highlights that multiculturalism in Japan presents an intriguing parallelism with the multicultural approach manifested in the mass media. This form of multiculturalism conveys a ‘conflict free image of society’ (Kellner 2001) that sanitises historical memory and minimises and simplifies class, race as well as gender differences.

RC02-56.4

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EU Responses to the Financial Crisis: Marginalizing Gender Equality?

The European Union boasts a history of championing gender equality and a developed suite of policy commitments to gender mainstreaming (GM), embedded in multiple recent Treaties. These commitments to gender equality coexist awkwardly however with the economic and market-making imperatives which have formed the EU’s raison d’être - the EU has a long track record of subordinating or co-opting gender equality aspirations into the service of economic ones (Pollack and Hafner-Burton 2000, Rubery 2005), particularly in ‘technocratic’ areas of economic policy, such as competition, de-regulation and Broad Economic Policy Guidelines (Hoskyns 2008, Pollack and Hafner-Burton 2000). Research has documented how policy makers often use economic imperatives to argue either the irrelevance of gender (Caglar 2008, Cavaghan 2013) or to justify their ignorance of how gender might be relevant (Schmidt 2005).

Given the EU’s central importance as a champion of gender equality and the increased salience of economic policies after the financial crisis, this paper argues that feminist researchers must develop a fuller understanding of how the EU’s policy responses to the financial do, or do not, respond to the EU’s normative gender equality/GM imperatives. Using methods which drawn on the sociology of knowledge and interpretative policy analysis, this paper presents analysis of policy documents and processes with the EU Commission to explore normative commitment to gender equality, or the lack thereof, embedded within the EU’s policy responses to the financial crisis, focusing on the methods of thinking and the gendered normative values and assumptions or ‘gender knowledge’ (Cavaghan 2012) which dominate amongst policy makers in these fields.

This kind of investigation enables an examination of the particular challenges which the increased dominance of economic and/or neo-liberal or logics presents to gender inequality and the resulting reconfiguration of normative priorities within the EU.

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RC52-844.4

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Non-Standard Professional Workers and the Demand of Representation: Do Knowledge Workers Need Collective Organizations?

Since at least 30 years, the processes of economic and social change in industrialized countries have been weakening the collective dimension of working conditions. This is especially the case for young non-standard workers experiencing a more individualistic relation with work and labour market. Indeed, the decreasing participation to unionism can be partly explained by the individualization of work. Italy is a particularly interesting case at this regard, as several labour market reforms took place since the end of the 90s pushing high-skilled young workers into non-standard contracts and positions.

The aim of the paper, based on a qualitative survey involving 75 young professionals living in Milan (Italy) and 16 organizations, is to understand whether high-skilled non-standard professional workers express a specific demand for representation, and what kind of answer traditional and innovative organizations are likely to offer.

Our leading hypothesis is that, as a consequence of a general disappointment towards politics and unionism and of the change of workers’ social identity, young professionals do not refer to unions but pursue individual strategies to solve their conflicts within the labour market. Non-standard workers constantly refer to rhetoric on personal autonomy and freedom against the ‘boring standard life full time job’ (not existing any longer in the real life).

Our results in Milan, the Italian metropolis which usually anticipate national changes in the labour market, shows a mismatch between job conditions of these workers that have strongly worsened in the last decades, and the awareness that these conditions are shared by a large part of non-standardworkers, and their (in)capacity of collective representation and action. The lack of sharing a common place of work is one of the elements to understand this mismatch. Given this scenario, the possibility for unions and other organizations to organize these workers is very unlikely.

TG04-958.6

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Risk, Trust and Aspirations of UK Bankers at the Onset of the Global Financial Crisis: A Case of Extremes?

Debates over the causes of the global financial crisis of 2008 have pointed at institutional and individual-behavioural causes; a methodological and conceptual dichotomy that is profoundly affecting risk research. Responsibility and also often blame for the Global Financial Crisis have been placed on banking institutions that failed to apply due diligence against a backdrop of inadequate regulation, or on individualised ‘greed’ facilitated by banks that incentivised excessive risk-taking.

But were bankers unique and possibly uniquely extreme in their risk attitudes and, thus, were perhaps recruited into the banking system for this reason? Or did the banking system facilitate or enhance a (latent) propensity for those entering the banking system to be or become extreme, perhaps ‘money-hungry’ risk-takers?

Using the British Household Panel Survey, this paper compares risk perceptions, trust and aspirations expressed by retail and investment bankers in the UK with those of the general working population at the brink of the Global Financial Crisis in 2008. In addition, using the data in longitudinal analysis, it explores whether bankers’ attitudes towards risk changed as they spent more time in banking, asking whether institutions and exposure to their cultures shaped and possibly accentuated attitudes to risk taking.

The paper concludes with a discussion of the findings’ implications for the study of risk and risk attitudes.

PLEN-4.1

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Inequalities and the Material Civilization’s Epistemology

Due to the growing gap of inequalities caused by the current material civilization and the ecological catastrophe that tends to prevent a long permanence of life on the planet, people all over the world have started thinking about a new kind of material civilization. To think -and to build - a non-competitive but complementary economy and to radically change our relationship with nature, not considering it an object but a subject, are the main axes of this transformation that implies, first of all, an epistemic dislocation.

I propose to examine from this perspective some of the real experiences and their horizons and world visions, posing them the question of inequality and focusing the different kinds of inequalities they could be reproducing or solving.

RC31-532.6

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Dual Futures: Double Integration? a Comparative Study of Filipino Mothers and Japanese-Filipino Children’s Patterns of Transmigration and Social Integration

The present paper, on international and intercultural families is a globalization phenomenon that ethically diversifies societies and raises profound questions on social integration and belonging of immigrants. Over time, the first generation of migrants has redefined their socio-economic positions through acquired and enacted social capital (Bourdieu 1986), which consequently generates a range of influence on the second generation’s life projects.

Filipino women represent one of the four largest groups of migrants in Japan whose intermarriage to Japanese men have produced children of both Japanese and Filipino dual ethno-cultural heritage called Japanese-Filipino children (JFC). Over the years, Filipino mothers have been reforming their image and widening their socio-economic participation in the mainstream society, although their minority status still curtails their visibility and political voice. JFC, on the other hand, are rather diverse groups of second-generation immigrant children in terms of socialization and economic experiences.

This exploratory study aims to compare and contrast Filipino mothers and their Japanese-Filipino children’s pursuit of social integration by examining the linkage between their patterns of transnational migration and current and future socio-economic life trajectories. Using life vignettes obtained from in-depth interviews with (30) Filipino mothers and (30) JFC, this research analyzes the linkage between migration and parents and children’s formulation of life goals and aspirations, considerations of the social, economic, and educational roles of Japan and the Philippines in their individual and family life, and levels of socio-economic participation in both societies.

The case of Filipino migrant mothers and JFC striving to build socio-economic futures both in Japan and the Philippines provides a micro-level context for examining how first generation and second-generation immigrants utilize transnationalism as a tool for (re)constructing life projects while dealing with uneven, ambivalent degree of social integration in both locations.

JS-11.1

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Circulation of ‘Social Movement Unionism’ Concept As a Case of Intellectual South-South and North-South Dialogue

The Euro-America centric and hegemonic development of social sciences has been widely debated in various disciplines, but not significantly in labor sociology. Hence, there is a need for studies developing recognition of the experiences of labor movements in the global South, their relevance in the global North, and their scholarly interpretations in both the global North and South. This includes a focus on how the concepts in social sciences, particularly in labor sociology circulate. The two-fold process takes account of both ‘learning from the periphery’ and a ‘mutual learning on a world scale’. The ‘social movement unionism’ (SMU) concept, which has been developed to describe labor movements in the global South in the 1980s and 1990s, and then later used as a model of union revitalization in both the North and South, sets a good example of such consideration.

The paper reviews the labor movements in various countries i.e. South America, Brazil, Philippines, South Korea, the U.S.A., analyzes the scholarly use of the SMU concept, and attempts to apply the main arguments of the critiques of Eurocentrism to this case. Consequently, this paper argues that SMU can be regarded as an appropriate example of a non-hegemonic circulation of concepts in social sciences on a world scale, since it refers to an alternative trade unionism; represents cases of learning from the south; is based on local engagements and experiences; and develops through and acknowledges multiple cases.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
In the last two decades, the “pragmatic turn” in French sociology brought to a radical creation of the triad subject/object/representation to understanding action and knowledge. Bruno Latour’s contribution, by stressing the key-role played by materiality in accounting for individual and collective agency, was crucial to this move. In parallel, Pierre Bourdieu started to explore the relevance in social life of an infra-representational relation human beings develop with their material world. He reduced the process to the non-representational character of pre-existing social structures through embodiment. In our contribution we discuss how the concept of familiar engagement with the environment as theorized by Laurent Thevenot provides a frame to investigate human dependence on familiar things and places.

All the Things You Are. How to Investigate Sociologically Human Dependence on Familiar Things and Places

In this paper I look only at one specific aspect of the movements’ failures: the movements’ internal characteristics. The movements brought together leaders and activists that came from different social milieus. This led to considerable tensions within the camps in a very short time and to the movements’ very rapid demise. Limited by the small number of the occupiers that had relevant organizational experience and knowledge, and by the very severe internal tensions that led to ill-advised strategic choices, the movements never truly managed to widen their appeal.

The empirical investigation is based official documents, on newspaper coverage, Le Monde, Sud Ouest, The Irish Times (Ireland), and in-depth interviews with French and Irish occupiers, organizers, civil society and alter-globalization activists, trade unionists, and political advisers.

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The Arctic region is climatically one of the fastest changing regions world-wide, as exemplified by the decreasing extent and volume of Arctic sea ice. These changes are attributed mostly to cumulative effects of consumption and production patterns in industrialized countries beyond the Arctic’s southern borders - specifically the increasing emission of greenhouse gases and Short Lived Climate-warming Pollutants (SLCPs). Warming in the Arctic may feed back on mid-latitude weather and climate by impacting storm tracks, which in turn can alter and limit air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions in Arctic and non-Arctic regions. The warming climate also enables a number of economic and societal transformations in the Arctic, driven by the extraction of oil and gas resources on Arctic continental shelves, Arctic shipping mostly along north-eastern routes, and the expansion of Arctic tourism.

These changes affect regions beyond the Arctic, such as Europe, North America and Asia, creating new challenges for governance. Proactive and anticipatory capabilities are required to deal with these changes, which include adapting to altered weather patterns in mid-latitudes and related effects on crop production, trade and limiting air pollution next generation greenhouse gas emissions, monitoring air quality, and coping with potential rising sea level resulting from a melting Greenland ice sheet.

In this paper we present an original approach taken by the Sustainable Modes of Arctic Resource-driven Transformation of Interdependence (SMART) project at the Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS) as a strongly transdisciplinary attempt to deal with these complex issues in an holistic way. A wide range of stakeholders are being engaged in this process using a highly integrative approach across multiple disciplines. Our focus lies on the coupled social, political, and economic dimensions to the governance processes and institutions needed for a more sustainable future in the mutually affected Arctic and non-Arctic regions.

Alienation of Parents of Elite Children in India

Alienation of Parents of Elite Children in India

ALIENATION OF PARENTS OF ELITE CHILDREN IN INIDA

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Alienation of Parents of Elite Children in India

In the autumn of 2011, attempts were made to set up Occupy movements in Ireland and in France. Aside from some initial displays of solidarity initially, the general public in the two countries paid little attention to initiatives and Occupiers enjoyed very limited success in mobilizing even a modest number of people. This paper argues that the reasons for the weak level of mobilization and of public support in France and in Ireland are related to movements’ internal characteristics – their focus on non-hierarchical structures, the sociological make-up of their members, their tenuous and confrontational relations with potentially key allies, etc. This led to a situation whereby despite widespread feelings of anger and frustration regarding the state of the countries’ social and economic affairs, activist failed to mobilize the participation. They did not succeed in transforming their narrow interests into symbols that concerned society as a whole, and that they were never hailed as champions of the public good.

In this paper I look only at one specific aspect of the movements’ failures: the movements’ internal characteristics. The movements brought together leaders and activists that came from different social milieus. This led to considerable tensions within the camps in a very short time and to the movements’ very rapid demise. Limited by the small number of the occupiers that had relevant organizational experience and knowledge, and by the very severe internal tensions that led to ill-advised strategic choices, the movements never truly managed to widen their appeal.

The empirical investigation is based official documents, on newspaper coverage, Le Monde, Sud Ouest, The Irish Times (Ireland), and in-depth interviews with French and Irish occupiers, organizers, civil society and alter-globalization activists, trade unionists, and political advisers.
The paper concludes by arguing that we currently sit at the apex of far-reaching changes in medical regulation, the full affects of which will not be known for at least another generation, and it is therefore vitally important to investigate contemporary reforms in medical governance while bearing in mind the need to challenge current conceptual orthodoxies within both professional practice and the academic literature.

RC50-811.3

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Tourism Studies and Epistemological Decolonization

In this presentation I seek to promote a decolonization of tourism studies. This requires taking seriously the 'epistemic perspective' of critical and 'body-political' location of the speaking subject (Grosfoguel 2007:211). This privileging of Western thinkers has not advanced the goal of subaltern scholarship and further places eurocentric at the fulcrum of critique. Decolonization is envisaged as a more radical project that seeks to change both the terms and the content of the conversation, to foster a different 'epistemic grounding' rather than seeking transformation within the context of the existing dominant Eurocentric paradigms (Mignolo 2007).

I argue that there is scarcely any evidence of this kind of decolonial critique emanating from tourism scholars and practitioners in and from the Global South. Rather, critiques of colonial/Eurocentric thinking emanate largely from Western researchers, who write about tourism in the Global South, often with little interaction with, and from indigenous peoples. I argue that tourism scholars in and from the Global South need to reject Western epistemologies about tourism as representing the 'Gold–eye' view thus enabling spaces to open up for other ways of thinking about, and doing tourism.

RC52-842.5

CHAMPY, FLORENT* (National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS), Centre de recherche Technique, Organisations, Pouvoir (CERTOP - Toulouse), fl.champy@yahoo.fr)

The (vanishing?) Role of Phronetic Professions Faced by New Public Management in Dealing with Political Problems: Doctors, Architects, Magistrates

This presentation will deal with a consequence of new public management and more generally bureaucratization of professional work which has not been much studied yet.

A former research shed light on the specificities of a kind of professions I named phronetic or prudential professions, using Aristotle’s concept of Phronesis (usually translated with “practical wisdom” or prudence). These professions deal with singular and complex problems which put the work under an irreducible uncertainty. Actually, any human activity can be fulfilled prudently. But phronesis explains some peculiar traits of “prudential professions”. The main one is a high propensity of their members to get involved in debates or struggles to defend a peculiar normative conception of their work (for instance liberal vs. more authoritarian educational patterns; palliative medicine vs. curative voluntarism; a justice for teenagers focused either on their education or on the protection of society etc.) This peculiar trait of some professions is a direct consequence of the large part phronesis plays in their work. As a consequence, the concept of Phronesis helps us to study further than usually the political commitments of professionals. Identifying phronetic professions as a very specific sociological object makes new issues obvious in the debate about professions, peculiarly concerning the consequences of NPM. Professional work is or used to be an opportunity to launch societal debates. An issue is therefore the capacity of a society to be reflective about the ways of curing and caring, building the city or educating new generations. The presentation aims at showing that the possibility for professionals to commit in debates about their practice is jeopardized by NPM and more generally speaking by the bureaucratization of their contexts of work. What was often (or at least could be) a critical and ethical activity becomes more and more a technical one.
This discrepancy is constituted by state policies and institutional factors, among which mismatch and distrust are the paramount factors. Mismatch refers to the extent to which the expectations of the medical world in Hong Kong do not align with the experiences and needs of the general public. This mismatch results in a series of systemic problems, such as increased distrust between doctors and patients that shapes their interaction. A vicious circle is produced by the mutual distrust between doctors and patients in conjunction with the general public’s increased awareness of their rights in a society with conspicuous social inequalities. The two levels of mismatch result in increasing distrust between doctors and patients that shapes their interaction. To mitigate the problem, I suggest that changes have to take place at the institutional level, in particular the first level of mismatch should be eradicated.

Reflecting on Social Movement Unionism in Hong Kong: A Case Study of Dock Workers’ Strike in 2013

Traditionally, the trade unions in Hong Kong were politically divisive between the pro-Chinese Communist Party (Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions or HKFTU) and the pro-Nationalist Party camps (Hong Kong and Kowloon Trades Union Council or HKTUC). Following the British colonial government’s suppression of the riot organized by HKFTU in 1967, independent trade unions have been prohibited until 1990. The Hong Kong Confederation of Trade Union (HKCTU), established by Hong Kong Christian Industrial Committee ("HKCIC"), a church-based NGO, and was supported by the international trade union movement. In the past two decades, HKCTU has spent a huge effort to organize the marginal workers in the communities. This has given HKCTU and its affiliates the characteristics of social movement unionism. However, the social movement unionism spearheaded by HKCTU has not aroused much public attention until 500 sub-contracted workers in HIT, one of the biggest cargo terminal companies in the world, staged a 40 day long strike in 2013. This strike was organized by the HKCTU’s affiliate; it gained tremendous public support and the union’s strike fund raised more than HK$8 million (1 million US dollars) from the public. This strike took place in the context of dropping strike rate in Hong Kong after most of its industries were relocated to the Mainland China. By studying this strike, this paper evaluates the effectiveness and limitations of social movement unionism in Hong Kong and its wider implications. The analysis of this paper was drawn from the author’s participant observation as a core member of an activist group that supported the strike and his previous experience as a transportation trade union organizer.

Gendered Organization Perspective in Context: Female Officers in the Hong Kong Police 1950s to the Present

This paper examines the transformation of women’s roles in the Hong Kong Police Force following their initial inclusion in 1950. Using primary data, focus group interviews and in-depth interview data, I discuss policy changes in pertaining to women officers' roles and career development, and how they are perceived and experienced by retired and serving male and female officers. Using Gendered Organization Theory as the organizing framework, I discuss the extent to which organizational and human resources practices (e.g. hiring, female officers carrying firearms, training of women in the Police Tactical Unit, the replacement of the pension system with the Mandatory Provident Fund system and changes in public order policing tactics) have benefited women’s work conditions and career advancement options in the male-dominated occupation of policing. Findings suggest that the extent to which the Hong Kong Police can be described as a gendered organization has undoubtedly changed over the years, particularly in the minds of most of the officers interviewed in this study. However, gender remains a key structuring factor in shaping the work and career of male and female officers when actual organizational practices and policies are considered. In addition, organizational culture specific to particular periods also play an important role in how police officers understand and experience gendered organizational processes. The paper concludes by reflecting on the contributions of Gendered Organization Theory and its application to the case of the Hong Kong Police.
Cross-Border Labor Activism: Hong Kong-Based Students and Scholars Against Corporate Misbehavior (SACOM)

From “Looking for Mickey Mouse’s Conscience” (The Disney Campaign, 2005-present) to “Ending Fanuc’s Silence” (The Fanuc and Foxconn Campaign, 2010-present), SACOM is devoted to organizing cross-border campaigns to amplify workers’ calls for decent work in globalized China. In the summer of 2005, SACOM was born out of bi-weekly meetings of some 20 students from Hong Kong’s universities during which we discussed issues such as the rise of global capitalism, under the guidance of three professors. Over these past eight years, SACOM organizers, students (including graduate students from the mainland) and scholars have joined hands to publish first-hand investigative reports to hold Apple, Foxconn, HP, Dell, Disney, Walmart and other multinationals responsible for worker abuses in their supply chains. The “fingers eating machines” were eventually replaced at the toy factory, a labor rights training program was conducted at two large electronics plants, and a short video titled “The Truth behind Apple’s iPad” was shared among Foxconn workers and concerned global consumers through social media.

International campaigning is needed to spread our message, while worker participation is indispensable if we are to creating a lasting impact at the workplace level. Challenges of capital and censorship by the Chinese state remain strong, putting direct pressures not only on workers but also our allies based in China.

Foxconn Worker Struggles in China

The Taiwanese multinational corporation Foxconn, which recently soared to number 30 in the Fortune Global 500, holds more than 50 percent of market share in global electronics manufacturing. Its 1.4 million employees at 30 factories across China far exceed its combined workforce in 27 other countries that comprise its global empire. This paper assesses the conditions of Foxconn’s predominantly rural migrant labor workforce, with particular attention to collective agency of workers and the changing character of the workforce.

A new generation of Chinese workers is at the center of just-in-time mass production at Foxconn and other producers. Our research examines the working lives of Foxconn workers on the basis of the intertwined policies and practices of Foxconn, international brands (notably Apple) and the local state, and the diverse forms of collective actions workers deploy to defend their rights and interests. Within this research approach and their structural power to disrupt production to demand higher pay and better conditions. While all of these struggles were short-lived and limited in scope to a single workshop or factory, protesters exposed injustice of “ slavery”, garnering wide media attention and civil society support.

A distinctive feature of the labor force is a result of actions by local officials to mobilize 150,000 students as “Foxconn interns” through vocational schools. This helps fulfill corporate needs for short-term labor at times of peak demand, circumventing the law and dragging down social and labor standards. This paper seeks to examine the political influence of the Catholic Church in Hong Kong. Drawing the theory of religious influence formulated by Paul Djupe and Christopher Gilbert, this paper investigates how the church facilitates the development of socio-religious subcultures – collections of individuals who form attachments that persist inside and outside formal church structures. Membership in these subculture units opens up organizational channels that transmit political information, resulting in numerous salient conduits for political influence within a religious organizational context. This study utilizes both survey and interview as research methods for a full test of the effects of the Catholic Church on the political behavior of their members. The research findings will provide a better understanding of how voluntary associations expose individuals to political information and norms, and how public opinion is formed and why people participate in politics.

Changing Intergenerational-Caring Relations in East Asia

This paper is based on both international and comparative research on intergenerational-caring relationships in which women simultaneously provide care for their frail elderly relatives as well as young children/grandchildren in East Asian societies. The ageing of population, the decrease in average number of siblings and the rising average age of mothers at the time of child bearing, all to suggest that new types of intergenerational care relations may increasingly become common in developed countries. East Asian societies are not exceptions. More over such intergenerational caring relations may possibly be more prevalent in East Asia than other European counterparts as facing with acute demographic changes, different family values and carer regimes embedded in the societies. This paper presents a critical analysis of data generated from mixed research methods (mainly semi-structured interviews and questionnaire surveys) in each society, this paper will investigate how these sandwich generations experience a double responsibility of care, by analysing resources available to them from local policy configurations and from their personal and kin networks. We will extend our analysis to the influence of changing family-centred welfare regimes in East Asia on generational caring relations and experiences of women therein.

Hong Kong Police’s Image and its Representations in Crime-Fighting and Order-Maintenance Duties: A Content Analysis of Newspaper Accounts in Post-Handover Hong Kong

In Hong Kong, it is an open secret that the police officers always met public challenges and even suffer various humiliations in recent years. On the other hand, Hong Kong Police Force has recently won a credit of the Best Public Image Award. This paradoxical social phenomenon might be resolved by specifically dividing the representations of police image in undertaking crime-fighting duties versus order-maintenance duties. In doing so, this study asks: would it be that the representations of police image tend to be negative when the police perform their order-maintenance duties? Simultaneously, would it be that the representations of police image turn to be positive when the police assume their crime-fighting responsibilities? Against this background, this empirical project aims to investigate police image and its relation to the police’s specifically categorized duties in Hong Kong. The qualitative and quantitative content analysis of local newspaper accounts are used as the research methods.

Indiant Youth, New Protest Movements and Social Media

Protest movements have a good track record in both colonial and independent India. Youth are one of the important actors in such protest movements. On scanning the history of protest movements of Indian youth we find Naxalbari Movement, JP Movement (against the emergency rule imposed by the Central Government in 1975), Anti Reservation Movement (also known as Anti-Mandal Commission), All Assam Student Union (ASSU) as most important movements of

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
The presents review article seeks to probe into gender considerations and their implications for higher education in Indian context from cultural perspective. There appears to be fierce debate among the educationists and educational planners about the persistence or otherwise of gender bias, discrimination and the resultant gender inequalities in higher education in India. This article is an attempt to analyse and substantiate both the arguments based on supporting information available with various governmental and developmental agencies. Having analysed the debate in the light of contemporary social reality pertaining to the state and status of higher education and the major limitations and constraints in achieving the envisaged and aspiring levels of expansion, excellence, quality and access for its inclusivity, the article reveals diverse ways in which gender considerations come to condition the statics and dynamics of higher education, including access, exclusion, distribution and composition and even the governance of institutions of higher education and the centres of excellence. An attempt is made to ascertain how quantitative, however questionable taking to higher education alone could be misleading and a misconception about the status of women's education without a corresponding change in the qualitative aspects such as relative importance and value of the courses in terms of opportunity for employment, importance of the sector that the courses offered can open for women, that is, the extent to which the higher education being accessed by women can empower them in true sense of the term.

RC43-721.4
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The Role of Housing and the Neighborhood Environment on the Process of Social Exclusion/Inclusion: A Study with Reference to Sri Lankan Plantation Worker Community

When the British colonials started the tea and rubber plantations in Sri Lanka, the local peasantry did not show interest to work as wage laborers. This led to the forced migration of a large number of South Indians to the plantations. During the last 35 years, the economic, social and political context in plantations has changed drastically. The management of estates has changed hands from British companies to Sri Lankan government and then to local private companies. From the original position of stateless migrant laborers, the worker community has now achieved the citizenship of Sri Lanka.

However, the estate community remains alienated from the mainstream social, political, and economic life. The available quantitative data and the qualitative studies point out the strong socially excluded nature of the plantation community. Their production system, consumption patterns, educational attainments and other social development indicators confirm this status.

The community was originally provided with estate owned barrack type shelter called line rooms. Majority of the plantation workers still live in these compact and dilapidated housing units. The self help detached housing project implemented during the 1998-2004 period improved the living environment of around 50,000 residents introduced the newcomers to the natural surroundings and delicacies of local revitalization called the “green labs”.

This empirical qualitative study carried out in a rubber estate located 40 km. to the south east of Colombo, investigates the role of housing condition on the social exclusion/inclusion process of the community. It explains that the social stigma associated with line room environments strongly contribute to the socially excluded status of the now detached shelters positively contribute to the social inclusion.

The study points out that the social capital of the community has a crucial link with the housing conditions. The families with strong bridging social capital have entered into the detached housing construction programme. It also shows that line rooms develop bonding capital and encourage social detachment.

RC34-585.4
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Youth Policy in India: A Dialogue Among BRICS Partners

More than one third of population in India falls under the category of youth and more than seventy percent population is below 35 years of age (0-35 years). Given to this age structure of Indian population it is quite reasonable to claim that India is a young country. This demographic bulge of youth is expected to continue till 2030. After noticing the rise in youth population from 1981 onwards, the Government of India has formally drafted a youth policy in 1988. It was revised in 2003 and recently in 2015. Focus of youth policy has been shifted gradually from development of young people to empowerment of young people. The thrust of latest youth policy in India is to enhance the skills of young people so that they shall play the role of agents in the development process. The present paper examines the National Youth Policy in India with special reference to current youth development indicators. The present policies of Indian government for young people are examined to understand the socio-economic status of youth in India. A critical appraisal of youth policy in India informs us that there is still a big gap in educational and income opportunities between the upper caste youth, economically upper and middle class youth and the socially disadvantaged youth such as lower caste youth and economically lower income class youth. Finally, the paper also tries to develop a dialogue among BRICS partners with special reference to youth policies in their respective countries.

RC52-836.6
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Intelligence Sexism: Gender Differentials in Academics

Academics has emerged as a leading profession in India and there is increasing competition for academic positions. Higher education in India has witnessed phenomenal expansion since 1980s with establishment of large number of State Universities (SUs) and private universities and numerous self help and deemed universities. Many are on par with other prestigious services in public and private sectors, rendering it highly sought after sectors of employment. It encompasses graded disciplines and positions with differential status, recognition and rewards. It is hypothesised that, distribution of academic positions and allocation of disciplines could be determined by the social forces and extraneous considerations among which gender is an important variable. The paper addresses this issue in the context of Indian universities in which the number of women faculty is on the steady rise in the last two decades. Data collected through interviews with women faculty in 43 SUs and 23 private institutions reveals that, gender segregation of academic disciplines and positions are discernible with concentration of women academics in soft disciplines as well as at lower academic positions. The paper further reveals that, even among women academics religion, caste and rural urban background are pertinent in determining the patterns of segregation subjecting women faculty to double discrimination.

JS-51.5
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Meaningful Aging in the Middle of Nowhere: Community, Subjectivity, and the Elderly in Rural Japan

By ethnographic research done in 2007, 2009-2010, and 2011, this paper illuminates the dreams and struggles of a group of aging residents in O town, a remote and depopulated town in Hokkaido, Japan. While they managed to pursue a better quality of senior life, their livelihoods have been largely damaged by the uneven geographical development under the neoliberal regime. The neoliberal regime has also created an urban ethics of entrepreneurialism that requires citizens to organize, operate, and assume the risk for business ventures. The entrepreneurial ethics has diffused in the countryside and formed a cultural hegemony that constricted the development of alternative ethics.

Working with members of a local organization “ODC”, I found that the aging residents encountered to the neoliberal organizational ethics and its implications for higher education in India. This article is an attempt to analyse and substantiate both the arguments based on supporting information available with various governmental and developmental agencies. Having analysed the debate in the light of contemporary social reality pertaining to the state and status of higher education and the major limitations and constraints in achieving the envisaged and aspiring levels of expansion, excellence, quality and access for its inclusivity, the article reveals diverse ways in which gender considerations come to condition the statics and dynamics of higher education, including access, exclusion, distribution and composition and even the governance of institutions of higher education and the centres of excellence. An attempt is made to ascertain how quantitative, however questionable taking to higher education alone could be misleading and a misconception about the status of women’s education without a corresponding change in the qualitative aspects such as relative importance and value of the courses in terms of opportunity for employment, importance of the sector that the courses offered can open for women, that is, the extent to which the higher education being accessed by women can empower them in true sense of the term.
the participants who maintained their subjectivities against the ethics prescribed by 
entrepreneurialism.

RC03-70.2

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The Rise of Vernacular Capitalism: Neoliberalized Localities in Rural Japan

This paper analyzes the formations of a unique mode of capital accumulation, vernacular capitalism, in contemporary Japan. The vernacular capitalism thrived on the basis of the uneven geographical development that dispossessed local cultures and resources to accumulate capital. Based on comprehensive survey of the literature and governmental documents, I claim that china(region or locality), as a crucial motif of Japan's modernity, has been involved in the post-industrialization of Japanese society in which vernacular capitalism came into being. In the wake of neoliberal reforms, rural communities were forced to become entrepreneurs that creatively turn available cultural and natural resources into commodities to compete with each other in a cultural supermarket.

In this paper, I will first discuss the unique enthusiasm of consuming locality in contemporary Japan that implies a mode of accumulation through commodification of the local. To understand its political economic foundation, I will investigate the history of the five Comprehensive National Development Plans (CNDPs) to reveal how the state envisaged and managed localities in the postwar period of high economic growth. The transformation of CNDPs shows how Japan's strategy of rural governance has turned from "managerialism" to "entrepreneurialism" in the process of neoliberalization. That is, government collaborates with private capitals to form a "public-private partnership" for business ventures. Finally, I will delineate the strategies and struggles of rural communities under the neoliberal regime and how their efforts construct the substance of vernacular capitalism. In the conclusion, I will characterize vernacular capitalism with its four features: ser-endipity, entrepreneurial community, local branding, and the discursive complex of food, health, and environment. At the end, I argue that the inter-local competition brought by vernacular capitalism has become the major principle of rural governance in contemporary Japan. Although the competition pleased urban consumers, it caused new problems and challenges to rural communities.

RC33-567.2

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Behavior Homophily and The Dynamic Network Distance In A Combination Of Friendship and Antipathy Networks

Studies have confirmed a strong tendency of behavior homophily in a social group. Prior research mainly focused on studying the association of a bunch of friendship network features and behaviors to confirm such tendency. However, interpersonal relationships are naturally managed in multiple ways, and social relationships change over time, same as individual's behaviors. Positive, high intimate friendship can play a significant effect on promoting behavior homophily; on the contrary, negative, low intimate antipathy relationship might downplay it. Thus, in this study, we, methodologically, recognize the necessity of change and multiplexity of relationship and behaviors to redefining the tendency of behavior homophily. Thereby, we aggregate structural network effects and transform the indices of network distance from two opposed social relationships (i.e., friendship network and antipathy networks) in a longitudinal data to redefine the association of dynamic network distance in relationship multiplexity and group members’ behavior homophily over time.

RC06-118.10

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Analyzing Public Attitudes Towards Sexual Assaults in Taiwan

Analyzing Public Attitudes towards Sexual Assaults in Taiwan Sexual Assault

Abstract

Several laws and regulations concerning sexual assault have been passed in the last couple of decades in Taiwan. The meaning of sexual assault in the legal system has changed from offense of social morality to violation of sexual autonomy, emphasizing the importance of the consent of the involved individuals. However, the success of enforcing the reformed laws also depends on the awareness of the public about the law itself and meanings behind those stipulations. This paper utilized the data of Taiwan Social Change Survey conducted in 2011 to examine Taiwanese people's attitude towards sexual assault and study the discrepancy between those reactions and the newly-passed laws. The statistical findings show that most respondents agree punishing husbands forcing wives to have sex and teenagers having sexual behaviors. In contrast, there are clear variations in punishments against adults involved in sexual behaviors in the nature of an ambiguous consent or power relations. Among socio-demographic variables, age stands out to have consistent effects on most attitudes. However subjective variables representing individual liberalism or protectionism are more important indicators than respondents' socio-demographic backgrounds. Taiwanese seem to uphold the ideas of "individual's consent" and "self-responsibility" more than the complexity of the power relationships and quid pro quo conditions embedded in sexual behaviors. These reactions differ from stipulations of the law. Thus it is difficult to conclude if feminism hinders or facilitates the progress of gender equality in Taiwan. We discuss the implications of the discrepancy between laws and attitudes of ordinary people in the last part of the paper.

RC32-542.1

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The Income Effect on Men and Women in East Asia

The Income Effect on Men and Women in East Asia: Before and After the 2008 Financial Crisis

East Asian countries had known for having rapid economic growth as well as income equality during the development trajectory. The picture had become distorted in the late years of 2000 as income distribution had been favoring the rich in Korea and Taiwan. The real wages even declined in Taiwan since 2005. Globalization has made the world economies more vulnerable to external dynamics. East Asian countries are particularly active as the international trade activities are crucial to the economic growth in the region. The 2008 Financial Crisis started in the U.S. and many Americans experienced immediate job and investments loss and mortgage foreclosures. In 2011 a later-on worldwide well-known Occupy Wall Street movement occurred and lasted for several months in New York City in the United States. People in other countries also experienced economic misfortunes caused by the Financial Crisis, such as Greece, Italy, Portuguese, and Spain. East Asia countries are no exceptions. The economic growth rates dropped and unemployment rate increased in Taiwan, Korea, and Japan in recent years. The author wishes to study the impact on labor income because of the financial crisis. This paper uses four waves of East Asian Social Survey (EASS), conducted in 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2012 respectively, to study the (possible) decline of work earnings in real values and the deterioration of income inequality in Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan. Specifically the paper explores if women workers suffered the most due to their vulnerabilities in labor markets, controlling for generational and class differences. Preliminary analyses show the increase of the proportions of labor in lower income categories and women being disadvantaged positions.

RC21-376.9

CHANG, FENG-SHOU* (Fu-Jen Catholic University, fengshou.chang@gmail.com)

The Increasing Role of Human Capital and the Decline of Institutional Factors in Shaping Occupation and Income Patterns in Market Reform: A Case Study of Five Factories in Dongguan, China

This article examines social inequality among factory employees in different household registration (hukou) categories in a rapidly growing labor market, based on concepts drawn from both migration and market transition studies. The researcher uses survey data from five factories in Dongguan, a city on the southeast coast of China, to examine the determinants of factory employees’ occupation and income. By distinguishing administrative staff and skilled workers from unskilled workers, an examination shows that rural households and individuals without political connections (but who are more educated) are increasingly competitive with urban households in the manufacturing sector. The results suggest the importance of individuals’ manner and level of involvement in the labor market, in which the low entry requirement in the manufacturing sector reduces the influence of the hukou system and Communist Party membership on job recruitment.

TG06-962.4

CHANG, HENG-HAO* (National Taipei University, henghaoc@gmail.com)

Charity and Social Exclusion in Taiwanese Education System for Disabled Students

Under Special Education Act, no school is allowed to reject students with disabilities in Taiwan. Nevertheless, lack of accessible environment and assistants for disabled students are still common. To overcome the deficiency, Schools usually encourage parent, mostly mothers, to support their children's care needs in
school or ask classmates to be the "little angels" to support disabled students. This paper uses institutional ethnography to explore the social organizations of Taiwanese education system for disabled students and the experience of disabled students and. This paper will demonstrate that charity model in Taiwanese education institutions construct disabled students as “dependent” and "inferior." The discussion of charity will further marginalize and exclude disabled students in the regular classroom.

RC31-521.9

CHANG, HSIN-CHIEH* (University of California, Los Angeles, hsinchieh420@gmail.com)

Examining the Destination Effects on Immigrant Integration and Wellbeing: The Case of Vietnamese Marriage Migrants in Taiwan and South Korea

Literature on international migration tends to focus on how migration impacts the sending or the receiving societies. Rarely have studies contrast the effects of different destinations on migrants, because of the difficulty obtaining comparable data and controlling the effects of origin. Depending on migrants' nationalities/ethnicities and different motivations for migration, destination effects that are significant to migrants' social integration and wellbeing range from country-specific economic conditions, regional cultural traditions, to socio-political policies. This paper uses mixed-methods to compare the integration experiences of Vietnamese marriage migrants (VMMs) to Taiwan and Korea for similar reasons and share similar sociodemographic backgrounds. Fifty-five qualitative interviews, four focus groups, and small-survey (N=403) were collected during 10-month field research. Other than the differences in Taiwanese and Korean societies' manner of organizing migration, preliminary analysis of qualitative data shows that three crucial factors determine VMMs' process of social integration and wellbeing in Taiwan and South Korea: (1) how their Confucian gender systems influence domestic women's social roles/status and to what extents it applies to VMMs; (2) how these two societies fare in the regional and global economy, which affects the possibilities that VMMs achieve economic integration in the domestic labor markets; and (3) how national integration policies include marriage migrants of different ethnicities in reconstructing national identities, and specifically in addressing the integration of VMMs as they represent the largest migrant group without ethnic ties to the host societies. The paper ends with a discussion on how social welfare organizations and grassroots movements in Taiwan and South Korea may affect VMMs and other marriage migrants' integration and wellbeing in the long run. By untangling the effects of origin and destinations, this study suggests that policy adjustments can result in sustainable co-development for both the sending and receiving societies and improve integration and wellbeing in the long run. By untangling the effects of origin and destinations, this study suggests that policy adjustments can result in sustainable co-development for both the sending and receiving societies and improve integration and wellbeing in the long run.

RC27-473.4

CHANG, IK YOUNG* (University of Otago, ikyoungchang@gmail.com)

Exploring the Role of Sport and Leisure in Lifestyle Migration Decision-Making: A Case Study of South Korean Migration to New Zealand

Little is known about the key lifestyle factors involved in migration decision-making. According to Benson and O'Reilly (2009) and Benson (2010), lifestyle considerations, including sport and leisure participation, may play an important role in migration decisions. Yet, there is little explicit research examining the nature and extent to which sport and leisure play in lifestyle migration. Thus, this paper explores how both macro level social structures and micro level individual choices, influence lifestyle migration decisions of South Koreans moving to New Zealand. More specifically, the paper examines how South Korean migrants consider sport and leisure activities as factors within their lifestyle migration decision-making. The findings highlight a variety of risk factors in South Korea which influenced migration including: (1) excessive competition and inequality (2) conflicts between North and South Korea, (3) obsession with education and (4) conflicts between traditional and contemporary values. As a result South Koreans reflected on their lives with many realising that: (1) they could not live the (slow and leisurely) life they wanted; (2) they could not spend adequate time with their family; and, (3) they could not distinguish themselves from fellow Koreans who had similar social status and ability. Under such circumstances, South Korean migrants to New Zealand revealed that they were looking for a new better/different lifestyle, and that sport and leisure activities played a role in the process of lifestyle migration decision-making.

RC04-83.2

CHANG, JASON CHIEN-CHEN* (Chinese Culture University, jchang.taiwan@gmail.com)

Parentocracy and the Life and Death of Secondary Education for All in Taiwan

Since mid-1990s, the Taiwan government has implemented a populist educational policy, which was in fact initiated by the grassroots reform movement aimed for “a universal system of upper-secondary and higher education.” After twenty years, the quasi-compulsory high school system is widely argued to have failed in carrying out its promise of equalizing educational opportunity among social classes.

While the “third wave” of Western educational development in late 20th century characterized by an ideology of parentocracy propagated from top down, the current educational expansion in Taiwan has adopted, in contrast, an ideology of parentocracy formulated bottom up, i.e. from the liberalist citizens. Therefore, this paper provides a different point of view from that of Richard Pring’s, according to whom secondary education for all is doomed to death due to a rigorous system of testing.” Specifically, it presents, first of all, a dialectical relationship between nationalism and individualism, and then, a corresponding relationship between the state’s educational production mechanisms and the class-based parenting practices. Along these theoretical considerations, this paper analyzes how a civil ideology of educational parentocracy gave birth to the state policy of universalization of senior high school education (and college education as well), and how the former might lead the latter to such a dead end that marketization, accountability, and competition are all left in education. The author instantiates empirical research findings from Taiwan to support the arguments formed in this paper.

RC04-78.11

CHANG, JU-HUI* (National Taitung University, omandac@nttu.edu.tw)

WANG, CHIEN-LUNG (National Taitung University)

Ethnic Identity and Gender Differences Among Indigenous Youths in Two Single-Sex High Schools in Taiwan

Many quantitative studies in Taiwan showed that indigenous youths owned high ethnic identity, but the relationship between ethnic identity and gender differences was not clear. Ethnic identity is constituted in every individual’s living context, so it is necessary to explore the above findings in the individual context. In the article, the authors adopted ethnographic approach in two elite single-sex high schools from 2010 to 2012, and tried to explore the relationship between ethnic identity and gender differences, and to answer if gender differences existed and why they had differences through students’ daily experiences.

The research found the boys outnumbered girls in strong indigenous identity, and there were more girls who were assimilated. The reasons were due to both of the cultural and school contexts. In the cultural context, boys belonged to the traditional age-set system in the community, and many cultural activities were still strongly related to the age-sets. Therefore, boys had more opportunities or even obligations to participate in cultural affairs, and developed their ethnic identities through participation. Girls lacked formal social organizations traditionally, so girls expressed they felt they were like outsiders or visitors in the cultural activities. In the school context, a few indigenous teachers devoted themselves to indigenous education in the boys’ school. Boys could share their cultural experiences in the formal or informal school activities, and they had more chances to get acquainted with other indigenous fellows. However, there were no indigenous teachers in the girls’ school. There also were stricter rules in girls’ behaviors, and girls’ school life was usually restricted to their classes and academic studies. The results showed that the gender differences in ethnic identity were constituted by gender stereotypes and gender segregation in the patriarchal society.
eggs, animal wastes, and worn-off shoes at the high officials. Guibai and throwing objects all bring humiliation and embarrassment to the officials. However, Guibai does not violate the traditional Confucianism' notion of social order. How are the two possible reach the same meaning in protesting? How are their meanings being transformed in democracy and in the modern political system?

This paper will follow Tilly's methods to document the trend of repertoire changes in past ten years in Taiwan. I hope to demonstrate the repertoire changes can be understood in terms of rising discontent and the failure of institutional politics, and the ineptness of Confucianism to prescribe the norm in civil protests, and thus turned itself into political satire in streets.

RC06-118.17

CHANG, YI-HAN* (National Taiwan University, jumi editar@hotmail.com)
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CHANG, HSING-YI (National Health Research Institutes)
WU, CHI-CHEN (National Health Research Institutes)

Long-Term Effect of Parental Conflict and Parenting on Adolescent Health-Related Behavior Trajectory Patterns

Objectives: To investigate health-related behavior developmental trajectory patterns in childhood to late adolescence and examine the long-term effect of Parental conflict and parenting.

Methods: Data was obtained from the Child and Adolescent Behaviors in Long-term Evolution (CABLE) project. Participants included 1514 students followed from the 4th to 12th grade (2001-2009) in Taiwan. Group-based trajectory model and multinomial logit model were mainly used in the statistical analysis.

Results: In 4th-12th grade, health-related behavior trajectory patterns were found among boys (n=776); persistently low(11.1%), low to medium(11.4%), medium and declining(39.4%), and persistently high(38.1%). There are also four different patterns in girls (n=738); low and declining(12.3%), low to medium(24.7%), medium and declining(22.4%), and high and declining(40.7%). Parental conflict and parenting (parent-child interaction, parental support) in childhood had significant effect on the health-related behavior trajectory pattern in childhood to late adolescence.

Conclusions: Health lifestyle in childhood and adolescence usually persist to adulthood and difficult to change. In Taiwan, most students go to college after graduating from high school (10th-12th grade). They have less time staying in family and living a more independent life, so making good health habits before going to college is important. We found four patterns of health-related behavior development trajectory in boys and girls. After controlling parents’ socioeconomic and marital status, the long-term effect of parental conflict and parenting in childhood and early adolescence on adolescent health-related behavior trajectory still exist. Conflict with a spouse may let parents feel exhausted and invest less time to their children, thus fail to form health-related lifestyle. Based on our findings, we recommend that parents should give more support and parent-child interaction to help their children to form health lifestyle before they go into adulthood.

JS-29.3

CHANTRAINE, OLIVIER* (Université Lille Nord de France/ Gerico, ochantraine@dbmail.com)

Discourse Distortion in University Communication

Universities are leaded to a world standardization of their activities, management and financing; the (non)-resistible construction of a unique higher education and research system. That construction is conducted under the slogan-keywords "autonomy", "new public management", "excellence", "modernity" while these words are contradictory with the reality they label. This distortion of language creates a bizarre newspaper, symptom of the double binds in which searches, teachers and academic staffs are trapped.

The more significant double bind unites and opposes the ancient institutions, still legal and justifiable, with the new forms of organisation, management and evaluation which the state supervision as well as the numerous "partners", in fact the new authorities enhancing new standards, constrain the academic authority to obey. This bizarre social discourse, mate of the neo-capitalistic re-framing of university, ratifies the path to extinction of university language. The paper will provide a description of some speech items and interactions specific of the new university communication.

RC04-78.21

CHANG, YI-CHUN* (National Taiwan University, dianan86@gmail.com)

How the Higher Education Expansion Reproduce Class Inequality? the Case of Taiwan, 1976-2012

The enrollment rate of higher education in Taiwan has approached 70%, which is one of the highest countries in the world. Did the harsh expansion of colleges improve class mobility of students? The findings show that though higher educational expansion generally provides more educational opportunities, the differentiation within the same educational level also appears; students from higher class have more opportunities to attend selective, cheap and prestigious public colleges, while lower class students only can enter higher-tuition and lower-rank
Lack of Nostalgia Among Thai Marriage Migrants in the UK: A Gendered-Class Explanation

Abstract
Lack of nostalgia among Thai marriage migrants in the UK: a gendered-class explanation
Chantanee Charoensri
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By the year 2000, a high percentage of Thai migrants to the UK, and maybe elsewhere in the world, are women. Among these, the number of women who migrated by means of marriage to local men is growing. This paper wants to show that whilst it is true that inter-regional inequality and socio-cultural factors, such as, gender equality, civic political culture and lifestyles do contribute to the overwhelming female emigration from Thailand; they are not enough to capture the heart of this trend. Supported by ethnographic data gathered in the UK between the year 2006-2010, I want to argue that this newly mass of Thai marriage migrants are pushed partly by their gendered-class experiences as rural Thai women of lower class. These experiences attribute to their migration understood from their point-of-view as an escape from class disrespect, isolation and relative deprivation. This structured experience also explains as to why their transnational attachment to Thailand is restricted to the women relatives in their hometown, whilst cultural attachment to their home country in general, displayed, for example, through nostalgia or the sense of belonging for the distant home; are missing.

RC45-744.4

CHARTON, LAURENCE* (Inst National Recherche Scientifique, laurence.charton@uocs.inrs.ca)

Contraceptive Sterilization: A Rational Choice?

The rapid spread of medical contraception and new reproductive technologies in Western countries complete the process of separation between sexuality and procreation started in the early 20th century. It also contributes to strengthen the body sex medicalization, conceptualized by Foucault in terms of Biopower. Contraceptive sterilization is one of the links in this process, affirming the use of contraceptive sterilization in comparing Canada (Quebec) and France, two countries with very different contraceptive practices. If in Canada, the use of sterilization is the preferred method of those who no longer wish an additional child, in France, this kind of contraceptive choice remains marginal. So we will first analyze the motivations that led men and women in Canada and France to choose sterilization as a contraceptive method. Then we will look at the impact of this intervention on the representations and sexual behavior of sterilized people. These comparative analyzes will focus on interviews in Canada and France, between 2005 and 2007, with thirty-five women and men sterilized. While showing the influence of socio-cultural contexts in the decision to use sterilization, they will show how this intervention on the body can be chosen under the guise of family responsibilities and a family ideal, strengthening thereby a normative vi-
tion of family. In definitive, this paper will allow addressing the role of social and gender constraints underlying choices of sterilization and question the concept of rationality.

RC02-58.2

CHASE-DUNN, CHRISTOPHER* (University of California-Riverside, chriscd@ucr.edu)

Theworld Revolution Of 20xx: Kicking Off and Changing The System

This paper describes the long-term process by which social movements and world revolutions have restructured global governance institutions over the past several centuries. It also studies the nature and causes of the rebellions and counter-hegemonic regimes that have emerged since the 1990s in order to make comparisons with earlier world revolutions and to assess the prospects for the emergence of a more egalitarian and sustainable world society within the next five decades.

RC07-144.3

CHATURVEDI, ISHAN* (Texas A&M University, ishan.chaturvedi@gmail.com)

Big Data in Indian Social Context: A Case Study of Aadhar

In the history of Indian society, the era of big data has commenced. The data is not from secondary sources, but this is the 1.2 billion citizens themselves in face to face situation. Collection and analysis of biometric identification of each and every one is creating a repository. This Big data is an attempt to convert Indian society into a system under constant observation of the government; which would have future use for the state, the non-government, the corporate, the media, political parties and the academic researchers. India is a highly diverse, unequal society where more than 70% people are living in villages, more illiterate than literate, the majority of urban population is in unorganized occupations and rural communities are engaged in agriculture and artisanship. This paper explains the problems of the big data through a case study of Aadhaar. The project at the moment is generating massive amounts of data popularly called the Unique Identity Card or ‘Aadhaar’ literally meaning ‘the base’.

Through an analysis of secondary data, mostly from media, regarding Aadhar, the paper explores the future of this unprecedented social statistical exercise. Given the massiveness, even with pitfalls that are inbuilt into collecting, recording and distributing the social data in a society like India, the paper concludes that the identity of Indians so brought online in government records would impact the future of the democratic functioning. The marginal and traditionally deprived sections including women would hopefully be participating in their life activities and life stakes consciously with a defined identity. But a question is raised that continuous updating and revising the data, even if the collection is on, would result into sophisticated statistical tools and new patterns of citizen behavior may emerge.

RC04-77.3

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Capabilities Approach for Educating Women --- A Flyover ‘Mooq’

Capabilities Approach for Educating Women --- A Flyover ‘MOCO’ Enabling of women in urban and rural areas in many cultures because of the gross inadequacy or lack of education - education in class rooms (training of skills and knowledge) onsite has traditionally and currently been monopoly of men because of the lags structured by the gender construct in underdeveloped and developing societies. Several experiments by government and non-government agencies including the role of capability building have been tried and despite genuineness, failed. On site education in the West (USA and UK included) is becoming exceedingly costly beyond the reach of the middle classes. Student loan is critical; the institutions departing higher education have raised their fee. Media reports indicate that the phenomenon of deserted campus is a matter of time. To overcome this heartening crisis the regular institutions are opening up for MOCO. This paper is an attempt to find out the possibility and description of a fly over through which the migration of education through MOCO can be targeted to the women in hinterland, to underdeveloped and developing regions and contribute incalculating capabilities among them. Such capabilities will have their usefulness being in face to face situation. Collection and analysis of biometric identification of each and every one is creating a repository. This Big data is an attempt to convert Indian society into a system under constant observation of the government; which would have future use for the state, the non-government, the corporate, the media, political parties and the academic researchers. India is a highly diverse, unequal society where more than 70% people are living in villages, more illiterate than literate, the majority of urban population is in unorganized occupations and rural communities are engaged in agriculture and artisanship. This paper explains the problems of the big data through a case study of Aadhaar. The project at the moment is generating massive amounts of data popularly called the Unique Identity Card or ‘Aadhaar’ literally meaning ‘the base’.

Through an analysis of secondary data, mostly from media, regarding Aadhar, the paper explores the future of this unprecedented social statistical exercise. Given the massiveness, even with pitfalls that are inbuilt into collecting, recording and distributing the social data in a society like India, the paper concludes that the identity of Indians so brought online in government records would impact the future of the democratic functioning. The marginal and traditionally deprived sections including women would hopefully be participating in their life activities and life stakes consciously with a defined identity. But a question is raised that continuous updating and revising the data, even if the collection is on, would result into sophisticated statistical tools and new patterns of citizen behavior may emerge.

RC32-555.7

CHAUHAN, ABHA* (University of Jammu, abha1chauhan@yahoo.co.in)

Dalit Feminist Theory: A Challenge to Multiple Hierarchies in India

The early nineteen nineties in India saw the assertion of autonomous Dalit women’s organizations both at the national as well as the regional levels, throwing up crucial theoretical and political challenges. The demands by Dalit, tribal and other lower-caste women were made for inclusion of their concerns in the mainstream politics as well as for analysis of the gender relations that are inflicted by multiple and overlapping hierarchies in the form of caste, class and patriarchy. A significant shift in the feminist thought of the 1980s and 1990s at the international level was the increasing visibility of Black and Third World feminist work which stimulated and renewed national debate in India about the politics of caste feminism. The implementation of contentious Mandal Commission report in 1989. At this time, the focus on caste acquired a new meaning in gender studies with the realization that within patriarchal male domination, caste-based mechanisms of oppression needed to be addressed in a more systematic and meaningful way and through Dalit women’s own accounts of their experiences. This concern can be visualized in the contemporary democratic upsurge and the awakening of the
self-consciousness of oppressed women backed by the growing critical feminist theoretical and ideological paradigms of protest and resistance. This paper argues that Dalit feminist theory from the Global South (India in particular), like similar theories in the world, forms an important addition to the feminist theories as it challenges the multiple hierarchies that critically impact gender relations.

RC32-563.5

CHAUHAN, ABHA* (University of Jammu, abha1chauhan@yahoo.co.in)

Work, Family and Agricultural Economy: Changing Gender Relations in Northwestern India

In rural India, the percentage of women who depend on agriculture for their livelihood is as high as 84 percent. Women make up about 33 percent of cultivators and about 47 percent of agricultural labourers. Their work in agricultural economy in Northwest region of India has been indispensable. However, since a long period of time it was treated as insignificant, invisible and unrecognized as it was regarded as a mere extension of women’s domestic work comprising of subsistence economy. It was the effort of women’s organizations and other agencies in the 1980s and 1990s that women’s subsistence work in agricultural economy began to be ‘quantified’ and ‘counted’. This also led to the increase in women’s ‘work participation rate’ substantially. Beyond this, it was realized that though women contribute significantly to agricultural economy, their control over resources remained marginal. Critical resources such as land were also unevenly distributed by gender. Women seldom enjoyed property ownership rights directly in their names. Given this scenario, their participation in agricultural work of various kinds affected gender relations within the family and kin groups. In the present times significant changes are witnessed due to globalization as this part of Northwest India is rich in world famous basmati rice. Many migrants, including women also come to this area during peak season. This paper examines the impact of agricultural work on gender relations within the family and the changes in them due to globalization in Jammu region of Northwestern India. The intersectionality of caste and class is also taken into account as most of these women belong to lower castes and poorer families.

RC52-834.2

CHAUHAN, ARVIND* (Barkatullah University, drarvindchauhan@gmail.com)

Professionalization of Medicine in India: Competing Systems in the Era of Globalization

The paper attempts to examine the nature and development of the process of professionalization of medicine in India in the era of globalization. It also assesses the people’s response to various forms of competing medical systems. The paper is divided into the following sections: (i) the professionalization of medicine in India: an historical perspective; (ii) re-emergence of earlier existing systems and the case for alternative medicines; (iii) people’s selective and careful response to different systems of medicine; and (iv) conclusion. The professionalization of medicine especially the allopathic medicinestarted during the British rule in India, challenging the then existing systems of medicine like Ayurveda and Unani. But Allopathy succeeded in establishing its supremacy over all the other existing systems- making inroads in urban as well as in rural areas. The setting up of the AIIMS at New Delhi and decades later at a few other places like Bhopal have been a significant development to protect the people of India from some chronic diseases.

On the other hand the hitherto under-represented systems of medicine like the Ayurvedic, Homeopathy and Unani have also made a comeback, of course with the support of the government, under the umbrella term called AVUSH. India has seen a ten of re-emergence of these alternative systems of medicine with the support of various governments and thus acquiring legitimacy in the process. The patients have given a careful and selective response while going for their treatment under these competing systems of medicine for various diseases. The patients have skilfully combined and tried more than one system of medicine for the treatment of the same diseases.

RC14-251.4

CHAUHAN, ARVIND* (Barkatullah University, drarvindchauhan@gmail.com)

The Use of Internet and Youth Behaviour (With Special Reference to India)

The use of Internet and Youth Behaviour (With Special Reference to India)

The paper aims to understand and examine the relationship between the use of internet and youth behaviour. The paper is divided into six parts like the following: (i) introduction; (ii) the use of internet and the theory of gratification; (iii) the use of internet and the widening world; (iv) the use of internet and other systems of communication; (v) internet and youth behaviour in India-an analysis; and (vi) conclusions. In the globalizing world today the social scientists have found gratification as one of the important reasons for the use of internet. The conceptual and theoretical relevance of the notion of gratification has been found as different in the Indian society in comparison to the western societies. Some of the important conclusions have also been discussed towards the end of the paper, these are like the following: (i) the use of internet has had its impact on the cultural behaviour of the youth preferring the new relationship than kinship relations; (ii) in India instead of seeking gratification the youth has found internet as useful for their studies; (iii) the use of internet has developed a sense of freedom among the youth; (iv) the youth has been able to combine the use of internet with their mobile phones and (v) it has been found as useful for purchasing books, laptops, different softwares and seeking admissions to different universitiess in India and the world.

PLEN-8.3

CHAUVEL, LOUIS* (University of Luxembourg, louis.chauvel@uni.lu)

A Globalization of Extremes: The Middle Classes Facing the Return of Pareto Distributions and Power-Laws

We are primarily taught that Quetelet’s normal distribution is the key of social knowledge. This could be true for the middle classes but in the sociology of the top end of the economic distribution, this is entirely wrong: wherever the concentration of socioeconomic power is observed, the Gauss distribution gives no appropriate representation and the Gibrat’s log-normal as well. This is more than statistical law but the fact that the sociology of extreme classes where extreme variables are outrageously overrepresented, CEO’s compensation, wealth accumulation, position in the hierarchy of internet and fame, scientific quotations follow extreme distribution shapes. This is the realm of the Extreme value theory related also to advantage that go with the “Matthew effect” (the rich get richer and the poor get poorer) type of hoarding processes on scarce resources. These processes going with the Pareto curve mean that the logarithm of the gains is inversely proportional to the logarithm of the rank in the hierarchy.

In the sociology of extreme classes, the Pareto law and power tail distributions are vital for representation of functioning of elite categories, of wealth concentration and accumulation and transmission. In the old industrial world, where old money (i.e. family wealth) is a central source of power, the normal distributions fail in the explanation of family structures functioning, assertive mating, homogamy, and economic power transmission. Here, the Extreme value theory reveals new realities: we detect extreme concentration of wealth, ab-normal social behavior, including over-homogamy, or massive participation in the political sphere.

Today, the global emergence of an extreme class means the destabilization of the Quetelet based “Golden Age middle class” and of the “wage earner middle class based society” and the expansion of the Pareto based wealthy-power-elite as a global re-emergence of the model of the European Belle Époque capitalism.
investigate different dimensions of intergenerational mobility: the transmission of education, of occupational status/social class and of (simulated) income (ranks).

RC47-774.6

CHAUVIN, SÉBASTIEN* (University of Amsterdam, chauvin@uva.nl)

Carnal Framings: Race, Class and Crisis in a Multi-Ethnic Labor Group

This paper uses in-depth ethnography to investigate the internal emotional effects of frame shift within a multi-ethnic labor-rights organization in the United States. The brief historical window opened by the 2006 national movement of coordinated mass street protests for immigration reform generated a sudden change in the day-labor opportunity structure facing the group in this study, a Chicago-based worker center organizing agency day laborers. Whereas the group had previously made the “day labor worker” its central mobilizing figure, it was now enrolling day laborers of multiple backgrounds into the pressing fight for migrant rights. The shift was exacerbated by a political trip to Washington where the group almost exploded along ethno-racial lines. As the giant migrant march had generated huge hopes among many activists and organizers concerned with reinvigorating progressive movements, a new immigrant-centered discourse threatened to dispossess black members of their implicit but traditional centrality within organization units for which immigration had not previously been a theme of choice. That frame shift rather than job competition, ethnoracial animosity or organizational diversity, primarily accounted for the suddenly exacerbated cleavages within the group. Based on extensive participatory observation both in day-labor agencies and in the worker center, this study illustrates the discursive conditions under which emotions can travel from the sphere of employment to that of protest. It emphasizes the multi-layered scales of material, symbolic, linguistic, emotional and bodily contexts that give frames and frame shifts their political potency and intimate significance for the actors involved. It calls for further recognition of the carnality and multiple embeddedness of collective action frames, which matter to social movements not only for their external performance, but also for their internal cohesion.

RC50-806.4

CHEE, HENG LENG* (Universiti Sains Malaysia, cheehengleng@gmail.com)

Moral discourses in medical travel

Recent works that highlight the embodied aspect of medical travel have drawn on the conceptual frameworks of affect and authenticity. This paper will contribute to this line of works by drawing on interviews with medical travellers for cardiaco procedures (to treat potentially life threatening conditions) and orthopaedic surgeries (for chronic and disabling but not life threatening conditions) in two Malaysian hospitals. I will focus on the discourse of moralities of these international medical travel experiences. As a new departure, I will also draw from interviews with international travel intermediaries as well as hospital staff who have direct interactions with patients. The different discourses will be examined in order to tease out the tensions and collisions between (possibly) different sets of moralities, and to uncover the unspoken ‘rules and regulations’ that govern practices in medical travel.

RC02-58.14

CHELLAN, NOEL* (University of KwaZulu-Natal, cheellan@ukzn.ac.za)

Historical Formation Of Social and Economic Inequalities In South Africa – A Marxist Perspective

Twenty years after South Africa achieved a democratic dispensation, it is still one of the most unequal societies in the world. Twenty-first century South Africa is still characterised by high levels of poverty, crime, HIV/AIDS, social and cultural racial polarisation, large volumes of economic wealth and land in the hands of the few, rampant corruption in both the private and public sector and high unemployment levels. August 2012 witnessed the black government of South Africa shoot and kill 34 striking miners in the township of Marikana. Whilst the relatively new democratic dispensation has delivered many new freedoms for the people of South Africa, the legacy of colonialism and apartheid is still evident in many spheres of South African life. For many decades South Africa’s gigantic problems have been largely attributed to racial intolerance and antagonism. Whilst race has been a major factor in deciding the haves and the have nots of South African society, this paper argues that a Marxist analysis of South Africa is the most appropriate conceptual framework in which to truly understand the unequal nature of South Africa and more importantly to chart a way forward for a more equal and just South Africa.

JS-30.5

CHEN, BOWEI* (Nanhua University, chenpowei6967@gmail.com)


This study examines Taiwanese gay male masseurs and their labor practices in (medical) service industry. Specifically, it unpacks the intersection between body, work and un-controllable (male) gay desire embodied in the labor practice. Drawing upon in-depth interviews with 15 gay male masseurs, this paper focuses on the following three facets. First, it explores variation in the performance of intimate labor caused by the intersection of the sexualized service work with the racialized and classed specific service expectations of diverse customers. Through clients/masseurs interactions, we identify how social inequalities intersect with each other and how their interaction changes what they are. Second, the body/ work relationship in massage parlors will be examined, paying particular attention to the “shadow-work” of employees and forms of aesthetic labor they embodied. By understanding how aesthetic labors are differently performed, we examine the extent to which gay male masseurs’ constructions of work identities are (not) regulated by homo/heteronormativity. Third, this paper examines how labor practice in erotic service is complicated by the production of desiring labor, showing how gay male masseurs construct and/or distanciate their sexualities from servicing the bodies of others. Through desire/work relationship experienced by masseurs we sketch out how the boundaries between intimacy and the commerce of sex and between public and private life are redrawn. This study hopes to provide insight into not only the importance of embodiment for current understandings of work but also the centrality of (gay) desire for the study of intimate and sexualized high-touch serving work.

JS-19.4

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PENG, YEN-WEN* (National Sun Yat-sen University, yenweny@gmail.com)

Women’s (No) Naming Right Under the Shadow of Patronymy: A Study of Law and Social Change in Taiwan

Patronymy is part of the cultural, social and legal mechanism of male supremacy, and a denial of women’s equal right to name the child. In Taiwan, patronymy is a long-lasting tradition reflected in and constituted by the law, as the old children’s surname law mandated that, with limited exceptions, all children shall assume their fathers’ surname. The law was revised in 2007, which stipulates that children’s surname shall be decide through parental agreement. This legislation is considered a hard-win success for women’s equal rights, but the practices of it turned out to be a disappointment. Since the law came into effect, approximately only 1.54% of all newborns were given the mother’s surname through parental agreement. Does this fact suggest that people’s attitude toward surnaming remain unchanged irrespective of the change of law? Can legal reform promote women’s naming right, or does it mostly function to reinforce patronymy? We use data from the 2002 and 2012 Taiwan Social Change Survey to answer these questions. Our study find that significant changes have occurred in people’s attitudes toward children’s surnaming. The change in people’s attitudes, however, does not translate into the change of actions. We have identified double gaps -- gap between people’s attitude in general and behavior intention, and gap between behavior intention and actual action taken. We also notice gender, marital and parental status, and gender equality consciousness differences in people’s attitude, and identify the profile of people who might benefit from the new children’s surname law. Our study leads to the conclusion that a liberal children’s surname law might be accompanied by a positive change in people’s attitude toward children’s surnaming, but cannot actively promote women’s equal right to name the child.

RC04-83.7

CHEN, CHI YUAN* (Chinese Culture University, cgy8@faculty.pccu.edu.tw)

A Study Showing Research Has Been Valued over Teaching in Higher Education Based on the Theories of Neoliberalism and Academic Capitalism

Research has been valued and given priority over teaching for a long time in academia. In recent decades, the Taiwanese Ministry of Education has pursued objective and quantitative research criteria and has encouraged higher education institutions to ask teachers to publish papers in SSCI or SCI journals as part of the criteria for promotion and evaluation. This policy strengthens the concept that research has priority over teaching because teachers must devote more time to research than to teaching in order to be promoted and evaluated.
The purpose of this study is to explore the influences that cause teachers to value research over teaching. To achieve this purpose, the study will apply document analysis and questionnaire inquiry as research methodology. First of all, the study will collect and analyze the documents for teacher promotion and evaluation of ten different universities. In order to collect the differing requirements of the reward system in different areas, these ten universities' areas of specialty include general studies, education, medicine, vocational studies, and arts. Then, the study will use questionnaires to collect teachers' opinions of task priority and the time involved on research and teaching duties. The data collected from the above two methods will be analyzed and discussed based on the theory of Neoliberalism and the regime of Academic Capitalism. Some suggestions will be proposed according to the results.

RC22-400.4

CHEN, CHIA-LUEN* (Hungkuang University, chialuen.chen@gmail.com)

Buddhism in Taiwan Under Globalization: Diversity and Hybridity

Taiwan's Buddhism has undergone significant transformations since late 1980s. Globalization has played an important role on the new constellation of Buddhism in Taiwan. In addition to the mainstream and local Chinese Buddhism, other traditions of Buddhism from the Tibet, Southeast Asian countries, and Japan have also established numerous centers and attracted many Taiwanese followers. Globalization has thus brought diversity and hybridity to Taiwan's Buddhism. In my paper, I will explore this phenomenon of Buddhism in contemporary Taiwan. I will adopt Natter's classification of religious cross-country transmission as the analytical framework to identify how foreign traditions of Buddhism have been transported to and practiced in Taiwan. Then, I will investigate how these foreign traditions of Buddhism have influenced the landscaping of Taiwan's Buddhism. Finally, I will inspect how Taiwanese monks and nuns respond to these newly constructed Buddhism, which shares some common teachings and practices with the local tradition but differ from one another in certain teachings and practices. In sum, Taiwan's recent transformations of Buddhism provide an interesting case for understanding the interactions among different traditions of Buddhism and its effects on the behavior of local tradition as well as local believers in the age of globalization.

PLEN-5.3

CHEN, CHIH-JOU JAY* (Academia Sinica, jaychen@sinica.edu.tw)

Justice and Claims in Popular Protests in China

This paper studies the conceptions of justice in growing social protests in China. It examines claims made in popular protests, relying on a news database the author collected and constructed, with more than 3,000 mass protest events in 2000-13. It first describes the trend and characteristics of popular protests in contemporary China. Based on the popular protest events, we investigate the protest claims raised in popular protests. Specifically, this study finds in urban China the biggest category of protest claims focused on income-related issues, accounting for about half of all protest claims. The other major protest claims included administration issues (e.g., government misconduct, specific government policy or regulations, rights issues, etc.), forced evictions, environmental issues, and student rights), and incidental events. In the rural areas the most important issue that emerged in the early 2000s and accelerated after the mid-2000s was linked to land seizures in suburban villages where local cadres underpaid or embezzled environmental compensations due to peasants for the seizure of their lands. The second confrontation rural issue related to local government misconduct and cadres' corruption, followed by rights issues such as forced eviction, pollution and environmental protection, and so on. Then this study shows which factors were related to different protest claims in urban cities and rural villages, and discuss how protesters’ notions of justice have affected their claiming choices and protest tactics.

RC06-118.7

CHEN, MEI-HUA (National Sun Yat-sen University)

Gendered Differences on the Attitudes and Solutions Toward Extramarital Sex in Taiwan

Although it is commonly claimed that women's status are greatly improved and women's rights are well-protected in Taiwan, extramarital sex (EMS) is criminalized in Taiwan. Taiwan indeed is one of the few countries in the world that still keep adultery in its criminal law. Moreover, the campaign on decriminalization of infidelity launched by Awakening Foundation is facing tremendous challenges from some other women's organizations and ordinary women in general. The debate to some extent is considered as 'women's war' (i.e. the war between the first wife and the 'other woman'), and men who engage in EMS are hardly problematized. Using the data drawn from the 2002 and 2012 Gender Module of the Taiwan Social Change Survey (TSCS), this research intends to elaborate the gender differences on the attitudes and solutions toward extramarital sexual permissiveness in Taiwan. The following questions will be thoroughly investigated: (1) Do men and women differ in the tolerance of EMS in Taiwan? (2) Do gender differences in social-demographic characteristics and views toward gender equality explain some of the gender differences in the attitudes toward EMS? (3) Do men and women adopt different solving approach (such as compromise, consultation, or confrontation) when he or she found out that a marital partner was having an extramarital affair with someone else? (4) Whether the EMS-related attitudes and patterns change over the past decade in Taiwan. With the scrutiny of these questions, this research is not only able to establish the extensive understandings of EMS-related patterns but also able to examine whether the 'revealing intimacy' argued by Giddens (1992) exists in current Taiwan.

JS-44.24

CHEN, MEI-HUA* (National Sun Yat-sen University, mc153@mail.nsysu.edu.tw)

Gendered Sexual Migration Across Taiwan Strait

Globalization and the uneven development of global economy accelerated both transnational commercial sex and global sex tourism. Since late 1987 when Taiwan lifted martial law (1949-1987), every year there have been thousands of Chinese women coming to Taiwan either as marital migrants or undocumented workers, to seek a better life in a relatively richer and freer Taiwan. On the other hand, with the rising economic power in East Asia, Taiwan once served as a destination of sex tourism, now gradually appears as a sending country of sex tourists. Geographical closeness and cultural intimacy in terms of language and Han-ethnicity have served to turn China into a hot sex tourism destination for Taiwanese men.

Based on six years' empirical research on (undocumented) Chinese migrant sex workers in Taiwan and Taiwanese men's sex tourism in China, the paper aims to conceptualize transnational commercial sex and sex tourism as sexual migration to challenge the mainstream discourses regarding migrant sex workers and male sex tourists; i.e. the former as poor ‘trafficked sexual victims’ and the latter as sexual subjects who exploit local women. I would argue that the framework of ‘anti-trafficking’ not only implies a strong sense of criminality and thus stigmatizes (undocumented) Chinese migrant sex workers, but also fails to recognize migrant sex workers as sexual subjects who are either struggling for a better life or simply for adventure. Moreover, the bilateral sexual migration is complicatedly shaped by gender, ethnicity and regional economic hierarchy. It is Taiwanese men travel to China to buy sex, and Chinese women to Taiwan for selling sex. I therefore would draw on an intersectional approach to carefully examine the ways in which
the gendered sexual migration is embedded in the cultural, socio-economic and political context between Taiwan and China.

RC39-672.5

CHEN, ROGER S.* (Chinese Culture University, ccsr@faculty.pccu.edu.tw)

Legislative Behavior in the Aftermath of Disaster: Estimating the Effects of Cosponsorship Networks and Adaptation Cognition

Legislation is one of the core components of policy constellation for realizing adaptation strategies and disaster management. However, compared to policy content analysis, studies examining how legislators respond and take actions in national law-making arena are limited. The present paper focuses on legislative behavior in the aftermath of Morakot Disaster of 2009 that was the deadliest typhoon to impact Taiwan in recorded history and has since stimulated nationwide debates about adaptation measures for moderating the impacts of climate change. According to conventional wisdom, positions of legislators are divided and grouped in terms of ideological proximity, party affiliation, and local interests. However, risk perception awakened by natural disaster may transcend such segmentations and forge a viable consensus in legislative chamber. It is assumed that bill sponsorship and cosponsorship networks of Taiwanese Legislature Yuan had formed a web of supports leading to more successful environmental legislations in the aftermath of Morakot. Based on these networks, the study analyzes network analysis to clarify the linkage between the network configurations of cosponsorship and the effects of adaptation cognition of legislators, in comparison with personal attributes effects. The expected contributions of the study are two-fold. It methodologically applies network analysis to gain deeper understanding about legislative behavior in relation to disaster, and theoretically verifies the degree to which adaptation cognition upholds successful legislative actions.

RC19-338.4

CHEN, TAICHANG* (Renmin University of China, taichang.chen@gmail.com)

The Changing Patterns in Living Arrangements and Their Impacts on Intergenerational Transfers of Older Chinese

Recent studies have claimed that coresidence with children in China has declined over time. It raises the concern that whether or not changes in such living arrangements will undermine traditional support mechanisms for older adults. Literature suggests co-residence in China does not give a clear clue. This study addressed the current understanding of living arrangement dynamics among older Chinese people by exploring the Follow-up Sampling Survey of the Aged Population in Urban/Rural China, a nationally representative data conducted by the China Research Centre on Aging in 2006. This study examined the associations between living arrangement characteristics and the probability as well as the amount that an older adult in China received monetary intergenerational transfers from children. The results suggest that older adults who were desired to coreside and with more instrumental needs were more likely to live with children. In the second part of analysis, I found evidence that urban old parents living close by children are more likely to receive net transfers and to receive a larger amount of net transfers from children. However, the effects of living arrangements for rural residents were not significant. The analyses suggest that, living close by adult children is becoming the primary living arrangement for future older Chinese people. Moreover, living close by children, rather than co-residing with them, does not necessarily weaken intergenerational transfers and has become an important way of providing support in old age.

RC55-878.4

CHEN, TZUNG-WEN* (National Cheng-chi University, twchen@nccu.edu.tw)

Developing Indicators for Biocapital in an Era of Bioeconomy

This paper aims to explore the frontier of developing indicators of biocapital, an emerging health-related notion with the rise of bio-technoscience. Different from other forms of capital, biocapital corresponds to a bioeconomy, in which biotechnology contributes to a large portion of economy. According to policy agenda proposed by OECD, elements of the bioeconomy include biotechnological knowledge, renewable biomass, and integration across applications, which are regarded as basic dimensions of the biocapital. As a concept (not neof), biocapital is still too ambiguous to spread wide in the sociological community. However, it has been a trend for many countries to include the bioeconomy in their policy agenda, blueprints or visions for the coming decades. Like other forms of capitals, such as social, cultural, human, and symbolic capital, biocapital is useful for sociologists to observe resource distribution in a society. To cope with potential problems associated with its even distribution, it is necessary to make the biocapital measurable. Several obstacles prevent it being measured. First, it is a multi-leveled concept ranging from individual, organizational, societal to national level. Second, it involves networks of heterogeneous actors, whose governance and biocapital is not always available or accessible. Therefore, the area of biocapital is inspiring, as the biocapital consists of the bio-technoscience. Second, also known as external control of organizations, a resource-dependent perspective of organizational study is heuristic for developing indicators associated with heterogeneous networks such as firm size, number, networking configuration, etc. Third, the perspective of innovation system is useful for understanding holistic situation of biocapital. For these reasons, the present paper focuses on developing indicators of biocapital utilized by Bourdieu, as well as those utilized for indexing social capital.
Research on the Potential Age Discrimination to the Senior Citizens in China

Background: The "Law of the People's Republic of China on Protection of the Rights and Interests of the Elderly" has forbidden the discrimination and insults to the senior citizens in China. However, in daily lives, the elderly still have to confront various forms of discriminations.

Method: This is a qualitative research, using intensive interview research method. 28 senior citizens were interviewed in Beijing and Wuhan City.

Result:
(1) There are three different types of age discrimination: Positive, negative and "side-effect" discrimination. The positive discrimination is a behavior that directly insults the elderly such as scolding the elderly. The negative discrimination is the ignoring of the appeal of the elderly. The "side-effect" is a byproduct when helping the elderly. For instance, the deaf elderly may be grounded due to safety reasons. The negative and "side-effect" discrimination make up of the potential age discrimination.

(2) The family, community, society and policy are all involved in the potential discrimination. On the aspect of the family, the excessive care given to the elderly is a form of discrimination to their self-care ability. On the aspect of the community, those living high in the apartments or disabled are often not invited to the community activities. On the aspect of the society, the media and press reinforce the frail stereotypes of the elderly. On the aspect of the policy, the existing defects contribute to the discrimination of the elderly.

(3) In order to solve the problems of the potential discrimination to the elderly, the policy, media and press need a relevant change. The effects of the social work should be emphasized, too. This will be a hard and long-lasting task.

Research on the System of Long-Term Family Support for the Disabled Elderly in China

Background: The long-term family support is widely used by the disabled elderly in China. As the group of the disabled expands, the problems of long-term family support become obvious.

Method: Both quantitative and qualitative methods are used in this research. It combines the original data of Beijing of the "Second National Survey on the Disabled" with the records of indoor intensive interviews with 28 disabled senior citizens in Beijing and Wuhan city.

Result:
(1) Family support is of vital importance for the disabled elderly in China. There are five characteristics of the family support: family-orientation, structure of grade, complexity, concentration and long-term.

(2) The "family-orientation" depicts that most disabled senior citizens prefer family support due to the reason of income, filial piety, and the distrust of the non-family members. The "structure of grade" defines the relationship between the caregivers and the disabled elderly. The caregivers are mainly spousal, sons and daughters. The "complexity" means the family support is characterized by the core of "disability". Thus, we have to take various patterns of the family support due to the complexity of the disability. The "concentration" depicts the contents of the family support for the disabled elderly, which can be summarized as the basic support, daily living support, mental support and so on. The "long-term" means the family support is a hard and long lasting task.

(3) The defects of the family support are low-level quality, instability, negative influences on the children and so on. In order to solve these problems, we have to develop other forms of support, such as community and institution support.

The Formation of Environmental Consciousness: From Conscious of Money to Conscious of Environment

According to the The East Asian survey on people's sense of culture, life and environment (2010-2011) which was conducted by Doshisha Research Center for East Asian Studies, a relative high percentage of proenvironmental behaviors stem from the motivation of save money (Japan, 38.7%; Korea, 61.0%; Beijing city of China, 53.6%); Huairou city of China, 50.3%). While from this data we draw the conclusion that the environmental consciousness is not high, it is also valuable to focus on another consciousness, the frugal consciousness. The present study based on the theory of balancing of interest, takes Beichen village of China as the research object, and aims to clarify the collapse process of frugal consciousness and the formation process of environmental consciousness in this village. The hypothesis in this paper is that people's behavior intention is the result of interest balance in one's mind. Frugal consciousness comes from the helplessness of the life but also is a rational choice when facing the reality. It is the result of interaction of production mode, life style, social norm and personal norm. These factors which play critical roles in frugal consciousness also supply some benefit on the formation of environmental consciousness. This paper divides the frugal consciousness into different types and discusses the ways that how to transform them into environmental consciousness respectively. The result of this paper indicates that in the formation process of environmental consciousness, balancing of interest plays a fundamental role and social norm is also an important driving force.
on communities’ networking. Networking is hypothesized as associated with performance. Two forms of networking, within and beyond community, are defined according to types of social capital. Two traits of performance include effectiveness of carrying out the services and innovation regarding the long-term service development. Key organization factors are leadership, community capacity, and funding sources. The direct and moderation effects of these organization factors are included and examined.

Studied are 640 community development associations (s) in Taiwan, a probability sample of a secondary face-to-face survey in 2011. The results of multiple regression analysis show that networking beyond community enhances a CDA’s effectiveness and innovation. Networking within community is found negatively associated with the overall performance probably because of the potential tension between a CDA and political entities in the same neighborhood. Additionally, the study finds the desirable effects of organization networking vary by certain organizational factors. Networking beyond community enhances effectiveness of a CDA; such effect is strengthened by leadership and weakened by community capacity. Within-community networking leads to effectiveness improvement only for CDAs having mixed funding sources. Implications about applying a social capital perspective on community organizations and none-European-American societies are discussed.

RC48-786.2

CHEN, YIN-ZU* (National Taipei University, chenyz@mail.ntpu.edu.tw)

Bridging Differences: Feminist Alliance Framing of Peruvian Women’s Health Movement

How do divergent social groups build and maintain their alliances for collective action is the central question in this paper. To explain the networking and cooperation between social movements groups or even different social movements the resources mobilization theory and the political process approach emphasized on the external impulses for alliance and coalition’s building. Meanwhile the construction of a CDA and political entities in the same neighborhood. Additionally, the study finds the desirable effects of organization networking vary by certain organizational factors. Networking beyond community enhances effectiveness of a CDA; such effect is strengthened by leadership and weakened by community capacity. Within-community networking leads to effectiveness improvement only for CDAs having mixed funding sources. Implications about applying a social capital perspective on community organizations and none-European-American societies are discussed.

RC32-548.5

CHEN, YIN-ZU* (National Taipei University, chenyz@mail.ntpu.edu.tw)

How to Become a Feminist Activist after the Institutionalization of the Women’s Movement: Young Feminists in Mexico

The institutionalization of the women’s movement in civil society (in such organizations as feminist NGOs) and the academy (for example, gender studies majors at universities) offers a new context for the development of feminism. The main question of this paper is: how do today’s young women develop their feminist consciousness and become activists within this new context? The study investigates the consciousness building and political activities of young feminists in Mexico City through qualitative analysis. The results reveal that the feminist institutions established in the academy and in civil society are crucial references for the development of young feminist activists in a controversial way on one hand, they provide the field for feminist consciousness building, but on the other hand, they don’t offer sufficient space for young feminists to play leadership roles in organization and political action. The inter-generational tension in the background of this context is also discussed.

La presentación oral puede ser en ambos idiomas, inglés o castellano

RC06-125.5

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Intergenerational Transmission of Family Formation: Socio-Economic Differentials in the Timing of Marriage and Childbearing Among Young Taiwanese Adults

Previous studies on marriage and family have consistently explored the familial and parental influences on the development of adolescent sexuality, mate selection, union formation, and eventual childbearing, either through family tradition and economic consciousness. In recent decades, since demographic and economic trends have been increasing social class disparities in children’s access to resources internally and externally, the pathways of transition to adulthood have become more diverse and less predictable in Taiwanese society. Besides, the prolonged education and employment processes have significantly delayed the timing of family formation among young Taiwanese adults. This paper aims to explore the implications of increasing social and economic inequality for young people’s adoption of adult roles, with main focuses on two life events including the timing of first marriage and following childbearing. Data are taken from the Taiwan Youth Project, which is a longitudinal panel study of 2666 students in junior and senior high schools since the year 2000. Since part of respondents has been married, it is an adequate timing to analyze their disparity on sexual attitudes and mate selection practices and major trends in the timing of entry into first marriage. We also compare the tendency to young adults to different social and economic backgrounds to choose partners of specific characteristics, and childbearing intentions and outcomes. Based on these results, we are able to examine the relative effect of perceived parental influence on their adult children’s mate selection, union formation, and reproductive behavior in contemporary Taiwanese society.

RC04-83.5

CHENG, (KENT) SHENG YAO* (National Chung Cheng University, hy3398@gmail.com)

A Study On The Educational Policies On After-school Programs and Educational Equity In Taiwan

Since the year of 1960, the educational policies started to focus on the issues of disadvantaged students and their schooling. How to disenchant the struggles that disadvantaged students face during their daily school lives become the priority that educators and administrators need to consider especially the issues related to the afterschool programs. Like the Title I of ESEA in the United States and Educational Priority Area (EPA) in the United Kingdom, there are series of educational policies related to disadvantaged students and afterschool programs in Taiwan since 1995. In order to review the con and pro of the existed afterschool program policies, the principal investigator collects the theories related to disadvantaged students and schooling including Rawls, Coleman, Sen, and Young to figure the possible solution of afterschool programs and conducts a survey on the questionnaires on disadvantaged students and afterschool programs. Furthermore, the researcher host three focus group discussions to provide useful reflections from the qualitative findings. As the results, the author provides conclusions and suggestions to the further discussions, research, and policy making.

Keywords: Disadvantaged Students, Afterschool Program, Educational Equity, and Educational Policy

WGO2-909.3

CHENPITAYATON, KEERATI* (New School University, ChenK708@newschool.edu)

Culture and Defensive Modernization in Thailand, 1855-1932

How can “Siam/Thailand” be brought, as a new non-western case, into the corpus of comparative-historical sociological cases without falling into the trap of methodological nationalism (which glorifies its own agency behind its ‘success story’ of independence) and globalization (which sees it as a periphery within the capitalist world-system)? This paper traces the unfolding course of defensive modernization in Siam/Thailand through a critical (re)examination of four discourses and their accompanying sites of practice, i.e., the political economy, the discourse of civilization, the human-made discourse, and the postcolonial discourse. Situated within the overlapping spheres of the British and French imperial expansions and encroachments, Siam/Thailand (from 1855 to 1932) has been considered as one of the exemplary cases in which the modernization occurred as a direct response to the Western imperialism. Such form of modernization, nonetheless, still lacks a conceptual base and theoretical framework. This paper aims to provide deeper into the case of defensive modernization in Siam/Thailand by integrating relatively recent case studies by Thai revisionists about Siam/Thailand in this period and by providing a new theoretical angle to analyze those cases. The main argument of this paper centers on the constitutive role of culture in the construction and elaboration of the programs of defensive modernization by the Siamese/Thai ruling elite. The three contributions that this paper gives are: 1) bringing empire, imperialism, and colonialism into historical sociology; 2) providing a new non-western case to the comparative-historical studies of modernization (beyond the old-fashioned paradigm of the “modernization theory”) as well as state and imperial formations;
and 3) creating an ongoing dialogue with the macro-social theories that choose to walk a tightrope between the methodological nationalism and globalism.

RC04-97.6

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Young Workers: Accumulation Of Educational Resources and Professional Trajectories

In 2009 thousand young workers of industry (processing, hi-tech productions) at 13 regions of Russia were polled; in 2010 a part of them were interviewed. Accumulated educational resource (school education, professional training and training during work) has a direct influence on the demand for renewal and size of salary. However, growth possibilities are limited by technological possibilities of production. It stimulates an exit of a part of youth from working profession. Among those who became workers having a large educational resource (full secondary school or secondary professional college) intensively accumulate a human capital and achieve higher qualifications; about one third of them are not stabilized in this status and aspire to leave working profession, this position is transit for them. But two thirds of such workers remain in production. However, the highest stability of working profession belongs to workers, having a small baggage of school education, preparation at technical college or at the courses - and to whom this base education prevents to move upwards on educational and qualification levels.

Typical trajectories “Horizontal” (57 % of a massive): low school education, training of working professions at technical college and at a working place leads to mass and low qualifications. Those not stimulated to professional advancement and study make the most stable personnel satisfied with a low salary work. Here stability is sooner forced – few alternative possibilities.

“Progressing” (27 %): large volume of school capital, intensive accumulation of educational-professional resources, achieving high qualifications. Partially “transit” workers are formed.

“Vertical” (16 %): base secondary education or secondary professional college, intensive improvement of qualification, most qualified personnel. Big educational ambitions are expressed in getting higher (or secondary professional) education (by correspondence course) that leads to achieving positions of a technician or an engineer.

INTE-18.5

CHERNYSH, MIKHAIL* (Russian Academy of Sciences, mfche@yandex.ru)

MANSUROV, VALERII (Russian Academy of Sciences)

Social Justice in a Changing Society

The BRICS states have different recent histories. Some of them, like Brazil, have been developing as market-based economies and emergent societies. Others, like Russia or China, came to development from the incipient stage of state socialism. The supposed difference between them underlies the main hypothesis of the study of justice. As with other developing countries, those not stimulated to professional advancement and study make the most stable personnel satisfied with a low salary work. Here stability is sooner forced – few alternative possibilities.

“Progressing” (27 %): large volume of school capital, intensive accumulation of educational-professional resources, achieving high qualifications. Partially “transit” workers are formed.

“Vertical” (16 %): base secondary education or secondary professional college, intensive improvement of qualification, most qualified personnel. Big educational ambitions are expressed in getting higher (or secondary professional) education (by correspondence course) that leads to achieving positions of a technician or an engineer.

RC28-482.5

CHESTERS, JENNY* (University of Canberra, jenny.chesters@canberra.edu.au)

School-to-Work Transitions before, during and after the Global Financial Crisis in Australia

School-to-work transitions are becoming more complex as labour markets restructure due to technological innovations and closer economic integration between nations. Entry into the labour market is becoming increasingly contingent upon having appropriate educational credentials consequently, leaving some to complete secondary education before entering the workforce. Many people experiencing prolonged periods of precarious employment. Although the Australian economy weathered the recent Global Financial Crisis (GFC) better than many other advanced economies, in August 2009 the combined unemployment and underemployment rate for young people was double the rate for the working age population. During economic recessions, young people tend to delay entry into the labour market preferring remain in school until the economy rebounds and jobs are easier to secure. The flexibility of the Australian education system coupled with the availability of welfare payments for full-time students allows young people to transition between education and employment multiple times and provides a refuge from harsh economic conditions. This paper presents the results of analyses of the first 12 waves of the Household Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia data tracking the fortunes of three cohorts of young Australians: those who completed school prior to the GFC, those who completed school during the GFC and those who completed school after the GFC to examine the effect of the crisis on school-to-work transitions.

RC15-258.2

CHEUNG, PUI YIN* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, bencheung@cuhk.edu.hk)

Cross-National Income Disparity and Life Expectancy

This study examines cross-national relationship between income inequality and population health. It has long been speculated that income inequality is detrimental to population health due to material and psychosocial deprivation, given the robust relation found between income and individual health. Though test of this thesis initially corroborated a negative relation across counties and countries, whether the relation is causal in nature remains in question. During recent years, the thesis has brought under a more careful scrutiny with the use of more robust methodological tools due the increased availability of longitudinal data and prevalence of corresponding statistical models. Most of the longitudinal studies reported null finding. However, longitudinal studies are also plagued by lack of comparable data and hence many of them can only examine the relation across limited number of countries and/or time period. In this study, a more comprehensive dataset, Standardized World Income Inequality Database (SWIID) with wide range of countries and time period together with improved comparability is analyzed. Given previous findings concerning the thesis, three hypotheses are tested: (a) income inequality has detrimental effect on life expectancy, (b) income inequality has a more detrimental effect on life expectancy if household gross (pre-tax, pre-transfer) but not net income inequality is used, and (c) income inequality’s effect on life expectancy is not stable across different years. With the improvement of data coverage, fixed-effect analyses with Huber-White sandwich estimators are carried out to examine the thesis across about 150 countries and
16 years. Specifically, results only support the last thesis with unexpected positive effect of income inequality on life expectancy during late 90s but not later period. Potential explanations, limitations and future improvements are discussed.

RC37-642.3

CHEUNG, YUK MAN* (Chinese University of Hong Kong, agentchosan@hotmail.com)

Collaborative Authors without Rights: Creative Consumption, Intellectual Property and the Governance of Global Cultural-Commodity Chain of Japanese Animation, Manga and Subcultural Goods

While Japanese animation, manga and subcultures (for example, hatsune miku or niconeko dōge) now became a widely discussed creative industry both within and outside Japan under the slogan of “Cool Japan,” current discussion focused mainly on its production or consumption side. Yet given the rise of the amateur derivatives creation movement (or niji-sōsaku in general discussion within Japan), the division between production and consumption is no longer distinctive-ly clear. This new trend requires our re-conceptualization of the cultural industry. Taking an economic-sociological view, this paper will take the framework of “global cultural-commodity-chain” that derives from discussion on “global com-modity chain” and “global value chain.” Through interviewing with different players in the chain like mangers of copyrights in established publishing firm, amateur manga writers and managers, as well as other players in the commodity chain, the research pays attention to different steps within the long chain of production, dis-tribution and consumption of Japanese animation, manga and subcultural goods, which were now produced widely with the help of the internet. By locating and identifying major players in the distribution sector, the paper wishes to develop a more sophisticated picture of the newly developed cultural-commodity chain of Japanese subcultural goods, in which creative consumption will gradually be re-incorporated back to the production side. In the case of Japan, the global idea of intellectual property remains ironically contested among producers and con-sumers. Players rather take a more cultural-specific model of consensus-making instead of taking the concept of intellectual property right legally in organizing collaborative creative works. It presents a framework to analyze especially the impact brought by consumers, who actively participate in the amateur creation and distribution of these amateur products, thus transforming the landscape of the cultural industry as well as concepts like originality, copyright and cultural commoditites.

RC04-90.2

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Educational Dream in a Postindustrial Reality: Expansion and Restructuration of Secondary Schools in Hong Kong

The paper examines and accounts for the main features of the expansion and restructuring of secondary school system in Hong Kong, amid the social back-ground and theoretical discussion of post-industrial societies. Institutionaliza-tion of mass education and the rapid expansion of secondary school education emerged roughly at the same time of the rapid industrialization in the 1970s. The rapid transition to service economy in the late 1980s, in addition to the limited expansion of elite education in the tertiary sector in the 1990s, probably caused the rapid denegation of vocational schools and private schools. On the one hand, public and subsidized grammar schools remain as dominant or are even strength-ened as high prestigious which led to higher chance of securing a place in the limited but expanding tertiary education. On the other, elite class tends to send their children to international schools in H.K. first and then university overseas. The above arrangement seems to fit the global model of modern institution of education but is relatively unique, if we compare the case of H.K. to other post-in-dustrial societies with similar developmental path like Japan, Taiwan and Singa-pore, in which the state encourages resources reallocation via the diversification of the types of schools to avoid inequality or class reproduction of poverty. Amid the background of the coming of the ideas of neo-liberal educational reform in the 2000s, this paper explains why Hong Kong mainstream society will follow the simple rule of competition in the education system on the one hand, and how the privileged class tries to gain status advantages by either exit from the local game or by supporting the current reform of privatization of some former subsidized public secondary school system on the other.

RC22-400.5

CHI, WEI-HSIAN* (Nanhua University, wchiher@gmail.com)

Ritual and Religious Taste: Bodily Technique As the Key to Belief

Sociologically speaking, religion is primarily understood in three-fold: belief, ritual and religious organization. In the sociology of religion, the ritual is easily downplayed, whereas the belief is often overemphasized due to the influences of Western Christianity on this discipline. This paper, therefore, examines the role of ritual by analyzing the development of Taiwanese folk religion, paying particular attention to how traditional belief competes with, if not replaced by, religions in modern Taiwan. In response to the crisis of the religious legitimation, Taiwanese temples produce cultural capital by emphasizing the cultural value of their ritu-als. The culturalized ritualistic activities further create for the people a modern connection with folk religion. It is through ritualistic participation that the religious taste of folk religion is reproduced and maintained in the popular. This study will analyze why bodily technique is essential to the construction of religious taste, and how its practices contribute to the participants’ traditional belief.
Justifying Distinction: Becoming Adolescent Elite in “Meritocratic” China

This study seeks to understand the mechanisms of elite distinction through education. Existing research on adolescent elites points to the crucial role of schools in elite status reproduction. Yet, the broader cultural contexts in which students and school are placed have not been sufficiently recognized. It is unclear how privileged students develop and identify status markers in a meritocratic culture that celebrates individual effort. Collaboration between family and schools to transmit privilege and students' costs in the process of elite formation while subscribing to meritocracy is in need of further investigation. Studying distinction through demonstrating various forms of cultural capital, but have yet to examine the role of field in determining the value of cultural capital. China, with its similarly meritocratic ideal but different educational system from Western societies, provides an opportunity to complement existing literature and examine elite students in their broader context. Through year-long participant observation in classrooms and families and interviews with students, parents, and teachers in elite high schools in Beijing, this study provides an ethnographic account of elite formation during high school and sheds light on the mechanisms of educational inequality through the inspection of elite formation through education in China. Results show that students use academic criteria as an important measure of meritocratic effort to establish student hierarchy and actively defend their perceived boundaries. Parents and schools engage in labor division in the schooling process to instill privilege in disguise of meritocracy. Other than using academic ability as sources of distinction, signals of status boundaries are somewhat similar with findings in the U.S., which points to the possible existence of a global elite culture shared by students across educational systems.

Globalization and Nationalism at a Crossroads: The Identity Politics of Competing Imagined Economies Across the Taiwan Strait

Even before the implementation of the Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement (ECFA) between China and Taiwan in 2011, the increasing rate of cross-Strait economic integration and the potential volatility of Taiwan’s ambiguous international status has been the subject of intense political debate and academic research. The island’s shift away from an imagined community of ‘One China’ to part of an “imagined economy” inextricably linked to mainland China is not just a projection or re-grafting of national sovereignty onto the global scale, but rather an ongoing process of the re-imaging of space and scale, in which both concepts are mutually constitutive of one another. While the symbolic act of closer economic integration between two parts of a divided nation brings justification and legitimacy to a priori definitions of globalization as a project, at the same time, the process continues to stretch the traditional confines of national sovereignty. The aim here is to analyze how through the act of selection, specific historical periodizations have been reframed to form a dominant narrative of the relationship between national identity and the spatial limits of economic possibility for current contexts.

Specifically, this paper provides a discourse analytical perspective on the social forces and ideas that have sought to dominate the narrative of harnessing an externalized concept of globalization on the one hand, and harmonizing regional security and prosperity as a crucial cornerstone to national development on the other. Particular attention is made to the framing of post-2008 cross-Strait economic integration as a turning point in the construction of a potential economic integration as a turning point in the construction of an imagined economy. It is argued that ideas of the imagined economy heavily influence the framing the possibilities of political action.

Japanese Capitalism(s): Turning Points, Driving Forces and Consequences

In the 1990s, the term “Japanese capitalism” was used extensively to describe the unique and distinctive characteristics of Japanese economic development. However, the concept of Japanese capitalism has been critiqued for its narrow view of top-down scope. The late 1990s saw the rise of a new wave of critical scholarship that challenged the notion of Japanese capitalism as a unified whole and instead focused on the various regional variations of Japanese capitalism. This shift in scholarship has led to a richer understanding of Japanese capitalism as a complex and diverse phenomenon. However, the broader cultural contexts in which students and school are placed have not been sufficiently recognized. This study seeks to understand the mechanisms of elite distinction through education. Existing research on adolescent elites points to the crucial role of schools in elite status reproduction. Yet, the broader cultural contexts in which students and school are placed have not been sufficiently recognized. It is unclear how privileged students develop and identify status markers in a meritocratic culture that celebrates individual effort. Collaboration between family and schools to transmit privilege and students' costs in the process of elite formation while subscribing to meritocracy is in need of further investigation. Studying distinction through demonstrating various forms of cultural capital, but have yet to examine the role of field in determining the value of cultural capital. China, with its similarly meritocratic ideal but different educational system from Western societies, provides an opportunity to complement existing literature and examine elite students in their broader context. Through year-long participant observation in classrooms and families and interviews with students, parents, and teachers in elite high schools in Beijing, this study provides an ethnographic account of elite formation during high school and sheds light on the mechanisms of educational inequality through the inspection of elite formation through education in China. Results show that students use academic criteria as an important measure of meritocratic effort to establish student hierarchy and actively defend their perceived boundaries. Parents and schools engage in labor division in the schooling process to instill privilege in disguise of meritocracy. Other than using academic ability as sources of distinction, signals of status boundaries are somewhat similar with findings in the U.S., which points to the possible existence of a global elite culture shared by students across educational systems.

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Following Chalmers Johnson (1982) seminal analysis, Japan is known and debated as prime example of a developmental state and state-led capitalism. However, a closer look to its historical development shows that Japan’s industrialization is not a simple case of state-directed capitalism, but much more complex and marked by turning points. Already before its full reintegration into the world system of Western technology, Japan experienced a proto-industrialization primarily driven by private entrepreneurs. During the late 19th century, this proto-industry was the economic foundation, which allowed Japan to embark on a modernization and industrialization path and to withstand colonization pressure by Western powers. The industrialization was embedded into the introduction of a nation state including modern administrative, educational, juristic and military institutions and was initiated by the state, but quite early key industries were privatized. Accordingly, the role of the state in economic development was surprisingly limited in Japan as a late-comer and up to the 1930s Japan’s economy followed a liberal model. This changed fundamentally during the years of war (1937–1945), which saw the introduction of an increasingly state-managed economic system oriented towards the war efforts. The developmental state not only survived the years of U.S.-occupation (1945–1952), but after fierce social conflicts in the early postwar era state-led developmentalism became from the 1960s onwards the central piece of Japan’s new social contract. Since the collapse of the bubble economy in the early 1990s and the following decades of economic stagnation, the model of Japanese capitalism is increasingly questioned and submitted to structural reforms. Abenomics is just the latest attempt to lead Japan back to developmentalism. This paper will analyze the driving forces behind the turning points of Japanese capitalism(s) and discuss its consequences for our understanding of the variety of capitalism.

RC52-835.5

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Making One Health Experts: The Formation, Reinforcement, and Transformation of Epistemic Communities

This paper explains how an international One Health epistemic community was gradually assembled and shaped through the interventions of international agencies. In response to H5N1 avian flu outbreaks, the international community has gradually developed a “One World, One Health” approach, which was endorsed by multiple international agencies. These international agencies include the World Health Organization (WHO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), and other agencies. For the purpose of deliberating and defining One Health strategies, the WHO, FAO and OIE mobilized experts from their reference laboratories and collaborating centers, international agencies, and academic institutions to develop international expert networks, and previous affiliation with policy organizations hence becoming crucial bases for expert power and influence. This paper argues that the emergence of the One Health community has been intentionally constructed by international agencies, instead of simply growing out of shared understandings and goals. The study therefore challenges and extends Haas (1990, 1992)s theory of epistemic community by revealing how an epistemic community co-evolved with global policy formation. In addition, I illustrate that although international agencies have attempted to expand the networks, experts affiliated with their laboratory networks are still crucial participants to define and fulfill One Health.

RC52-840.3

CHINITZ, DAVID* (Hebrew University, chinitz@cc.huji.ac.il)

Health Professionals, Health Policy and Health Management Theory: The Big Disconnect

In tandem national health system reforms in Western countries, management theories seeking to adapt health organizations to policy directions have evolved. Unfortunately, policy directions and management theories appear distant from the socialization of health professionals, and, as a result, relatively little change has taken place in the organization of health care delivery. This paper will combine several sources of information to paint a picture of the disconnect between health professionals and health policy and management. The first source is a review of the literature on the knowledge and attitudes of health professionals, especially physicians, towards health reforms and managerial interventions such as quality measurement and health information technology in different countries including, but not limited to, the US, France and Israel. Second, the author will report on empirical research ongoing in Israel on two main subjects: 1. how physicians, nurses, managers and policy makers view efforts to measure the quality of health care and report the results to the public, and 2. the process of introducing electronic health and health into the Israeli health system and how this process is viewed by physicians, managers, policy makers and citizens/users. Third, the author will report on a bibliographic study of articles on health policy and management appearing in major medical journals such as JAMA and NEMJ using citation analysis to show that such articles are not, by and large, read by clinicians. While the overall hypothesis of this complex of research projects is that health professionals have been disconnected from the design and implementation of health policy and management innovations, the study will also test the hypothesis that countries with strong traditions of physicians and other providers working within the framework of National Health Services or large managed care organizations will be characterized by relatively greater health provider understanding, acceptance and implementation of managerial innovations linked to national health reforms.

RC51-817.2

CHIO, SANTIAGO* (Universidad Autónoma de Coahuila, schio43@hotmail.com)

La Internalización y Externalización De Información Desde El leal; Huella Significativa Para El Aprendizaje Significativo

En este trabajo, presento un producto (y medio para el fin) de la investigación sobre los usos inadecuados de las nuevas tecnologías para la educación por parte de un grupo multidisciplinar de catedráticos de en un programa de posgrado a distancia de la Universidad Autónoma de Coahuila.
Así como un problema complejo requiere de la investigación interdisciplinaria, las causas que lo originan requieren de un instrumento que muestre las relaciones y sus efectos emergentes. El IEAI es una base de datos que a manera de observatorio, nos ofrece una "Huelga Signífica" porque está construida y relacionada con:

- La Epistemología Genética.- Nos ayuda a explicar y explicarnos la construcción y el desarrollo de los procesos cognoscitivos en una representación externa.
- Sistemas Complejos.- Es un conjunto de elementos / relaciones heterogéneos e interdefinidos que se comportan como una totalidad relativa.
- Cibercultura.- Está completamente dedicado al cultivo de tres culturas potenciadas por TICC: Cultura de Información, Cultura de Conocimiento y Cultura de Comunicación.
- Socioepistemología.- Es un objeto de estudio que propicia la autoorganización de quienes lo integran.
- Investigación Interdisciplinaria.- Esté constituido por elementos multidisciplinarios que interactúan en prácticas de integración/diferenciación en una constante sincronización dialéctica.

Se suman otros cueros teóricos para conformar las "Fases DinámicasSolidarias", estos son: Lev Vygotsky con el Objeto Mediatizado y Zona de Desarrollo Próximo, Engstrom con la Teoría de la Actividad Ampliada y Ausubel con el Aprendizaje Significativo. Esto, nos permite explicar y justificar, el sistema que nos deja ver representado el cómo aprendemos, como enseñamos para vivir en comunidad. Este sistema, permite que lo capturado en fríos formatos de rutina, sean procesados sistémicamente por la Cibercultura, para que sea posible observarla desde la Sociocibernética, procurando siempre la interacción de las ciencias, las culturas y las tecnologías.

**JS-44.12**

CHITO CHILDS, ERICA* (City University of New York, echitch@hunter.cuny.edu)

A Global Look at Mixed Marriage

Mapping attitudes toward intermarriage—who is and who is NOT an acceptable mate—offers an incisive means through which imaginings of belonging—race, ethnicity, nationhood, citizenship and culture—can be critically evaluated. In particular, social constructions of race and difference involve discussions of purity, race identity and taboos about interracial sex and marriage. Drawing from qualitative interviews and ethnographic research in six countries on attitudes toward intermarriage, this paper explores these issues of intermarriage in a global context. Through a comparison of qualitative data I collected in Australia, Brazil, Ecuador, Portugal, South Africa and the United States, I offer a theoretical framework and provide an empirical basis, to understand the concept of intermarriage and what it tells us about racial boundaries in a global context. For example, in the United States, the issue of intermarriage is discussed as interracial with less attention paid to inter-religious or inter-ethnic, to the point that those concepts are rarely used. Similarly in South Africa, despite the end of apartheid decades ago, matters of race identity and taboos about interracial sex and marriage are still highly problematized and uncommon. Yet globally there is less consensus of what constitutes intermarriage—sometimes intercultural, interethnic, or any number of words with localized meanings. In South America and Australia, the debate seems to revolve more around indigenous status, citizenship and national identity such as who is Australian or who is Ecuadorian? As indigenous populations rally for rights and representation how does this change the discourse on what intermarriage mean? Looking globally, what differences matter? What boundaries are most salient in determining the attitudes of different groups toward intermarriage? How are various communities responding to intermarriage, particularly if there are a growing number of “mixed” families? This research on attitudes toward intermarriage adds to our understanding of constructions of race, racism and racialized, gendered and sexualized beliefs and practices globally.

**JS-57.4**

CHIU, HUA-MEI* (National Sun Yat-sen University, Taiwan, fschiu@gmail.com)

Irrelevant or Interconnected?—the Environmental and Labour Movements Against Electronic Industry in Taiwan

Since the early 1980s, the development of Taiwan's Science Parks where the electronic industries cluster has been seen as a model of the developmental state's capacity to hatch a strategic national industry through a process of upgrading and modernisation. The leading industries in Science Park, computer and peripherals, semiconductor and optoelectronics, have been successfully promoted by the government and the corporations as a clean high-tech industry, which is ideal to replace the high pollution one. The industry has been depicted as golden-hen of the national economy because of its economic success and hence Taiwanese society witness a significant expansion of electronic industry. However, the negative environmental impacts, hazardous consequences and social injustice, and the repression of labour right in the industry have gradually emerged since the late 1990s. As a result, the environmental movement activists, community neighbourhoods, farmers and fishermen have collaboratively worked in the movement against electronic hazards and the expansion of Science Park since 2005 and the campaigns for electronic employees' working rights have gradually emerged during 2008 economic crisis. Despite of relating to electronic industry, the two movements have seem remained irrelevant in the beginning, but the growth in greater visibility of the impacts has gradually formed the two movements, the environmental and labour movements in challenging the electronic industry in Taiwan. The author will explore the composition of activists and the trajectory of the two movements, and discover the difficulties and potentials for the formation of environmental-labour alliance challenging the electronic high-tech industry in Taiwan.
RC02-48.10

CHIU, WEI-CHENG* (Louisiana State University, pcbeeric@gmail.com)

Social Capital, Mobilized Information Networks, and Risky Investment

This study reviews several Taiwanese researches that relate to the behavior of participating in risky investment from the view of social capital to the view of sociology of knowledge, and attempts to bring extant quantitative data into conversation with extant qualitative research. After comparing the former studies, I construct a model emphasizes on typology of mobilized information networks to explain the behavior of participating in risky investment. Since this paper focuses on how investors get information, I use the data of Taiwan Social Change Survey period 5th time 3rd (2007) and classify sixteen types of investors by distinguishing mobilized information networks into sixteen types. These types of mobilized information networks indicate each of the sixteen groups of investors has different "information-knowledge" social ability, by which investors recognize the reality of financial market. Without knowledge foundation, investors can just understand very limited information; without special information channels, investors cannot form complete information-knowledge. I argue that mobilized information networks can explain risky investment behavior better than general social capital capacity.

This paper controls several important social and economic status variables, and controls risk acceptance degree of investors as well, and then run following models separately: (1) use social capital variable as independent variable on risky investment behavior, (2) use social capital variable as independent variable on sixteen types of mobilized information networks separately, (3) use social capital variable be controlled also, and use mobilized information networks as independent variable on risky investment behavior. After comparatively analyzing the result, I prove the argument of mobilized information networks can explain risky investment behavior better than general social capital capacity.

RC44-739.11

CHIU, YUBIN* (National Pingtung Univ Education, wobbies@gmail.com)

Taiwan's Labour Resistance and Organising in the New Millennium

The research aims to explore the recent development of organised labour in Taiwan where has shown astonishing degradation of wages and working conditions in the new millennium. The independent labour movement has emerged from the democratic transition in the second half of 1980s. However, unlike the stories in South Korea and Hong Kong, since the late 1990s Taiwanese society has witnessed a continuous decline of union density and union influence at workplace as well as national politics. The crisis is clear: the independent union movement is losing its strength in traditional manufacturing sector and failing to represent workers in emerging industries such as electronic and service industries where in particular the irregular employment is prevailing. Several students of labour studies have identified the specific institutional and cultural constraints on Taiwan's union movement. However, the recent development of labour movement, regarding to how the movement breaks through the predicaments, is worthy to take a closer look. The author will first illustrate the efforts and crisis of the labour movement in the hostile institutional and political environment. Second, without a strong and solid national union federation, the role of local federation, industrial federation, and labour NGO will be discussed. Finally, the amendment of Trade Union Law in 2010 removed several rigid regulations on union formation and has encouraged a plenty of organising campaigns in largely unorganised industries. In final part the author will focus on these new organising strategies and evaluate their effect and possibilities.

RC27-469.3

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A Value Organization With The Sports - As a Candidate That Face Up With The Nation States And The Corporations Under The Global World-

IOC claims that IOC is not a sport organization but a value organization with the sports. Although it is a fascinating idea, not well supported by the people out of the sports stakeholders. This idea is investigated from the organizational sociology approach. Religious community and Regional community were well recognized as the value organization in the history. Both of them could invent tradition and were the main bodies of the imagined communities. They still claim themselves as a value organization, however, the power and influence to the public are keep decreasing under the globalization world. The global world prefers a value that set over the boundaries and not by God. Hence, the necessity of a value that can pick off an extreme nationalism and capitalism is well recognized and discussed as the quest for ideal value system, but not as an ideal organization that embody the value. Firstly, currently existing major organizations and groups based on Family, Ethnicity, Religion, Army, Party, Union, Kingdom, Nation State, Corporation, NPO and Sports organization are compared for their nature and character by Purpose, Economical situation, Membership principle, Internal rule and governance, Invention and Share of a value and several other points. Secondary, by comparing the organizations that put God, Region or Sports as the core value, the necessary conditions to be a value organization under the global world is discussed. This investigation discovered that the organization with the sports as the core value has the similar nature and character with that of Religion and Regional community. Besides, an organization with the sports is more adaptive for a free membership and value diversity. Such nature and character are summarized as "Sports rationality" against "Economic rationality". The sports rationalism will naturalize the nationalism and capitalism, and then bring better harmony into the society.

RC16-286.3

CHOI, JONGRYUL* (Keimyung University, jrchoi@kmu.ac.kr)

2012 Nagamomo-bikini Event' as a Social Performance

This paper aims to approach '2012 Nagamomo-bikini event' not from an existing perspective of social movement but as a social performance proposed by Jeffrey C. Alexander. When a problematic situation occurs, members of society try to resolve it through a social performance. Analytically, a social performance consists
of systems of collective representation (background symbols and foreground script), actors, observers/audience, means of symbolic production, mise-en-scène, and social power. This paper demonstrates how the fusion and defusion of these components of social performance characterize the '2012 Naggomsu-bikini event'. The data demonstrates that the foreground scripts for '2012 Naggomsu-bikini event' were constructed from Korean traditional cultural structures and '2012 Naggomsu-bikini event' as a social performance evolved through five stages along with the fusion and defusion of all components of social performance. The methodological merit of this paper lies in the fact that it shows how cultural structures guide social actions in concrete historical events instead of remaining in the textual analysis of cultural structures.

WG03-918.1

CHOI, KIMBURLEY* (City University of Hong Kong, smkim@cityu.edu.hk)

Hong Kong Family Play, Childhood Culture, and Social Reproduction

Scholars have established that ethnography of family consumption practices is a fruitful way of analyzing parental beliefs and practices, meanings of buying to children, the commodification of parent-child intimacy and peer connections, and the reproduction of social class and gender differences and hierarchy. Post-developmental early childhood education scholars argue that the ethnography of children's play shows differences in children's capacity and involvement of play due to social and cultural differences. Power, as consumption practices, is integral to play. There is a convergence that scholars from different disciplines study consumption and play in context. Nevertheless, no one to date has used visual ethnography to examine the relationship of family play, social reproduction and market, although play is increasingly commodified in recent years.

In Hong Kong, people generally regard family as the most important component of human life, and children's status has changed from economically worthless to emotionally priceless. Emphasizing on academic achievements, scholars argue that Hong Kong parents are instrumental to children's play. Parents worry play may divert children's attention to study, but they increasingly ask children to consume commercial eduplay and enrichment activities for alleviating parental anxiety and serving parents' hopes and aspirations for class mobility and maintenance. Children and parents use various play commodities and activities to claim their power and status, to express distinction and to perform identity.

The research uses a visual-ethnographic perspective (analysis of family video diaries, video- and photo-elicitation interview, in-depth semi-structured interview and field study) to help fill the research gap by studying Hong Kong family (with children aged 3-8) play and out-of-school activities. In turn, the study aims to expand its analysis to larger social sentiments, relations and contexts: Hong Kong parenting culture, childhood play culture, market, intrafamilial dynamics, social belongings, social differences and reproduction in a context of social and economic uncertainty.

RC28-484.8

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LEE, CHANG WON (Intl Organization for Migration)

Experience of Migrant Agricultural Workers in the Republic of Korea

This paper examines the labour market experiences of migrant agricultural workers in the Republic of Korea. In 2003, the Korean government institutionalized a flexible foreign labour importation system, labelled the Employment Permit System (EPS), to address labour shortages in certain sectors of the economy, such as manufacturing, construction, agriculture and livestock and fisheries. The EPS serves the country's main framework for the admission of foreigners into low-paid jobs. The EPS also provides the principle of rotation. EPS workers are required to work at the workplace s/he was initially placed. Mobility in the labour market is highly restricted. The Korean government restricts the supply of EPS workers in each sector, and mobility between sectors is prohibited. However, EPS workers employed in the agricultural sector choose to become undocumented to seek better-paying jobs in the manufacturing sector. While the EPS is designed to use foreign labour to maximize economic benefits, it has created tension between EPS workers and farm owners. The EPS also resists the principle of rotation. EPS workers must leave the country after the completion of their contract. While this paper draws attention to the precarious status of migrant agricultural workers in South Korea, it also highlights resistance strategies employed by these migrant agricultural workers. Both qualitative and quantitative methods are used to analyse the experiences of migrant agricultural workers in Korea. Questionnaire surveys are currently being conducted among both migrant agricultural workers and their employers across the country.

RC06-120.1

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CHEUNG, ADAM KA-LOK (National University of Singapore)

Age Differences or Socioeconomic Disadvantages? Factors Shaping Negative Marital Outcomes in Cross-Border Marriages

Cross-border marriages, sometimes referred to as international marriages, between men from less developed countries and older women from more developed countries have increased rapidly in the last two decades. Women from Mainland China have joined the trend and married out to places such as Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea and Japan. Being one of the most popular destinations for marriage migrants from China, this type of marriages have now constituted nearly 35% of newly registered marriages in Hong Kong in 2011. The marital quality of cross-border marriages have started to attract scholarly attention because age and cultural differences between the marital partners seem to be built into their union formation. Furthermore, the mechanism of self-selection often means that men from lower socio-economic backgrounds are more likely to have a foreign wife because their economic disadvantage inhibits them to find a partner locally. Marrying a husband with a disadvantaged background also means that foreign wives may experience more financial stress compared with other women (the disadvantage thesis). Using couple data collected in Hong Kong, this paper compared the negative marital outcomes, measured by marital conflict and psychological aggression, of local and cross-border couples and tests the difference and disadvantage theses. Our analysis showed that foreign wives' financial stress, husband's traditional gender role attitude, and a 6-9 year old age gap between husband and wife significantly increased the risk of marital conflict and psychological aggression in cross-border marriages, thus providing some preliminary support to both the disadvantage and different theses. We, however, did not find significant differences between local and cross-border couples in terms of factors that shaped their marital outcomes, hence providing some evidence that a large age difference and socioeconomic disadvantages may affect the marital outcomes of local and cross-border marriages in similar ways.

JS-69.2

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CHO, YOUNG JU (Korean Division-Post division Center, Dongguk University)

How to Historicize the Invisible and Inaudible Women's Experiences?: Thesaurus Construction of Women's Oral History and Gender Politics

Women's oral history has a distinctive nature in that these are based on the daily experience and women's life history. Generally women have tendency to narrate their life histories focusing on birth, marriage, childbirth, illness and death of family members. Researchers also have paid attention to interpret and analyze women's subjective experience and the character of women's narratives. So we are developing thersaurus of women's oral history in the light of the attribute of women's oral discourses. This will shed light on exclusion and marginalities of women's experience considering the implication of gender and sexuality, family and labor in women's life history.

This thesaurus will not only contribute to more specific date search for women's oral history researchers, but confront with existing classification and category in which it prescribe what is important and significant in history. The thersaurus construction of women's oral history in the feminist perspective will critically reflect on patriarchal prejudice, male-dominant norms, and the ideology of normative nuclear family embedded in classification and categorization itself.

RC19-327.3

CHOI, YOUNG JUN* (Korea University, spvyic@korea.ac.kr)
CHUNG, MOO-KWON (Yonsei University)
CHANG, JYEUN (Korea Labour Institute)

Uncomfortable Compromise Between Developmentalism and Welfarism?: Politics of Social Investment in South Korea

While South Korea (hereafter Korea) has been experiencing unprecedented social risks together with the weakening stability of family and the labour market, a comprehensive set of social protection schemes has been introduced and expanded during the last two decades. In the process of building the welfare state, one of the noticeable aspects is the emphasis on social investment policies and social services, less favorable to cash-providing schemes such as pensions. Free childcare services, a range of active labour market programs, and the long-term care insurance are the significant outputs of the policy trend. The recent development of the Korean welfare state, however, leaves many interesting research
questions in comparative perspectives. The questions that this paper pays at-
tention to are about the politics of social investment policies and also whether these policy developments are functional outputs against increasing social risks or political outputs in the course of emerging welfare politics. The Korean welfare state has revealed the vulnerability of its income maintenance schemes against ‘old social risks’ such as the highest old-age poverty rate among OECD countries. Comparing to other ‘developmental’ welfare states in East Asian region, one could easily notice that social investment policies and politics have been much more visible and stronger in Korea than any other countries. This paper will trace the origin and the development of social investment discourse in Korea and discuss why and how these social development policies and politics have been possible. In so doing, it will explain ‘developmentalism’, the important legacy of the Korean welfare state, and discuss how this legacy has been transformed in the waves of socio-economic-political changes. It will argue that it is crucial to analyze social investment politics to understand the dynamics and the identity of the Korean welfare state.

RC40-678.4

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Livelihoods On The Move: Understanding The Linkages Between Migration and Household Food Security In India

Using the Sustainable Livelihood approach, this paper aims to highlight the role of migration as a livelihood strategy in influencing the food security outcomes among rural households in India. Food security is a key global challenge and India accounts for nearly a quarter of the world’s 870 million undernourished people. A large majority of India’s food insecure population resides in rural areas that is either landless or own small agricultural holdings and thus, excessively depends on wage labour to meet their income and food needs. However, the undeveloped rural labour markets imply that they have to seek the wage income in the distant labour market. The traditional importance of migration in the livelihood systems of rural poor notwithstanding, recent years have witnessed an unprecedented surge in rural outmigration in India. It is important to note that the most dominant pattern of rural outmigration involves migration by relatively younger males while the other household members stay behind. From the perspective of food security, this pattern of migration implies that through channels such as remittances and changes in gender roles, migration can have a potential bearing on household food security outcomes. Drawing from the primary survey of 400 rural households in the eastern Indian state of Bihar, this paper attempts to highlights these linkages. The findings suggest that despite the distressed-induced nature of rural migration from Bihar, remittances contribute positively to household food security and food diversity outcomes. Not only migration income helps improve the ability of household to buy food from the market, it also provides additional resources to invest in agriculture which in turn, improves the own-production food entitlements of migrant households. The findings warrant policy attention to remove the barriers to mobility which could foster the food security outcomes of rural households in India.

RC52-834.4

CHOONDAWAT, PRADEEP* (Maharaja Sayajirao University, choondawatps@gmail.com)

A Sociological Study of Nursing Profession: A Case Study of Baroda City of Gujarat State in India

The role of sociology in the field of nursing profession continues to cast new light on many aspects of health and illness in society. Over the last 20 years, nursing profession has seen sociological knowledge as a valuable clinical tool, both in the treatment of a wide range of illnesses and long-term conditions. The study of health and illness and of the professionals and other organizations devoted to health care is one the most fascinating fields. Health is an important factor in assessing the quality of a society’s life. Medicine and other health practices are not only dependent on the biological sciences, but also on health service organizations, medical profession, and social organizations. By social organization, it is meant the interdependence of parts. Interdependent parts consist of some of the following tasks, roles and activities which are being undertaken by individuals in hospitals. Adopting a sociological approach, the paper aims to bring to light the role of nurses with others in role set in hospital as an organization. Paper also tries to examine the socio-cultural and economic background of the nurses from where they come and what factors motivate them to join this profession. The paper also focuses on aspects of role performance and interpersonal relationship among the para-medical staff. The paper also delves into the professional problems of nurses. The present study is based upon the primary data collected from 100 nurses working in the public and private hospitals of Baroda city in Gujarat state of India.

ADH-992.3

CHOPRA, RADHIKA* (University of Delhi, radhika.chopra@gmail.com)

Is This Our 9/11 Moment? Young Men and Gender Violence in India

The December gang rape in Delhi has become India’s 9/11 moment. It galvanised people around the country to come together in mammoth vigils. In Delhi, street protests so completely unnerved the police and the administration that roads to the iconic India Gate, where protestors of all hues had gathered in the heart of the city, were blocked. For once, people said, gender violence became a central concern. Despite the compelling magnitude of the rallies around this spe- cific case of migration, linked to the political history of outrage and we need to ask if, like 9/11, the 2012 event of the gang rape stigmatised a group. ‘Reform the boys’ has become a battle cry. We also need to step back and ask if collective protest has unfortunately resulted in a form of colonial regulation of young working class men as ‘objects’ of reform emanating from above. The particular instance of the December gang rape is the terrain for discussing issues of larger concern – mainly the way hegemonic and subaltern masculinities are produced. Popular responses to awaken state responsibility across the globe are linked with the production of regulation and control of young men. It is immi- grants who, largely young immigrant men who are first created as ‘outsiders’ and then become the objects of control. The fear of young immigrant men is a global phenomenon which I explore to analyse gender violence in the public sphere. This is by no means a way to obliterating the horror of gender violence. I do however see the seeming ‘action’ by the Indian state as subversion of protest. The interest of nationalistically essentialised masculinities is thinly overlaid with the language of gender reform, high jacking the intention of protest replaced by a fear of male migrants.

RC18-326.1

CHOREV, NITSAN* (Brown University, nitsan.chorev@brown.edu)

On Social Development and Economic Growth: Pharmaceutical Manufacturing in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania

During colonialism and into independence, the pharmaceutical markets in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda have been dominated by Western multinational companies (MNCs). Today, in contrast, Indian pharmaceutical companies that manufacture generic versions of drugs control a large share of the market in all three countries. Indian generics directly contribute to social development in these three countries by making access to low-cost, high-quality medicines possible. But what impact does the availability of affordable Indian medicines have on economic development, particularly industrial upgrading? The literature on develop- ment has generally assumed that the goal of social development and the goal of economic growth because scholars assume that the efficient provision of affordable social services would have to come at the expense of local industry. Based on extensive interviews in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, I this paper I show that, under certain conditions, this is not necessarily the case. I find that three conditions – particularly essential for imports to contribute to local production: (1) that the ‘social development’ market – the one nowadays often funded by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and by the U.S. President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) – does not a-priori exclude local manu- facturers, (2) that the drugs purchased are effectively monitored, and (3) that local manufacturers can gain access to technological know-how even when this technology is not easily provided by the market. All three countries show that it is only the presence of these conditions that allow for industrial upgrading to follow social development but a comparison between Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda is particularly useful because companies in these countries had access to technol- ogy through different means and different degrees of government support.

RC19-332.11

CHOTIM, ERNA* (Universitas Nasional, ernochotim@yahoo.com)

Reconstruction of Opposition Norms and Social Inclusion in Indonesian Urban Poor: A Study of Street Vendors Restructuring in Jakarta

The study discusses the implementation of policy on the street vendors re- structuring in some strategic traditional markets in Jakarta. The implementation applies a new different approach which attempts to involve strategic stakeholders in planning of arrangement. The approach encourages stakeholders’ participation in the whole stages of process. The approach creates debates of pros and cons among the stakeholders in the area of the market. The debates reflect a hidden structure of the market. The existence of actors such as thugs (preman) in various level forms an opposition norms which regulates the urban economic activities. The Jakarta local government, through the policy, has forced and reconstructed the existing opposition norms. Consequently, the policy results in resistances.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
The local government accommodates the actors of the hidden structure into the restructuring process. The consistency of local government has reconstructed successfully the integration of hidden structure and opposition norms into the structure of state formal policies. The direct impact of such policy is the social inclusion of small scale urban economic actors who are also the urban poor groups. The pro-poor policy becomes a contrasting policy amidst the neo-liberal economic policy that tends to benefit the large scale capital. The study applies qualitative method by interviewing the economic actors and the policy makers. It is also supported by the secondary data collected from the Indonesia printed news media. The context of the study is Tanah Abang Market as one of the largest Southeast Asian Traditional Market.

RC40-673.2

CHOW, SUNG MING* (Hong Kong Polytechnic University, chowsungming@hotmail.com)

Reenergizing Fair Trade through CSA: A Sharing Economy Perspective

Sharing, obviously, is an indispensable component of human history. But as the market economy became dominating over the past 200 years, production and consumption became highly atomized. People seemed to lose instincts of sharing and habitually adapted to ‘either public or private’—a dichotomized view of goods, which is apparently an ideological myth. In real life situation, however, a large number of quasi public goods like club goods or common pool resources (Ostrom, 2010). The recent revitalization of the sharing economy is gaining popular attentions (The Economist, 2013). It is largely a result of the IT revolution but currently further offline, promoting various experiments in daily lives. The defining characteristic of the sharing economy lies in ownership transformation. Comparatively, the existing social economy, including fair trade, is still private property based, aiming at the internalization of social costs and benefits. For instance, the stress on environmental and labor standards, in the language of economics, is to achieve a comprehensive accounting of external costs, and reflect the ‘genuine prices’ of commodities. Under the current study potentials of reenergizing the fair trade movement through its integration with community supported agriculture, an alternative economic activity that not only moves from ‘fair’ to ‘cooperation’, from ‘trade’ to ‘co-production’, but also carries a greater touch of the sharing economy, will be explored.

JS-73.3

CHOWDHURY, SAEHIL† (University of Calcutta, chowdhuryseihil@yahoo.in)

Child, Leisure and Outdoor Sports in Kolkata: An Intersectional Enquiry

The social institution of sport reflects a society that presupposes the values, mores, norms, and standards of the majority and subsequently determines who can participate in sport and who can be identified as an athlete. Sport Sociologists consider sports as an important leisure activity which facilitates intellectual, physical and moral development of the young generation, especially children. Consequently, the focus on sport is not only on the individual but also on the social and institutional factors that have an impact on it. The current research aims at providing a comprehensive account of the social and institutional factors that influence children’s participation in sport. The study is based on a qualitative research conducted in a typical middle-class area in Kolkata, West Bengal, India. The data was collected through in-depth interviews with parents, teachers, coaches, and sport administrators. The findings of the study indicate that children’s participation in sport is influenced by a variety of factors, including family background, socio-economic status, and school policies. The study highlights the need for a more comprehensive understanding of the social and institutional factors that influence children’s participation in sport.

RC32-550.3

CHOWDHURY, SAEHIL† (University of Calcutta, chowdhuryseihil@yahoo.in)

Women Athletes in India: A Tale of Intersectional Inequalities

The present study aims to examine the prevalence of the multidimensional experiences of women athletes in India based on their gender, class and sexuality from an intersectional perspective. Intersectional paradigm during the last three decades emerged as a primary analytical tool among feminist scholarship, which explicitly acknowledged differences among women and how diverse social identities of women i.e. class, ethnicity, sexuality, nationality, religion, language along with gender intensify their subordinate experiences within varied spheres of social institutions including sports. Susan Birell advocates that ‘sports’ should be conceived as a critical arena for divulging multifaceted nature of inequality and morbidity in sports. The study argues that intersectional approach within sports sociology has brought to the forefront the ‘multiple oppression’ of women athletes. Conversely in India, the intersectional relationship of sports and gender and more specifically of sports and other social variables has remained an uncharted territory for sociological analysis. The ‘secondary’ or ‘inferior’ status of Indian women athletes which centres on the overriding importance of femininity is furthered by the complex union of class and sexuality. Thus, with the embedded patriarchal ideology as a devoted partner, Indian sociological discourses has legitimised its abstractive outlook by failing to document the intersecting experiences of women athletes within the domain of sports. This paper, thus illustrates, drawing significant examples from Indian context like, the case of Baby Ghosh, Nisha Rani Dutta, under 14 girls football team and many more, how identities of gender, class and sexuality intersect to accentuate discrimination, reproduce disparate relations, which in turn shape the reality of lives and experiences for Indian women athletes.

JS-72.1

CHRISTIANSEN-RUFFMAN, LINDA* (Saint Mary's University, lindacruffman@yahoo.ca)


This retrospective feminist analysis focuses on a series of thinking circles, action research and feminist networks that trace their roots back for over several decades. It could be argued that an initiating group was a network of feminists from the Economic South who created Alternatives with Women for a New Era. DAWN was clearly one group who held a leadership role, convincing people such as me to participate in the series of UN Conferences that came to be known as the UN Conferences of the 1990s. These UN Conferences on Social Development, Environment, and Development also took on such a role. We started in Rio in 1992, and this reflection will focus specifically on the World Summit for Social Development. Its alternative thinking, such as the idea of conceiving of economies as “an enabling environment,” came from our participation at its “PrepComs” and surrounding meetings of the 1995 Summit. The 1995 Summit produced a declaration and a programme of action research such as Nova Scotia Women’s FishNet and different types of thinking circles operating at local, national and global levels. These include on-going thinking networks such as International Feminists for a Gift Economy and the Matriarchal Studies Network and focused thinking workshops such as the Wise Women Workshop and one that produced the Pictou Statement, “The Feminist Statement on Guaranteed Living Income.” The paper reflects on organizational models, process and content of these alternatives and explores the types of relationships within and between these and other networks.

RC03-76.1

CHRISTMANN, GABRIELA* (Regional Develop & Structural Planning, christmann@irs-net.de)

Creatives As “Urban Pioneers” – Towards the Empowerment of Socially Disadvantaged Neighbourhoods

By the example of socially disadvantaged neighbourhoods in Berlin and Hamburg suffering from manifold social problems and from persistent negative images I will report from a research project investigating initiatives which are mobilised by “urban pioneers”. These activists are creative people from arts and culture interested in places providing opportunities to try out ideas. They are fascinated by the multi-layered spheres of wear and tear, see the potentials of places and want at helping residents “to find their feet within this system”, as one urban pioneer put it. Hence, empowerment is an integral goal of these pioneers. Some of the initiatives are short-lived, the most of them, however, are long lasting and well-organised. While it is clear that the actors are unable to solve complex social problems in the short or medium term, their projects—such as the organization of innovative...
art and cultural events, the founding of a cultural association, the organization of multi-cultural neighbourhood festivals, or the re-shaping of a public park—help to advance social, organisational and infrastructural transformation processes. Most notably, they challenge negative interpretations of place, renegotiating them, and help to promote collective processes of identity formation. If their activities are made a topic of public discourses, they may even influence external perceptions of the neighbourhoods.

It will be reported how the activists try to organize change together with other actors and partly against others.

RC39-662.3
CHRISTMANN, GABRIELA* (Regional Develop & Structural Planning, christmann@irs-net.de)
Local Perceptions of Vulnerabilities in Times of Climate Change. How the German Cities of Lübeck and Rostock Construct Potential Threats

The paper reports from a research project studying coastal cities of the southern North Sea and Baltic Sea pursuing the research question of how local societies construct climate change. The results will show that local interpretations of climate change impacts may differ significantly irrespective of similarities in natural conditions. In the German city of Lübeck challenges of flooding and the vulnerability of the old city are recurrent topics in the local discourse. At the same time, Lübeck is portrayed as a city that has always defied the biggest challenges in its long Hanseatic history and that is traditionally well-equipped to cope with the climate change-induced threats to come. In the Hanseatic city of Rostock – only 100 km away from Lübeck and confronted with the same disaster scenarios – surprisingly, such a mode of interpretation does not play any role in the perceptions. The East Germany city perceives more risk and much more as an opportunity. Long periods of warmth might help to make the region more attractive to tourists which will have a positive effect on the job market and will make the city resilient compared to its precarious economic situation.

Against this background, it will be argued that the concepts of “vulnerability” and “resilience” which have been strongly influenced by ecology and natural hazards research need to be widened. A theoretical concept will be suggested that is enriched by cultural dimensions and particularly by the aspect of the social construction of reality implying that actors may develop different perceptions of potential threats as well as of precautionary measures – even though from the perspective of scientific scenarios the endangerment seems clear and proven. This does not mean, however, that materiality should be neglected which is why considerations from actor-network theory will be taken into account.

RC26-462.1
CHTOURIS, SOTIRIOS* (University of the Aegean, htouris@aegean.gr)
MILLER, DEMOND (Rowan University)
Social and Labor Market Integration Processes of Young People during a Continous Economic and Financial Crisis

The proposed presentation research intends to focus on Greek Youth social and labour integration process, based on analysis of two important factors, namely, social and cultural capital (on one hand), youth agency (on the other). Strong social bonds constitute an important integrative factor for youth, in conjunction with prevailing traditional social and cultural values. Public education (secondary and higher), as well as employment in the public sector, constitute, in this context, a primary mobility strategy which is mainly financed by mideal class family income and sustained by the Greek public education system. However, given the current global economic crisis, and more particularly the Greek one, there is enormous liability to state finances, provoked by the accumulation of a staggering public debt and an increasing budget deficit. This has caused not only an imbalance but also a radical transformation of the current social setting. Rising unemployment, drastic decline in state employment, as well as social and employment risks push for an emergency rearrangement of both individual and family strategies. Youth's social capital is undergoing a deep transformation, characterized by an expansion of social networks on one hand, and a proliferation of loose social ties on the other, resulting in a boost for professional and geographical mobility. On the other hand, we observe groups of young people that tend to adopt social disobedience practices, as well as an active oppositional stance against the established social and political order, in the framework of their perception to social risk and economic crisis as a consequence of the material improvement communication capabilities and, at the same time, has offered new opportunities for spontaneous mobilization of anti-government protesters.

RC09-168.2
CHU, HUAHSUAN* (State University of New York, chhu4@binghamton.edu)

Japanese Colonial Food Regime from 1895 to 1945: The Historical Origin of Japan-Led East Asian Developmentalist Statecraft

This essay examines Japanese colonial food regime, which primarily locates in Taiwan and Korea but geographically contains Manchuria and Southeast Asia, to pinpoint the duties of maintaining a stable food supply and the dilemma of experiencing the conflicts of interest in both of agricultural and industrial sectors that Japan encountered from 1895 to 1945. By embedding the colonial administration and agricultural policies into the history of sociomaterial practices in colonies and the dynamics of international relations in Asia then, I analyze how Japanese agricultural policies and its fruition was conditioned by the material endowments in colonies, such as population, climate, crops, rice varieties and so on, and, on the other hand, constrained by the western imperialists who competed to grab East Asia from the late nineteenth century. Based on this I argue that, while Developmentalist State scholarship provides an effective framework, especially exemplified by the comparisons between Japan and the other liberal market economies and Southeast Asian or Latin American countries, to demonstrate the significance of the state and its administrative measures in post-war prosperity, it requires more attention to the pre-war historical conjunctures which allowed the genesis and function of Japan-scaled statecraft which should not ahistorically assumed. The exploration of the spatial-temporal background of Japan's colonial statecraft helps avoid the conventional dualism to evaluate Japan's legacies, as shown in the fierce debates among Japanese and Korean scholars about whether Japan contributes to the post-war economic miracles in its colonies. It also sheds light on the methodological implications of the comparative study of East Asia and other regions with a holistic comprehension of their respective dynamic. The focus on food will as well steer reconsideration toward the future challenges facing East Asia that may not be resolved anymore solely by developmentalist ideology and statecraft.

RC28-485.8
CHUA, VINCENT* (National University of Singapore, socckhv@nus.edu.sg)

Institutional Variations and the Perceived Importance of Networks for Status Attainment in US and China

Using data from the World Values Survey (2005-2006), I show that perceived levels of the importance of networks for status attainment are higher in the US compared to China. This suggests a different ethnocentric and market society, maybe be overstated in China. I underscore the importance of institutional factors, drawing attention to important differences by job sector within each country. In the US, networks are perceived to be more important in the public sector than in the private sector. In China, networks are perceived to be equally important in both public and private sectors. I explain these differences invoking such concepts as liberal market economies and patronage jobs in the US and, institutional holes and political technocracy in China. The results illustrate that institutional factors are an important predictor of the perceived usefulness of social capital for status attainment.

RC04-82.5
CHUANG, SHENG-YIH* (National Kaohsiung Normal University, t2640@nkucc.nknu.edu.tw)

Social Justice on Sale in the Globalized Education Supermarket

This paper is aimed at enquiring into the very demanding idea of social justice against the impacts of marketization and globalization on education. In order to do so the consequences of injustices resulting from the effects of global capitalism and the influences of education markets will be briefly discussed. Then the mission and myth of social justice relating to education reform will be detailed. Since the achievement of justice in a certain society often entails an injustice done to other societies especially in the era of globalization, the barriers and borders of social justice should not be neglected.

As regards globalization, the competition and cooperation of both domestic and international senses represented in higher education have shown relationship with the market principle. Educational systems, especially universities, facing the era of global economy characterized as “knowledge-based” have been required to "produce a workforce more adequately prepared to meet the challenges of globalization" (Rizvi and Engel, 2009). Under these circumstances, education policies for social justice will be challenged against their societal borders, not to say their practical barriers from within.

In this paper the idea of “global democracy” proposed by some authors such as D. Archibugi (1998), I. M. Young (2000, 2007), N. Fraser(2009), D. Held (2008, 2010) shall be borrowed and reconceptualized to help go beyond social justice. In doing so, some cases of education reform or education policies pertaining to social justice together with a few international conferences focused on the issue of education and social justice are to be analyzed to reveal the central problem of taking social justice as granted.

Keywords: social justice, global democracy, education markets, globalization

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
RC09-167.4
CHUG, ROCK* (Freelance, rockchugg@hotmail.com)
The Affective Politics of the Precariat
In this paper, the privatization of Australian Federal, State and Local utilities is juxtaposed to the classics of Aboriginal literature (Pritchard’s Countryman, Gere’s Fringe Dwellers, and Mudrooroo’s Wild Cat Falling), and an evolving sociological canon (Goldmann’s Sociology of the Novel, Green’s Literary Methods and Sociological Theory, and Bourdieu’s Rules of Art). For instance, Local participation in political decision-making has dried up like the well in Coonardoo, since the Council amalgamations. Three-tiered government paralysis. An abolition of Federal run Job Networks generates the dual labour market of Fringe Dwellers. And lastly, the State suburban Rail grid sell-off imposes a Northern Ireland style paramilitary regime upon an anonymous commuter population, like the protagonist of Wild Cat Falling. In contrast to official views of friendly Reconciliation during the low point of a newly established Apartheid system in Australia. I argue that the plight of Aboriginal peoples is becoming a model for wider repression of Australian citizens in general, exemplified in these three case studies of privatized essential public services. While a sociology of literature can point to the fetishistic (Goldmannian citizens in general, exemplified in these three case studies of privatized essential public services. While a sociology of literature can point to the fetishistic (Goldmann, semiotic (Green), and capital (Bourdieu) factors in a theoretical discussion, in practice this new White Australia Policy, just as covert and unjustly inserted as the 20th Century original, suggests an increasing return of institutional racism.

RC16-284.2
CHUN, ALLEN* (Academia Sinica, achun@gate.sinica.edu.tw)
'Struggles of Informally-Employed Workers in South Korea’
The recent book by James Clifford, Returns, claims to be the third of a trilogy that began with The Predicament of Culture (1987) and continued with Routes (1998). The first volume marked a certain prostmodern intervention into anthropological writing by invoking multivocality and authorial imagination. The second volume probed the changing transnational context of culture by emphasizing fluidity of borders, cultural spaces and identities in the ongoing process of becoming. The third volume explores, in the author’s own words, “homecomings—the ways people recover and renew their roots.” In essence, it represents an attempt to bridge roots and routes, or the local in the global, in ongoing negotiations of traditional futures.

The proposed paper will be an adaptation of a larger review essay on Clifford’s trilogy, to appear in the journal boundary 2.

RC44-739.15
CHUN, JENNIFER JIHYE* (University of Toronto, ji.chun@utoronto.ca)
HAN, JU HUI JUDY* (University of Toronto, Judy.Han@utoronto.ca)
Protest Repertoires As Expressive Cultures: Reconceptualizing the Struggles of Informally-Employed Workers in South Korea
Dramatic acts of resistance and solidarity are a mainstay in South Korea’s public landscape, especially among the many precarious- and informally-employed workers in the country. Whether opposing the labour repression of authoritarian industrialization between the 1960s and 1980s or the market-driven policies of neoliberal democratic regimes during the 1990s and 2000s, workers and their advocates have relied on an array of protest acts to challenge the legitimacy of ruling authorities—from workplace strikes and occupations to hunger strikes and worker suicides. While many labour and social movement scholars have examined the instrumental, organizational and structural factors that promote strategic forms of worker collective action, much less attention has been paid to the expressive, embodied and aesthetic dimensions of workers’ protests. This paper focuses on the characteristics of a new pattern of popular contention in Korean workers’ already radical repertoire of collective action: the prolonged embodiment of emotional, physical, and financial hardship. In particular, we seek to better understand why workers and their advocates choose to express their collective opposition through corporeal resistance and bodily sacrifice, and explore what such protest performances reveal about the expectations and aspirations of dissenting political subjects.

RC44-725.3
CHUNG, JENNIFER JIHYE* (University of Toronto, ji.chun@utoronto.ca)
The Affective Politics of the Precariat
What are the consequences of the new wave of precarity on the political possibilities of collective transformation? In his influential 2011 book on the Precariat, Guy Standing argues that the lived experiences of chronic and pervasive insecurity for precarious-employed workers has undermined the collective politics of resistance and solidarity. Not only does the process of precarization deprive workers of the affective ties and associational bonds associated with clear occupational and labour union membership, but the lived two-tiered, and the unintended nature of precarious jobs intensifies the felt and embodied experience of “being rootless,” denied the relations of trust, accountability, empathy and solidarity that characterized the previous era of industrial jobs that defines the class condition for the precariat. In this presentation, I will reflect on the relationship between precarity and solidarity by examining concrete efforts by precariously-employed workers to challenge the process of precarisation. In doing so, I pose alternative conceptual frameworks for identifying the political possibilities of solidarity and collective transformation in the age of global precarity.

RC47-769.4
CHUNG, CHULHEE* (Chonbuk National University, chulchng@chonbuk.ac.kr)
Lenin and Wine: The Birth of “Civil” Movement Sector As a Institution
This paper investigates the birth of the field of “civil movements” in South Korea, focusing on the rise of the Citizens’ Coalition for Economic Justice that established its own niche in the movement field that used to be overwhelmed by revolutionary “Minjung” movements. Drawing on the perspective of the New Institutionalism, this paper examines the role of entrepreneur of the movement organization in creating the field of “civil movements” as a new institution. The success of the Citizens’ Coalition is due to its two-stage strategy in the movement development. In the inception stage, the Citizens’ Coalition chose a reserved strategy by presenting itself as non-political and oriented to the public good. Once the organization became stabilized, it launched hegemonic struggles against the Minjung movements shifting instant classification of democracy/anti-democracy to that of safe movements/dangerous movements, us/them, people/citizen, liberalism, social democracy/ radical leftist. This study has implication to the reestablishment of the relationship between the state and civil society in South Korea after the democratization in 1987.

RC08-149.4
CHUNG, KAWOL* (The University of Tokyo, kawol.c@gmail.com)
Development of Social Research in Japan from 1945 to the 1970s
This study examines the originality of social research in Japan from 1945 to the 1970s. During this period, Japanese sociologists initiated social research adopting the framework of American sociology. This research was conducted in order to understand the sociologist’s approach to research, which was necessary for the reconstruction of sociology subsequent to World War II. We will take a historical approach to this issue by considering the development of Japanese sociology. Most studies deal with this era of social research mainly in the context of American sociology being adopted in Japan. However, this study refers to not only American sociology but also German theory of ideology because the development of social research in Japan was closely linked to Japan academia prior to 1945. This approach may also contribute to understanding the history of the sociology of culture in Japan.

This study first discusses the development of social research in relation to American sociology. It explains that the process of social research development partly depended on the course of quantitative research based on positivism. This study then analyzes the investigations of collective mentality, including the results of working-class studies and mass communication studies. This analysis reveals that some Japanese sociologists adopted the American sociological approach critically; furthermore, the results suggest that they introduced the German theory of ideology, from a historical perspective, to their work. As some Japanese sociologists applied both American sociology and the German theory of ideology to Japanese sociology, this study concludes that Japanese social research developed during this era had some originality.

RC40-674.2
CHUNG, YI-TING* (National Cheng Kung University, yiting.jiun@ncku.edu.tw)

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Concern about the meaning of rice in Taiwan has been increasing in the recent decade. Meanwhile rice has become a product that satisfies more than the subsistence demand. The question of what constitutes demand involves the food choice of people; that is to say, by which criterion people decide to consume what food? This paper analyses the processes of constructing the quality of rice in order to understand both, the coding mechanisms and the struggles around the shaping of taste.

Through the concept of “qualification” the interaction between consumer and product can be understood; therefore, we can examine the active and passive actions of consumers in the process of constructing quality, and the formation of taste. Accordingly, we adopt the cultural economy approach to examine the transformation of the consumption of rice in Taiwan, especially the experiences and the recognition of rice in the sphere of exchange, in which the stable appreciation system has been shaped.

This paper suggests that the quality of rice has changed in history. The state and scientists have dominated the “qualification” of rice for a long time. During the recent decade this influence was bypassed. The change, including the “qualification” state, has moved from the sphere of production to the sphere of marketing, including the more influential process of aestheticization and ethnicization.

There were different actors in different periods dominating the legitimacy of constructing “good” food, which people took for granted and kept consuming. Further, the tastes were shaped in the internalization process in which the consumer, the provider, the state, and scientists were in struggle. Our exploration suggests that the recognition of rice in the sphere of exchange, in which the stable appreciation system has been shaped.

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Every form of society contains several types of stratification, of a political and economic, artistic and cultural, professional and religious nature. Therefore, religious phenomenology too is subject to these socio-experiential factors. Differentiation of functions, roles, aims and modes of action is also produced, directly and through example, inside the constellation of movements and the composite religious experiences that characterize the vast panorama of Christian and other religions. Were we to limit ourselves to the socio-territorial context of Italy alone we would soon discover that the Muslim like the Sikh, Buddhist and Hindu and the various other religions practiced here, all contain within their folds a variety of structures, rituals, customs, rules and beliefs and that Christianity, the country’s numerically prevalent religion with its Catholic, Protestant and Orthodox congregations, is certainly no exception to the rule and that it too also contains a truly broad spectrum of forms.

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Origins of Italian Sociology

How come Italian sociology, which contributed to the development of the very first studies of social sciences in Europe, lost ground and did fall behind other national European sociologies? Can a sufficient explanation be that the fascist movement was in power from 1922 to 1945? Or other reasons are at the origin of the impossible continuation of such a scientific approach? Are there subtle links between a quite promising starting phase of studies and the new steps which occurred by the middle of the twentieth century, after the slow down during the period between the two world wars, in the 1920s, 30s and 40s? Or shall we say that there was an interruption, a hiatus which separates the first moment, far off now, and a second moment, relatively more recent? Probably the past dynamics and those acting now are much more complex than might apparently seem without a deep investigation.

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Natural Disasters Discourse As a Profit-Making Mechanism of the Turkish State: A Case Study in the Karapinar Regeneration Project in Eskişehir

Serious worldwide natural catastrophes lead scientists, governments, and civil society to intensify the research on prevention of disaster risks and provision of disaster reliefs. On the other hand, in the era of neoliberalism, natural catastrophes might provide political authorities to create a discourse on their forthcoming “fatal” “risks” in order to push profitable urban strategies which result in state expropriation of a large percentage of local populations, and apply large scale urban projects. In the last years in Turkey there has been a broad and fashionable campaign to regenerate 40% of the Turkish cities against the destructive effects of natural disasters. Especially after the Van earthquakes, killing 544 people in 2011, the government and its supporters found the justification for urban regeneration activities which they present as the “salvation” of the country, whereas, the lack of government’s earthquake relief supplies and recent hunger strike of the earthquake victims, who were forced to leave their container houses, created large public debates.

Similarly, the Karapinar regeneration project in Eskişehir, which is applied by the public-private partnerships under the same campaign, is claimed to be the “remedy” for poor housing qualities of the quarter that is located under the “zone of risk”. Yet, my ethnographic research reveals the enormous economic profits of the partners which they gain through the construction of luxury villas, a five star hotel, commercial and shopping centers, while forcing locals to move to new 10-11 storey buildings which will be given in return of monthly payments depending on the size and legality of their previous houses. However, the locals are already worried about the payments and the new living conditions in the multi-storey buildings next to rich newcomers while some have already decided to move else-

The Refugee Body: Reconstructing the Body in the Context of Extreme Social Change

The sociology of the body has tended to look at the “glamorized body”, whether in sport, fashion or popular cultural activities such as body building. Missing from these studies is a concern with the suffering body in the context of drastic and unchosen social change and displacement, and how individuals who experience such traumatic changes re-imagine and re-create their body images. This paper looks at the case of such a refugee body. Two principle issues are raised. On the one hand the experience of the body in situations of deprivation, crowding, forced contact with strangers, mixing of religions, boredom, and often hunger and physical insecurity. On the other, strategies of reconstruction of the body image in these conditions and/or when undergoing resettlement, being “stuck” indefinitely in camps, or when atrophic and territorial identities die and are substituted in another country or upon repatriation: bodies in fact seeking for meaning and new identities in radically transformed or “spoil” social contexts. The paper is both ethnographic and has practical implications for post-trauma and post-conflict situations by bringing to light forms of the suffering body that rarely appear in the sociological literature, but which have major intersections with issues such as recovery from real physical hard (including torture) and loss of home, and for issues rarely touched on in refugee studies such as sexuality and the ageing body in displacement situations. The paper will in theoretical terms bring together aspects of the sociology of the body, medical sociology and the sociology of development in a new configuration.

Photographic Monitoring As an Interdisciplinary Tool to Confront Objectified and Perceived Levels of Use within Protected Natural Areas: Methodology and Deontology

This communication proposes a reflexive presentation of an interdisciplinary case study crossing sociology and oceanography. The recent creation of the National Park of the Calanques (April 2012) has raised debates regarding the increasing impact of leisure massification on biodiversity conservation. In this context, our research program has developed innovative tools to confront objectified lev-

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Inequality in Social Support: A Comparative Look at Compartmentalization in Close Networks

Social support helps households manage everyday necessities, take advantage of opportunities, and ensure survival in times of crisis. Previous research finds that the majority of informal social support comes from close friends and family, and these networks are compartmentalized, with different kinds of ties providing different kinds of support (Wellman 1992, Small 2009). However, recent ethnographic work suggests that in low resource networks, certain relational expectations break down, leading to a wider search for assistance (Desmond 2012, Meneses 2000). In light of this, recent research has extended beyond in-depth case studies to compare relational effects across social groups.

Our research asks 1) how types of relations impact social support and 2) how the effects of relational types vary by social position. Here we distinguish between the characteristics of relationships and the characteristics of individuals. In doing so, our research considers not only how one’s social structural position may influence the availability of resources within networks, but also how one’s position may actually alter relational expectations surrounding social support.

We gain comparative leverage by using the Portraits of American Life Study, a nationally representative longitudinal survey with oversamples of racial/ethnic minorities in the United States (Emerson and Sikkink 2006). The survey provides ego-centric network data on up to four people the respondent feels closest to, excluding those in the same household. Using hierarchical models, we analyze 8,103 dyads nested in 2,185 personal networks to test hypotheses on how close ties are formed through kinship, friendship, and civic organizations and whether these preventions it happens that they face diseases and thus try to restore a state of health stems from a complexity of factors such as the person’s karma, the climate, the food and the planetary influence. Because of the instable nature of these factors and the complex relationships unifying them, people never know for certain whether they are well protected against diseases or not and thus live in a permanent state of uncertainty. The effort to maintain the harmony at all levels and be protected by dangers is a matter of the daily ritual through prayers, offerings, good deeds, etc. Moreover, there are occasions where the risk of danger is higher and more concrete, whether because has been predicted by an astrologer or because the person or the community lives temporarily in a vulnerable state (during childhood and pregnancy or when the karmic and planetary situation is higher and more concrete, whether because has been predicted by an astrologer or because the person or the community lives temporarily in a vulnerable state after the case studies, we looked for specific indicators of emergent, creative activities, which previous literature identified as indicators of resilience. Case studies served as a proof of concept for the CRI model.

Researching historical disasters presents particular challenges. First, much of the data were in outdated or deliberate format. A survey of children in Xenia was completed and the data were available on punch cards. Reports from various community groups were available for review on thin and faded paper. It was also challenging to making sense of the data, given the shifts in terminology and theoretical orientations between 1974 and the present. This was especially relevant for this case study due to the focus on mental health. Disaster mental health policies and guidelines changed significantly since the 1970s. Nevertheless, this data set presented several advantages. We discovered that, while the data available was deliberate format, there was more primary data available. The data was more primary data available than some of the more recent studies. We hypothesize that this may be due to the influx of technological advances between 1975 and 2005. Since much material is now generated electronically, serendipitous field discoveries may be impeded, even as other data is widely available.
The Economic Empowerment of Portuguese Women at the Crossroads: An Accomplishment Facing the Tourniquet of the Crisis

The gradual integration of Portuguese women in the labor market has enabled remarkable levels of economic autonomy, producing profound transformations in their economic and social roles. In the 1960s, Portuguese women still shared the backward position of Southern European women. The evolution observed since then has brought Portuguese women closer to the status of their Scandinavian counterparts, while Italy, Spain and Greece have evolved at various and disparate rhythms (Maruani, 2000, pp. 25, Travail et Emploi des Femmes, Paris, La Découverte).

The economic crisis is threatening the sustainability of that process. On the one hand, new generations of graduated women are facing more and more difficulties in entering the labor market, particularly in sectors more favourable to female employment, such as the public sector, including the education sector, which is also being severely affected by the sharp decrease in birth rates. On the other hand, the failure of many SMEs in traditional manufacturing and services sectors is generating high levels of unemployment and inactivity for many middle-aged and low-skilled women.

Moreover, the government priority given to the elimination of state budget deficits in a short period of time is causing abrupt wage and benefit cuts and a general decline in public services with a very detrimental impact on the middle class. The reduction of women's purchasing power is, in turn, damaging numerous domestic jobs traditionally performed by less educated women (housework, catering, care for children and other dependents, etc.).

In this communication we intend to characterize and discuss the ongoing multidimensional processes that are threatening Portuguese women's achievements in terms of economic autonomy and empowerment.

Towards an Embodied Sociology of Youth and Identity

The body has become a key sociological theme of academic study. However, while the body has emerged as a central focus of much theoretical work, in youth studies the physicality and materiality of the body is more often than not taken for granted, or is an 'absent presence'. This paper contends that questions of identity and subjectivity, fundamental to youth studies, are connected to understanding bodies as sites of experience through which youth people embody and actively respond to their socio-cultural and historical context. As such, young people's bodies are a contested site particularly regarding where the 'naturalness' of the body ends and the 'sociality' of the body begins. Nevertheless, the body often remains implicit, or as a site upon which societal inequalities play out, rather than an active force. Where the body is directly addressed in the study of youth, it is frequently identified as the locus of social or cultural 'problems', more often than not reflecting the concerns of Western culture, such as in the alarm surrounding childhood obesity and poor body image. This paper places young bodies at the forefront of sociological analysis. It highlights the active relations between bodies and the social world and focuses on bodily issues and how they shape identities for young people. It also corrects previous approaches in which the body is invisible or reified within a binary logic between the body and the soul. Theorising the body has implications for youth identity research as all major structural inequalities such as gender, class, race, sexuality, disability, and place are necessarily embodied. A focus on the body and embodiment can provide a way of exploring the threading and mediating relations between youth, identities and society and the complexities of human experience.

This paper is submitted for: 'Theme VI - Other Methodological and Theoretical Advances'.

Climate thinkers from across the political spectrum have long argued that cities are uniquely suited to tackling climate change. But now, scholars are pausing to consider what Harriet Bulkeley calls a gap between rhetoric and reality in cities' low-carbon policy. I offer a new explanation for this gap by focusing on the way that polarizing labor markets in global cities subtly shape the urban politics of climate change so as to undermine potential alliances between middle and working-class constituencies. By focusing on the role of urban political activism, I demonstrate that city-wide climatic change efforts are likely to fail. Based on my fieldwork in New York and São Paulo, I argue that the rise of Occupy Wall Street and Occupy Sandy in New York, and the explosion of protests sparked by transit price hikes in São Paulo, demonstrate that it may be possible to build a rapprochement between working and middle class urban political projects on the basis of resisting the growing inequalities fostered by global city strategies.

The Hidden Protagonists of the Low-Carbon City: A Social Backcast Approach to Urban Climate Governance

How can we understand where contemporary urban politics are going in a warming world in order to find the best path forward? More specifically, why are cities struggling to slash carbon emissions despite widespread consensus that there are ample co-benefits to be had in doing so (Bulkeley 2011)? Increasing, social scientists interested in how thinking futures can influence the present are using the backcasting method first pioneered by Robinson (1982) and now discussed extensively in journals like Futures and Technological Forecasting and Social Change. To grapple with contemporary climate politics, I revise the policy-centric backcast and develop a social backcast approach. Since we know that the compact city thesis offers the best explanation for this divergence. And I close by suggesting that the rise of Occupy Wall Street and Occupy Sandy in New York, and the explosion of protests sparked by transit price hikes in São Paulo, demonstrate that it may be possible to build a rapprochement between working and middle class urban political projects on the basis of resisting the growing inequalities fostered by global city strategies.
and emergence of a more demanding bodely appearance (Cohen, 2012), which need to be clarified.

To do this, we employed a cross analysis of qualitative and quantitative data (40 semi-structured interviews and two Factorial Corresondence Analysis – FCA 1 and 2 – on 593 subjects) by a comparative study implemented in a representative sample of adults from Dakar and a village from the Kaolack region.

The qualitative study shows that sickness-death is less associated with persecutry from supernatural entities, widely questioned by more pregnant Islamic and modern values (Fassin, 1992). The food gradually loses its status as scarce resource for sick people and becomes for supernatural entities (De Garis, 1990). Finally, the reproductive sexuality is gradually replaced by islamic and modern guilty quests of pleasure (Biaya, 2001). Then, the FCA 1 shows an association between the representation that human cannot control the sickness (1), the food has a sacred status (2), the sexuality is restricted to the reproduction in marriage (3), the desire to use one’s body for the group (4) and the rural area (5) (p<0.001, n=111). This has implications in the relationship to health, diet and aesthetics which fully reconfigure the relationship to the body (size): the big person is no longer associated with well-being (sickness-death/health), wealth (food/diet) and fertility (sexuality/aesthetics), but with dysfunction, idleness and sexual undesirability (Fischler, 2001).

RC09-168.5

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The Late Nineteenth Century As Critical Juncture: A Comparison of Russia and Japan

Around 1850, Russia and Japan were economically undeveloped countries with quasi-feudal political institutions. In subsequent decades, both states undertook programs for economic development and military buildup in order to compete with the capitalist powers of the west. This paper will compare the trajectories of these parallel state-led projects. While pre-existing domestic institutions and geo-economic relations had some influence, the outcome in each case was substantially determined by domestic political processes. In Russia, top-down reforms adjusted but fundamentally reproduced an essentially pre-capitalist structure of agrarian relations, generating political and economic pressures that would explode in the revolutions of 1905 and 1917. In Japan, the interaction of strategic rural elites, and peasant resistance generated a fundamental transformation in its agrarian economy—to an extent that political accounts of the Meiji state often do not do justice to. Comparing Japan’s trajectory with that of Russia, instead of with an idealized conception of western European development, leads to the conclusion that state elites in Japan were able to secure a stable domestic base for their ambition to extend Japan’s military power into northeast Asia not because agrarian social relations remained “semi-feudal” but instead because they became basically capitalist. The paper will thus that the late nineteenth century was a critical juncture in which political actions and struggles had longterm consequences for the historical trajectories of not just Russia and Japan but also East Asia as a whole, because of the long shadows cast by both the Bolshevik Revolution and Japanese imperialism.

RC28-484.2

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Emigration from Israel, 1980-2010: Has the “Brain Drain” Intensified?

The paper focuses on changes in the selectivity of immigrants from Israel to the US over time. Rising inequality (a proxy for returns to skills) in the US since the 1980’s imply that the incentives for high skilled Israelis to immigrate to the US have increased. We therefore investigate trends in the brain drain from Israel. To test this brain drain hypothesis, we analyze both Israeli and U.S. data. The Israeli data, Labor Force Surveys from 1980-2010 tell us the characteristics of the population from which the immigrants were drawn. The U.S. data, 5% PUMS Census data for 1980-2000 and 1% ACS data for 2006-2010, are informative of the size and characteristics of immigrants. In our analysis, we focus on “recent” immigrants, namely, those arriving to the U.S. in the 5-year period preceding the census year (namely 1976-80, 1986-90, 1996-2000, and 2006-2010). The education and income of recent immigrants are indicative of the skills with which they have arrived in the U.S., before any meaningful economic assimilation has occurred. Comparing the gaps between the educational selectivity of Israeli immigrants in Israel and their counterparts who immigrated to the U.S., we find no major changes in the educational selectivity of Israeli immigrants over time. By contrast, cross sectional quintile regressions estimating the incomes of recent cohorts of Israeli immigrants in the US provide some support for the brain drain hypothesis, but only until 2000: they show that the income advantage of recent immigrants over demographically comparable US natives has increased over time among those at the top 25% of the distribution, but not among immigrants located at lower percentiles of the income distribution. This suggests that the unobserved, productivity-enhancing traits of the most skilled Israeli immigrants to the US have increased between 1980 and 2000.

RC09-175.1

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Development, Globalization and The Gendered Division Of The Work World: How The Logic Of Employers Shaped The Demand For Female Labor From Victorian Britain To The Contemporary Global South

A persistent weakness in the Sociology of Development has been its under-attention to gender dynamics. However, there is a parallel weakness in the Sociology of Gender and Development of under-attention to the capitalist logic that motivates the decision to employ either men or women for particular jobs. The much-needed drive to restore women’s agency to narratives of development has had the ironic effect of producing insufficient attention to capitalist agency and the discretionary choices involved in opening up economic opportunities to women.

This paper presents a demand side theory of occupational sex-typing. Male employers are conflicted between the dual imperatives of seeking the cheapest possible labor, which generally implies hiring women, and maintaining patriarchial preserves of male privilege, which implies reserving jobs for men. The structural forces which shape this decision have changed profoundly over time due to the dual (and conflicting) dynamics of development and globalization.

The author begins with a case study of two large Victorian British white collar employers to lay out a theoretical model of how costs structures and buffering from labor competition economcially facilitates or hinders the introduction of women into traditionally male occupations. The findings from Victorian Britain are then contrasted with those from the twentieth century United States, and from the current situation on female employment in the Global South. The differential distribution of global wage competition and protection from such competition, the rise of commodity chains, the rise of education and its complex effects on the availability of adolescent labor, differential pressures to conform with either traditional gender systems or Western gender systems, and the increased importance of commodified female employment to low and medium income family enterprises that combine economic and patriarchal utilities – have led to a profound transformation of the occupational sex-typing process beyond what was observable in nineteenth century Britain.

RC09-181.6

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Late Victorian and Early Twentieth Century Economic Forward-Leaps and Collapses – How A Select Small Population of Nations Escaped Their Destinies for Better or for Worse

Recent scholarship by Salvatore Babones and James Mahoney provides strong evidence that the relative ranking of nations in terms of economic development and standard of living remained relatively fixed over periods of time. Nations that were rich in 1600 tend to be still rich in 1800 and 2010. The same holds for nations that were poor. The advantages that pertained to rich nations in the era of the Reformation have reproduced themselves up through the present day despite changes in modes of production and dominant technologies. There are a handful of exceptions, but they are just that – exceptions.

That said – these exceptions are of fundamental analytical importance, because they identify the key to what was essential to obtaining or maintaining core status in the various eras of capitalism. This paper identifies nations that had disproportionately high or disproportionately low growth from 1870-1950 – disproportionate given their level of development in 1870. Autocorrelation levels are high – and only a small set of nations show non-trivial differences in ranking from their 1870 position. Most of these tend to be nations that do NOT receive a lot of attention in traditional “grand macrosociological” histories of the evolution of the world system. England, France, Germany and Japan – traditional centerpieces of historical comparative sociological discussions make no appearance.

Venezuela, Switzerland, Finland, Egypt and India all have stories to tell.

What seem to be the common themes? The rise of petroleum was extremely important. Not all petroleum countries were able to make use of their resource – but those who did saw dramatic forward leaps. Debt crises were devastating. Some nations never recovered from the international debt crisis of the 1870s. The additional roles of arbitration, war and colonial administration are considered.
Employment Success and Long-Term Aspirations of the First and Second Generation of Recent Refugee Arrivals: Evidence from Australia

This paper focuses on the employment and social inclusion of humanitarian arrivals in Australia (for brevity, ‘refugees’ in further text). Previous research shows that refugees, in the context of a sharply skilled-focused Australian immigration program, face higher unemployment outcomes of all immigrant categories. They suffer from higher unemployment, as well as under-employment and under-utilization of their formal qualifications. The employment woes are not always due to a lack of human capital (skills and language proficiency) but often to employment discrimination and channeling of refugees into undesirable ‘employment niches’ where labour shortages continually exist. The paper is based on an initial analysis of a survey of 500 refugees from South Sudan, Somalia, Congo, Iraq, and Burma, currently settling in Brisbane. The survey asked about current employment experiences and long-term occupational aspirations of recent (with a minimum of one year resident in Australia) refugee arrivals in Australia. In this context, we also collect data on the ways in which parents communicate employment aspirations to their children. This collaborative project, funded by the Australian Research Council, started from the premise that appropriate employment is a key to successful settlement and social inclusion of immigrants, and that refugees, in most cases, visibly different minorities in the Australian context, are especially vulnerable to social exclusion. As experiences of main Western immigration countries show, this is especially critical in the second immigrant generation. We therefore also explore the intergenerational communication in the refugee family and how it is affected by migration and acculturation in Australia and how this, in turn, may affect the educational and occupational chances of the second generation.

JS-17.2

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Financialization in the Backyard: Shrinkage, Welfare State Restructuring and New Housing Investments

The paper discusses the interplay of local planning policies, welfare restructuring and global financial markets in the “making” of social segregation. It builds on an empirical study in Halle-Neustadt, a shrinking New Town in East-Germany and uses a mix of survey data, interviews and document analysis and as well as fieldwork.

In Halle-Neustadt, the paper argues, different developments come together: First, Neustadt has experienced dramatic population losses, which stimulated large scale demolition programmes as well as planning policies which aim to transform parts of the neighbourhood to a green space. Second, Neustadt has experienced two waves of privatisation in the last two decades, leading to a complete change of ownership structures. Thereby, municipal and cooperative owners have been largely displaced by both national and international financial investors which hold their stock as an asset and aim on short-term gains, rather than long-term development. Third, welfare cuts have put more pressure on welfare-recipients to accommodate in cheapest housing available on the local market which led to a “business-model” profiting on low, but state-subsidized, rents in peripheral estates.

The paper discusses how these developments work together to produce new concentrations of poverty households in a prototypical shrinking city. With this, we expand on the already fairly developed debate on the financialization of urban development and provide new insights on (a) financialization in shrinking, low-demand markets, and (b) the relation between planning, state-restructuring and financialization in a German context. We demonstrate that the political economy of housing follows different dynamics here which are owed to both the weak-market governance of a “good father” influences behavior in two distinct ways. First, it gives fathers flexibility in choosing their reference group. Furthermore, when men little specific role direction or guidance in how to be a good father. Second, the accessibility to these financial investments imposes new forms of multi-level governance whose criteria of sustainability shape planning decisions at local level. Third, that new entanglement between state, civil society and the private sectors are created under the conceptualization of sustainability, but whose sole scope for relation is mostly driven by strategies for accessing public funding. Building on current debate around financialization of the urban, the paper concludes that the neoliberalization of sustainability principles must be studied as multi-level phenomenon; with this the ultimate scope of the paper is to unveil the intrinsic tensions and contradictions of sustainable urban development by stressing its financial mechanisms as main drivers of the reproduction of inequalities.

RC42-706.1

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It’s Not Just (Her) Personality: Structural and Cultural Foundations of Impostorism

The sense that one is an impostor—underdeserving of one’s successes or accolades—is a pervasive problem among high-achieving individuals from traditionally lower-status groups (e.g., women, first-generation college students, and members of many historically disadvantaged racial and ethnic groups). Described as a variant of the intellectual bullying concept of “intellectual phoniness” (Clance and O’Toole 1988:51), individuals who suffer from impostorism—also called perceived fraudulence, or the impostor phenomenon—have difficulty attributing their successes to their own ability or hard work. Rather, such individuals are convinced that they have reached their position in life by luck or by unintentionally misleading people to regard them as more capable than they actually are. Despite continued successes, these “impostors” fear that their true incompetence will, at some point, be uncovered. Although this fear is almost always unfounded, it has tangible adverse effects including vulnerability to both psychological distress and job burnout and may lead to relatively limited academic or professional career aspirations, influencing occupational sex segregation.

There is relatively little agreement on the origin of impostorism or why it is more pervasive in particular social groups. Because, to date, impostorism has been studied almost exclusively in psychology, research tends to treat it as a person-level construct and focus almost exclusively on antecedents related to family background (e.g., family dynamics, childhood environment) and fixed personality characteristics (e.g., neuroticism, perfectionism). However, the fact that there are high rates of impostorism among high-achieving, lower-status individuals suggests structural factors may play a role. This paper draws on work on sociological social psychology (e.g., status characteristics, the societal construction of social categories, and double-standards) to posit a more sociological explanation to account for increased incidence among particular groups and to suggest a research program to test structural and culture accounts for impostorism.

RC42-707.4

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“They’re Doing Their Own Things”: Identity Processes in Fatherhood

In this paper we explore the disconnect between “culture” and “conduct” of fatherhood. We are specifically interested in why changing ideas about fatherhood have had such a minimal influence on men’s actual parenting. Our explanation lies in theories of self and identity. We argue that key to this disconnect is the unique way that fathers’ performances are evaluated because the definition of fatherhood is in flux. There is no individual standard to live up to. The lack of a widely-embodied and realized standard of a “good father” influences behavior in two distinct ways. First, it gives men little specific role direction or guidance in how to be a good father. Second, it allows fathers flexibility in choosing their reference group. Furthermore, when something keeps fathers from living up to their idealized vision, there is forgiveness and accommodation because fatherhood is about ultimately about articulating commitment and intentionality, even if they are unable to carry out those intentions.

We draw on social psychological theories to demonstrate the different effects of conditional versus clear definitions of fatherhood for both men’s contributions to the household and their sense of self. Using data from in-depth interviews, collected as part of the Time, Love, and Cash in Couples with Children (TLCC) study, we find that the more vague a conception about what makes a good father is,
the more difficult it is—for either the fathers themselves or their partners—to evaluate a father's performance. By contrasting fathers who have abstract or conditional definitions of fatherhood with fathers who have clear, specific definitions, we demonstrate the negative effects of vague definitions and the importance of identity standards for caretaking behavior, relationships, and positive self-conceptions.

RC05-112.1  
COLLIEN, ISABEL* (PhD student, isabel.collien@hcu-hamburg.de)  
(De)Racializing Identity Work in the Context of Diversity Policies  
Since the 2000s diversity policies have increasingly aimed at reducing ethnic inequalities in Germany. While several sociopolitical drivers for a deinstitutionalization of inequalities exist, the implementation of the policies strongly varies. The paper focuses on how racism influences the implementation of diversity policies and the way they are categorized according to three dimensions: (de)eroticizing identity work. Some proudly claim for themselves the role ascriptions in their identity work. Ethnic minority employees constantly have to negotiate their self-positioning. The paper builds upon a case study conducted in the public administration of a German city that implemented a diversity policy called “Intercultural Opening”. Thirteen semi-structured interviews were conducted with employees and line managers throughout the administration. First, the interviewees’ perceptions of Intercultural Opening were categorized. Second, the interviewees’ perceptions towards racism were categorized according to three dimensions: (de)eroticizing identity work. The findings show that the interviewees’ perceptions and implementation of Intercultural Opening strongly correlate with their position towards racism in Germany: a critical stance towards racism goes along with a broad perception. The concrete implementation and the accompanying forms of (de)eroticizing identity work seem to be strongly shaped by the interviewees’ perception of culture and their self-positioning. Ethnic minority employees constantly have to negotiate the role of an ethnic minority representative, while others only strategically apply it. Dominant ethnic minorities are mainly busy masking their white identity. In some cases the identity work of ethnic minorities and ethnic minorities coincides. The paper discusses the prevailing effects of certain forms of identity work that emerge when interviewees seek to deconstruct fixed identities in their practice of Intercultural Opening.

RC15-264.3  
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To Choose or Not to Choose: Questions about the Role of Gatekeepers in the Australian Healthcare System  
Since the 1990s and the spread of neo-liberalism across many of the world’s healthcare systems,民营 ‘choice’ has increasingly become a central topic of debate. One focus in the emerging literature concerns the capacity of patients to make choices about their healthcare service needs. The paper explores the role that gatekeepers play in the implementation of patient ‘choice’ and their habitus and forms of capital, but their location within a specific social arena. The paper discusses the influence of wealth, education, and geographic location on the production of greater levels of choice for some social groups of patients. Of less concern to date has been a focus on the role of ‘gatekeepers’ - health professionals, hospital administrators, policy researchers and policy-makers – whose actions directly or indirectly have an effect on patient choices and thus shape patient trajectories as they make their way through the healthcare ‘maze’. This paper reports on a study, funded by the Australian Research Council, of gatekeepers in the Australian setting: a highly regulated, semi-market context where patients claim to ‘choose’ to engage with private or public services and practitioners. Drawing on qualitative, in-depth interviews with a selection of private and public sector gatekeepers located in both low and high socio-economic areas, and employing Pierre Bourdieu’s concept of the ‘field’, results point to the way the perspectives and actions of the gatekeepers are structured not only by their habitus and forms of capital, but their location within a specific social arena and its social rules of engagement. The study therefore reveals the particular salience of institutional and market location on the views and actions of both public and private sector gatekeepers, avoiding the tendency, well-established within medical sociology, to focus on professional self-interest as the sole explanation for the behaviour of doctors and other health workers.

RC37-638.5  
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BANUS, ENRIQUE (Universitat Internacional de Catalunya)  
Programme Articulation As a Communication Strategy Element on the Theatre Field in Spain  
Throughout their programme, cultural institutions express their outlines and their vision of culture, selecting what it is considered essential and adequate for their audience. On this situation it could be considered that the programme is part of the mission and definition of these institutions and should be reported as such. Nowadays, on Spanish cities, some cultural institutions develop a specific role on the society; as social and cultural centres; as elements to identify social and cultural attitudes; as well as educational centres and entertainment infrastructures. Therefore theatres are playing a special role on several cities in Spain, so that they are decisive in creating a theatre and culture experience and in influencing the culture consumption of the immediate society.

On a globalised world the proliferation of communication strategies of different kinds of cultural institutions are basically essential on a contemporary crisis of the cultural sector. Spain and its theatre field is not an exception. Actually, throughout their programme, theatres express their outlines and their vision of culture, selecting what it is considered essential and adequate for their audience. The model proposed for the analysis is based on three different aspects: the first one is the cases selection criteria; the second one is the analysis of the programme and the third one is based on the analysis of the programming done in each case. A comparison between programming strategies –based on the analysis of the documents but also on in-depth interviews- before will provide insights into whether the programmes are influenced by the two factors not only in terms of the look specific performances but also in the content priorities and, therefore, in the message. Hence this paper focuses on the actual controversy about public theatres and their audiences, relating the programme structures with theatre communication strategies.
of the dominant group and ethnic and racial issues remain crucial when identifi-
cation is the main contend. Institutional elements – first of all a citizenship law strictly based on jus sangu-
inis, that considers children of migrants born and grown up in Italy as foreigners
and migrants, refusing them full citizenship – contribute to transform ethnic or-
igin, kinship and physical features into tools for differentiation and division be-
tween ‘us and them’.

RC39-667.1
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Livelihood Survival Strategies: The Commodification of Cultural Objects During Disasters

This study examines the commodification of culture as an adaptive strategy among local street vendors. As migration from rural to urban zones occurs as a result of disasters, competition in market areas increases. These forces produce constraints on the market’s ability to absorb new vendors, but also create new opportunities. Vendors are forced to alter their offerings in order to compete. One adaptation has been to commercialize aspects of traditional culture to pro-
duce items specifically for the tourist trade. In parts of Ethiopia, this has includ-
ed specializing in making traditional toothbrushes. While some are marketed to recent émigrés, others are carved more elaborately and marketed to tourists in the region. Some vendors have focused on creating new niches within traditional tourist items. In Mozambique, wood carvers have adapted a traditional tourist item, the three monkeys or “starving men” representing “hear no evil, see no evil, speak no evil.” This represents the impact of HIV/AIDS in local communities. These markets developed in areas heavily frequented by missionaries and NGO activity. This study tracks the trend of expansion and adaptation of marketed items and provides vendor impressions of adaptation to disaster conditions.

RC49-797.6
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Sexual Vulnerability Among Internally Displaced Woman in Northern Mozambique: Livelihood Options and Intervention Opportunities to Break the HIV/AIDS Chain

This paper examines the prevalence of sexual harassment and of predation upon
female street food vendors and other internally displaced women in Northern
Mozambique. As a result of economic marginalization, women engaged in
the informal sector of the economy are subject to additional risks and hazards then
some of those engaged in the wage labor system, including sexual predation and
HIV infection. This paper examines the social construction of working zones, the econo-
nomic forces, and cultural practices that put these women at greater risk. Issues
such as migration status, length of time in the area, and the need to engage in
resource scavenging contribute to women’s vulnerability. Findings demonstrate that
internally displaced women’s vulnerability is amenable to policy intervention that
could reduce risks associated with street food vending and reduce the ne-
eds for women to engage more risky livelihood options, such as prostitution or
engaging “patrocinadores” (“sugar daddies”). This talk provides suggestions for
policy makers.

RC26-465.2
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Global-Local Internet Activism in Brazil: Campaigns, Online Petitions and Action Organization As a Borderline Movement

This paper examines the relationship between the local, national and global sphere
relations within the communication process occurring within Avaaz, a global plat-
form for social movements, with respect to Amazon deforestation and public policy
definition in Brazil, such as Forest code, among others trend environmental top-
ics. Avaaz (meaning “voice” in several European, Middle Eastern and Asian lan-
guages) is a website platform started in 2007 with the purpose to operate globally from
its office located in the US and it’s 16 language platform content customi-
sation, it has acquired millions of members spread in 194 countries, even if it do
not have local formal representations in them. From its launch to nowadays
the online platform has been able to implement a series of actions from campaigns
and alerts to online petitions and organization of protests and events around the
world, in their words, it is “a global web movement to bring Internet-powered pol-
tics to decision-making everywhere”. By examining this case, we intend to discuss
this new form of appropriation of the political and collective action and its impli-
cations for the communication and awareness of the Convention on Biological
Diversity and the mobilization of topics related to the environmental agenda are
confronted with the theoretical perspective of the globalization critics developed by
the Latin American authors such as Escobar, Quijano, Mignolo, that propose a
kind of politics of place that could be regarded as a sociotechnics frontier move-
ment, in which local movements are linked to continental or global movements,
composing transnational networks movements (meshworks) for democracy.

RC02-56.2
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Valourising Equality: Politics and Equality Legislation in Crisis

Can the cost of implementing equality legislation in organisations be calculat-
ed? Does the cost of NOT implementing the legislation need to appear some-
where in such a hypothetical equation? Is there a limit to the amount of equality
that can be usefully achieved in organisations? Should organisations that seek to
go beyond ‘marginally productive’ equality be discouraged or even legally pre-
vented from doing so? To a sociologist these questions seem incongruous but
they stem from a neo-liberal view of equality reflected in recent political discourse
on equality legislation in Great Britain. The new discourse signals changing social
policy on equality legitimised by the hegemonic view that austerity is the only re-
source to economic crisis and premised by an underlying assumption that equal-
ity is profligate. Business case arguments for equality, which are underpinned
by a concept of ‘value-added’, have dominated managerial discourse for some
years but up until now they have had virtually no impact on equality legislation.
Indeed, in policy terms, the ‘monetisation’ of equality stands in stark contrast to a
proactive, ‘reflective’ approach to equality legislation that was beginning to mate-
rinate in the years leading up to the economic crisis. Interestingly, powers to de-
volve some aspects of equality legislation in Great Britain to Scotland and Wales
have highlighted the rift in these approaches. The effects of austerity measures
on the intersections of gender, class, ethnicity and disability are becoming widely
documented but little has been reported on the ability of equality legislation de-
veloped prior to the crisis to protect women from its disproportionate impact. In
a period when it is argued that little separates the main political parties in the
UK, this paper examines two quite different social policy approaches to equality
legislation separated by only a brief time period but intersected by the economic
crisis and a general election.

SOCI-980.5
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How Mainstream Sociology Can Now Change in a World Context

Starting from the Japanese Sociological Society’s welcome initiative, this paper
will reflect on how mainstream sociology can now change in a world context. Sim-
ple by focusing on the dominant social-scientific models has produced distortedso-
ciologies around the world, as those frameworks grow out of the unique social
experience of the global centres of power in Europe and North America. Different
social theories, research methods, and agendas for research are all generated
by the experience of colonization, cultural domination and neoliberal glo-
balization, which in turn differ across the global South. For bodies like ISA, the
problem is how to bring different intellectual projects into dialogue with each oth-
er, in a context marked by global inequality and with US and European hegemony
currently being restored though new forms of hierarchy and competition in the
neoliberal universe. Some recent examples of creative social-scientific work out
of the South will be mentioned, including indigenous methodology, postcolonial
gender theory, and research on neoliberalism.

RC32-543.1
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Rethinking Gender Theory in World Perspective

Abstract Rich and sophisticated analyses of gender have been produced around the postcolonial world. But the theory in this work gets little recognition in the cur-
rently dominantly knowledge economy of knowledge. Feminist sociology ade-
quately until it appreciates the coloniality of gender, seeing the gender dy-
amic in imperialism and the significance of global processes for the meaning
of gender itself. The agendas, concepts, methods and epistemology of gender
theory can now be re-thought, as seen in formidably texts already written about
race, violence, interpretation, social movements and other issues. An alternative
economy of knowledge is emerging that can re-shape the global terrain of theory
and its connections with practice.
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Conceptualising Privacy, Securing Identity: An Information Solution

Data collection has long been a tool of nation state, ensuring accountability and informing public policy, and for the common citizen this has been crucial to the smooth running of day-to-day life. However, developments in international information politics driven by public safety, policing and national security interests have served to legitimise creeping advances in surveillance practice and the collection of personal data by those in power.

This paper confronts the problems associated with the collection and storage of personal information, the manipulation of stored identities and the socio-political impact of information and its control. Drawing empirical evidence from a selection of national cases including Ireland, it seeks to reconcile the tensions that arise, finding a new generation of understanding of the value of privacy, the nature of modern identity and the instruments we use to protect it.

The perspective draws on the liberal paradigm of privacy protection, aligning to the assumptions that privacy, and to some extent control of our private information, is important to our personal autonomy and identity (Westin, 1967). Identity formation is closely linked to individuality, implying the existence of private space, in which one’s attitudes and actions can define one’s self (Clarke, 1994). Identity is also social and cultural and ingrained in our membership and commitment to groups. As governments serve to individuate through imposed categorisation and classification, we lose hold over these freedoms. Identification processes de-individualise and the common man is increasingly vulnerable to social control and exclusion.

This paper investigates how the impact of ubiquitous surveillance practice on personal privacy and identity makes vulnerable objects of common citizens.

The paper presents recommendations for best practice for the protection of personal information from a socio-political and cultural perspective, followed by a set of case-specific recommendations for Ireland.

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The European Citizens’ Initiative: Promoting Active Citizenship in Transnational Discursive Spheres?

European Union citizenship was introduced in the Maastricht Treaty as a form of activating citizenship. It has to be seen in light of the EU’s democratic and community deficits, considering its double purpose of activating its citizens to engage in EU politics and creating a sense of awareness of European political community. Twenty years later, EU politics is still characterized by a fundamental gap between citizens and the EU institutions. The introduction of the European Citizens’ Initiative (ECI) in the Lisbon Treaty raises relevant questions as regards both the democratic and the community deficit. From the outset, the ECI has been hailed as an innovation with reference to a bridge between the gap between European citizens and the EU institutions. Such hopes are often connected to a deliberate understanding of politics where processes of communicative power formation in the public sphere are seen as a fundamental pre-condition for the legitimacy of the EU. The ambition of the ECI is to assess the potential of the ECI as a bridge between citizens and institutions. We consider this bridge as made of transnational discourses produced by knowledge exchange and transformation. Therefore we analyze how the ECI activates EU citizens by inducing them to (a) identify transnationally shared concerns, (b) set up transnational organizational structures, (c) contribute to the emergence of transnational discursive spheres, which may (d) promote new forms of citizenship. Theoretically, our contribution draws on the concept of publics as transnational networks of discourse by linking a sociology of knowledge and transformation.

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Governing Agriculture Sustainability: Multi-Stakeholder Initiatives, Sustainable Intensification and Systematic Change

Efforts to increase sustainability are increasingly being promulgated using non-state forms of governance. In the United States, there are currently multiple initiatives developing sustainability standards and metrics for agriculture. These include: LEO-4000, Field to Market, the Stewardship Index for Specialty Crops, the State of the Consortium and the National Initiative for Sustainable Agriculture. Each of these initiatives is a multi-stakeholder initiative in that it includes a variety of stakeholders and uses democratic procedures. Using the sustainable agriculture initiatives as case studies, this paper examines whether multi-stakeholder governance is producing ecological modernization of agriculture in the United States. To do this, the ways that each initiative is framing sustainable agriculture is reviewed. Second, using Paul Thompson tripartite sustainability framework, the implications of the different proposed sustainability standards and metrics for United States agriculture is assessed. In concluding, we argue that the current sustainability initiatives are advancing a program of sustainable intensification, and do not have the capacity to generate systematic change.

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Poultry Grabs, Venture Capital, and Debt Bondage: Contracting Access to the Means of Production

The paper applies a sociology of agrifood conceptual framework combined with a commodity systems analysis methodology to investigate the case of poultry grabs to inform discussion on the globalization of economy and society based on neoliberal restructuring. The topic of land grabs is a central discussion in the literature on agrifood globalization. The vertically-integrated commodity system has been advanced as the model of agrifood globalization based on flexible accumulation in production and processing. The contract model of production most common in the poultry industry is a form of sharecropping that allows the integrating firm to control the production process without incurring the fixed costs of land and buildings, as well avoiding the responsibility and liability for labor and production externalities. The processes of vertical integration plus horizontal integration has resulted in a system of monopoly opportunism whereby the poultry corporations discipline the growers through debt bondage. Companies such as Tyson Foods, Inc. of the US, JBS of Brazil, and Charoen Pokphand of Thailand are diffusing this model into developing countries. Proceeding from a financialization of agrifood regimes framework, we investigate two cases of venture capital poultry grabs, one by Goldman Sachs in China and the other by TPJ Capital in Australia, to illuminate the particular characteristics of the venture capital poultry grabs.
l’extrême droite : cette analyse montre que les inégalités contemporaines, n’ont diffusion médiatique en Grèce lors des « shows » d’arrestation des dirigeants de poraines, ne s’expriment plus dans le jeu politique et les pratiques digitales y controue au cœur de l’approche du sens du pouvoir dans la société « mondialisée ». (formelle) des exigences des pouvoirs économiques. Cette transformation se caractérise importante du politique contemporain et qui consiste à la « gestion » de cette orientation. Cette « mutation » va de pair avec une autre car sur la « logique politique »). Cette « transformation » est liée à des analyses de contenu des séries très regardées par tous les publics ; il s’agit pas les séries qui traitent spécialement ce sujet (comme par exemple la série « Desperate Housewives »). Les résultats des recherches confirment que depuis le début de la crise économique, on assiste à une augmentation des demandes d’aide de personnes aux prises avec la violence conjugale. La « crise » est ainsi racontée aussi par les histoires de violence (vraies ou fictives). Le facteur « multiplicateur » (qui est selon les statistiques la crise économique) est-il déjà dans la médias en pénitencier. Ce dernier est souvent dans des séries les plus populaires par le public international ? Nous avons choisi de voir dans cette recherche, non pas les séries qui traitent spécialement ce sujet (comme par exemple la série « Fred et Marie ») censée « sensibiliser » les publics sur la question) mais de voir le contraire comment ce sujet est (ou n’est pas ?) représenté dans des séries qui s’occupent principalement d’autres questions, par exemple le crime ou les relations intimes des gens contemporains ; dans le but de découvrir si ce facteur est davantage présent et recensé ; plus particulièrement, on s’efforce à dépister la « perte de l’influence de la crise sur la violence conjugale récrite par la fiction télévisuelle » où elle insuffle le niveau de prise en conscience de ce facteur par les représentations contemporaines. Dans ce sens nous procédons à des analyses de contenu des séries très regardées par tous les publics ; il s’agit surtout de séries à grande audience (abstraction faite des séries comiques) telles que : NCIS, Plus belle la vie etc.
of the identified research link between homophobia and suicide prevention. This also flows onto youth work funding for youth support groups.

The NSPP coincided with gun control (although it did not directly inform the policy, which was a response to a specific mass shooting). Since tighter gun controls were introduced in the late 1990s, there has been a reduction in suicides (including youth suicides using firearms, and no increase in the use of other lethal means). The main lethal means of suicide for young people in Australia is hanging, followed by poisoning. There is still some way to go, especially in rural and remote communities, where social attitudes are more entrenched and particularly young indigenous people are more marginalised. The programs need further development and maintenance to address these specific inequalities.

The Ambivalence Of Community: A Critical Analysis Of Rural Education’s Oldest Tropes

The concept of community has been central to the discourse of rural education for generations. At the same time, community has been, and continues to be, a deeply problematic concept. This paper will interrogate the idea of community and look at the way it has been used historically in rural education. In fact, rurality and community are sometimes conflated as if rural images and place attachment is often held up as an example of the kind of solidarity that once existed before the advent of modernity and ubiquitous strangerhood described in the writings of many contemporary social theorists. Community is, in rural education discourse, a well-worn trope that connects pedagogical, curricular and political arguments. While educational leadership needs to problematize the idea of community and develop it in ways that avoid playing into nostalgic and retrogressive notions of the rural. This argument is based on a conception of place that keeps in focus multiple and complex understandings of emerging postproductive globalized rural spaces.


Compelling evidence over the last twenty years documents a retreat from the public especially in those societies that wholeheartedly adopted a neo-liberal agenda and promoted the economization of everyday life. In Ireland and other European countries such as Spain and Portugal, massive speculation in the housing sector brought about near financial ruin in 2008. The ensuing imposition of austerity has forced these countries to come to terms with the stark social costs of the profligacy of the past. This paper suggests that one unintended (and indirect) consequence of economic retraction and austerity has been the growth of interest in urban agriculture. As the property market deflated, incomes dwindled, jobs were lost and those in jobs had to work harder than before, a ‘grow it yourself’ movement began to take off in Dublin and other urban centres around Ireland. Similar initiatives are also underway in countries across Europe, and in particular, in Spain and Portugal. Drawing on a case study of the city of Dublin, Ireland set against the European context, this paper argues that the re-emergence of the urban allotment garden in and around the city after a long period in abeyance represents a reassertion of the public realm, although this reassertion is not without its internal contradictions. Allotments are perhaps best viewed as liminal spaces or middle landscapes that are mutually constituted through public and private practices which are held in tension with each other.

The Sustainable Tourism Discourse - a Critical Discourse Analysis

Despite the fact that the sometimes emotive debate on sustainable tourism in tourism studies continues (McDonald, 2009) sustainable tourism will almost certainly become the mainstream within a decade (UNESCO, 2013); two powerful organizations in the world of travel and tourism that already intensely promote sustainability in tourism development are UNWTO and WITC. UNWTO defines itself as the leading organization in the field of tourism and is the agency of the UN which is responsible for the promotion of responsible, sustainable and universally accessible tourism. WITC is the forum for the hundred true business leaders in the travel and tourism industry. Both organizations contribute to the maximization of the socio-economic contribution of growth and prosperity through sustainable tourism development, while minimizing its possible negative impacts on people, planet and profit.

McCool and Moisey (2011) raise many questions concerning the current definition of sustainable tourism in theory and in practice. Moreover, Mowforth and Munt (2000) state, among others, that sustainable tourism is not more than just a new concept of Western-defined pleasure, which does not truly change former
Power relations and thus previous negative social impact of tourism on local host communities. Critical discourse analysis (CDA) makes it possible to study the relation between a discourse and social developments in different social domains by empirically analyzing language within social contexts - ways of talking do not neutrally reflect the world, but rather play an active role in creating and changing it. With the help of CDA, this paper will A) display the current sustainable tourism discourse in relation to a historical and socio-political context and B) give insight in the present social struggle of giving meaning to sustainable tourism, led by two world learning and powerful organizations in travel and tourism that both have different interpretations of the concept of sustainability.

The Role of National Member States and the EU in Fighting Violence Against Women in 10 European Countries

Domestic violence is an important source of premature mortality for women worldwide, with an estimated one in three female homicides committed by an intimate partner. Among women in high income countries it can be even higher, with up to 1 in 2 female homicides being perpetrated by an intimate partner. The aim of this paper is to discuss the role of the National Members States and the EU in advocating, promoting and monitoring policies against gender violence; the paper will also present existing quantitative data on violence against women in ten high income European countries (Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and UK).

In the first part, we will analyze similarities and diversities in policies to combat violence against women, and the extent to which the different Member States, as well as the European Commission and Parliament have been players in policy-making, items such as the National Welfare pattern, government funding, non-governmental actions and community responses will be considered. Is there a European Welfare pattern in this context? Or, rather, are policies against gender violence strongly influenced by national societies and local activist movements?

The second part of the paper will compare domestic violence rates between Northern and Southern European countries. Based on an updated review of existing literature and a survey of official statistics homepages, the paaper will examine in-depth the latest available national or provincial prevalence figures in these ten countries. Where data allows, it will be examined which sub-populations, e.g. younger or older women, or regions have a higher risk of femicide.

Retelling Ones Life Story - Using Narratives to Improve Quality of Life

During the last years research in the field of narrative based medicine showed the efficiency of using illness narratives to stimulate coping processes. Following this we examined the utilization of the narrative approach of the patient with aphasia, a neurological language disorder. We developed an interdisciplinary approach of biographic-narrative work to improve Quality of Life (QoL). Many persons with aphasia experience reduced social participation and a loss of QoL. Although life story work can support processes of sense-making, only a few studies use a biographic-narrative approach in aphasic patients because of the impaired language abilities (Shaddin, 2005). In our approach we target identity renegotiation and social participation through an adapted biographic-narrative intervention.

The study was set in a pre- and post-test-design with a follow-up assessment three months after the intervention. Five face-to-face biographic-narrative interviews and seven group sessions were conducted over ten weeks with a sample of 17 participants with chronic but different types of aphasia.

In accordance with our hypotheses, we found a significant and stable improvement in health-related QoL. Also self-reported states of mood as e.g. “happiness” grew significantly. The results show the efficiency of working with narratives as a supplementary method for improving QoL. The transferability of this intervention to other patients is an open question for discussion and further research.

The current work is supported by a grant of the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF, FKZ 17S10X11)

Cooperation and Reputation in Dynamic Networks: An Experiment

We study the effects of 1) network embeddedness and 2) partner choice on the emergence of cooperation. Previous research suggests that, separately, both mechanisms can influence cooperation. Network embeddedness can promote cooperation through reputation effects, while partner choice allows ostracizing non-cooperative partners. In many social situations, however, both mechanisms are present. Such situations can be characterized as dynamic social networks. It is known that one of these mechanisms affects cooperation; both mutual reinforcement and mutual impediment can be argued. We address this puzzle by running laboratory experiments in which opportunities for partner choice and network embeddedness are systematically varied, such that the effect of partner choice and reputation can be compared, both in isolation and
At the same time, other research evaluate new forms of inequality that is creating a society where the culture has become a valuable commodity. Bourdieu studies on the different forms of social resources private accumulation, on the “capital” and the enclosure of the groups of cultural producers in “fields” have been one of the most important tools for measuring these changes. The paper seeks to revise these transformations within the framework of a broader investigation into this new phase of capitalism.

**RC41-695.2**

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**Socio-Demographic Portrayal of Same-Sex Couples: New Evidence from the 2011 Census of Canada and Spain**

The global movement towards the recognition of same-sex couples as family units has spread out across countries with very different legal traditions and cultures (Festy and Digoix 2004), but for the moment it is circumscribed to Europe, the Americas, and Australia. Even legal recognition of same-sex marriages or partnerships implies an increasing statistical visibility, the difficulties in enumerating and portraying same-sex couples with available official data prevail (Festy 2007).

In this paper, we focus on Canada and Spain, two countries which have allowed the identification of same-sex couples in their census form since 2001. The strategy used is different: a specific item in Canada and an indirect path through the relationship between the members of the household in Spain. Moreover, Canada and Spain legalized same-sex marriage in 2005, which implies that the exposure time to marriage is the same in both countries. The joint analysis of the two countries allows comparing a) the effect of the two enumeration procedures and b) the likelihood of same-sex couples of getting married.

Using 2011 census microdata, we first analyze the socio-demographic profile of same-sex partners and spouses (age and education of the spouses; homogamy, spousal distribution of the couples). Second, the article explores the differences between unmarried and married same-sex couples. Third, we focus on the household composition in order to obtain information on same-sex parenting patterns.

Preliminary results for Canada indicate that the proportion of married same-sex couples has increased importantly in this country in the last decade and currently reaches nearly one-third of all same-sex couples living together. They also show that the presence of children and educational homogamy have a strong positive effect on the probability of being married instead of cohabiting for same-sex couples.

**TG03-937.1**

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**Gipsy Ethnic Invisibility In Brazil, Human Rights and Social Justice**

The Brazilian Neo-Developmentism in the Canons of the Post-Industrial Era

The purpose of this communication is to demonstrate the fundamental features of the Brazilian model called neo-developmentism over the last 10 years, supported by the idea of “new Keynesianism.” This model enabled a considerable increase in the formalization of labor in Brazil which reached record levels, although it is strongly supported by the general increase in precarious employment relationships through the growth of the service sector and outsourcing of work, having as component intensifying the use of new information technologies (TICs) in the execution of the work and its consequent financialization. Finally, this model predicts the complementarily of economic and political relations between state and the market still has industrialization as a factor structuring the economy. The wounds created by this option societal development are strategically attenuated through the adoption of redistributive policies that aim to mitigate social conflict and ensure greater social justice and reducing social inequalities. The relative...
success of the combination of social policies which simultaneously benefitting the poor and the destitute over the income transfer through real increase in the minimum wage, the increased supply of credit to all social classes, the scholarship program-family as the main social policy rescue of a sector called precariat, the strong incision over big capital with the maintenance of high interest rates, with the adoption of floating exchange rate policy and strict targets of inflation control and primary surplus to pay interest on the public debt markets, complement revenues from Brazilian neo-developmentism in the canons of global capitalism.

RC07-146.3

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Income Inequalities in Brazil: Changes in the First Decade of the Twenty-First Century

Income inequalities in Brazil: changes in the first decade of the Twenty-First Century.

Unequal income distribution in Brazil, a country that is still one of the most unequal in the world, hasn’t been news for some time now, as a number of different authors have registered. The unequal distribution rates affect families’ living conditions, especially amongst the poor. That is why it is so important to continually evaluate the impact of income inequality on current Brazilian social conditions. The aim of this study is to analyze the general determining factors implied in the changes observed in domestic per capita income or just plain domestic income in the last decade. We have taken into analysis the period between 2001 and 2011, giving special emphasis to: 1) evolution and change in domestic per capita income variables in Brazil: national and international structural characteristics; 2) domestic income inequalities as characterized by sex; 3) regional aspects of domestic per capita income inequality; 4) social stratification and domestic per capita income in Brazil; and 5) the impact of socio-economic factors on domestic income. The analysis was undertaken using the results of the National Domiciliary Research by Sample – IBGE’s micro-data (PNAD). Methodologically, the study aggregates two kinds of analysis. The first kind is a description of average domestic income variables; average per capita domestic income, sex, and occupation. The second is a linear regression used to test the effects of each independent variable (sex, age, race, educational experience, international Socio-economic Index of Occupational Status (ISEI), social protection, region and rural/urban, on the dependent factor, namely domestic income.

RC34-585.5

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Youth As a Complex Note: Issues Brazilian Socio-Demographic Characteristics

Youth as a category is tied to a complex network of relationships as occurs in any given society. According to Sposito (2000), youth may not be categorized with any sort of precision, but this imprecision is exactly what makes defining youth relevant. The concept of youth is wrapped up in a complex representation thus any sort of precision, but this imprecision is exactly what makes defining youth relevant. The concept of youth may not be categorized with any given society. According to Sposito (2000), youth may not be categorized with any sort of precision, but this imprecision is exactly what makes defining youth relevant. The concept of youth is wrapped up in a complex representation thus many different authors have registered. The unequal distribution rates affect families’ living conditions, especially amongst the poor. That is why it is so important to continually evaluate the impact of income inequality on current Brazilian social conditions. The aim of this study is to analyze the general determining factors implied in the changes observed in domestic per capita income or just plain domestic income in the last decade. We have taken into analysis the period between 2001 and 2011, giving special emphasis to: 1) evolution and change in domestic per capita income variables in Brazil: national and international structural characteristics; 2) domestic income inequalities as characterized by sex; 3) regional aspects of domestic per capita income inequality; 4) social stratification and domestic per capita income in Brazil; and 5) the impact of socio-economic factors on domestic income. The analysis was undertaken using the results of the National Domiciliary Research by Sample – IBGE’s micro-data (PNAD). Methodologically, the study aggregates two kinds of analysis. The first kind is a description of average domestic income variables; average per capita domestic income, sex, and occupation. The second is a linear regression used to test the effects of each independent variable (sex, age, race, educational experience, international Socio-economic Index of Occupational Status (ISEI), social protection, region and rural/urban, on the dependent factor, namely domestic income.

RC37-643.4

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Reputation Building, Gatekeeping and Cultural Audiences: Some Conclusions from a Survey to Lisbon’s Municipal Cultural Offer

The paper draws on some empirical results of a broader research project studying the audiences of cultural facilities and events of Lisbon’s Municipal Cultural Agency (EGEAC). In the scope of this project, an extensive survey was applied, within one year to nine of the main cultural facilities in Lisbon city and to a set of specific events managed by City Council’s cultural firm, providing data from around 6000 individuals that give us a comprehensive picture of the audiences of these diverse institutions (museums, theatres, monuments, event venues). The aim of this paper is to understand the importance of reputation building mechanisms and gatekeeping processes in these specific facilities, and to comprehend their importance in the respective art worlds, departing from the answers provided to this survey.

Gatekeeping mechanisms and reputation building processes are well documented in the sociological and economic literature as fundamental to influence both cultural provision and cultural consumption. Through the analysis of the motivations expressed by the audiences, the image they associate to each venue and the cross-analysis of their declared cultural habits, we build a framework for the analysis of reputation building mechanisms that is the empirically tested with this data.

After introductory and conceptual sections, where reputation building mechanisms and gatekeeping processes in these arts worlds are explored, we present briefly the scope of the study and the venues analysed. Then, the methodological framework of the survey is presented and main results concerning the used variables are analysed. A comprehensive analysis of reputation building processes is then made, crossing the results of the 10 facilities/events, and presenting the challenges they bring to the conceptual framework on reputation building and gatekeeping processes, by the side of cultural audiences. Final findings and principles for urban planning are summed up on conclusion.

RC07-145.4

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Towards a Global Social Stratification: Evidence from Latin America

Research on stratification has conventionally focused on class relations within national societies, ignoring both entanglements between national and transnational/global social structures as well as intersections between class, gender, race, ethnicity, and other categorizations. This paper seeks to challenge established scholarship by discussing stratification from a global and intersectional perspective.

In addition to a review of recent conceptual contributions interested in globalizing stratification research, the paper presents results of empirical investigations carried out within desigualdades.net (Germany) that show how global legal struc-
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Gaucho Traditionalism, Identity and Culture in Paraná, Brazil

According to both scholars and movement leaders, the Gaucho Traditionalist Movement that emerged in mid-20th century Brazil is today one of the largest and most influential social movements in the country. Its origins can be traced back to a combination of social, economic, and cultural factors that have shaped Brazilian society over the last century. The movement is characterized by a strong attachment to traditional values and practices, particularly those associated with the gaucho lifestyle, which is deeply rooted in the Brazilian countryside.

The Gaucho Movement has been instrumental in preserving and promoting the cultural heritage of Brazil, particularly in the south of the country, where the gaucho tradition is most strongly entrenched. The movement has also played a significant role in advocating for social justice and political reforms, particularly in the areas of education, health, and labor rights.

In recent years, the Gaucho Movement has faced challenges, including the threat of land expropriation and the commodification of rural life. Despite these challenges, the movement continues to be a central force in Brazilian society, and its influence is felt far beyond the borders of Paraná.

The Gaucho Movement is not only a social movement but also a cultural force, playing a central role in shaping the identity of Brazilian society. It is a testament to the power of traditional practices to resist modernization and to preserve cultural heritage in the face of globalization and economic change.
**Human Rights and Civilisations**

In the last 30 years the Theory of Human Rights received many criticisms. The most important is the critique proposed from a civilizational point of view. This critique is advanced by many theorists from China, India and, generally, Asian countries. They said that a universalistic Theory of Human Rights is impossible without Asian Values. And demand or propose a Confucian or Neo-Confucian Theory of Human Rights.

The same critique is advanced from an Islamic point of view. The critique of a Western vision of Human Rights here is not only a theoretical question but a practical one. The Islamic world had emulated the "Islamic" and the "Arab" Declaration of Human Rights.

Another criticism is proposed from the so-called African Renaissance. In African culture (e.g. in Ubuntu culture) and civilisation there is a conception of Human Rights alternative at those of the Western world.

All of these critiques say that: 1) the Human Rights conception is a western ideology; 2) in every culture there are the Human Rights. The consequence is that the political and legal transformations that accompany the wider cultural movement found in the contemporary postcolonial context of the Americas, and signals the presence of the transnational and transcultural processes at work in there. Using the conceptual tools of cultural pragmatics and hermeneutic theory, this presentation will focus on how the premodern and postmodern cultural processes converge and fuse in creating a hybridized theatre that reflects the transformation of the cultural hemispheric scene of the Americas.

**Phylogenetic and Ontogenetic Processes in Mead: A New Sociological Understanding of Self in Society**

The legacy of G.H. Mead largely rests today on his conception of the self, on which most of the interpretations given to his social psychology have focussed; however, and strangely enough, his conception of society has remained in the meantime almost entirely ignored, or left unexplored in its fundamental determinations. In this paper, I want to argue that the concept of society has to be considered as the essential presupposition of Mead's theoretical presentation of the self. By drawing attention to the concept of society at work in Mead's evolutionary thought, I also insist in this presentation on the very core of Mead's theoretical enterprise, it is also at stake in his reformist political vision of the (trans)formation of society by self-conscious individuals. Using schematic representations of these processes, I also insist in this presentation on both less known published and unpublished papers by Mead that establish the connexion between phylogensis and ontogenesis in his thought.

**Disparities in Homeless People's Health Care in France**

The French healthcare system is reputed to be one of the best in the world. In theory, it guarantees free access to medical care to everyone by offering specific medical security scheme for each social group. However, this nationalised system has increased disparities across social groups and classes. This paper will try to understand the reasons why normal patients and homeless people are treated differently. Homeless people usually refuse to go to the hospital or to express their need for proper medical care. Healthcare workers often encounter difficulties to understand what their demand is: most of the time, homeless people are ashamed to expose their damaged bodies. They don't want to admit that they can't preserve their health while living in the street. They only have their bodies, and they are not able to take care of it. They may decline the help they are offered, whatever form it takes, in order to avoid the difficulty to show their troubles. In addition, health-care can be denied to them in doctors' office or in hospitals, which is often due to their possible lack of hygiene or aggressive behaviour. Doctors or nurses are not used to this kind of patients and may encounter difficulties in taking care of them. Analyzing the interactions between homeless people and healthcare workers displays how different their respective logics of action are. Plus, their perceptions of health, illness and body image much differ, which can cause misunderstandings and result in homeless people facing great health inequalities.
and practices of community actors in the context of Montréal. The paper is based on the findings of a qualitative study that used semi-structured interviews with various community actors in the Rosemont neighbourhood of Montréal. Our objective is to understand how community actors in this neighbouring community are fostering the implementation of sustainable urban development at the local level. Our hypothesis is that these actors use the concept in a way that allows for a re-framing of the issues towards the implementation of sustainable urban development with a broader social scope by incorporating notions of justice, equity and democracy into it. In doing so, they are positioning themselves in opposition to a neoliberal vision of sustainability, where the environment and social inequalities are seen as externalities of development.

**JS-35.1**

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**The Use of Heritage in the Age of Austerity**

This paper uses evidence from research across the University of Leicester into the use of the ‘Heritage Paradigm’ to capture cultural value at local and regional levels. Traditionally, heritage has related to the management of historical assets regarded as central to the British national story. However, in light of the Localism Act 2011 and a restructuring of the executive governance of heritage assets, the UK now views heritage as central to a) place branding, and b) community empowerment. These developments present a way for regions to redefine their populations, economic relevance, and its legacies to the ends of ‘inspiring’ future economic prosperity. On a theoretical level, the pursuit of ‘heritage value’ has opened up democratic spaces to include a greater diversity than hitherto represented in official heritage discourse. On a practical level, the paper argues that the ‘networked governance’ approach, which includes heritage organisations, local communities, local authorities, universities, and private businesses, demonstrates an entrepreneurial approach to realise cultural value. Consequently, the heritage paradigm is less about securing the past, but about capturing cultural value as an over-arching economic rationale emergent from austerity economics. However, this approach is not without criticism, and the paper uses evidence to illustrate that conflicting relationships between public and private interests often limit its successful realisation. The paper will question the extent to which it realistically generates entrepreneurialism more broadly through examples that highlight the divergent rationales of public and private interests. To conclude, the paper argues, using evidence from Leicester City’s ‘City of Culture’ bid that an entrepreneurial approach to realise cultural value offers a legitimate means to promote cultural diversity, cultural creativity, and civic pride; but without a choreographed approach to working with the private sector these schemes can offer little to longer-term economic development.

**RC20-347.1**

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**Globalizing Forms of Elite Sociability: How Social and Service Clubs Foster Varied International Experiences**

Drawing from 50 interviews conducted in Paris and Milan, our research examines the expatriation practices, as well as the cultivation of transnational connections, cosmopolitanism and global class consciousness among members of elite social and service clubs: the Jockey, the Nouveau Cercle, The Travellers, the Automobile and the Intéritable in France; the Clubino, the Unione and the Giardino in Italy; and the Rotary, as the main and most selective “service club”, in both countries.

Following two recent articles (2010, 2012) analyzing the multiple ways these institutions manage social capital as individual and collective resources for their members, this paper focuses more specifically on international ties. We compare how – according to their respective characteristics – various elite social clubs promote different kinds of bourgeois cosmopolitanism and connectivity, ranging as a whole from the more recent internationalism of upper-middle class service clubs such as the Rotary. Indeed, such institutional differences have a strong impact on the individual experiences of their members traveling or living abroad.

Each club’s peculiar ethos, practice and representations are related to the features of the market through relations of mutual symbolic distinction; for example, some clubs emphasize the ‘utility’ of links while others prefer to stress their ‘genuineness.’ The varied forms of cosmopolitanism promoted by clubs partly replicate these logics of distinction, eliciting struggles over the authenticity or inauthenticity of transnational connections. Yet clubs also oppose each other according to the unequal emphasis they lay on international ties per se, potentially introducing a competing axiology within the symbolic economy of social capital accumulation.

These oppositions show that while the globalization of the upper class implies an increasing transnational mobility and the international deployment of social networks, these are not stratified homogeneously among the European economic elite, and participate in the drawing of symbolic boundaries between its factions.

**RC21-367.7**

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How do the inhabitants of the most privileged neighborhoods of big metropolises see the poor? How do they distance themselves (both physically and symbolically) from them? Can their representations of the urban poor be analyzed as part of traditional or neoliberal repertoires of action and justification? To answer these questions, our paper will be drawing on 240 in-depth interviews conducted in 2012 and 2013 with upper-class and upper-middle-class residents of the most socially selective areas (both in the inner-cities and in the suburbs) of Paris, São Paulo and New Delhi.

The history of the forms of domination, the structure of the elites, and the characteristics of welfare policies are indeed tightly linked to the ways the upper-classes produce, perceive and justify a city’s social-spatial order. Their representations of the poor – through frames, symbolic boundaries, logics of distinction and evaluation, narratives, etc. – are strongly influenced by the specificities of their countries and of the metropolis they live in.

Therefore, on the basis of an international and inter-local comparative approach, we will present the differences between the cases studied. For each of them, we will also describe the particular articulation between five themes, whose possible mobilization as subjective reasons for self-segregation has been systematically tested in the interviews. These topics are: (1) insecurity and crime-exposure, (2) hygiene and the risks of contamination, (3) the attachment to a moral order that would need to be protected, (4) the naturalization (or racialization) of poverty, and (5) the various valuations of competition and merit vs. solidarity.

Our analysis shows how the rise of a neoliberal urban model, in Europe as well as in the Global South (in contexts characterized by the on-going displacement of the urban poor from the city centers), is also a matter of collective and individual meaning-making.

**RC47-773.1**

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**Discrimination and Work**

How do individuals perceive and experience discrimination at work? Based on a qualitative survey consisting of 200 interviews and 4 sociological interventions, we distinguish four registers showing that discrimination constitutes a trial that varies according to the social context.

According to a person’s social trajectory and position, the experience of discrimination varies widely, thereby demonstrating the importance of access to equality. Indeed, whereas immigrants are objectively discriminated against, they do not feel this as discriminatory because they do not stake a claim to equality. In contrast, minorities experience the hurdles they face as being considerable sources of discrimination because they claim equal treatment. The same is true when comparing the working-class and the middle class. The feeling of discrimination does not necessarily correspond to the nature of the trial one undergoes because the more people identify with society and participate in it, the greater and more unfair seems the discrimination.

According to the type of labor market, people feel more or less exposed to discrimination. In open markets such as the audio-visual sector, merit and talent are normally the only criterion. In recent years, this market has become much more accessible to visible minorities (actors, directors etc) despite their feeling a strong sense of discrimination. For each failure can be interpreted as the result of discrimination since it concerns the qualities of the person without the criteria for selection being completely clear. On the other hand, the segmented or closed markets, such as the ethnic business model, appear more protective. While they are objectively segregated, the “racial” organization of labor relations maintains more or less the feeling of discrimination.

It is through these situations that we will analyze the models of integration and the role that jobs play in...
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Peace Building, Risk and Vulnerability in Favelas of Rio De Janeiro

The city of Rio de Janeiro will host two mega-events in the near future: part of the games of the Soccer World Cup in 2014 and the Olympic games of 2016. As a result, the State and local governments of Rio de janeiro devised new urban policies for the favelas aimed at bringing public safety to the city. The most important is the program called Police Pacification Units (UPP), which has been put in place since 2008 in several favelas under the control of the drug dealers. Other important programs, such as Morar Caroica (Caroica Housing) and the PAC (Program of Development Acceleration) complement the UPP, focusing on housing, infrastructure improvements, and mobility within favelas.

This paper intends to analyze the impact of these programs on the building up of resilience and adaptive capacity in some of the communities where the pacification program was put in place. The paper focuses on the dimensions of risk, vulnerability, inclusion, safety and the construction of socio-environmental sustainability within the favelas and its surroundings. The study is based on empirical evidence from four favelas in Rio de Janeiro: Comunidade Dona Marta, Morro da Providência, Morro Pavao-Pavaozinho and Complexo do Alemão. It also uses data and information from government and non-government sources and when available, from the plans and designs put forward in these communities.

The proposed analysis as well as its implicit comparative nature will point out the advances and setbacks of these programs, and will indicate possible strategies for improvement. It hopes to contribute to better planning practices and ultimately to diminish social and environmental vulnerability of less privileged communities.

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The Relationship Between Intellectual Groups and National States in Latin America during the Nineteenth Century

This paper analyzes how the aesthetic, cultural, political and social perspectives of intellectual movements shaped the social imaginary about modernization and national development in Latin America, especially in Brazil, during the nineteenth century, contributing on the setting of a political culture that had great influence on the consolidation of the Latin American states. The main objective of this research is to analyze the formation of homologies between intellectuals and political-economic elites during those centuries.

In Latin America, this process of alliance between intellectuals and political elites has developed through various stages, but, historically, the nineteenth century was a turning point. Since this period, Latin American states began to constitute themselves as modern orders par excellence, holding administrative control and, above all, symbolic control of the territory and the peoples living there. It’s precisely at this crucial moment that the intellectuals movements, especially and, above all, symbolic control of the territory and the peoples living there. It’s precisely by the activity of these intellectuals and the broadcast of ideas that those intellectuals made great efforts to incorporate the ideas that were being worked. Results suggest some weekend workers recoup some forms of shared leisure time over the following week (particularly time with friends by men in couples with minor children and iii) singles with no minor children. For all groups, it was married (for men) and employment status are also salient. As for mothers, regular care while parents are at work differ demographically from other grandparents. It identifies which specific types of childcare activities regular grandparent carers undertake, and whether/how these compare with (a) non-regular caring grandparents; and (b) non-grandparents. It explores relationships between regular childcare provision and grandparents’ time in other activities (including leisure, personal care and paid work), subjective time pressure and satisfaction with the way time is spent. All analyses consider gender differences.

Gender is the strongest predictor of whether or not grandparents will provide regular care. While parents are at work, but age, income, education status, being married (for men) and employment status are also salient. As for mothers, the high proportion of grandchildren’s care is spent in physical, hands-on, care activities. Like fathers, more of grandfathers’ care time is spent in play or minding. Being a regular carer doubles grandfathers’ time (to about 5 hours a week) and triples grandmothers’ (to about 12 hours a week). However, grandfathers’ care composition changes most, to include a higher proportion of travel (to school or day care). Regular care provision impacts on both genders’ leisure, but only on grandmothers’ housework, personal care and sleep. It doubles the likelihood grandparents will report being rushed or pressed for time.

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Youth Creating Disaster Recovery: A Participatory Action Research Project

Youth Creating Disaster Recovery (YCDR) is a participatory action research project designed to learn about disaster recovery from the perspectives of youth. Moreover, YCDR focuses on the potential of youth to act as powerful catalysts for change following disasters.

Funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, the project has completed its first year of fieldwork in Joplin, Missouri and Slave Lake, Alberta. Both communities experienced recent exposure to catastrophic disasters. On May 16, 2011, one third of Slave Lake was destroyed by a wildfire. Less than a week later, on May 22, 2011, Joplin was devastated by a powerful EF-5 tornado.

YCDR, a collaboration of Royal Roads and Colorado State Universities, uses participatory and creative research methodologies to elicit and explore the perspectives of disaster affected youth in the focal communities. The goal is to contribute to and refine existing socio-ecological theories of disaster recovery and generate evidence-informed, inclusive, and youth-centered approaches to disaster recovery and risk reduction practices and policies. YCDR is committed to empowering disaster-affected youth through this research and the development of peer-to-peer networking opportunities and a North American interactive web-based gallery dedicated to their creative stories of their disaster and recovery experiences.

In this presentation, we will provide an overview of the project and share some of the outputs (photo-stories, videos, songs, poems, etc.) created by the youth participants. We will highlight some of the early findings centered around four research questions: 1. What people and places helped youth to recover after disaster? 2. What activities/ actions were important to youth after disaster? 3. How did youth contribute to their own and to others’ recovery? 4. What delayed or hindered the recovery of youth and what could be done to overcome those barriers?

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Grandparents Who Care for Children While Parents Work: Characteristics and Time Use Patterns

Grandparents have historically underpinned the functioning of families raising children, particularly through emotional support and guidance. Recently, maternal workforce participation has propelled modern grandparents into a more active role, with many regularly caring for children while parents work. This trend has important implications for female workforce participation, and for childcare, workplace and ageing policies.

To date there has been little examination of regular care provision from grandparents’ perspective. This paper addresses that knowledge gap, using the most recent Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Time Use Survey (TUS) 2006 (N=4,0000). It investigates whether grandparents who provide regular care for grandchildren while parents work differ demographically from other grandparents. It identifies which specific types of childcare activities regular grandparent carers undertake, and whether/how these compare with (a) non-regular caring grandparents; and (b) non-grandparents. It explores relationships between regular childcare provision and grandparents’ time in other activities (including leisure, personal care and paid work), subjective time pressure and satisfaction with the way time is spent. All analyses consider gender differences.

Gender is the strongest predictor of whether or not grandparents will provide regular care. While parents are at work, but age, income, education status, being married (for men) and employment status are also salient. As for mothers, the high proportion of grandchildren’s care is spent in physical, hands-on, care activities. Like fathers, more of grandfathers’ care time is spent in play or minding. Being a regular carer doubles grandfathers’ time (to about 5 hours a week) and triples grandmothers’ (to about 12 hours a week). However, grandfathers’ care composition changes most, to include a higher proportion of travel (to school or day care). Regular care provision impacts on both genders’ leisure, but only on grandmothers’ housework, personal care and sleep. It doubles the likelihood grandparents will report being rushed or pressed for time.

CRAIG, LYN* (University of New South Wales, l craig@unsw.edu.au)

BROWN, JUDITH (University of New South Wales)

Weekend Work and Leisure Time with Spouse, Children, and Friends: Who Misses Out?

We explore links between weekend work and leisure time shared with partners, children, other resident and non-resident friends, and using the most recent Australian Bureau of Statistics Time Use Survey 2006 (n=4,000 households). Drawing a sample of employed persons (n=3903) we test associations between weekend work and shared leisure time on the day of work and also, to see if shared work time is made up on other days, over the following weekdays. We stratify analyses by family type, specifically i) couples with no minor children, ii) couples with minor children and iii) singles with no minor children. For all groups, weekend work is associated with significantly less shared leisure time on days worked. Results suggest some weekend workers recoup some forms of shared leisure time on the following week (more shared work time in couple families) but most do not. Indeed for some categories of shared leisure, notably with partners and with children, there were further negative associations on weekdays. There were gender differences in amount of shared leisure, but interaction terms showed that all equal, in families with children, weekend
work limits fathers and mothers leisure shared with spouse and with children to a similar extent. We conclude that it is families with young children who are most affected by weekend work, especially Sunday work, and most especially when weekend shifts are combined with long weekly work hours.

TG03-935.2
CRAM, FIONA* (Katoa Ltd, fionac@katoa.net.nz)

Indigenous Pathways in Social Research: Addressing Inequities Part 2

Indigenous peoples are decolonizing research methodology so it serves their peoples’ needs and aspirations. These needs are rooted in trauma created by colonial agendas that remove tribes from their land, break family bonds, and disrupt identity. Aspirations are about justice, the return of lands, and living as indigenous peoples. This panel of Indigenous researchers brings this agenda to life, describing how they are decolonizing research methodologies within their countries. Polly Walker is a Cree woman and Assistant Professor of Peace and Conflict Studies. Her presentation, ‘Emplaced Research: Reducing Epistemic Violence toward Indigenous Peoples and their Knowledge Systems’, explores research that engages in relationship with Indigenous people, the natural world, and the spirit of the place in which the research is carried out. Juana Sherwood is an Aboriginal woman of Australia and Professor of Australian Indigenous Education. Her presentation, ‘Complex trauma a conduit for inequity’, examines pathways to prison for Aboriginal Australians that are often about mental health dis-ease as a result of unresolved grief, loss and untreated complex trauma. Hazel Phillips is a Māori woman from New Zealand and an independent researcher. Her presentation, ‘Kāpo Māori counter narratives’, will critically reflect on the implications of outsider research for Māori who are blind and vision impaired, and for as an insider, kāpo Māori by kāpo Māori, approach to research. Sonja Miller is a Māori woman from New Zealand and post-doctoral fellow at Victoria University of Wellington. ‘Mātauranga: doing it for ourselves’, will describe how an Indigenous tertiary education initiative is improving access for Indigenous tertiary students.

RC16-287.2
CREMASCHI, MARCO* (University Roma Tre, marco.cremaschi@uniroma3.it)

Re-Working Cosmopolis in Post-Colonial Cities: The Cases of Kolkata and Buenos Aires

The paper questions how memories are re-signified through the making of space. However, we adopt a specular (yet not incompatible) approach to the usual concern with the construction of space through memories. The question concerns the process of the making of space through the elaboration of collective memories; and how places came to be a relevant part of cosmopolitan memories (Barthel-Bouchier and Min Hui 2007). Nobody questions in fact the powerful contribution that symbolic place gives to the construction of collective memory since Halbwachs. However, the re-imaging of an urban space through global concerns, and the rise of a cosmopolitan, collective memory of place is another matter. Whether this is the case or not, is matter of a broad investigation. Citizens deal with their built environment, and national history in many different ways. There are times and opportunities when the elaboration process coalesces. The paper will offer a new interpretation of the fascinating processes of remembering and forgetting that are of great interest for an understanding of historical remembering and forgetting.

RC35-609.1
CREMIN, COLIN* (University of Auckland, c.cremin@auckland.ac.nz)

Historically Determined Apocalypse: The Struggle of Accents in a Time Born of Crisis

Unlike Biblical prophesies or the Protestant belief in predestination, the more secularised apocalyptic prophesies today offer no redemption, spur no industry: provoke no revolution. Rather, they encourage a fatalism and misanthropy. Pages that follow offer an initial exploration of the fatalism. Drawing on the materialist linguistic theories of the Bakhtin Circle, the paper aims to identify how apocalyptic thinking in this age of crises differs from that of the past, how it is being refracted through the prism of a dominant ideology and the potential consequences of this process.

RC52-833.5
CREMIN, COLIN* (University of Auckland, c.cremin@auckland.ac.nz)

The End of Employability: Occupying the Absent Centre of Labour in Precarious Times

The most succinct definition of the reversal constitutive of drive is the moment when, in our engagement in our purposeful activity (activity towards some goal), the way towards this goal, the gestures we make to achieve it, start to function as the goal in itself, as its own aim, as something that brings its own satisfaction. It has been said that being exploited by capital is preferable to not being exploited at all. Utilising psychoanalytic concepts, the paper offers a theoretical account of the current dynamics of the labour market with regard to a subject increasingly ‘surplus’ to the needs of capital but compelled to ‘improve’ their employability. Describing employability as a master signifier, the paper argues that employability operates at the level of drive in that satisfaction lies in the aim (there is no object to attain) rather than the outcome (an actual job). Irrespective of whether we have a job, we cannot get rid of employability and we cannot get enough it; there is no end to employability because there is no job that can end dissatisfaction or be materially secure in duration and no movement currently able to force a more stable compact between capital and labour. The lack in the
specific employer symbolised by the job vacancy can be filled, it is the void of Capital that necessitates constant adaptation and renewal in which drive is located. The paper considers the consequences of this for the individual and the possibility of reframing the injunction for political purposes.

RC32-555.8

CRESPI, ISABELLA* (University of Macerata, isabella.crespi@unimc.it)

Gender Identities and Cultural Values in Multiethnic Families in Italy

Living in a multiethnic family is a challenge that implies that the couple, the families of origin and the broad social context allow and facilitate the possibility of combining differences and negotiation as best as possible. These families are a micro example of what is the meaning of living in a multicultural society nowadays at the macro level. Differences and similarities are played everyday in the life-course of the couple and their families and requires the entire family group itself (including previous generations) redefines the overall arrangement of cultural equilibrium: it becomes necessary to rethink relational dynamics, but especially to reconsider the hierarchies of values, both individual and familial, due to the different cultural belonging of the partners. Negotiation, therefore, is also about compromise, recognition and respect of differences, openness to dialogue and combining them. The family dynamics of mixed couples are based on a continuous negotiation of the partners’ historical and cultural differences. Identity is perceived as a set of "experiences of recognition, which allows each individual to recognise themselves over time and which no individual can disregard. They also require the creation of a new gender culture, able to turn difference into a valuable asset, which helps promote open minds and acceptance of the other. The paper shows the results of a research project which investigates 35 multiethnic families (with life stories collected for each partner 70 in total) living in the centre of Italy. In particular, the paper focuses on some specific questions: what connections can be identified between negotiation and conflict of reciprocal identities in the family life of multiethnic couple? How do cultural and religious values affect family and personal identity? What is the relevance of cultural and familial belonging for the partners when they begin their life together? How and if this changes during life-course?

RC52-843.2

CRESSWELL, ADELE* (Nottingham University Business School, adele.cresswell@btinternet.com)

Structural Interests and the General Practitioner in the English National Health Service

In England the responsibility for commissioning most health services has transferred to groups of general medical practices known as Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs). Interagency partnerships, called Health and Well-being Boards (HWBs), have also been introduced. The paper presents the findings of an empirical study based in an urban area serving more than 500,000 people. The study took place between November 2012 and November 2013.

It develops Robert Alford’s theory of Structural Interests, which modelled the relative pattern of interests between doctors, managers, and patients, arguing that a dynamic of dominance, challenge, and repression exists between them. This study re-examines the patterns of complementary and conflicting interests that exist between these groups, with a particular focus on the implications for the general medical practitioner. It presents a nuanced definition of interests, recognising that these differ between types of General Practitioner. Karl E. Weick’s sense-making theory is used to provide insight into how different legacies create different types of general practitioner, and that this in turn affects the formation of interests. It also argues that the interests of general practitioners and managers are often blurred associated with the spread of clinical leadership, and the emergence of the hybrid doctor-manger.

The study traced commissioning activities at three levels. Level one commissioning was at the level of the general practice and its approach to managing referrals and drug budget spend. Level two commissioning was those activities that doctors did in collaboration across an area to secure contracts for services from hospitals and others. Level three commissioning was those activities to commission and provide services in partnership with non-health agencies. All three levels included the commissioners’ interpretation of a policy known as “Any Qualified Provider” designed to open the English NHS to the competitive market.

TG07-969.3

CRESSWELL, TIM* (Northeastern university, t.cresswell@neu.edu)

Assembling Place in a Chicago Neighbourhood

This paper approaches the area around Maxwell Street, Chicago as a rich urban place. The chapters utilizes ‘place theory’ and the approach of assembling theory developed by Manuel De Landa to explore how Maxwell Street has been brought together and torn apart through a focus on ‘tax increment financing’. It focuses on three key dimensions of place as assemblage – materiality (a place is made of objects), meanings (place as represented and as representational) and practice (place as lived).
through their transitions from education into the workforce, this paper investigates the factors contributing to gender equality in workforce participation and in the labour market. Focusing on female participants in the Life Patterns study, we draw on qualitative and quantitative data to examine the micro and macro explanations that underpin this phenomenon. Firstly, we briefly analyse the impact of social and cultural values in the development of egalitarian approaches to the field of education that have contributed to the expansion of the participation of women in tertiary education and, subsequently, the workplace. Secondly, we focus on neoliberal sensibilities and values underpinned by the concept of choice to understand the egalitarian values that exist alongside persisting gender inequality. Finally, we argue that while institutional arrangements are needed to address persistent inequalities around women's roles and participation at work, there is also a need to scrutinise social and cultural beliefs about work and gender to achieve greater equality.

**JS-56.1**

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**CURRIE, GRAE**M* (University of Warwick, Graeme.Currie@Warwick.ac.uk)

**Constructing and Maintaining Campaign Boundaries: The Interaction of Organizational Identity and Image -- CANCELLED**

Recent studies of organizational formation have highlighted the centrality of organizational boundaries as manifest through dynamic interaction between internal and external forces. In this paper we draw directly on the work of Montgomery and Oliver (2007; 2005) and their theorisation of the process of group formation, particularly the role of centrifugal and centripetal forces in shaping organization boundaries. We seek to extend the insight offered by Montgomery and Oliver (2007) drawing on organizational identity literature to explore interactions between social identity and image. Whereas Montgomery and Oliver (2007) link social identity theory and institutional theory to the development of group boundaries, we argue that ‘image’ is central to the effectiveness of an organization which relies upon a balance between how organizational ‘insiders’ view themselves and how ‘outsiders’ view the organization (Albert and Whetten, 1985). Our empirical case is that of informal organization as we study a network of campaign groups that formed to oppose the development of a high speed rail line (HS2) linking two major cities (London and Birmingham) in England. Drawing on qualitative data, we explore the process of group formation with a focus on the campaign network against HS2, in particular the evolution of organizational image. In so doing, we contribute to our understanding of the effective management of multiple organizational identities and explore how tensions are mediated at the organizational level.

**JS-42.6**

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**Runway Train: Public Participation and the Case of HS2 -- CANCELLED**

In recent years, public participation has increasingly featured in policy decision making. While top-down, or formal methods of participation are upheld as an endorsement of democratic decision making, there is limited understanding of public participation as an informal, or organic phenomenon. This paper contributes to debates about public participation by exploring the interplay between top-down (formal) and bottom-up (informal) interactions between policy makers, planners and the public. In focusing on the motives and experiences of ordinary people as they seek to influence decisions around a prolific policy issue the paper engages with theories of deliberative democracy and public deliberation (e.g., McRae, 1997; Eiser, 1998; Dryzek, 2000; Fisher, 2009; Marsbridge et al., 2012). By examining these interactions a more nuanced understanding of multidimensional public participation is developed, highlighting some of the challenges for policy makers when consulting about major policy developments and illustrating how the public might drive deliberations about a policy issue.

Our empirical case focuses on the informal participatory mechanisms that formed debates concerning the development of a high speed rail network in England (HS2). In particular we seek to understand 1) how social actors respond to formal consultation opportunities around high profile policy issues, 2) how social actors strive for public deliberation and 3) how ‘informal origins’ of participation emerge and develop.

**RC02-60.3**

**CRONIN, BRUCE** (University of Greenwich, b.cronin@greenwich.ac.uk)

**The Influence of US Corporate Interlocks on the Pattern of Congressional Lobbying**

There is a long history of research into the relationship between US directorate interlocks and campaign contributions drawing PAC funding data, generally demonstrating the importance of such contributions to sectors reliant on government concessions in some form often associated with bipartisan hedging strategies, alongside some clusters of interlocks with deep-seated conservative funding patterns. But the extent to which contributions amount to policy advocacy are largely circumstantial and the notion of a close link has been hotly contested by protagonists.

Since 1995, however, the lobbying of Congressional decision makers has been subject to the extensive requirements, including the formal registration of those engaged in lobbying activity and the publication of quarterly returns detailing clients and income from these, expenditure on lobbying, targets of lobbying and the issues of advocacy. This provides data on the actual domestic policy advocacy pursued by US corporates and thus a more rigorous basis for considering the relationship between directorate interlocks and corporate political activity than contribution data alone.

Building on earlier research on the central position of the large corporate directorate interlock structure in the pattern of lobbying of the UK government (Cronin 2012), this paper considers the position of the US interlocking director structure among the SP200 within the pattern of congressional lobbying in general. As in the UK, the US Corporate interlock structure proves to be remarkably central, albeit with strong House and issue delineations.

**INTE-25.2**

**CRONJE, FREKK*** (North West University, freek.cronje@nwu.ac.za)

**Sustainable Social Development**

The question of Sustainable Development is still very contentious in the developing world. In South Africa, after *Apartheid*, political, economic, social and legislative redress were required to address inequality and discrimination, to create a broad participation base, and, in the process, enhance sustainability in the country. Currently, twenty years after democracy, these efforts have not yielded, by far, the positive results that were expected. This paper critically investigates this situation. Reasons for the gap amongst others - include wrong approaches (e.g., macro and top-down) are still being implemented, a huge division between policy and practice, ‘inappropriate’ ties between government and other sectors and poor service delivery.

**RC09-170.1**

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**THULO, PERTUNIA** (Research Committee)

**SNYMAN, CARINA** (Research Committee)

**REYNEKE, SUZANNE** (Research Committee)

**A Social Licence to Operate within the Iron ORE Industries of South Africa and Sweden: A Clash of Corporate and Community Cultures**

When analysing the effectiveness of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programmes, other developmental projects and Stakeholder Engagement (SE) in local communities adjacent to the operations of large multi-national corporations, the clash of ‘corporate culture’ and ‘local culture’ becomes increasingly evident. In this regard, the contentious issue of a Social Licence to Operate (SLO) strongly comes to the fore. A Social Licence to Operate (SLO) goes further than formal documentation and legislative requirements (e.g. a mining or water licence or regulated labour practices), and focuses more on the real processes and practicalities regarding the acceptance of a specific company by the relevant community or communities.

This paper reports on the issue of a SLO within a comprehensive comparative study between the iron ore industries of SA and Sweden. Two main conceptual explanations guided the research: firstly, the processes followed from the side of the company in order to ‘receive’ a SLO, and – in the second instance - the capacity of and empowerment within the community to grant such a SLO. In terms of the communities, different approaches and models were scrutinised, e.g. top-down/ bottom-up approaches, participation and communication, self reliance and resilience within communities.

**Key findings of the research (from perspectives of both the company and the communities) will be presented in terms of similarities and differences between the industries of South Africa and Sweden**. *Recommendations* are also being made in order to make the granting of a SLO a less cumbersome process and to ‘merge’ the two different cultures; in this regard, the role of different stakeholders (companies, communities, government and NGOs) have been highlighted by the research. Methodologically, a mainly qualitative approach (personal interviews with key informants of the companies and the communities, focus groups with community members and workers, as well as objective personal observations).
RC12-225.2
CROSS, ANNE* (Metropolitan State University, Anne.cross@metrostate.edu)
ECKBERG, DEBORAH (Metropolitan State University)

Measuring the Impact of Loy Observers in the Courtroom on Procedural and Cultural Practices

Our research examines the impact of citizen court monitoring on several courtroom variables including judicial process, courtroom actors’ behavior, victim and defendant experience and ultimately, case disposition and sentencing. The study contains two parts. First, we experimentally manipulate the visible presence of court monitors (marked by monitors’ use of red clipboards (an established identifier in the local context) and assess the effect of the monitors on the indicators listed above. A second inquiry contextualizes the experiment by conducting in-depth interviews with court monitors, program stakeholders, prosecutors, defense attorneys, judges, victim advocates, victims and defendants.

RC08-155.5
CROTHERS, CHARLES* (AUT University, charles.crothers@aut.ac.nz)

The Scope and Scholarly Impact of Survey Research: Evidence from Data Archives

We live in a world heavily infiltrated by systematic social research sponsored by universities, governments, think-tanks and private enterprise which is then, variously turned into public and private stocks of social knowledge with varying usefulness. Some overview of the volume of survey research can be garnered from surveys on surveys and from industry data but a particularly good source of information on the development of survey research is the metadata of surveys collected in data archives. This paper describes the overall development of survey research and data archives and then compares (especially Anglo-Saxon) countries in terms of the characteristics (subject-matter & methodological) of the surveys which have been archived. Information on use of surveys is also noted.

RC20-350.3
CROWHURST, ISABEL* (Kingston University, i.crowhurst@kingston.ac.uk)

Comparative Research in Prostitution Studies: Challenges and Opportunities

This paper starts with a critical overview of comparative research in prostitution studies. More specifically, it outlines the scholarship that has looked at prostitution from a comparative perspective in social sciences, exploring methodological approaches used, scales of analysis adopted, and consideration (or lack of thereof) for the shifting meanings of concepts, prostitution-related practices and cultures across the units of analysis compared. The paper asks what lessons have been and can be learned from doing comparative analysis in this field, and whether more work needs to be done to refine this methodological approach in prostitution research. The second part of the paper presents an ongoing project on “Comparing prostitution policies in Europe: Understanding Scales and Methodological approaches in the study of prostitution” which has been archived. Information on use of surveys is also noted.

JS-26.14
CRUZ RUFINO, MARIA BEATRIZ* (Architecture and Urbanism College - USP, biarufino@gmail.com)

Transformation of the Urban Periphery and New Forms of Production of Inequality in Brazilian Cities: A View on the Recent Changes in the Dynamics of the Real Estate Market

This article’s objective is to discuss recent transformations in the periphery of Brazil’s largest cities, considering the expansion of real estate, strongly supported by the government housing programme “Minha Casa Minha Vida” (MCMV). Using historical and theoretical analyses, we will demonstrate the shifting of the primacy of the contradiction between capital and labour, dominated by industrial capital, to the primacy of an urban contradiction, dominated by financial capital. In that context, we will recollect and discuss the literary production which has problematized the formation of the periphery in the 1970’s, interpreted as the process that decreases the cost of labour power reproduction and characterized by self-built housing, in a scenario of strong industrialization and high immigration rates. In this sense, the periphery was consolidated as an important instrument to amplify industry gains and expressed through the intense inequalities in the Brazilian urbanization.

RC04-78.28
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MOGUEL MARÍN, SUSANA (Universidad Autónoma de Campeche)
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Percepción De Los Valores y ética Profesional Que Los Integrantes De Los Cuerpos Académicos Señalan Para Su Desarrollo En Los Estudiantes De La Universidad Autónoma De Campeche (México)

The work of investigation in the Universidad Autónoma de Campeche (México) rescata the project Interuniversitario sobre ética profesional entre la UNAM y 14 universidades of the República Mexicana (Hirsch and López, 2008), actually plas- mado en uno of los objetivos del proyecto de la Red temática de colaboración “Red de investigadores y cuerpos académicos en filosofia, teoria y campos of the education” (REDICA) del Programa de Mejoramiento al Profesorado (PROMEP) of the Secretaría de Educación Pública (México). A partir de the anterior the trabajo analiza la percepción de valores y ética profesional that los integrantes of the cuerpos académicos señalan para su desar- rollo en the estudiantes of the Universidad Autónoma de Campeche (México). La población of the estudio fue 86 profesores conformados in diecinueve Cuerpos Académicos (CA) reconocidos by el PROMEP of the cuatro Dependencias de Educación Superior (DES) that conforman a the Universidad Autónoma de Campeche: veintisiete Profesores of Tiempo Completo (PTC) of siete Cuerpos Académicos of the Dependencia de Educación Superior of Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades (DESSH), cuarenta (PCT) of siete Cuerpos Académicos of the Dependencia de Educación Superior of Ingeniería y Ciencias (DESIC), quince PTC of cuatro Cuerpos Académicos of the Dependencia de Educación Superior de Salud (DESS), and cuatro PTC of a Cuerpo Académico of the Dependencia de Educación Superior of Ciencias Agropecuarias. The instrument applied to the muestra seleccionada of PTC of the diecinueve Cuerpos Académicos está integrado by cincuenta and cinco preguntas with a escala of valoración of uno to cinco, clasificados in cuatro competencias: 1.- Competencias cognitivas y técnicas; 2.- Competencias sociales; 3.- Competencias Éticas; 4.- Competencias Afectivo emocionales. A partir de these results, the authors analyzed the “Percepción de los valores and ética profesional en los estudiantes of the Universidad Autónoma de Campeche” in the página web: e-encuesta, se envió via correo electrónico to the integrantes of los CA, se realizó the interpretación descriptiva of the información with the Software estadístico SPSS.

RC04-84.5
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Teachers and Administrators Speak! Examining the Concept of Social Justice in Education in a Neoliberal Age

In this paper I explore the meaning of social justice for teachers and adminis- trators in Australia. I take the concept of social justice from its theoretical isolation and put it in the immediate context of material disadvantages of rural schooling (e.g. lack of resources, high staff turnover) within the dominant neoliberal context in Australian education. Within the neoliberal project I focus particularly on the impact of three policy technologies –performativity, accountability and marketi- zation- on the work of administrators and teachers. Drawing on the work of Iris Marion Young (1990) and Nancy Fraser (2008) I apply three dimensions of social justice: distributive, recognition and participation to construct a plural model of social justice that overcomes the shortfalls of the liberal-egalitarian model -which usually equates social justice solely with distribution of resources. By examining administrators and teachers’ voices, I offer an important contribution to understand- ing what is going on in rural schools, which dimensions of social justice are being applied and what the real needs are. These voices also reveal the contested
nature of the concept of social justice and its context-dependence, highlighting tensions between the different pressures in schools of neoliberal policy technologies, and its impact in the morale and work of school staff. Moreover, exploring the subjective element of social justice can make an important contribution to understanding how social injustices are experienced, tolerated and perpetuated in disadvantaged settings. It can also assist in outlining an agenda for change.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
“They Think I Am a Free Lunch”. Why Everyday Interactions Between Emigrants and Sending Communities May Actually Discourage Return

The recent research on transnational fields has had the great merit of claiming attention to the important topic of the relations between Emigrants and the sending communities. Such research has documented how international migration is a factor of social change not only in receiving societies, the traditional focus of research, but also - and may be even more - in the places of origins of emigrants. The potentiality of such approach, however, have been unduly constrained by the widespread - and often implicit - tendency to assume that transnationalism is perceived as a challenge only in receiving states and societies. We will argue, on the contrary, that receiving communities show a deep ambivalence toward their emigrants. We will document how it is possible to identify in many sending communities a set of social mechanisms - operating at the kinship, interpersonal, communal and symbolic level - that severely constrain the maintenance and development of long-term transnational relationships. Such understudied mechanisms may actually weaken such transnational spaces and contribute to prevent return migration.

These arguments will be grounded in an analysis of the data collected in a long-term, ethnographic, multi-sited project on female migrations from some Eastern European countries to the household services sector of some Mediterranean countries. Researchers have carried out in coordinated way ethnographic observations of foreign careworkers both in the sending and receiving contexts over several years. A particular importance has been given to following some informants in their trips back home as well as carrying out ethnographic fieldwork in the place of origins while they were absent.

RC11-212.8

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The Implications Of Demographic Changes On Intergenerational Relations and Social Policies. The Case Of Mexico City

Demographic changes have been experienced by societies all over the world. Senior people experience social exclusion, poverty and cumulative disadvantages. Now, Mexican population is ageing rapidly and this situation is a challenge for the government at both the federal and local level. At the local level, in Mexico City, the capital of Mexico with a population over 9.5 million, there were registered changes in the government policies in recent years. In Mexico City, the Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD) came to power in 1997, implementing the social policy based on the principle of universality. In that context, two major programs of direct money transfers began, i.e. The Senior Subsidies Program (Programa de Adultos Mayores) and the PrepaSí Subsidy Program. Between 2001 and 2011, the number of beneficiaries of the Senior Subsidies Program has nearly doubled, from 250,000 in 2001 to 480,000 in 2011 and for 2013 the same limit, 480,000, remains. Theoretically, all Mexicans living in Mexico City aged 68 or more receive financial transfers, which is equivalent to 85USD. However, in Mexico there are at least 600,000 adults over 68 years, so 120,000 adults do not receive aid. The other program is the money transfer for public high school students in Mexico City, the PrepaSí Subsidy Program. Actually, a total of 210,000 teenagers receive money transfers that are equivalent to 30, 40 and 50USD depending on their school academic performance. The question is, how to design new old-age and youth social policies, different from those of money transfers that result to be costly for the local government, which will respond the demographic changes and improve the well-being of the elderly and the youth? The hypothesis is that money transfers are insufficient to fight poverty among the elderly and among the youth in Mexico City.

RC12-218.1

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25 Year Later. Law and Society after Communism. an Attempt of Assessment

In 2014 it will be 25 anniversary of the collapse of communism which started in Poland. The paper will focus on role of law played in the post-communist transformation. It will try to show the dilemma of law sued as tool of social change and law situation when legal institutions function in normatively empty or/and sometimes hostile environment.

The second part will be devoted to role of law in dealing with the communist legacies especially abuses of human rights and restitution of property. Next I will present a hidden dimension of the operation of formal law in the post-communist social systems concluding with portrait of law and society 25 years after the collapse of communism.
The new times we live are characterized by the public role of religion (Casanova); not only the religion as an institution, but the real dimension of religions entering and pervading the public sphere: affecting the relationships between religion, family, cultures, public politics, welfare state, health problems: this phenomenon is not a return to medieval time where church and political systems tried to depart one upon the other, but the neoliberalization of work or post-traditional society conveys at the same time the autonomy of religious sphere respect to the political one, but at same time the partial exit of religion from the boundaries of the religions institution still influencing many aspects of social life.

Religion or civil religion (R. Bellah) is closely related to a collective memory which is a social construction and representation of reality, but it is also a sedimentation of symbolic capital within a cultural system, in a given historical time and space. It is also a stratified reality almost as an archeological circle where the present, the past and the projection toward the future constitute a collective memory. The analysis of collective memory leads up to the discovery of the magma of popular religiosity, the families lineage, the mythological points, the grounding meanings, the place of transcendence in the social life (R. Bellah). The analysis of collective memory can be analyzed in a small community in the South of Italy as I have done in my research on the leukemia and Symbolic Construction of Reality at a global level by analyzing the cultural bases and the collective memory in a process of development and globalization, as I have done in my work on the Grammar of Development.

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The paper will focus of the dynamics of rational and non rational exploring in a new light the contribution of Pareto to the structure of social action beyond the only interpretation of T.Parsons and confronting the concepts of logic and non logic action with the analysis of S.Freud on the role of the unconscious. It is possible to establish any connection between the concepts of residuum and derivations developed by Pareto with the dynamics of unconscious for the disease of our civilization and at the same time to use the processes of rationalization to make sense of the substratum layed in our culture and of its ground meanings. Probably in the symbolic construction of reality there is a meeting point for the interaction between so distant thinkers whose fortune has been unequal in developing the sociological and psychological analysis modern society. The interest of the analysis of residuum in Pareto and to what extent they can fit not only in the social action but also in the archeology of savoir of Foucault and the unconscious of Freud. At the same time the process of rationalization linked with the concept of derivation can be related not only with super ego and the ego of Freud, but also with the process of rationalization of M. Weber which ends up with the iron cage of bureaucracy and the irruption of charisma in the social fabric of reality.
Participation and Transnational Restructuring Agreements

The literature about the “Europeanization” and the “internationalization” of industrial relations has increasingly being dealt with in recent years with transnational frameworks or company agreements and the European Commission database on transnational collective agreements currently contains more than 200 such texts. Do these new types of transnational industrial relations at the company level also constitute a new form of regulation? What kind of employee participation do they entail? How have they changed with the crisis? First different levels and actors of transnational industrial relations will be identified, among which multinational firms, Global Union Federations, European Industry Federations, and/or European Works Councils. Then existing transnational forms of regulation will be analyzed with particular attention to restructuring and the crises. This communication is based on ongoing field work about transnational framework agreements with a focus on restructuring. The conclusion will reconsider the notion of “industrial democracy” and outline the evolution of the notion of “participation” as applied to the transnational level.

References:

Sustainable Urban Development for Poor

Cities in India today are drivers of economic growth. About 70% of GDP is accounted by urban areas. Today cities remain the home of an increasing numbers of urban poor living in the informal settlements, with large infrastructure backlog, poor service-delivery, extensive housing shortages, and weak urban management and governance systems. Hence, there is a strong reliance on improving informal settlements as a strategy to address urban poverty.

A recent report by the Committee on Slum Statistics/Census estimates that 93 million people currently live in slums in India, and this number is expected to increase to 106 million by the end of the 12th plan period in 2017.

Govt. of India launched The JNNURM in 2005 a flagship program aimed at creating economically productive, efficient, equitable, responsive and inclusive cities. The program is considered to have been more successful in its infrastructure investments than its urban reform agenda. To complement this The RAY program was launched in June, 2011 but after a research, it has been found that a new program needs to be introduced to incentivize and support selected states and cities towards the implementation of their slum-free city strategies through cost effective solutions i.e. in-situ upgrading of tenable slums, alternative approaches to new housing delivery such as sites and services, and support pilot integration of urban livelihoods activities. The major component of the program include financing of selected physical infrastructure investment, support to community mobilisation, project implementation and technical assistance to implementing agencies at city and state level.

This is expected to augment and complement the Rajiv Awas Yojna which focuses on primarily on the Housing for the slum dwellers. Thus improving the overall infrastructure & the life style of the people staying in the slum.

Step By Step Self Learning? the Quantification and Interpretation of Walking Activities

In recent years, the sensors of running trackers and devices in the field of health and fitness has renewed the ways people track and represent their physical activities. Promising “self knowledge through numbers”, the Quantified Self movement has helped popularize the continuing wearing of electronic devices such as fitness trackers (wristband, watch, mobile phone, etc.) is key to a better understanding of one’s body, mind and self. Nevertheless the many ways people start and/or stop using such tools, experience and experiment with them are not well documented, especially when it comes to spheres other than sports activities.

Drawing upon an empirical study of how individuals equip and experience –lastingly or not- footsteps tracking devices (Fitbit, Jawbone, etc.), we consider issues of appropriation, embodiment and interpretation these mobile technologies entail. We focus on the practices that allow one to: describe one’s own physical activities, relate to the tool(s) and user interfaces; read into generated data and upcoming application messages; and possibly share these and new data.

Our findings underline the role of meaning making and reflexivity in making pedometers and accelerometers technologies wearable and usable in everyday life. 

Over the past few years, an increasing number of Mexican returnees working in English-speaking call centers in Mexico City and Monterrey, we analyze these new return migration trajectories which intervene, on the background of the Dream Act debate, the social and economic obstacles that 1.5-generation are confronted with and the role the latter play in decision making process to return to their parents’ homeland.
life's embodied experience, and ensuring that measurements, data sets and comparisons can be performed. When it comes to confrontation with traces of one's own -apparently trivial-walking activity, much encoding/decoding and multiple interpretations are at work. For some, the knowledge produced can be criticized for being inaccurate or even pointless, whereas others find motivational support and unexpected ways of relating to their physical activities, on their own or through the online sharing of data and experience. At some point, all users are confronted with the normative dimensions (excess weight, inactivity, illness, etc.) scripted and embedded in these devices and the advice they produce. This in turn questions the sociopolitical implications of these embodied technologies.

RC48-788.3

DAHBI, KHALIL* (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, kadhbih2@gmail.com)

New Constitutional Framework, Persisting Authoritarian Practices: The Case of Morocco after the 2011 Constitutional Reform

Following one of the largest waves of protests that the country had experienced since its independence, Morocco witnessed the drafting and the adoption of a new and arguably less authoritarian constitution. The subsequent electoral success of the Islamist Parti de la Justice et du développement (PJD) and the formation of a PJD-led government were considered tokens of goodwill demonstating the monarchy's commitment to the reforms. Nevertheless, the optimism faded away in the face of increasingly repressive responses from the state to the protests, the continuing inability (or unwillingness) of the PJD government to pursue its reformist electoral promises, the extremely slow pace of the drafting of organic laws pertaining to the enactment of various constitutional provisions, and the awkward responses of the government to scandals that elicited popular outbursts. The government devised: poverty alleviation, employment generation, health, education and social welfare, and in financial inclusion, subsidies, loans and social security benefits to be directly credited to the accounts of the beneficiaries. Since there are reports of corruption in the implementation of welfare schemes and social services such as education and health have become privatised/commercialised, marginal sections, viz., Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Muslims remained excluded from the benefits. Inclusive growth, therefore, is questioned. And, thus NEP has become a stumbling block to supporting the development of social sector in general.

The UPA government described its economic growth "inclusive." The government saw inclusion in terms of social inclusion and financial inclusion. In social inclusion, the government devised: poverty alleviation, employment generation, health, education and social welfare, and in financial inclusion, subsidies, loans and social security benefits to be directly credited to the accounts of the beneficiaries. Since there are reports of corruption in the implementation of welfare schemes and social services such as education and health have become privatised/commercialised, marginal sections, viz., Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Muslims remained excluded from the benefits. Inclusive growth, therefore, is questioned. And, thus NEP has become a stumbling block to supporting the development of social sector in general.

Interestingly, the governments, viz., Left Front in West Bengal, Bahujan Samaj Party in Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand Mukti Morcha in Jharkhand and the like, known for the cause of the disfranchised, failed to address the issues of survival and governance. The author, therefore, calls for the initiative of civil society/ the role of intellectuals in taking up the programme of conscientisation, i.e., an approach of perceiving contradictions and taking action against the oppressive elements/ forces in society.

RC19-339.1

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ELSTAD, JON IVAR (NOVA)

HALVORSEN, KNUT (Oslo and Akershus University College)

Economic Crisis, Social Policy and Health Inequalities: A Systematic Review of the Research Literature

Purpose: The purpose of the systematic review is to collect and review research that has examined how economic crises have impacted on population health and health inequalities and to which degree the welfare state has played a modifying role. Based on the available evidence the ambition is further to develop testable theories and hypotheses for the empirical analyses to follow. Purpose: The review will be a part of a larger project funded by the Norwegian Research Council which will use com-

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

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parative data sets to study health-related consequences of the current downturn in Europe.

Background and Research questions: We will draw from insights and findings from Brenner’s earlier studies of business cycles and mortality and Ruhm’s more recent studies. Also experience from countries that have undergone deep crisis or transformation like Russia and other Eastern European countries will be scrutinized. Further, the experience of recessions in the two Nordic countries during the early 1990s, Sweden and Finland, will be examined, in particular the hypothesis that the welfare state was able to buffer the detrimental consequences of the economic downturn. Studies of the current recession by e.g. Stuckler and collaborators will certainly provide valuable material. In the review, we will try to identify the following dimensions of crises that we suspect will have an impact on the outcomes: What kinds of crisis are we facing, (economic, political, fiscal, social), what is the speed with which it has evolved, how has the state responded to meet the crisis, and what are the changes in social and health policy?

Methods: We will comply with guidelines issued for instance by the Campbell collaboration by developing clear inclusion/exclusion criteria, having an explicit search strategy, and a systematic coding and analysis of included studies.

**RC32-551.8**

**DAHME, JENNIFER** (University of Wuppertal, jahmen@uni-wuppertal.de)  
**THALER, ANITA** (Alpen-Adria-University Klagenfurt)

**Glass Elevator Versus Sticky Floor: Tackling Gender (In-)Equality in Academia**

Women’s under-representation in science and technology has been a major concern for the European Commission since nearly two decades (c.f., ETAN Report 2000, ENWISE Report 2004, Gender and Excellence in the Making 2004, WIDEM Report 2008, Benchmarking Policy Measures for Gender Equality in Science 2008, She Figures 2013). While first the attention was brought to the women themselves, the research during the years emphasized more and more the importance of structural change for achieving gender equality in research organisations or institutions of higher education. Supported by Joan Acker’s work in 1990, this led to the common recognition of organisations as ‘gendered organisations’. Organisations and institutions cannot proclaim gender neutrality as gender as social category is deeply embedded in all organisational processes.

The European project ‘GenderTime’ wants to tackle this challenge by initializing organizational structural change through identifying the best systematic approaches in the participating institutions with the help of tailor-made action plans. The plans involve activities in the fields of careers development & networking, institutional culture, management & policy making, recruitment, staff development & support, and work-life balance. But even though these individual measures benefiting career progression of academic staff can be considered as a crucial factor, it is important to focus on the prevalent organizational structure itself for achieving gender equal workplace conditions (Castaño et al 2010).

In our discussion, we focused on the academic female staff, who is mainly the target group of those implemented gender measures perceives their organizational work culture. Are the activities considered as helpful and/or career supporting? Or are informal support mechanisms much more efficient in terms of achieving a scientific career? Our deliberations will be based on the results of a quantitative and a qualitative survey carried out at the participating institutions supplemented by qualitative focus groups.

**RC21-376.11**

**DAI, GUOWEN** (University of Amsterdam, g.dai@uva.nl)

**Institutional Hybridity of the Chinese High-Speed Railway Oriented Development: Exemplified By Three Chinese Cities -- CANCELLED**

The rapidly extending High-Speed Railway (HSR) network and new stations are expected to be the catalysts for a new round of leapfrog spatial expansion and regional restructure in China. Unlike the redeveloped (central) stations in Europe and Japanese cities, most of the Chinese HSR stations are peripherally located on the collapse of urban-rural land. They are speculated with airport-style spatial pathology. By considering the impact of biomedicine on the conception of old age, hormones secretion during the ageing process, stand as one of the major medical strategies developed to address biological ageing. With anti-ageing medicine, biology is no longer destiny but an opportunity. The body is construed as biological – the DHEA – which came to be presented as a “fountain-of-youth” molecule. In the late 1980s, DHEA consumption rose all around the world and bolstered the very idea that biomedicine could “cure ageing”. This paper, relying on an analysis of DHEA trajectory in France (1980-2010), will show that understanding the institutionalization of anti-aging promises – and the challenging of these promises – requires exploring the operations between different social spaces, scientific and political spaces. Anti-Ageing Medicine as a new medical offer convey a new conception of the aging body in our society. Aging is no longer seen as a state of life, but a lifelong reversible process, the greatest risk factor for every age-associated pathology. By considering the impact of biomedicine on the conception of old age, this presentation will contribute to the study of the articulation between biomedical innovation and temporality in our society.

**RC27-467.2**

**DALLAIR, CHRISTINE** (University of Ottawa, cdallair@uottawa.ca)

**Sport, Nationalism and the Politics of Language in Canada: Celebrating Francophone Belonging at the Pan-Canadian Francophone Games but Avoiding the ‘National Question’ at the Quebec Games**

Canada’s Official Languages Act aims to advance the equal status and use of English and French while also supporting the development of English and French linguistic minority communities. While this legislation establishes the bilingual character of the Inuit language, Canada is not composed of two demographically and culturally equal linguistic communities. Indeed the 2011 census showed that less than 25% of Canadians had French as a mother tongue or spoke French at home. Only in the province of Quebec are the tables reversed where Francophones represent

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**RC25-450.1**

**DALE, SPF** (Sophia University, sonjadale@gmail.com)

**Saying ‘I’ - Gender, Identity and Social Status In Japanese Pronouns**

The question of ‘I’ and first-person pronouns is one that is challenging to define. Studies of both Russia and other Eastern European countries will be scrutinized. Further, the experience of recessions in the two Nordic countries during the early 1990s, Sweden and Finland, will be examined, in particular the hypothesis that the welfare state was able to buffer the detrimental consequences of the economic downturn. Studies of the current recession by e.g. Stuckler and collaborators will certainly provide valuable material. In the review, we will try to identify the following dimensions of crises that we suspect will have an impact on the outcomes: What kinds of crisis are we facing, (economic, political, fiscal, social), what is the speed with which it has evolved, how has the state responded to meet the crisis, and what are the changes in social and health policy?

Methods: We will comply with guidelines issued for instance by the Campbell collaboration by developing clear inclusion/exclusion criteria, having an explicit search strategy, and a systematic coding and analysis of included studies.

**RC54-867.3**

**DALGARARONDO, SÉBASTIEN** (CNRS/EHESS/IRIS, dalgora@ehess.fr)

**HAURAY, BORIS** (INSERM / EHESS)

“Forever Young”. Biomedical Innovations and Temporality: Sociology of Anti-Ageing Promises

According to anti-age advocates, the «elixir of life» has finally been discovered. Hormone replacement therapies, that aim to compensate the natural decline in hormones secretion during the ageing process, stand as one of the major medical strategies developed to address biological ageing. With anti-ageing medicine, biology is no longer destiny but an opportunity. The body is construed as biological – the DHEA – which came to be presented as a “fountain-of-youth” molecule. In the late 1980s, DHEA consumption rose all around the world and bolstered the very idea that biomedicine could “cure ageing”. This paper, relying on an analysis of DHEA trajectory in France (1980-2010), will show that understanding the institutionalization of anti-aging promises – and the challenging of these promises – requires exploring the operations between different social spaces, scientific and political spaces. Anti-Ageing Medicine as a new medical offer convey a new conception of the aging body in our society. Aging is no longer seen as a state of life, but a lifelong reversible process, the greatest risk factor for every age-associated pathology. By considering the impact of biomedicine on the conception of old age, this presentation will contribute to the study of the articulation between biomedical innovation and temporality in our society.
the majority and English-speakers are the minority. The comparative study of the 2008 pan-Canadian francophone games and the 2010 Quebec games illustrates the complex relationship between nationalism and the politics of language at French-only large sporting festivals. The 2008 pan-Canadian Francophone Games funded by the federal government successfully serve to foster Francophone identity and strengthen Francophone community development. Organizers and youths proudly claim their Francophoneness and celebrate French language and culture throughout the weekend. Conversely, the Quebec Games focus on their sporting character rather than their nation-building purpose. This annual multi-sport competition financed through the Quebec leisure and sport policy is also meant to foster a distinct cultural identity among Quebeckers (Harvey, 1999). Quebec being the only province with French as its sole official language. While Quebec is formally recognized as a nation within Canada, the use of the provincial Games as a vehicle to promote the Quebeccois distinct language and culture depends on the government of the day as well as on local organizers. The 2010 event avoided any reference to the 'national question' celebrating youth and sporting performances in a taken-for-granted, but also unacknowledged, French environment. The comparative analysis outlines the distinct challenges of promoting a Frenchphone distinct majority vs. minority identity in today's bilingual Canada.

**RC18-325.9**

**DALLINGER, URSULA** (University Trier, dallinger@uni-trier.de)

**Voter Demand and Politics Of Redistribution - Does Democracy Correct Market-Inequality?**

Rising income inequality partly has been mitigated by public income redistribution in most highly developed countries during the past decades. However, a widening market income distribution not automatically creates government response. In a democracy, of course, citizens can address governments and demand an intervention into the distribution of market incomes. Disparities of market income can be hedged against by a political majority. However, as the Median-Voter model and other explanations of redistribution from political sociology and economy pointed out, the poor need coalitions with the middle class to put through their demand for more equality. The poor resp. parties representing their interest in measures compensating the market income losses especially the poor end up in past are not powerful enough. So, the median voter should constitute political power within cross class coalitions of redistribution. Is this really so? Moreover, social scientists pointed to the fact that only political factors transfer voter demand into the political system. So class specific participation in the way, parties represent different political cleavages and transit their demand, are decisive steps constitution politics of redistribution. The paper to be presented wants to confront the assumptions underlying the model with data on political behavior of the median and the poor voter, on party polarization and the ideological shift of left parties and on the institutional incentives for political participation. These questions will be discussed: Do middle class voters sympathize with politics for the poor or do they rather support coalitions with the affluent? Did left parties shift to the middle of the political left-right spectrunm and did this make them successful in political competition? Is there congruence between voter demand and actual political programs? Data come from Luxembourg Income Study, the Comparative Manifesto Program and attitude surveys (ISSP, ESS).

**RC20-350.2**

**DALOZ, JEAN-PASCAL** (CNRS University of Strasbourg, jean-pascal.daloz@misha.fr)

**Conspicuous Modesty in a Cosmopolitan Environment? a Study of Nordic Expatriates in Strasbourg**

Within the framework of my comparative studies on social distinction, I have emphasised that in some societies (such as those of Nordic European countries), social differentiations are more often than not under-communicated while same-ness is over-communicated. What can often be observed is a relative avoidance of distinction from one's peers. The question arises, however, as to whether I call 'conspicuous modesty' in those countries is a phenomenon that can also be observed among Scandinavians or Finns working abroad - and sometimes interacting with fairly conspicuous well-to-do people from other cultural areas. This paper summarises the results of a research about Nordic expatriates in the 'Euro-city' of Strasbourg along such lines.

**RC30-514.1**

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**OTA, MIHO** (Centre Nationale de la Recherche Scientifique (France))

« Le Rôle D'aident Familial Et La Vie Professionnelle En Période D'austérité. Articulations Et Points De Rupture. La Comparaison France/Japon »

Cette communication présente la méthode et les résultats de l'enquête comparative sur les aidants familiaux et leurs trajectoires professionnelles en France (l'économie) et au Japon (à Osaka). L'objectif de l'enquête est d'appréhender deux types de trajectoires, professionnelle et du care, et d'étudier leur interdépendance. Nous ne limitons pas notre recherche à un type de fragilité. Dans le contexte de prolongement de l'espérance de vie, un individu peut fournir de l'aide dans sa vie à plusieurs périodes, qui peuvent être discontinues, continuées ou chevauchées. Il peut avoir également plus d'une personne à aider dans la même période. Dans les deux cas, il peut s'agir de fragilité de type différent. Ce constat appelle la prise en compte des temporalités et de la globalité de la vie de l'aident. Nous employons la méthode séquentielle des données sur les trajectoires de vie de l'aident, afin de repérer et analyser les variables qui influencent sur la trajectoire professionnelle. L'analyse séquentielle est complétée par l'étude de réseau de care constituant autour de l'aident interviewé, identifiant les acteurs qui interviennent dans le déroulement du care. Quelles sont les différentes figures d'aidant qui peuvent être dégagées ? Comment éclairent-elles à la fois les conceptions et pratiques d'aide à un proche en situation de « dépendance » et certaines dynamiques à l'œuvre sur le marché du travail ?

Si les caractéristiques de l'aident, le sexe et la place dans la famille par exemple, semblent jouer un rôle important dans les politiques publiques autour de la prise en charge des situations de fragilité dans chaque pays ont également une influence qui doit être évaluée. Dans quelle mesure les modifications de ces politiques sous l'effet de l'austérité, variables selon le type de fragilité et le pays, modifient-elles les articulations entre rôle d'aident et vie professionnelle ?

**RC04-99.2**

**DAMM, KATHARINA** (Potsdam University, damm@uni-potsdam.de)

**National Answers to Global Challenges: An Example of Faculty Employment Regulation at Public Universities in Brazil and Germany**

All advanced national higher education systems around the world are challenged by the increasing and strengthened global norm of efficiency, above all, in the management of universities, in teaching, and in research. Through the argument of global competitiveness this leads in many countries to a greater flexibility of working contracts and insecure career opportunities and paths for the academic faculty. Although this is a global trend, there are significant differences between distinct national states. While some national higher education policies
internalize the "new trends" in flexible management of their universities and the ideology of the market, others stick more to their own traditions and open up little to these new trends. One outstanding example of the first group is Germany, an example for the latter group is Brazil. Even though both countries are closely intertwined in the global market and challenged by global competitiveness in formation and knowledge production they follow distinct ways to meet those tasks. Through the example of employment regulation of faculty in public universities in Brazil and Germany, this paper seeks to analyze the influence of national traditions and state politics in dealing with the global challenges for the national higher education systems.

RC04-95.3
DANIC, ISABELLE* (Université Européenne de Bretagne, isabelle.danic@univ-rennes2.fr)
FILHON, ALEXANDRA* (Université Européenne de Bretagne - Rennes 2; France, alexandra.filhon@univ-rennes2.fr)
Educational and Professional Ambitions of French Girls

Educational and professional ambitions of French girls. With the European research project GOETE (Governance of educational trajectories in Europe), we are able to deepen the educational and vocational guidance by taking the teenagers’ point of view.

To explain and understand the construction of educational trajectories, GOETE associates a double quantitative and qualitative approach in 8 European countries. Data was collected by questionnaire aimed at teenagers in the last year of lower secondary school and from questionnaires aimed at their parents, and also by interviews with teenagers, parents, and professionals (teachers, guidance counselors, supervisors, social workers, nurses, youth workers). The first statistical results reveal that on average the girls’ vision for their future includes a longer educational trajectory than the boys’, with sometimes large gaps in their favor as in Slovenia for example. Contrary to this, in France, despite better success in schooling, young women remain less ambitious than young men.

Following a general panorama of the perspectives of these young European people, we focus on French youth to understand this phenomena. We will expose the objective and subjective barriers: how the French teenage girls cope with divergent advices from guidance counselors, teachers, parents and why they limit their educational trajectories - often marked by their gender and their social background.

JS-73.2
DANIC, ISABELLE* (Université Européenne de Bretagne, isabelle.danic@univ-rennes2.fr)
Teenage Girls and Leisure: The Social Construction of a Plural Culture

Teenage girls and leisure: the social construction of a plural culture.

In an intersectional perspective, this paper aims to highlight inequalities in accessing leisure by focusing on teenagers in France.

Based on qualitative and quantitative data collected in three French regions in 2013, the focus of this paper is to shed light on the leisure activities of teenagers in terms of differentiated social practices according to gender, age, social class, physical and social morphology of the neighbourhood, and relational and situational criteria. Their leisure is channeled by public policies as well as educational, family, and socio-educational care that structure their time and space. However, this paper also aims to highlight the subjective dimension. Gender, age and social network define living conditions and possible futures. More or less forgotten by family, and socio-educational care that structure their time and space. However, the research also shows that individualists values and egoistic claims increased so fast in these societies.

The structural framework in which individuals and groups act is constantly reinterpreted and in this way the social setting acquires new shapes and agency.

JS-90.2
DANILLOVA, ELENA* (Russian Academy of Sciences, endanilova@gmail.com)
Inequality, Social Justice and Transformative Change in Russia and China: Who Feels Better in Big Cities?

Inequality, Social Justice and Transformative Change in Russia and China: Who Feels Better in Big Cities?

The paper raises a question of egalitarian demand in the transforming societies such as Russia and China. It involves unique comparative data from the survey of adult population of two big cities (St.-Petersburg and Shanghai). Economic and political reforms go differently by speed and ways of implementation in these countries, however produce the similar challenges. Increasing social inequality evokes public awareness of social justice and egalitarian thoughts in both Russia and China, but egalitarian demands differ in a number of aspects.

The study reveals that Russian citizens produce more radical egalitarian demand as they view the changes in distributional arrangements as unfair zero-sum game in which some high status groups and privileged citizens appropriate much of economic benefits, whereas in China the perception of distributional regime applies rather variable-sum principle and provokes functional egalitarianism with focus on introducing reformist measures for social inequality reduction.

The data shows that the model in which the most economically deprived and lower status groups feel more radical in terms of welfare distribution not exactly true for Russian and Chinese cases but in different ways. There is the evidence that in Shanghai those with higher status position express less radical but functional egalitarian demand. In St.-Petersburg the professionals with higher education feel deeper resentment in comparison with those in Shanghai and express more radical egalitarian views. The paper offers explanation of found similarities and differences by looking at the institutional changes and their adjustment to cultural contexts.
Emotions and Movement Identity: Emotional Boundaries in Memories of the Global Justice Movements in Italy, Germany, and Poland

Collective memories play a crucial role in movement identity. Next to providing a sense of continuity, these narratives draw emotionally loaded boundaries that distinguish the movement from the outside as well as provide internal differentiations. This paper examines the emotions activists of the Global Justice Movements in Italy, Germany, and Poland attach to boundaries drawn in collective memories. Which emotions are attached to internal boundaries, which to external ones? How does this differ across different constellations of the Global Justice Movement in Europe?

The analysis draws on 48 narrative interviews conducted with Italian, German, and Polish activists in 2011 and 2012. Italy, Germany, and Poland constitute different constellations of the movement with respect to actors, repertoires, and size. The analysis shows that a broad range of emotions are linked to boundaries across countries. In particular, it reveals that the relation between emotions attached to internal and external boundaries varies with the degree of movement cohesion. In constellations with a high degree of movement cohesion emotions attached to external boundaries clearly differ from those attached to internal boundaries: feelings such as mistrust and anger are linked to the first, while trust and sympathy predominate in the second. When cohesion is lacking, emotions linked to external and internal boundaries either converge or are reversed.

Changing Scenario of Bunt Women, a Study with Special Reference to South Kanara of Karnataka, India

The position of women has been different from society to society and from time to time. India is no exception to this. Women in India is essentially feminine and noted for feminine virtue, gentleness and tenderness. Indian women's life encompasses various dimensions of personal, domestic and community life. Women in India understood as a body of literature that embodies the concerns for women, equality and development. It seeks to find explanations and the factors, the historical evolution and the present state of women's social position. It strives to find remedies for unequal position of women and the methods to empower women.

Early research on women in India were primarily done by social historians, indologists, anthropologist investigated the position of women, mainly of the high caste and elite sections of the society and to find the solutions to the social evils like child marriage, sati, the general oppression of widows, illiteracy. Indian studies in India understood as a body of literature that embodies the concerns for women, equality and development. It seeks to find explanations and the factors, the historical evolution and the present state of women's social position. It strives to find remedies for unequal position of women and the methods to empower women.

The present paper looks into the understanding and investigation of problems of Bunt Women and her status, problems in a closer way and also an attempt to highlight how Bunt women have undergone a series of changes in her positions and roles and also to know how the Bunt women participate in decision making process of the family, political participation, economic and cultural spheres of life.

Enhancing Local Users in Water Resources Decision Making in Burkina Faso: How to Modify the Balance of Power

People in the watershed of the Bougouriba 7 are facing multiple issues to ensure their access to water for drinking and irrigation purposes, livestock watering and fishery activities, but also in terms of quality as artisanal mining activities or bad fishing practices led to water pollution. In 2010, a local water management committee, the CLE, has been set up in the context of a broader Integrated Water Resources Management policy developed since 1998 in Burkina Faso. But after its establishment, the CLE remained inactive for 3 years, largely because water was not a priority for its president, the High Commissioner, whose mandate concerns the overall development of a province that is much larger than the Bougouriba watershed.

However, the CLE is meant to be a dialogue platform where representatives of deconcentrated technical administration, decentralized government, users and civil society can discuss local water management issues. Whereas the CLE has been created with the hope that it would « give a way to take over the usual and exclusive focus on an administrative regulation, which puts public authority and its departments at the center of the institutional, legislative, statutory, and normative plans » (MAHRR, 2004) our study shows that local users have still limited
In this communication we analyse the process of implementing the CLE to show that it was not a "bottom up" approach. Then we describe how we have given voice to users and local stakeholders to express their viewpoints about water issues in Burkina Faso, in order to improve the involvement of women in water management. Notably because of their numerous activities in rural areas they are considered as one of the crucial components to alleviate poverty and increase food security. Nevertheless, studies have been conducted in the South West of Burkina Faso and in the Upper East Region of the Ghana shows that women are still facing inequalities in terms of access to water and in decision making process about this resource. Several elements lead to this situation: a land tenure in customary and modern systems allow them to cultivate small and less fertile lands, at best; an ineligibility to obtain large loans to expand their farming and processing endeavors; a disconnection between the services that address women issues in the boards of IWRM institutions, from local to national levels, where their integration is weak. We show that a participatory water resource management and inclusion of women is necessary to give them more room to express their voice.

Inequalities Faced By Women in IWRM Policies in Burkina Faso and Ghana

The aim of our communication is to show the inequalities still faced by women in the uses and the decisions related to water management despite their recognition as central to integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). Since almost 20 years, IWRM is at the core of the water policy framework of more and more countries, specially in Africa. One of the Dublin principles of IWRM includes participation of women in water management. Notably because of their numerous activities in rural areas they are considered as one of the crucial components to alleviate poverty and increase food security. Nevertheless, studies have been conducted in the South West of Burkina Faso and in the Upper East Region of the Ghana shows that women are still facing inequalities in terms of access to water and in decision making process about this resource. Several elements lead to this situation: a land tenure in customary and modern systems allow them to cultivate small and less fertile lands, at best; an ineligibility to obtain large loans to expand their farming and processing endeavors; a disconnection between the services that address women issues in the boards of IWRM institutions, from local to national levels, where their integration is weak. We show that a participatory modelling approach, called Companion Modeling has been useful to give them more room to express their voice.

Impacts of Krishi Vigyan Kendra (Agriculture Science Centre) on Knowledge and Adoption Behaviour of Farmers

The present study was conducted in Varanasi and Allahabad district of Uttar Pradesh, India. 200 Christian working women were selected randomly from each of these sex villages. Total number of respondents were 120 (60 trainees and 60 non trainees). 45.0 per cent trainees and 48.33 per cent non trainees belong to middle age group i.e. 36-50 years of age. 38.33 per cent trainees and 31.67 percent non trainees belong to young age group i.e (20-35) years of age. 20.0 per cent trainees and 15.0 per cent non trainees are educated up to junior high school. 48.0 per cent trainees and 43.0 per cent non trainees have medium socio-economic status. Trainees have more knowledge about KVK than non trainees. Same way trainees have more favourable attitude toward KVK than non trainees. Trainees of KVK have more adoption of improved paddy practice.

The Dual Role of Christian Women, at Home and in the Workplace

Economic pressure is the main factors for women's employment. Women also opt to work in order to face future crises or economic disaster. They are also engaged in earning extra money due to inflation and low income of husband. Low or class women work in order to fulfill the need of family whereas middle class women work in order to raise the standards of living. But education sense of equality and consciousness of modernisms also inspired Christian women to opt for job. Christian working women are satisfied with their social and economic life. But they remain dissatisfied with insufficient care of their children.

1. To ascertain the socio-economic profile of Christian working women.
2. To determine the material adjustment of Christian working women
3. To analyze the new forms for adjustment with the work.

The present study was conducted in Varanasi and Allahabad district of Uttar Pradesh, India. 200 Christian working women were selected randomly for the study. 100 from Varanasi and 100 from Allahabad.

47.5 per cent Christian working women are between 31-40 year of age. 45.0 per cent Christian working women are intermediate, 28.0 per cent are graduate. 50.0 per cent Christian working women are teachers. 28.5 per cent are nurse. As far as the marital life of Christian working women is concerned 64.5 per cent women have high marital adjustment. As far as adjustment with work situation is concerned 54.5 percent working women said that they are satisfied with their salary. 60.5 percent women said that they have got this job by competition. 54.0 per cent women have good relations with their higher authorities at the work place. Only 10.0 per cent women have average relationship with higher au...
How to Measure Religious Plurality and Mobility in Sub-Saharan Africa
Of religion in quantitative surveys.

The ultimate goal of equestrian sport is to achieve “a oneness with the horse, a kind of fluid intersubjectivity” (Birke and Brandt, 2009: 196) and through DTMs and rider try to achieve this mutual becoming as a form of dance. This paper draws on an ethnography of DTMs, including participant observation, interviews and autoethnographic reflections, to consider how the horse-human dance is developed and performed.

If dance is a form of bodily education, then DTMs are about training human and non-human bodies, and an attempt to decrease the boundaries between bodies and between species, albeit temporarily. In this paper I consider how DTMs, as a form of interspecies dance, encourages human participants to focus both on their bodily movements and on their mental/motional state, as they attempt to lead their equine partner through the complex dance routine. DTMs are a form of competitive sport, which is judged for both technical and artistic merit, and the public performance of the interspecies dance offers an opportunity to consider how the musical interpretation of complex physical practices (dressage, in this case) is produced on and through bodies, human and non-human.

WGO1-894.1

How to Measure Religious Plurality and Mobility in Sub-Saharan Africa? Lessons from Research in Rural Mali

The study of religious affiliation of individuals in sub-Saharan Africa faces distinct challenges to those encountered in Western countries. The strong influence of traditional religions, coupled with the recent implementation of universalising religions such as Christianity, contributes to the adoption of non-exclusive religious practices (syncretism, religion changes) even though debates on the plurality of religions and dynamics are present in sociology and anthropology, they are rarely based on statistical data, which would allow measuring the diversity of practices and resulting social differences. Conversely, quantitative studies, although they often collect information on the religion of peoples, ignore the diversity of religious practices and mobility. In this paper we evaluate, based on a case study, the relevance and feasibility of a statistical approach to religious practices, taking into account the complexity and variability of practices in the individuals’ lives. Our data covers a population followed over 25.5 years in Southeastern Mali, in bwa villages where traditional and Christian religions coexist. A particular strategy, balancing demographic and anthropological approaches, has been developed to capture the complexity of religious behavior. Thus, in the context of a comprehensive biographical survey (2 villages, 3165 biographies), a specific module has been dedicated to religious itineraries. It recorded for each individual the succession of religions over their lifespan, as well as information to approach the level of commitment to the Christian religion and the level of distance taking from the traditional religion. This study contributes thus to sociologists’ and anthropologists’ debates on religious mobility by proposing a formal quantitative perspective and other elements on the feasibility of a complex record of religion in quantitative surveys.

RC54-869.3

DASHPER, KATHERINE* (Leeds Metropolitan University, k.dasher@leedsmet.ac.uk)

Dances on Hooves: Embodiment and Interspecies Communication through Dressage to Music

Horses and humans have a long shared history, spanning millennia and continents. Once vital to the development of human societies via agriculture, transport and warfare, the horse is now predominantly a leisure animal, partnering humans in sport and other forms of physical recreation. Following on from popular success in the 2012 Olympic Games, dressage to music (DTM) represents one contemporary manifestation of the horse-human relationship. DTM is a form of interspecies dance. Combining the quiet, controlled power of traditional dressage with original choreography and musical interpretation, DTM offers an opportunity to consider some of the complexities of embodiment in action.

The Socio – Cultural Changes of Naga Tribes – Its Effect on Women

The paper talks here on the effect of socio-cultural changes among the Naga tribes OF North Eastern part of India and its effect on the women community living in dilemma and fighting constantly either for being deprived of community culture or in adjusting with new culture of plain community. The women in a Naga family though grow up in a matrimonial family, they are allowed equally marriage. They as such allowed to migrate to the city for higher education but they are not allowed to violate the community culture inherent in them. As per Naga culture they are not expected to marry non tribe community. In case of any such occurrence, they are expected to be killed by the community people. So in Nagaland, the women in case of her involvement with any male from the outer community, they leave the community connection and come down to the plane land for the fear of losing life. The shift in settlement from the tribal community to the plane land do not help them much to get rid of their problems. They are expected to pick up the new culture in which they are culturally and feature wise mismatch. The negotiation with the new community culture puts her to a dilemma. The present paper while talking on the impact of cultural changes on Naga women and difficulties witnessed by them while negotiating with the outer world.
In 1989 the Sociological Institute initiated a longitudinal panel study among parents expecting their first child in 8 settlements in Hungary. In the first phase of the study 300 women in the last trimester of their pregnancy were asked to fill out standardized questionnaires. In the second phase, the families were revisited 3-13 months after giving birth. Then altogether 194 families (both mothers and fathers) filled the questionnaires plus 50 in-depth mother interviews were made. From 2011 a 3 year research is funded to (re)continue the study of this special family panel data, to follow up the life history of the families taking part in the research 20 years ago. This data collection aims not only to find and ask the parents but to involve their children born then, and grown up adults by now. In the 3rd wave 110 families were interviewed.

Our presentation is a journey in time with an interesting account of the societal and demographic changes 20 years after the transition. We give a thorough and detailed picture of the childbearing intentions of both, the parents’ as well as the young generation. What are the differences? How are the post-transition generation realized their childbearing intention, and what are the reasons behind the postponement or abandonment of childbearing intentions of the young generation?

**RC07-143.3**

**DAVID, ROMAN** (Lingnan University, roman.328@gmail.com)

**Transitional Justice and Collective Memory: Dealing With Japan’s Occupation In South Korea**

Transitional Justice and Collective Memory: Dealing with Japan’s Occupation in South Korea

**Abstract**: This paper examines the effect of transitional justice, defined as measures that deal with historical wrongdoings, on perceptions about wrongdoers. According to major schools on collective memory, the perceptions may stem from the past, the present, or a combination of both. In order to assess these perspectives, we draw on Freeden’s analysis of political ideologies and theorize that memories of wrongdoing have a morphology that resembles ideologies: wrongdoing forms “the core” of memory, transitional justice its “adjacent parts,” and denial its “periphery.” We hypothesize that transitional justice transforms perceptions about wrongdoers if its reparatory, restitutive, and reconciliatory components are all implemented. These components were operationalized as an experiment based on a 2x2x2 factorial design, which was embedded in a cross-sectional survey of 640 adults randomly selected from the Gallup Korea online panel. South Korea was selected as a research site owing to the unprecedented magnitude of violations. First, the families provided standardized questionnaires. In the second phase, the families were revisited 2-3 years later, and the parents and children (if any) filled the questionnaires plus 50 in-depth mother interviews were made. From 2011 a 3 year research is funded to (re)continue the study of this special family panel data, to follow up the life history of the families taking part in the research 20 years ago. This data collection aims not only to find and ask the parents but to involve their children born then, and grown up adults by now. In the 3rd wave 110 families were interviewed.

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**RC44-727.14**

**DAVID-FRIEDMAN, ELLEN** (Sun Yat-sen University, ellendavidfriedman@hotmail.com)

**Surprise... An International Labor Center In China**

Difficulties accompany the establishment of an International Labor Center in China - political restrictions, historical antagonisms, and logistical opacity. Yet such a Center is now in its flourishing infancy at Sun Yat-sen University in Guangzhou, having found a conceptual “space” in which to thrive. One opportunity for an academic center is to create a space where labor exploitation and resistance can be recognized and analyzed, while not transgressing on the official mandate of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions (ACFTU). Owing to the particular legacy of state socialism in China, workers facing the relentless coercion of capitalism may neither organize themselves nor be organized by a union; the space for this is “occupied” by the ACFTU, but remains largely empty. Similarly, the space for ideological development is occupied by formalistic ideology ("socialism with Chinese characteristics" in word; free-market fundamentalism in practice). Yet, increasingly, critical thinking is arising at universities, as students insist on finding a lucid explanation for the contradictions exploding in the middle of their own lives. A Labor Center should help ground this inquiry in the broader intellectual world. Seeking to meet these needs we established the International Center for Joint Labor Research, following several years of relationship building among academics and practitioners in the U.S., Germany and China. This Center now maintains a steady pace of research, analysis, inquiry, outreach, publication, skill development, and exchange. We help cross-fertilize ideas between some of the world’s leading labor scholars and the most anonymous, grass-roots level activists, between PhD candidates from remote Chinese villages and battle-scarred trade union officials from former Eastern European socialist states. In short, we provide a platform for mutually respectful engagement between the full spectrum of actors in the global labor family, in the milieu of the world’s rising capital hegemon.

**RC33-566.3**

**DAVIDOV, ELDAD** (University of Zurich, davidov@soziologie.uzh.ch)

**Testing the Equivalence of Values in Europe with the New PVQ-RR Scale**

Investigating whether European societies share common values requires that the values in the first place compare. Since its inception in 2002 the European Social Survey (ESS) has included a short version of 21 questions to measure ten basic human values (Schwartz 1992). This enabled studying European values across countries and over time. Studies assessing whether and to what extent these values are comparable across European societies have led to partly disappointing results: Whereas it could be shown that associations between values and other theoretical constructs of interest may be meaningfully compared across countries, statistical tests of equivalence demonstrated that value means may not be comparable. Methodologists have suggested that this finding was a consequence of the efforts of the ESS to maintain value coverage while using nonhomogeneous items to measure each value. This might change now. In 2012 Schwartz and colleagues have proposed a refined value theory with 19 more finely distinguished values and a new instrument, PVQ-SX with 57 questions to measure these values. This scale has better reliability properties of the older ESS instrument but takes only 2-3 minutes longer to complete, and most importantly, first results suggest that it displays better equivalence properties across countries and may allow comparing means of at least some of the values across some European countries. The current study investigates the comparability of values in Europe with this new instrument, and enquires if sufficient levels of equivalence are achieved, to study the similarity, commonality or uniqueness of value priorities across European societies.

**RC13-233.5**

**DAVIDOVITCH, NITZA** (Ariel University of Samaria, Israel, d.nitza@ariel.ac.il)

**A Multicultural Perspective on Leisure in the 21st Century – Tradition and Modernity**

The paper focuses on the perception of leisure in Israel in terms of time, activity, value, and self-realization. Our aim is to explore the changes in the perception of leisure in Israel over the 65 years of the state’s existence; identify the factors that shape the perception of leisure and styles of leisure in Israel, a young state that has fought for its existence for many years, and whose citizens also experience existential anxiety, and as a state whose cultural foundation combines tradition and modernity, a state whose social fabric includes longstanding new immigrants, minorities, religious and secular individuals. We will explore the leisure culture in Israel and the changes that have occurred in it. The paper may have practical implications for the educational challenge of leisure education that promotes understanding of others, tolerance, and may even pave the road to unity.

**RC24-435.6**

**DAVIDSON, DEBRA** (University of Alberta, debra.davidson@ualberta.ca)

**JONES, KEVIN** (University of Alberta)

**PARKINS, JOHN** (University of Alberta)

**The Role of Food Safety Risks in Facilitating Agricultural Transitions: Alternative Beef Production in Alberta, Canada**

Alternative beef production in the Province of Alberta, Canada is evaluated in the context of recent discussions of sustainability transitions. By combining the insights of Archer’s sociological Reflexivity/Morphogenesis Theory with Sustainability Transitions Theory, we analyze the findings of a qualitative case study comparing the interviews of conventional and alternative beef producers, treating alternative beef production as a niche operating within the dominant regime of global industrial agri-business. In particular, we highlight the role of food safety crisis events—some of which emerge as a direct consequence of the socio-ecological contradictions embedded in industrial agriculture—represent opportunity windows for the further establishment of system niches with the potential for contributing to sustainability transition. Further, the anticipated common identity among niche producers was not borne out empirically; to the contrary, producers are motivated to support this niche on the basis of a wide diversity of histories and sentiments. Finally, our study raises the possibility that the long-term viability of alternative agriculture sectors may well depend upon their stabilization as niches, rather than their expansion.
Reconceptualising Family: Negotiating Sexuality in an Era of Neoliberalism

Based on qualitative research, this presentation examines the complex kinship relations involved in constructing queer families. We focus on the heteronormativity of queer families; the difficulties encountered in association with processes of recognition and how this is negotiated across different contexts within queer families, extended families, and bureaucracies; how sexual subjectivities are articulated within the context of family; and concerns raised by queer families in relation to children’s early schooling. Of particular importance to this discussion is awareness that in a governmental climate of neoliberalism, there are contradictory and competing discourses about queer subjectivities, the child, and constructions of family. The queer subject is frequently and increasingly positioned as a targeted consumer and this consumption extends to accessing foster care, adoption, reproductive technologies, the healthcare system, and education. However, despite the invitation to queer families to be consumers in these contexts, the normative family is still viewed as heterosexual, with queer families continuing to be excluded and rendered invisible in representations of family. Early education should include knowledge about different kinds of kinship relations including queer families, non-biological formations of family, including fostering and adoption, and alternative reproductive practices and technologies through which many young children are now conceived. Currently, most early childhood education and primary school curricula in Australia do not reflect the reality of many young children. Educating all children and young people and their families and sexuality is critical to becoming socially informed citizens and politically active members of their communities who can participate in creating alternative and more equitable futures.

RC32-502.1

DAVIES, SHARYN* (AUT University, sharyn.davies@aut.ac.nz)

Gangnam Style Versus Eye Of The Tiger: People, Police, and Procedural Justice In Indonesia

This paper explores whether people in Indonesia would welcome a procedural justice model of policing. I take procedural justice to involve the quality of police decision-making, the quality of treatment extended by police to the public, and moral similarity between police and citizens. While a large volume of work has been published on procedural justice and policing since Tyler's model was developed in 1990, this work has been predominantly quantitative (and largely grounded in psychology), and almost exclusively based in the US, the UK, and Australia. In exploring the applicability of procedural justice to policing in Indonesia, this paper extends the geographic scope of the procedural justice model, and provides a richly contextualised and nuanced account of people's everyday experiences with police within a procedural justice framework. The article draws on data from nine months of ethnographic fieldwork on policing in Indonesia spread between 2011 and 2013. What this data suggests is that people in Indonesia would be receptive to a procedural justice model of policing.

RC16-294.7

DAVIS, HOWARD* (Bangor University, h.h.davis@bangor.ac.uk)

The Category of Religion in Alain Touraine's Critique of Modernity

Alain Touraine's distinctive contributions to sociological theory include his theory of action, his approach to social movements and his critique of modernity which offers a 'post-social' approach to contemporary societies. In Critique of Modernity (1992) his vision of the transition to modern society is one of conflict between the technocratic vision of industrial society (system) and new movements to liberation (actor). One of Touraine's key subjects is the forces of modernization at work in nationalism, markets, consumption and integrationist notions of modernity and provide a sociology of the subject as a procedural justice model of policing.

RC38-656.4

DAVIS, KATHY* (VU University, k.e.davis@vu.nl)

Passion, Experience, and Biography: What Can Tango Dancers Tell Us?

Biographical researchers depend upon communication with their informants, usually in the form of a chronological story about their lives. However, not all experience can be put so easily into words, let alone into a linear narrative with a beginning and an end. Drawing upon my research with people who are passion-ate about tango and Argentina, I will explore how they make sense of this passion – a passion which is highly embodied, attached to strongly-felt emotions, and often implicated in biographical transformations, yet difficult to capture in words. I will argue that their arguments tell us about their passion for dancing tango can help us as sociologists to expand our discursive approaches to the investigation of biographies in productive and provocative ways.

RC32-549.2

DAVIS, LWENDO MOONZWE* (ICF International, lmoon02@gmail.com)

Promoting Gender Equality Using CEDAW: The Case of Zambia

In 1963, the UN began to prepare language for a single instrument describing the rights of women; this declaration was drafted to lay the foundation for a treaty that specifically addressed issues pertaining to women's rights. In 1979, the General Assembly adopted CEDAW and it entered into effect in 1981. The Republic of Zambia ratified the convention on June 12 1985. Zambia has submitted two reports in prudence of CEDAW's Article 18; the third and fourth reports that covered the period from 1964 to 1997 and the fifth and sixth report submitted in 2007. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women has reviewed both these reports and published summary of records of the proceedings. This study is based on the records of the proceedings and data from a study conducted in a peri-urban settlement in Lusaka, Zambia, which includes observations, secondary analysis of in-country newspapers, 60 in-depth qualitative interviews with and the administration of a survey instrument to 205 women in the study community. Findings suggest that
RC9-174.4

DAVIS, LWENDO MOONZWE* (ICF International, lmoon02@gmail.com)

Women's Capabilities and Empowerment in Lusaka Zambia

Sen (1985) states that resources and agency constitute capabilities, which are the potential that people have for living in the way they want to and of achieving valued ways of being and doing. Drawing on Sen (1985), Kabeer (1999) defines empowerment as the ability to exercise choice, and states that this ability is composed of three interrelated dimensions: resources, agency and achievement. The concept of empowerment has been defined in several ways, including decision-making capabilities, and is often proposed as a way to improve women's overall wellbeing. For example, due to women's increasing risk for HIV/STIs, several organizations have promoted interventions that empower women as a way to improve their health outcomes and reduce their sexual risk. This study focused on women's empowerment and its relationship to sexual risk and sought to delineate the roles of the family and social context in both empowerment and sexual risk. Data from the study, conducted peri-urban settlement in Lusaka, Zambia, includes observations, secondary analysis of in-country newspapers, 60 in-depth qualitative interviews with and the administration of a survey instrument to 205 women in the study community. Findings from this study highlight the complicated nature of the concept of empowerment. Results indicate that the nature of a woman's relationship with her male partner is a crucial mediating variable in her sexual risk. A positive partner relationship was associated with lower levels of violence and men's sexual risk behaviors. Further, joint decision making between a woman and her partner was associated with lower risk for HIV, whereas individual decision making by the woman or the man was associated with increased risk for HIV. This study lends support for empowerment interventions that take a holistic approach to risk reduction by not only involving women's male partners but also targeting changes in societal and cultural norms.

RC16-280.4

DAVY, ZOWIE* (University of Lincoln, zdavy@lincoln.ac.uk)


The sexualisation of trans people is a thorny issue due to the pathologizing undertones within sexualology literature. After many years of being on the one hand, silenced about sexuality or on the other hyper-sexualized, for fear of being pigeon-holed as unworthy recipients of medical interventions by the medical teams providing healthcare, transsexual and transgender people have started to explore and produce their "sexual bodies" and represent them in novel ways through prose, poetry and pornographic film. 'The political move to illustrate the wider 'spectra of desire' (Stryker, 2006) and experiences of trans-sexuality was announced to be politically important as a way of shifting stereotypical associations surrounding trans embodiment and sexuality generally. These projects of sexual representation rely on transforming spaces and discourses within cultural mediums in which transpeople explore their sexuality. Pornography and erotica are two sites that offer personalized accounts of trans-sexuality that often speaks back to more recent, and I argue, in the words of Kate Bornstein (1994: 163), these erotic productions offer "irreverence for the established order" and incorporate the "often dizzying use of paradox" which underpins my analysis. Using trans erotica texts, I will illustrate that 'transsexualism' and 'transgenderism' are not solely about gender, as a core characteristic, and suggest that sexuality is part of trans subtextivity too. I will suggest further that new representations of trans-sexuality within the erotic representations pose challenges to the medical policy and practices surrounding trans medicalization and the sedated ideas surrounding transpeople as either non-sexual or hyper-sexual. This focus on erotica allows for new analyses and conceptualizations of trans-sexuality that incorporate bodily aesthetic affects of the transitioned and transitioning body. Simultaneously, understanding trans bodily aesthetic affects helps us move away from territorialisitid emitterian markers, such as gay, lesbian and bi and explore a wider spectra of trans desire.

JS-85.6

DAWSON, MICHAEL (University of Chicago)

FRANCIS, MEGAN* (Pepperdine University, mfrancis@pepperdine.edu)

The Revolution Will Be Televized: Youth, Political Protest, and Hip Hop From The U.S. To Egypt—CANCELL ED

The impact of hip hop music has transcended borders and transformed global understandings concerning the relationship between music and protest. This paper will use the emergence of the hip hop movement by Arab youth as a lens to analyze the influence of United States hip hop and its subsequent influence on music by Arab culture. It examines in particular, the Egyptian hip hop scene and the crucial role of rap music in galvanizing youth to act and in articulating the betrayal felt by many Egyptians from President Hosni Mubarak’s oppressive regime. The use of hip hop as a form of solidarity and a tool against political oppression was brought to the fore during the Arab Spring in 2011, which set off a number of revolutions in the Middle East and North Africa. Rappers such as El General from Tunisia, the Arabian Knightz and Deeb from Egypt, and the Syrian American artist Omar Offendum—frequently point to United States rappers such as 2Pac, Biggie, and Public Enemy as providing inspiration to their craft. I argue that the emergence of Arab rap music in Egypt was fueled by many of the similar exigencies (high youth unemployment, failed revolutionary dreams, and political marginalization) that fueled the development of the hip hop movement in the United States but that its impact on the political establishment has been even greater. The Egyptian hip hop scene that came of age during the revolution showcases how rap music’s intrinsic appeal to citizens and potential for action has evolved in the modern global era. In other words, this paper argues that we can learn a lot about
the current state of youth led social movements by examining Arab rap music during the Egyptian revolution.

**RC08-153.1**

**DAYE, CHRISTIAN*** (University of Graz, ch.daye@uni-graz.at)

*Why Dead Ends May Remain Well-Trodden Paths: Epistemic Hopes and Obstacles in the History of the Delphi Technique*

Quite in contrast to any conception of the scientific process as being determined by verification plus adoption versus falsification and dismissal, one interesting feature of ideas in the (social) sciences is the relative inertia that accompanies their identification as dead ends. Even if under relentless fire by a wide array of critics, proponents of a dead end idea can continue to believe in its quality and capacity and defend it against any kind of attack. This might, in some cases, be explained by reference to Leon Festinger's theory of cognitive dissonance, and the historian of science can analyze the ways in which proponents attempted to reduce the dissonance extant between their claims and reality. However, especially in the social sciences and humanities, a clear-cut event that causes the dissonance is missing. The paper proposes to use the concept of epistemic hopes for such cases. As an analytic category, epistemic hopes are the expectations towards capacity, productivity, efficiency, and impact of a scientific idea that guide the author(s) of this local enterprise in its creation and development. Moreover, epistemic hopes can also be used as an explanatory category. They can draw attention away from the flaws of one's own idea and obstruct an objective assessment of its capacity, productivity, efficiency, and impact. In this, they are similar, but not identical to Gaston Bachelard's epistemic obstacles. Referring to the history of the Delphi technique, the paper discusses the concept of epistemic hopes and its relation to Bachelard's epistemic obstacles.

**RC21-359.5**

**DE ALBÁ MURIERTA, FELIPE*** (UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE MADRID, fdealbam@me.com)

*ARE Water Conflicts Changing The Modern State? Reflections On Iniformalization In Mexico City*

In the past decades, the sociological literature on environmental issues and natural resources has attempted to characterize the demands, the actors, and the international channels used by environmental movements, and in environmental protest politics. The paper is located in this literature, focusing primarily on water conflicts in a large city of the Global South.

More specifically, using a political ecology framework, the paper explores how the notion of informality can shed a new light on hydropolitics through a discussion of the modern state's relation to non-state actors. The paper compares traditional forms of rule with new ones, and challenges the view that water is a natural resource to be efficiently managed or that the interaction between the state and civil society is a zero-sum game. In many cases, water crises are not caused by scarcity but by lack of adequate governance and infrastructure management.

Through an empirical analysis of the various means through which people face hydric stress in Mexico City, the paper offers a reflection on the transformation of the Mexican modern state. The chronic insufficiencies of the modern state (or of governments with fragile legimitaries) articulated with clientelistic practices channelled through local intermediaries, and more clearly how formalization and informalization processes work in a country where formalization was never complete, but where the modern state has a long tradition of authoritarianism. The aim is to better understand the institutionalization of the water crisis in current state restructuring processes, and its impacts on hydric precariousness.

**RC24-438.29**

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**SCHUEMANN, INGUELORE** (Instituto Bioatlântica)

*River Doce: Water As an Environmental Perception Factor*

The act of perceiving the environment where one is inserted awakens the notion of co-responsibility of the users, leading them to better understand the interrelationships between man and environment. Of those: cognition, perception and interpretation of levels and dimensions of river Doce's reality, its singularities and importance contribute to the understanding of visible and non-visible transformations, tangible or not, of the landscape, perceived and interpreted as heritage of the people, which must be passed on to future generations. The river Doce that bathes the city of Governador Valadares, Minas Gerais, Brazil, is the 10th most polluted river in the country, according to the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE). Currently, its water surface is extremely reduced, at serious risk of compromising the city supply. Having been raised by its margins, River Doce represents memory, identity, culture and history to Governador Valadares. This study presents the social perception of water manifested in a survey of high school students and teachers from public and private schools of Governador Valadares. Analysis of data collected through the questionnaire allowed the assessment of links between attitudes, values and social practices with regard to the Doce river, natural and cultural heritage of the community. Preliminary information identified in this exploratory study is relevant to the formulation of public and private policies that focus on the sustainable development of the Doce river basin.

**TG07-971.1**

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*The Senses in Scene*

This article reflects part of the trajectory of the collective *Theater of the Instant*, associated with the research group *Poetics of the Body*, from the Department of Scenic Arts at the University of Brasilia. This group, since 2009, gathers researchers and artists around the processes of scenic creation, and exercises inter-disciplinarity through the interface of theater and other areas such as literature, music, aesthetic computing and new media. It also aims at experiencing processes of reception, with research dedicated to provoking the spectator's different senses, and other aspects of experimental dramaturgical treatments.

This group's creation presents itself as a unfolding of the research begun in my doctoral thesis in anthropology, which is described in the book *Being in Scene: Flower in the Wind. En tropofofhybrid looks*. The book took from training in traditional theater techniques such as the azado-ho, a bodily education of Japanese origin that aims at rescuing and maintaining the body's sensibility and the yoga voice, a technique that unites ancient traditions of Indian, indigenous and African cultures. The contact with these outlooks offers an exercise in displacement, the construction of a gaze and a body that transform day-to-day life and the situations of aesthetic performance.

In this friction between traditional and contemporary knowledge there is a focus on experience, with an emphasis on perception and the relationship with the senses, both in those responsible for the performance and in those watching it. There is an exploration of new sensorial experiences and an intention of expanding the potentiality of interaction and communication with the other. A notion of body-memory is at work, looking to create a field of activating imagination so that the fragments of each other's life-stories emerge in the direction of a web of fictional dramaturgic constructions.

Keywords: experience, senses, body-memory, imagination.

**RC52-843.3**

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*A Pharmacist without Sweets. Bending Incentives to Enlarge the Scope of Practice of Pharmacists in Primary Care*

To improve patient safety in primary care regulatory agencies aim to enlarge the scope of pharmacists in primary care in the Netherlands. We started a study to measure the effect upon patient safety of the employment of clinical pharmacists in practices of general practitioners (GPs). For this study, we had to define the exact position and role of the clinical pharmacist in GP practices. We set two conditions. The first condition was to align the incentives for patient safety with pharmaceutical care. The second condition was to create a stable jurisdiction for the clinical community pharmacist.

The particular position of the clinical pharmacist in primary care in the Netherlands is a perfect case to conceptualize incentives and interests as ‘incentresses’. Clinical financial incentives are important features of the position of pharmacists in the community pharmacy. In addition to financial incentives, an uncertain jurisdiction shapes the professional behavior and identity of pharmacists.

To conceptualize the ‘incentresses’ for medication safety, we conducted a literature study, analyzed policy documents and did a pilot study. In this pilot study, the first author acted as clinical pharmacist in GP practices. The data were analyzed with the agency theory in institutional economics and by sociological theory of new professionalism.

Based upon the analysis we came to the following intervention. From 2014 onwards, we will employ ten clinical pharmacists in GP practices. As the pharmacists have a fixed income, they have no incentives to dispense medication nor to stop medication. In addition, the clinical pharmacists will become part of the clinical community pharmacist. The second condition was to create a stable jurisdiction for the clinical community pharmacist.

**RC32-552.5**

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**KRIEK, FRANK** (Regioplan Amsterdam)

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*Scope of Practice of Pharmacists in Primary Care*
Domestic Violence and Rationality on Small Islands

Quality of Governance in Domestic Violence Policies in Small Island Development States (SIDS): a Case of the Dutch Caribbean

Small island development states and territories face special difficulties in taking care of domestic violence policies. Characteristics of governance need their own fine tuning in a context of fear, a sensitive subject, and small scale territories, where everybody knows each other, professionals, public servants, politicians, victims and perpetrators. From a rational choice perspective we look at how professionals and public servants in such a context deal with conflicting values, public service motivation, incidents and the public’s view. How do the values of politicians and street-level professionals relate and what care institutions and juridical institutions do matter? The qualitative research (40 interviews with professionals and public servants) took place in the three Dutch Caribbean islands (Bonaire, St. Eustatius en Saba) in the context of the intended ratification of the CAHVIO-Treaty (European Treaty against Domestic Violence and Domestic Violence). From an external perspective the coping strategies found could suggest irrelevant elements, while they were rational from an insular cultural perspective. Conflicting modern and traditional value systems slow the quality of governance.

RC12-221.2

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Prostitution Policy in Sweden

In 1999, Sweden became the first country in the world to adopt a law that criminalizes the client in prostitution – but not the person offering sexual services. Since then, Finland, Iceland and Norway have adopted similar legislation, making it illegal to purchase sexual services but not to sell them. The wording of the Swedish Sex Purchase Act is gender neutral. However, the law was politically motivated and derived from a gender equality perspective. Gender equality perceptions were, in the eyes of many women selling sex to men, and prostitution was constructed as a part of the patriarchal oppression of women. In contemporary time, the law is largely uncontroversial and has been officially accepted across the political spectrum. However, questions regarding the effectiveness of the law remain somehow unanswered.

In this paper, the “language of prostitution” in a Swedish context is put under scrutiny and is analysed in relation to gender, ethnicity and sexuality. Drawing on empirical data consisting of interviews with Swedish police officers and social workers, my analysis indicates that the implementation of the Sex Purchase Act differs from the intentions in the draft works. Firstly, practitioners do not seem to perceive the law as a mean to achieve gender equality. Instead, they cast their duties and responsibilities towards the law as an individual act and not as a part of a larger effort to normalize the client in prostitution – but not the person offering sexual services.

RC19-339.3

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Nudging Wage Earners into Accepting the Burden of the Financial Crisis: The Politics of Choice and the Individualisation of Retirement Risks

During the last two decades of the 20th century a shift in the finance of old age pensions, from a PAYG logic towards a funded strategy based on equity finance, appeared to be a miraculous solution to the problem of an ageing society. Countries with a strong tradition from social security and care institutions were engaged on a path of gradually replacing the second tier function of their public pensions by privately funded occupational pensions. Countries with a Beveridgean tradition removed the PAYG elements from their funded second-tier by reforming their funded DB schemes (tampering with the indexation to wages and inflation of pension accruals and benefits), or by altogether closing down DB schemes and replace them by DC systems (in an attempt to limit the back-serving liabilities that form a PAYG element in funded DB schemes). During the final decade these changes seemed to come at no cost to future pensioners, as stock markets were booming. But following the dot.com crisis of the turn of the century the first dark clouds started to appear, and after the banking crisis the risk, uncertainties and transaction costs of individualised forms of funded retirement provision became apparent. One way that policy makers seem to have sought to make these new risks and burdens, that individuals increasingly are exposed to, acceptable to the population, was to masculinise them under the mantra of individual choice. The paper investigates how this individualisation has taken shape in a number of different kinds of welfare states: Germany, Australia, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom. It not only looks at the attribution of various risks, but also at measures that attempt to counteract possible adverse effects of expanding individualism, such as myopia and bounded rationality of the pension plan participants, and the possible opportunism of private providers of pension products.
focused on (collaborative) politics in the making through socio-technical controversies. I will use these theoretical insights to analyse the quest for an alternate route design for the Schiphol Spikerboor departure in 2009-2010. Redesigning this departure route became focal point of a major controversy between the concerned actors. The case will point out that decision-making processes should focus on the distribution of complexity, as a multiplicity of stakes and divergent perceptions arise, disagreements, ambiguities and uncertainties ensure that the decision-making process takes place in an undefined area somewhere between facts and values, where science and politics are mutually intertwined. By shifting the focus from “studying complexity” to “studying the disposition of complexity”, deadlocks can be understood in a different way, leading to new insights on how to break free from them.

RC30-513.10
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KRAAN, KAROLUS (TNO)
OEIJ, PETER (TNO)
Scale Effects in Workplace Innovation

Workplace innovation is defined as the implementation of new and combined interventions in work organisation, HRM and supportive technologies, and strategies to improve performance of organisations and quality of jobs. Previous research indicates a positive relationship between workplace innovation and organisational performance. Through OLS regression we empirically tested whether firm size moderates the relationship between workplace innovation and organisational performance. We used a sample of 1,132 Dutch firms. Our database consists of variables from The Netherlands Employer Work Survey (NEWS; 2010) and balance sheet statistics for non-financial firms (NFO; 2010 and 2011) collected by Statistics Netherlands (CBS). Organisational performance is operationalized as the labour productivity growth, employment growth, and growth of return on capital. Firms are categorised into four size classes: micro firms (<9 employees), small firms (9-249 employees) and large firms (>250 employees). Workplace innovation is measured with four sub-constructs: strategic orientation, flexible work, smart organising and product-market improvement. We find a combined effect of firm size and strategic orientation on labour productivity growth. In terms of labour productivity growth strategic orientation is significant more beneficial for small firms compared to small and medium sized firms. Additionally, the result show a combined effect of firm size and product-market improvement on labour productivity growth. For micro sized firms product-market improvement seems to have a negative effect on labour productivity growth, whereas it has a positive effect on labour productivity growth for small and medium and large firms. Furthermore, we find an interaction effect for firm size and product-market improvement on employment growth. For large firms product-market improvement has a negative effect on employment growth, however it has a positive effect on employment growth for micro and small and medium firms. This indicates scale effects exist and policy measures aimed at stimulating workplace innovation should differentiate between size classes.

RC24-438.3
DE KROM, MICHIEL* (Institute for Agricultural and Fisheries Research (ILVO), michiel.dekrom@ujent.be)
Farmer Approaches to Animal Welfare: Understanding on-Farm Animal-Human Relations

In the last three decades, livestock production practices have risen to importance in scientific, political, and public debates on sustainable development. Topics of debate related to livestock farming’s environmental impact, food safety and security, and animal and human health have received considerable sociological attention. Animal welfare issues, and particularly the farm animal-human relations implicated in these, have only recently become a topic of sociological scrutiny and remain under-theorised – despite an increasing public and policy attention for animal welfare. This paper aims to contribute to the understanding of farmers’ animal welfare approaches.

RC07-138.6
DE LA PUENTE, CARLOS* (Complutense University, Madrid, delapuente@cps.ucm.es)
- Propuesta De Paradigma Neurocuántico. Proposal of Neuroquantic Paradigm

Propuesta de un paradigma denominado Neurocuántico (PNC), que es el marco utilizado para definir las características del objeto (nível onológico), la relación del sujeto-objeto (nível epistemológico) y el proceso que se utiliza para proceder a la adquisición del conocimiento (nível metodológico).

It considers and proposes continuity in the tradition of the paradigms Positivism, Pospositivism, Teorías Críticas and Constructivism.

The PNC makes reference to a number of facts: the neurons (neuron) as the principal means of memory, the so-called damage due to (on) the brain, and the concept of emerging (emergency) as fundamentally different. For, the new understanding of science and society is both scientifical and normative, the paper ends with a reflection on the scientific and policy implications of its more situated understanding of farmers’ animal welfare approaches.

RC34-595.3
DE LANNOY, ARIANE* (University of Cape Town, ariane.delannoy@uct.ac.za)
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The “Born Free Generation” in South Africa: Vulnerabilities and Aspirations -- CANCELLED

Almost twenty years after the end of apartheid, South Africa remains one of the world’s most unequal countries. Despite promises of a ‘better life for all’, racial and class inequalities continue to shape young people’s identities, life chances and dreams for the future. ‘Black’ and ‘Coloured’ youth are especially vulnerable, with high levels of school drop-out, unemployment and large numbers of ‘discouraged worker seekers’. The situation has given rise to a new moral panic around the country’s exceptionally large youth cohort. Yet little is understood about how ordinary young South Africans experience their reality of un(der)employment in the context of transformation and promises about upward mobility. This paper draws on 18 months of ethnographic research with 6 young South Africans of the so-called “Born Free generation” in the Western Cape. The study provides rich insights into the participants’ current life trajectories and their families’ background. Detailed family histories enable us to unravel how differences in racial, cultural, geographical location, and class influenced the decisions people made at the time of the transition. Such decisions continue to affect the socio-economic position of many young people today. In-depth research also enables us to focus on individual trajectories, for example, in the search for employment. The paper describes detailed trajectories in search of work and the “saw tooth” patterns of youth transitions through employment stages. The discussion identifies gaps in our understanding of life with long term unemployment or constant short term employment, problematizing the ways in which employment or unemployment are generally measured and the category of young adults “Not in any kind of Employment, Education or Training”. The work notes severe psycho-social consequences for young adults in (un)employment, and offers detailed insights that are relevant to policy discussions about a Basic Income Grant or Youth Wage Subsidy in South Africa.

RC14-246.7
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Le Cas Oscar Pistorius, Analyse Des Débats Médiatiques & Propos De La Technologisation Du Corps Humain

Oscar Pistorius is an athlete South-African bi-amputated fémoral. He court with deux prothèses insérées sous les genoux. Ses performances le porte sur les plus hautes marches des podiums in sport adapté. En 2007, il demande l’autorisation de participer aux jeux Olympiques (donc avec les sportifs “valides”). Cela lui est...
- Est-il légitime qu'il participe ou non aux J.O. ?
- Est-il avantagé par ses prothèses de jambes, au détriment des autres athlètes non appareillés ?
L’analyse des discours de cette controverse médiatique montre qu’Oscar Pistorius pose un problème de catégorisation anthropologique. En effet, tant qu’il court dans la catégorie « sport adapté », il ne suscite aucune réserve. Par ailleurs, la controverse ne porte pas sur le fait qu’il soit handicapé, car dans l’histoire plusieurs handicapés physiques ont participé à des Olympiades sans provoquer ni rejets, ni débats. Mais pour la première fois, un sportif produit ses performances grâce à un appareillage technologique rajouté au corps et celles-ci se rapprochent des performances des sportifs « valides ». Ce faisant, Pistorius remet en question les imaginaires sociaux définissant la place des personnes handicapées ; elles sont « moins » que les personnes dites « valides ». Il oblige ainsi les sociétés à s’interroger sur la place des personnes qui, suite à un accident, une maladie, ou un choix personnel, vivrait avec un corps « augmenté » par une hybridation technologique.

**RC41-687.4**

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**Demography in the Early 21st Century: An Insight from French Doctoral Theses in Population Studies**

French demographers have played a major role in the development of quantitative techniques in demography. More recently, population studies more opened to other social science disciplines and qualitative approaches have flourished in many countries. How does demography relate to population studies in recent doctoral studies in France? Which topics do these studies address? In which institutional context are they realized? To answer these questions, we draw on a database of doctoral theses defended in France during the last decade (2000-2012). This database has been built using the French Documentation University System and related indexing language. The topics are classified in 14 categories. Among 851 references, 746 theses have been selected and are analyzed using EXCEL, SAS and IRAMUTEQ software. Analyses performed include principal component analysis and textual analysis.

Results show that the number of doctoral theses per year is relatively constant, with fluctuations due to institutional constraints. Doctoral students are mostly female (55%). The major research topic of these theses is the structure and dynamics of French population. Doctoral studies in population science whereas fertility is often analyzed in conjunction with family and sexuality and tends to more frequently adopt a gender perspective. By contrast, migration, which represents the most frequent topic, is more associated with culture, minorities, using qualitative approaches. It also addresses issues related to environment and territory. This analysis provides insights into population studies boundaries as well as the way disciplines complement each other. In the longer term, our database should be completed with theses prior to 2000. It may participate in the constitution of a comparative international database of doctoral theses in population science.

**RC15-274.1**

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**

**Collaborative Governance in Intersectoral Strategic Planning for the Development of Healthy Public Policies: A Case Study of the Ontario Food and Nutrition Strategic Alliance**

Society’s wicked problems are complex and intractable problems whose resolution depends on a whole-system approach that involves many actors from various policy sectors. The ability to undertake intersectoral policy action rests on the collaborative processes and structures of governance. The Ontario Food and Nutrition Strategic Alliance offers an excellent example of a system-wide initiative to tackle one of society’s most pressing wicked problems: failure of the food system to support healthy living and a vibrant regional economy. OBJECTIVE: To understand how, and to what extent, a multi-stakeholder strategic alliance is able to achieve, sustain, and effect positive outcomes for the creation and sustainment of collaborative governance arrangements to undertake intersectoral strategic planning at a system level, as viewed through the lens of collaborative governance. METHOD: Yin’s qualitative case-study method is used, entailing three data-collection techniques: a review of documents; direct observation; and semi-structured interviews. Dimensions of interest include (1) stakeholder engagement in terms of level of diversity of perspectives, extent of agreement on goals, and degree of articulation of operating terms; (2) shared motivation in terms of trust, mutual understanding, and commitment; (3) capacity for joint action in terms of leadership, resources and governance structures and procedures; and (4) other factors supporting collaborative-governance sustainability. EXPECTED RESULTS: This case study will yield insights as to the enablers, barriers and lessons learned regarding the further development of collaborative governance arrangements. This knowledge will highlight opportunities to move beyond silo-based administration towards viable means of intersectoral collaboration for effectively addressing society’s wicked problems, and in particular, for building a strong and diverse food system through which to promote healthy eating, help prevent chronic diseases, and ensure both economic and environmental sustainability.

**PLEN-5.2**

**DE MUNCK, JEAN** (Université catholique de Louvain, jean.demunck@uclouvain.be)

**Human Rights as Capabilities. From Political Philosophy to Sociology, CANCELLED**
In our global world, domination and critique use the same vocabulary: the “human rights discourse” has become a general framework of political conflicts. How can sociology deal with this new aspect of the “objective spirit” (as RobertFine puts it) of our times? Sociology must overcome the traditional dismissal of human rights as an abstract universal masking Western imperialism. Nevertheless, the critique of formalism and hegemonic distortions are more than ever necessary. On the epistemological level, two discussions are to be connected: the discussion inside the political and legal philosophy on the idea of rights (Sen, Raz, Habermas...); the discussion of legal sociologists on the efficiency of legal institutions in a globalized world. The “Capability approach” to rights can be a fruitful approach if we supplement it with a “pragmatist, institutionalist and pluralist sociology. On the empirical level, we should use the Capability approach in order to overcome the legalistic foundation of human rights. Implementation of rights is more than sheer application of a legal rule; social control of human rights implementation is more than a legal rule. Social movements on the meaning of the rights are quite important (the “right to food sovereignty”, for instance, in the “Campesino movement”). If used by a critical sociology, human rights can be an efficient way toward global justice.

AUTH-984.1

DE SOUSA SANTOS, BOAVENTURA* (Colegio San Jeronimo, b santos@ces.uc.pt)

BoaVente DE SOUSA SANTOS: Para descolonizar Occidente

Modern Western thinking is an abyssal thinking. It consists of a system of visible and invisible distinctions, the invisible ones being the foundation of the visible ones. The invisible distinctions are established through radical lines that divide social reality into two realms, the realm of “this side of the line” and the realm of “the other side of the line.” The division is such that “the other side of the line” vanishes as reality, becomes nonexistent, and is indeed produced as nonexistent. Nonexistent means not existing in any relevant or comprehensible way of being. Whatever is produced as nonexistent is radically excluded because it lies beyond the realm of what the accepted conception of inclusion considers to be its other. What most fundamentally characterizes abyssal thinking is thus the impossibility of the co-presence of the two sides of the line. To the extent that it prevails, this side of the line only prevails by exhausting the field of relevant reality. Beyond it, there is only nonexistence, invisibility, non-dialectical absence. To decolonize the West offers a fundamental theoretical synthesis to question and reinterpret the modern Western thinking.

Para descolonizar Occidente. Buenos Aires, CLACSO/Prometeo, 2011

PLEN-9.1

DE SOUSA SANTOS, BOAVENTURA* (University of Coimbra, bs santos@ces.uc.pt)

Conceptions of Justice from Different Historical and Cultural Traditions

In my presentation I will address the following question: Considering that only a global revolution of indignation may generate an alternative to the current global civil war under way in a growing number of countries, how can we conceptualize such a revolution in a world so diverse in conceptions of dignity and liberation.

JS-66.1

DE TERSSAC, GILBERT* (UNIVERSITE TOULOUSE 2 CERT OP CNRS, detersac@yahoo.fr)

Syndicalisme Face à l’organisation: Un Paradoxe?

The trade unionism and the organization in the sense of all the decisions and the choices which structure the work maintain a critical and sometimes distant relationship on one side, the trade unionism seems always late with regard to the organization. On the other hand, the employer holds the monopoly of choices and ways assigned to implement them, with the exception of the zones of dialogues planned with the labor union in the various committees, but we can summarize the labor-union intervention in his participation.

By leaving of cases pulled by our studies in the territorial public service, we clarify on one hand, one news forms of the trade unionism which we call “trade unionism of control” (Tourraine, on 1962). Supported by groups of exchange and the trade unionism associated with the power and it differs from the trade unionism of control (Tourraine, on 1962). Supported by groups of exchange, sharing, reciprocity, trust and support systems that characterize inequality and poverty, and, on the other, the context of increasing feminization of poverty and the workplace. As individuals squeezed by market forces and neglected by the state, I pay particular attention to the social networks and associations which female-headed households in the community of Eastwood belong to, invest in, and how they benefit from them. I also closely interrogate the kinds of exchange, sharing, reciprocity, trust and support systems that characterize these networks and associations that contribute to household welfare and socioeconomic mobility. Following Waite’s (2000:155) assertion that FHHs cannot be understood as a homogeneous group of poor families, I pay particular attention to the social networks and associations that characterize these networks and associations that contribute to household welfare and socioeconomic mobility. Following Waite’s (2000:155) assertion that FHHs cannot be understood as a homogeneous group of poor families, I pay particular attention to the social networks and associations that characterize these networks and associations that contribute to household welfare and socioeconomic mobility.

JS-2.7

DEBNAR, MILOS* (Kyoto University, Graduate School of Letters, milos.debnar@gmail.com)

Skills, Occupations, and Inequalities Among the Europeans in Japan

In this paper, I consider the cases of skilled European migrants in Japan and attempt to deconstruct the image of highly skilled and privileged group often associated with them. The paper is based on empirical research among 56 migrants residing in Japan conducted between 2009 and 2012. Similarly to, for example, Shanghai (Farrer, 2010) the unvarying picture of the ‘privileged elite’ from the West is getting distorted through increasingly diverse migration flows as well as persistence of the nationalism. Whereas on the basis of their residency status or Japan’s standard occupation classification, the jobs many skilled workers into social security. Data for the period 2000 - 2010 reveal that each country has made advances against poverty and inequality: poverty rates have decreased and have Gini coefficients. However, no key policies have been able to drive a substantial number of workers into the primary labor market, nor have they resulted in the expected vigorous participation by beneficiaries in the administration of policy at local levels. So far the policies’ effects have been mostly compensatory. Reforms in social security have aided some targeted populations though statistics regarding the inclusion of informal workers into social security are vague and inconclusive.

RC19-341.1

DE VENANZI, AUGUSTO* (Indiana University, d venanzi@ipfw.edu)

Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela. Policies against Poverty and Inequality: A Comparative Analysis of Results 2000-2010

After the Lost Decade, Latin American countries started to explore innovative strategies aimed at reducing poverty and social inequality. Their search was conducted with a certain degree of independence from the dictates of multilateral organizations, which lead to two trends: a) a renewed confidence in the state’s capacity to guide social planning; and b) a rejection of the rigid fiscal austerity measures typical of structural adjustment plans. This study looks at three countries: Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela and their attempts at improving the social conditions of the poor. Special attention is paid to key policies implemented by each government: Family Grant in Brazil, Families in Action in Colombia, and the Social Missions in Venezuela. Flagship policies in Brazil and Colombia are of the Conditional Cash Transfer type, whereas in Venezuela, most social spending is channeled into a direct-service model. Attention is also drawn to reforms in social security: the three countries have all procured important reforms in pension systems aimed at allowing non-contributing citizens, such as the elderly at risk, to draw welfare benefits. The reforms also seek to incorporate informal sector workers into social security. Data for the period 2000 - 2010 reveal that each country has made advances against poverty and inequality: poverty rates have decreased and have Gini coefficients. However, no key policies have been able to drive a substantial number of workers into the primary labor market, nor have they resulted in the expected vigorous participation by beneficiaries in the administration of policy at local levels. So far the policies’ effects have been mostly compensatory. Reforms in social security have aided some targeted populations though statistics regarding the inclusion of informal workers into social security are vague and inconclusive.

RC32-556.5

DE VRIES, CALDA* (University of KwaZulu Natal, caldady@gmail.com)

Socioeconomic Mobility and Household Welfare of Female-Headed Households in Eastwood, Pietermaritzburg (South Africa)

Drawing from life-histories of female heads of households (FHHs), this paper examines social mobility and household welfare of FHHs in the community of Eastwood, which is historically a working class community in Pietermaritzburg, South Africa. This paper broadly assesses the working and dynamics of social mobility, regimes aimed at allowing non-contributing citizens, such as the elderly at risk, to draw welfare benefits. The reforms also seek to incorporate informal sector workers into social security. Data for the period 2000 - 2010 reveal that each country has made advances against poverty and inequality: poverty rates have decreased and have Gini coefficients. However, no key policies have been able to drive a substantial number of workers into the primary labor market, nor have they resulted in the expected vigorous participation by beneficiaries in the administration of policy at local levels. So far the policies’ effects have been mostly compensatory. Reforms in social security have aided some targeted populations though statistics regarding the inclusion of informal workers into social security are vague and inconclusive.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
vivendi of engaging with the global world. On the other hand, access to other spheres of job market is constrained by strong expectations of the majority population seeing the foreigners as intrinsically ‘other’, temporary sojourners rather than possibly more permanent residents possessing also professional skills not related to their culture as well as particularities of the Japanese job market such as high importance of the school to work transition in the career formation.

Consequently, such a closure of the Japanese job market produces a new class of skilled migrants located in segregated job niches that are not exerting the skills for which they are praised in policies and public discourse. Their positions are less privileged and inequalities with the majority population as well as other, more typical high-skilled migrants such as expatriates are produced.

RC33-571.1

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Continuity and Innovation in Higher Education. the Case Study of Sapienza University of Rome

The paper involves a secondary analysis of longitudinal data of administrative type for a description of the phenomena of student late performance and dropping out.

It focuses on the batches of students enrolled in specific key moments before (from academic year 1991/1992 to 2000/2001) and after the DM 509/1999 - a drastic reform - (from academic year 2001/2002 to 2006/2007) at Sapienza University of Rome. Each of these batches (about 410,000 student enrolments) was monitored up to the official closing date of academic year 2006/2007.

The analysis take into account ex novo enrolments, excluding both the re- registrations and students who have already obtained another degree. Longitudinal analyses (the generational approach) allow us to individually monitor students in a single generation for a number of years, reduce the risks associated with aggregate data.

The ambition behind this research design is that the longitudinal perspective is able to provide an accurate frame of student curricula (that are monitored at intervals of six months) and to reconstruct the potentially relevant events to the outcomes of their university career. Longitudinal panel studies monitor the same generation of students (that is an aggregate of students enrolled during the same year) over several years; consequently these strategies are able to offer quite more accurate results because they reduce the risks related to the utilization of aggregate data.

From a practical point of view, we analyzed how the DM 509/1999 was introduced and implemented within and by the university organization (analyzing a wide variety of phenomena such as dropping out, delayed and decreasing graduations). From a methodological point of view, we came to the creation of longitudinal multidimensional models of the students’ careers, aiming at identifying the “mechanisms” through which from an initial state $t_0$ a subsequent state $t_1$ is generated.

RC29-505.2

DECKER, CATHARINA* (University of Hamburg, catharina.decker@dhpdl.de)
MAGIERA, KIM (University of Hamburg)

Police Officers’ Conflict Management and Restorative Justice

Generally, citizens call the police when things happen that deviate from normality and (may) lead to all sorts of conflicts. In particular, interpersonal conflicts have to be solved by police officers. Consequently, police officers’ respective conflict resolution activities need to be sustainable and fair to prevent conflicts from new and repeated outbreaks. Restorative justice approaches refer to the idea of sustainable and fair conflict resolution, e.g., by defining principles of restorative justice. However, there is only scarce literature on police officers’ daily conflict resolution by the police and restorative justice. We addressed this topic by conducting an interview study with 12 German police officers examining their view on conflict resolution by the police and restorative justice. We asked them which strategies of conflict resolution were applied, and which obstacles occurred during conflict resolution. Interview data were analyzed using grounded theory methodology. The research shows, police officers use cooperative as well as dominating strategies of conflict resolution where police officers use cooperative as well as dominating strategies of conflict resolution.

RC16-278.3

DEGUCHI, TAKESHI* (The University of Tokyo, deguchi@u.tokyo.ac.jp)

Beyond Shame and Guilt Culture to Globalised Solidarity: Reappraising Keiichi Sakuta’s Sociology of Values As A Galapagosized Sociology

Keiichi Sakuta (1922) is Professor Emeritus at Kyoto University and one of the most influential sociologists in post-war Japan. In my presentation, I reconstruct the framework of values that he developed in the 1960s and reappraise it as an innovative theory of solidarity in the age of globalisation.

To reappraise Sakuta's sociology, I introduce the methodological concept of galapagosisation. This term originated from the Galapagos Islands, which is inhabited by rare and endemic species of fauna and flora that have undergone a unique process of evolution due to their separation from the mainland. Similarly, Japanese sociology has been protected by a strong culture and language barrier, consequently developing unique social theories. Using this term, I clarify the characteristic features of Sakuta's sociology of values.

Sakuta adopts western sociological and anthropological theories and applies them to an analysis of post-war Japanese society. However, he never accepts western theories uncritically, always revising them to fit the characteristic structure of Japanese society. Particularly, he reconsiders the "shame culture" that Ruth Benedict introduced in her famous writing, *The chrysanthemum and the sword*, to characterize Japanese culture. In addition, Sakuta discusses another feeling called *shu* (embarrassment), which is positioned between shame and guilt. According
to Sakuta, people feel shuchi (embarrassed) when they are alienated from both reference group (state) and membership group (intermediate group) and lose their organisational support. As a result, these people seek solidarity that is not based on strong organisation.

Although Sakuta developed his inquiry into shuchi in line with post-war Japanese modernisation and mobilisation, in my presentation I reappraise his sociology as an innovative theory of solidarity in the age of globalisation.

RC16-298.5

DEGUCHI, TAKESHI* (The University of Tokyo, deguchi@l.u-tokyo.ac.jp)

Critical Theory and Its Development in Post-War Japanese Sociology

In my chapter, I examine the process of the adoption of Critical Theory and its unique development in post-war Japanese sociology from the perspective of theoretical response to capitalist modernization. In Far Eastern Japan, nearly all theories of social sciences have originated overseas since the government opened the country to the West and capitalist modernization began with the Meiji Restoration in 1868. In general, the adoption of social theories and their unique development has natural biases resulting from the social-cultural structure and development peculiar to the adopting country. Japanese society has been characterized by a historical situation never observed in Western countries: too rapid capitalist modernization. In particular, the post-war rehabilitation and economic growth have been so swift that during the process of rapid modernization, pre-modern feudal elements co-existed with the late modern—or sometimes seemingly post-modern—circumstances of mass society. That is, the power of democratization, which was imported from the West with outside pressure after the Second World War, remained at a superficial level of society and did not reach the foundation of the social structure. Hence, Japanese critical sociologists continued to have a sense of criticism against superficial democracy, which did not establish itself firmly in post-war Japan; and it is those critical sociologists and their critical sociology that I examine in my chapter. ‘Critical sociologists’ refers to those in the field of sociology who have developed a critical social theory under the strong influence of German critical theorists such as M. Horkheimer, T. Adorno, E. Fromm, H. Marcuse, J. Habermas and A. Honneth. To explain the uniqueness of this Japanese version of critical sociology, I will introduce it in comparison with Habermas’s reconstructive approach, the concept of ‘dialectical constructivism’ or the ‘dialectical constructive approach’.

RC22-382.1

DEININGER, MATTHIAS* (University of Heidelberg, matthias.deininger@asia-europe.uni-heidelberg.de)

Neoliberalism, Social Christianity and the State in Singapore

This paper explores the complex interrelationship between Christian organizations and neoliberal policies in the context of the island-city-state of Singapore. It departs from an understanding that rather than globally homogenizing, neoliberal ideas, practices and policies are embedded in specific socio-economic and politico-institutional settings and thus bring forth local variation and hybrid forms that are mutually constituted and evolving. In this regard, the Singaporean neoliberal model of governance can serve as an interesting case study as it manages to combine two seemingly opposing logics: high levels of state intervention and regulation on the one side and the strategy of pursuing economic growth at all costs through deregulation, liberalization and privatization on the other. What emerges is a type of hybrid state, in the form of a neoliberal-developmental state, where neoliberal logics of the free market and the ideal of national communitarianism are deeply intertwined.

This form of governance has affected the relationship between Christian organizations and the state in considerable ways. On the one hand, the Singaporean government exercises strong bureaucratic and legal control over the functioning of all religious matters, therefore limiting the freedom of action for Christian organizations. Yet, on the other hand, Christianity is recognized and valued as a constructive social and stabilizing moral force within the multi-confessional and multi-ethnic Singaporean polity, which in turn has led to public-private partnerships between government agencies and Christian organizations. This paper argues that Christian organizations in Singapore have become to function as partnerships between government agencies and Christian organizations. This paper argues that Christian organizations in Singapore have become to function as partnerships between government agencies and Christian organizations. Yet, on the other hand, Christianity is recognized and valued as a constructive social and stabilizing moral force within the multi-confessional and multi-ethnic Singaporean polity, which in turn has led to public-private partnerships between government agencies and Christian organizations. This paper argues that Christian organizations in Singapore have become to function as partnerships between government agencies and Christian organizations.
and migration flows from the Spanish Statistical Bureau). The analysis combines cross-section tests, focusing on 2001, and a longitudinal enquiry (focusing on the period between 1986 and 2008). Malaga illustrates the case of an international coastal destination developed by the real estate and the international touristic services sectors. We also examine the cases of two inland territories, Segovia (near Madrid) and Zamora, in order to contrast the role of second homes in two rural environments with different recent demographic trends. Results: In the case of the Mediterranean coast, the development of international tourism led to a real estate boom based on the purchase of second homes by foreign people. Many Spanish families also attractively buy a second home, which would be used as an asset and as a resource for family strategies (retirement of the elderly, emancipation of youth), contributing territorial restructuring processes.

In the case of inland second homes, there is a great complexity based on the degree of tourism specialization and the strength of counterurban dynamics. Demographic dynamics make second homes to play either a residual function in a context of depopulation or a revitalising role for new developed areas.

**RC04-79.26**

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**Secondary Spanish Teachers: Advances of a Research on Educational and Professional Guidance**

This paper constitutes a first approach to a research project submitted to the Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness, in the call for research grants within the State Program of Research, Development and Innovation for funding corresponding to the State Program for the Promotion of Scientific and Technical Research, I + D + i.

Our goal is to present the progress of an ongoing research whose purpose is to analyse the social and cultural representations that influence teachers in the role and practice of counselling students, both educationally and professionally. It means to examine these social and cultural representations in order to identify guidance models deployed and practiced by teachers, according to the characteristics and socioeconomic and cultural conditions of the environment. So, with job opportunities, aspects such as the location and characteristics of schools, the social origin of the school population, its cultural capital and ethnic background, or gender ideology, become relevant in this analysis, due to its impact on the interaction between students and teachers and, consequently, in the construction of the valuations that teachers offers about students.

In this first approach to the phenomenon, we have chosen four autonomous regions: Balearic islands, Basque Country, Andalusia, and Madrid to try to develop a typology of teachers’ and curricular models, considering the existing socio-economic sectors in the Spanish territory.

**RC44-727.7**

DELANEY, ANNIE* (Victoria University, annie.delaney@vu.edu.au)

BURCHIELLI, ROSARIA (La Trobe University)

TATE, JANE (Homeworkers Worldwide)

**A Federation for Informal Workers: Networking Workers Across Global Labour and Global Production**

This paper positions the Federation of Homeworkers Worldwide (FHWW) as a new organisational form within the global labour movement. The FHWW collaborates with a range of union and NGO organisations to support new organizing amongst informal, low paid women home-based workers in a broad range of sectors and global regions, although a large extent of its work has been in the textile, garment and footwear industries.

The over-representation of women in informal and precarious work suggests that the gendered nature of global production remains an important site of investigation. This is further informed by the challenges to understand how workers may gain legitimacy or assert influence in the global production network (GPN). The purpose of this paper is to describe and analyse the role and activities of FHWW within the global labour movement, to understand how it supports women’s networks to build new labour organizing for women. Through our examination of the efforts of FHWW in India, we illustrate some recent initiatives to establish and build organization of Sumangali and camp labour textile workers in Tamil Nadu, India. Trade unions appear to have little presence in these mills and have been further marginalised by the employer strategies to keep unions out. NGOs in the Tirupur region have been actively campaigning on this issue since the early 2000s, but little progress has been made towards collective organisation.

The paper explores the question of why there is a need for a federation of informal workers and examines how it functions with minimal resources to work with informal worker groups, which in turn reveals important lessons for unions and human rights groups around the possibilities of organizing with few resources and employing participatory, grass-roots strategies as opposed to top-down approaches.

**WG02-900.5**

DELAVIGNE, ANNE-HÉLÈNE* (Musée Histoire Naturelle, delavigne@mnhn.fr)

CRENN, CHANTAL (Cnrs)

**The Refusal of the Vegetables Consumption: A Resistance Act?**

We shall present an analysis of an experimental action of supply in fresh vegetables and premisses implementation, in France, by one of the actors of the food aid. This experiment is connected with the will of an appreciation of the food of the disadvantaged said social classes. The consumption of vegetables (the set of three: hunger / bad balances food / problems of health) allows to build the Other one, “poors”, as radically different from ourselves and seems to serve as measure and to « make border ».

Considering the actors in presence: beneficiaries, volunteers, persons in charge of grocer’s shops, in their culinary practices and respective food representations, taking into account their routes and statuses; observing food retailings in social grocer’s shops of the Southwest and the Central France, the concrete organization and the means of the grocer’s shop, we question the idea of the lack of taste of the beneficiaries for vegetables; suspected, of having none of it, and thus of foiling the initiatives.

It is during these daily relations voluntary / responsible for grocer’s shops / beneficiaries and within the framework of the intrinsic relations of power in the food aid, as much as in routes and statuses of the profitable persons, that takes place the way the food practices build themselves.

Between the lines, we shall highlight how the border builds itself between the “good eaters” and the “bad eaters”. The representations of a “good food” revealing in hollow the “bonuses” or the places in the society that are looking for those who get involved there, particularly, the volunteers and those who refuse it, to whom this action is supposed to benefit, the beneficiaries, these categories sometimes confirming itself.

**INTE-22.2**

DELACROIX, CATHERINE* (Université de Strasbourg, cadelcroix@wanadoo.fr)

**Creative Parenting in Transnational Families and the Gender Diagonal**

Having followed immigrant families (coming from North Africa), in France, in Belgium and in the Netherlands over long periods as ethnographic observer and biographical-narrative interviewer, I have recurrently been impressed by the centrality of the parents’ project for a better life; for themselves, for their kin at home, and especially for their children (boys and girls) whom they invest with the responsibility of carrying on further this project. This project drives all their courses of action under harsh life conditions. Deprived of “capital” such as money, education, or “useful connections” (all “objective” resources), they can only mobilize their “subjective” resources, that is to say: themselves, their energies, their reflexivity, their character and creativity. A lot of creative parenting takes place in their homes.

In patriarchal societies where these parents come from, gender contrasts are very sharp. They entail differences in the hopes and aspirations that are projected onto sons and daughters by father and mother. Initially, fathers will tend to project upon their sons their own frustrated upward mobility aspirations. They expect good grades at school. Some sons will live up to their father’s expectations; but others will not, while some of their sisters will do better. In such cases the father’s hopes will move over the years from his son to his daughter. It is this phenomenon that we have come to call “the diagonal of generations”, or “the gender diagonal”.

This comes on top of the host society’s differential discrimination, which is stronger on boys. To avoid the damaging consequences of rivalries between brothers and sisters, and eventual splits, parents have to find ways to teach them to resist stigmatization (or “discredit”). We will show how family relationships are continuously shifting, under these dynamics, necessitating a continuous effort of creativity in parenting.

**RC38-654.2**

DELACROIX, CATHERINE* (Université de Strasbourg, cadelcroix@wanadoo.fr)
Analyzing Recurring Themes in a Life Story with Social Context in Mind

Every life story tells about the history of a person who has lived in a given social niche of a given society, the specific cultural model. Thus, social history may learn a lot from it about this social niche and cultural model; especially if multiplying life stories lived in the same social context. In analyzing the life stories I have collected myself, I usually follow three main steps. First, as Bertaux (2007) indicates, I reconstruct the chronology of life events, which during the interview have usually been mentioned according to some semantic associations rather than strict chronology. Secondly, through thematic analysis I’ll look for recurring themes; their very recurrence usually signals crucial processes (e.g. discrimination, selection) out there, in the external social world. Thirdly I’ll look for hints, indices, clues about social processes out there: e.g. constraints, limits to action, social context. In contrast, opportunities for initiative, creative courses of action. Bertaux states that a life story should be read and re-read many times while focusing - and trying to imagine – patterns of social relations ‘out there’ that shaped it. I agree, but I also pay much more attention to childhood. Indeed I believe (with Wordsworth, Nietzsche, Freud ...) that the child – i.e. childhood - is the father of the adult. A given childhood includes many keys which, if unraveled, will prove very helpful in deciphering the grown-up adult’s inner workings. Another issue is about turning points in the course of life. As Haveven and Masaoka have shown, far from happening out of nowhere through impact of some external event, turning points in life usually result from a slow maturation taking place in the inner space of psyche.

RC24-436.2

DELDREVE, VALÉRIE* (IRSTEA, valerie.deldreve@irstea.fr)
CLAEYS, CÉCILIA* (Aix-Marseille Université, cecilia.claeys@univ-amu.fr)
Are National Parks Inherently Unequal? the Reform to Parks and Its First Application in Metropolitan France

In France, many conflicts have marked the genesis of national parks enabled by the Law of 1960, right up to the blocking of their creation or had a lasting effect on their existence (Larrère 2009). In an attempt to overcome the local resistance that inevitably accompanies having a natural site classified as a national park, the French government passed a new Law (2006) which grants greater power to local elected representatives, explicitly recognizes the rights and knowledge of local users, and invites them to participate in actually defining the park project.

Our research into the creation of the new Calanques National Park, however, points out that the application of these new principles actually reinforces the environmental inequality that they were meant to reduce. How should we interpret this apparent paradox? The goal of this paper is to outline the interacting processes at work in the park’s creation that exacerbated local environmental inequalities. We will look at both the weight of procedures and the more structural factors behind such inequality.

We will show how the consultation procedures adopted tend to reproduce the asymmetry of the public sphere (in the Habermasian sense) that developed throughout the 20th century around the protection of the Calanques. They as such helped institutionalize in the park project the dominant norms through whose lens certain uses seen as “worthy of a park”, whereas others are downgraded.

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TG07-969.4

DELEEUW, SARAH* (University of Northern British Columbia, Sarah.deLeeuw@unbc.ca)
No/Place

This creative non-fiction essay, which is ethnographically-informed and located in critical geographic theory, contemplates remote and deeply overlooked places in Northern British Columbia (Canada) located along Highway 16, colloquially known as ‘The Highway of Tears’ because of the more than 30 (mostly) Indigenous women who have been murdered or gone missing along its paved shoulders in the past two decades. The photo- accompanied essay works in multiple textual registers, from poetry to research interviews, in order to consider and evoke a variety of emotional and material places making up the always colonially-impacted geography of Highway 16. These places include institutions of on-reserve families whose children are routinely removed by the provincial government, staff in women’s centres and police detachments tasked with organizing search parties for women’s bodies dumped in ditches, and vast regions of forest and watersheds routinely characterized by both industry executives and often urban dwelling nature-enthusiasts as unpopular and open for development and discovery.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.

RC24-428.5

DELGADO-PUGLEY, DEBORAH* (Ecole des hautes études en sciences sociales, Deborah.delgado@uclouvain.be)
A Panamazonian Project Facing the State? Particularities and Constraints of Indigenous REDD+ Proposal

As globalized economies develop new forms of intervention in the Amazon, uneven levels of governance to further their encroachment, halting the abatement of “indigenous space” (Chirif, 2006) seems both ever more urgent and highly implausible. Payments for ecosystem services (PES) expand as a paradigm for environmental management in the biome, REDD+ being one of its most ambitious experiments (Corbera 2012). PES schemes are contributing to change not only local frameworks that relate to natural resources but also the value of “natural” assets. These transformations lead to further changes in indigenous peoples’ recognition, legal rights and economic opportunities.

Indigenous peoples networks detect different praxis in order to protect themselves from disposessory process (Ll, 2010). Facing the national-state has always been hard for their movements. One of their main strategies to gain influence was to change the scale of their intervention (Pieck, 2006). In 2009 a proposal for “holistic management of forests”, that seeks to adapt REDD+ objectives to indigenous worldviews, is presented by their umbrella organization, the Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon River Basin (COICA).

States engagement in the climate regime can be seen as a ‘denationalized state agenda’ (Sassen 2006), as they actively participate in new kinds of trans-governmental partnerships and highly specialized convergence in regulatory issues. Tropical countries are adopting new institutional arrangements aspiring to receive climate financing in the form of cooperation and new business opportunities.

How do Amazonian States currently read indigenous peoples’ proposals regarding territorial management? What can we learn from indigenous movement’s practices facing green economy? Based on fieldwork both in the UNFCCC and in Peru and Bolivia, this paper seeks to contribute to a reflexion on the role imagined for and attained by communities with diverse approaches to the biophysical environment.

JS-93.4

DELGADO-PUGLEY, DEBORAH* (Université catholique de Louvain, Deborah.delgado@uclouvain.be)
Indigenous Peoples Facing Climate Change Policies: The Struggle for Autonomy of « Forest Dependent » Communities

While globalization of both extractive capitalism and indigenous rights policies has deepened during the XXI century, contention over access and control of “environmental” and “natural” resources in indigenous territories is escalating around the world. Indigenous communities in the Amazon are one of the places where these struggles are visibly impacting the rights and livelihoods of forest dependant communities.

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RC40-677.7

DELLA FAILLE, DIMITRI* (Université du Québec en Outaouais, dimitri.dellafaille@uqo.ca)
Biocultural Diversity and Agriculture: Reflections on Worlds in Movement

Since the 1990s, we have experienced an increased amount of literature presenting case studies that explore de relationship between human beings and nature from the point of view of biocultural diversity and agricultural practices. There is also a recent academic literature on global projects defining alternative worlds to the dominant model called “Western-liberal-modernist ontology”. That literature labels those projects as “political ontologies” or “worlds in motion”. In
our presentation, we will examine, in the light of that academic literature, numerous case studies. To be more specific, we will be looking at the social, political, cultural and knowledge dimensions of the biocultural diversity and agricultural practices contribution to the foundation of these worlds in motion.

**RC07-140.2**

**DELLA FAILLE, DIMITRI** (Université du Québec en Outaouais, dimiridiella@uqo.ca)

**South-South Statistical Cooperation**

This presentation proposes to examine on the current state of South-South cooperation in the production of statistics in matters related to development. Based on the author's fieldwork in Africa, Central America and South East Asia as well as a literature review, this presentation would like to reflect on some current and upcoming challenges in technical cooperation. Taking the stance of a political sociology of the state in so-called developing countries and of a critical study of the international system, this presentation will examine issues related to bilateral and multilateral cooperation between countries in the "South".

Surveys and censuses are an area generally acknowledged to be still mainly dominated by "Northern expertise". However, current research show that South-South cooperation in statistics is emerging in terms both of knowledge and technology. Based on the author's fieldwork in Central America and South East Asia as well as a literature review, this presentation would like to reflect on some current and upcoming challenges in technical cooperation. Taking the stance of a critical study of the international system, this presentation will examine issues related to bilateral and multilateral cooperation between countries in the "South".

**RC01-41.4**

**DELORI, MATHIA** (University of Bordeaux, France, m.delori@sciencespobordeaux.fr)

**Killing without Hatred? the Social Construction of the Consent to Kill in Modern Warfare**

Killing other people is not something trivial. Therefore, the military organizations spend a great deal of energy in order to prepare the soldiers to this project. As J. Butler recently put it, "they do so by constructing "frames of war", i.e. meaning structures that regulate the military "economy of compassion". This paper aims at identifying the frames of war at work in the new Western way of war. The literature on this issue suggests that the Western modern frames of war are subject to two contradictory dynamic. On one hand, modern warfare seems to be deeply engrained in the nation-state rationalization of violence and reification of the enemy. On the other hand, a discourse is (re)emerging which frames the Western wars as "humanitarian". The paper tries to understand whether and how the latter affects the former. It does so by focusing on a particular case study: the frames of the Korean war which influenced NGC. The research relies on forty semi-structured interviews with military leaders and fighter plane pilots. The analysis reveals a dominant frame which shows great sympathy for some and total indifference for others. The paper argues, in other words, that the discourse on the humanitarian war displaces rather than enlarges the economy of compassion.

**RC14-248.3**

**DEMAILLY, LISE** (Université de Lille 1, lise.demailly@univ-lille1.fr)

**Le « Clone » Dans Les Romans De Science-Fiction, Support De Métaphores Politiques**

Since the gene génétique has initiated the exploitation scientific and technological of cloning, passing a phénomène nature within the domain of the technology and of the invention, the « clone » is an object hybride and ambiguous which place the limits and the conventions politics, destabilizing the frontiers animate/ inanimate, human/non-human, morte/immortel, objectivity/subjectivity. L'humain ou l'animal sensible semblent pouvoir s'infiltrer dans des artefacts. La représentation la plus populaire, dans le film Star Wars, met en scène des régions de « star-troopers », produits en masse, organisés, hiérarchisés au service d'un vaste projet impérial de domination des humains et de la nature.

One propose of s'intéresser à la situation diversifiée des clones dans les romans de science-fiction. Souvent exploités et stigmatisés , ils peuvent être les instruments passifs de systèmes implicables de domination, ou en revanche, dans quelques romans, acteurs, secondaires ou émotionnées, de luttes pour l'émancipation et l'égalité des droits.

Le clone est ainsi un outil fictionnel commode pour penser des rapports sociaux dans lesquels l'autre humain est d'abord un objet, par la faute des hommes, et doit conquérir son humanité. C'est une métaphore pour penser les rapports de domination: esclavage, colonialisme, exploitation sauvage, pour renouveler la thématic of the access to the individuality by the socialisation, l'entraide et la communication et subvertir la répartition des rôles entre héros, masses et pouvoirs.

**RC14-246.1**

**DEMAILLY, LISE** (Université de Lille 1, lise.demailly@univ-lille1.fr)

**Retournements Symboliques Autour Du Handicap Psychique: Les “Pairs Aidants”**

Le « handicap psychique » donne lieu actuellement en France, après des expériences similaires aux Etats Unis, au Québec, et en Hollande, à une expérimentation qui remet en cause bien des habitudes dans les services psychiatriques : il s’agit de la création de fonction de « médiateurs de santé pairs » en santé mentale, « pairs – aidant » professionnels, c’est-à-dire anciens malades, en cours de rétablissement, chargés de travailler au côté des soignants des hôpitaux ou des services psychiatriques ambulatoires pour aider les patients. L'expérimentation est sans nulle doute portée par une utopie : déstigmatiser la maladie mentale, montrer l'utilité des savoirs et points de vue profanes dans le processus du soin, créer un nouveau métier sur la base de l'expérience de la maladie et du rétablissement. La reconnaissance et la mise en œuvre d'un type inédit de compétence remettent en cause nombre d'apriori symboliques et économique de la relation de soin. L'évaluation de ce dispositif est en cours, et on peut déjà analyser les difficultés idéologiques et pratiques qu'il révèle en s'y confrontant et parfois surmonte.

**RC31-536.1**

**DEMIR, IPEK** (University of Leicester, id34@le.ac.uk)

**Subverting Hegemonic Discourses in the Country of Origin Via Transnational Activities and Networks: The Case of Kurds**

Kurds have been present in Europe since the 1980s (see for example, Griffiths 2002; Wahlbeck 1999). They are now a sizable community, and a significant component of many vibrant neighborhoods of European cities. The movement of Kurds from Turkey has been fuelled by the suppression of their cultural and linguistic rights and their forceful displacement from Kurdish villages, as well as their facing multiple forms of deprivation and exclusion in Turkey. They now run transnational community organizations, businesses, and satellite channels; they are increasingly active and involved in the social, cultural and political life of Europe (Demir 2012). Indeed, as Hassanpour & Mojab (2004: 222) also state, ‘the Kurds of Turkey have maintained a hegemonic presence in [European] diaspora politics’. This is because Kurds in Europe have created an alternative diasporic space which has turned them into active transnational agents, enabling them to challenge and disrupt Turkey’s construction of the Kurdish problem, and tell an alternative story about Kurdishness. Gaining rights in Turkey and subverting the hegemonic discourses about Kurds in Turkey rests, partly, on how well the Kurdish diaspora can build transnational networks in Europe (and elsewhere) and thus mobilise to gain influence and revenue. Moreover, the translation of Kurdish culture, rebellion and struggle (both to Europeans and to their second and third generation) and the transnational battles of Kurds are closely interrelated. My paper will examine such processes by discussing the findings of my recent ethnographic research.
The Politics of Religion in Turkey

According to the World Values Survey, the percentage of Turkish citizens who consider religion to be important in their lives increased from 61 percent in 1990 to 81 percent in 2001. This data indicates that Turkish people have become more religious than they were ten years ago. Although founders of sociology, including Emile Durkheim and Max Weber, have argued that religious beliefs and practices would decline because of modernization, why was this not the case? What happened during this period of time? In the face of rapid modernization, why did Turkish people become more religious? The country of Turkey serves as a sociologically and culturally illuminating, theoretically inspiring, and historically timely case study for an analysis of the relationship between modernization and secularization. Turkey is a modern republic moving towards becoming member of the European Union.

In addition to all these unique characteristics, Turkish history is a compelling test case for the relationship between the politics of religion and collective memories of religious and secular past as well. Late Ottoman Empire (1876-9123) tried to construct an Islamic identity. The Modern Turkish republic was immensely devoted to educational and social efforts to secularize Turkish society by creating a secular national identity from its foundation in 1923 until 1950. Although these efforts were reduced after 1950 because of democratic elections, they would keep continuing in a diminished capacity until 1980. After the political and social liberalization of the 1980’s, Turkish Republic tried to construct a Turkish-Islamic synthesis emphasizing collective religious memories of Late Ottoman Empire. After 1980’s, reactivating collective religious memories has provided an opportunity structure for religious movements to emerge in Turkey. My paper examines this emergence by analyzing the relationships between the politics of religion and collective religious memories.

RC32-555.3
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Women’s Lives behind a Migration Story

The main aim of this study is to understand how women’s lives change in terms of authority, power and gender roles after their husbands’ migration from Fatsa (Turkey) to Nagoya (Japan) since the beginning of 1990s. In this regard, the research question of this study is how women’s lives change in terms of authority, daily life practices and gender roles after the migration of their husbands. Otherwise stated, this study inquires whether male migration empowers women’s lives, especially their controls over the household, in terms of decision-making processes in the family issues and if yes to what extent it takes place. This research question also provides an opportunity to shed a light on a further point to grasp the meaning of the whole picture of women’s lives. Although, male migration has similar impacts on women’s lives in different parts of the world, how do women develop different strategies from the other cases to handle with the absence of men in Fatsa? In other words, what makes this study different from the others? How do women experience the process of migration from Fatsa to Japan? Perception of the migration process by the women is essential to focus on as it can be argued that this process is the point where everything starts to change in women’s lives. The process of taking the decision of migration to Japan, specifically the city of Nagoya, and women’s strategies to handle with this decision and process will be discussed from the perspective around this point.

RC32-550.8
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Narrations of the Shooting Death of Trayvon Martin and the Trial of George Zimmerman As Intersectional Challenge to the School-to-Prison Pipeline in the United States

Reactions to the shooting death of unarmed seventeen year-old Trayvon Martin in February 2012 and the not guilty verdict in the trial of George Zimmerman in July 2013 could be heard throughout the United States and around the world. In Al jazeera, Susan AbuHawa, a Palestinian writer, wrote, “it is not only about race, it’s also about gender and the disrespect for the black body runs through this whole case. It runs through this country and transforms itself to adapt to the times.” On August 12, 2013, U.S. Attorney General Eric Holder announced that the Justice Department, with the Department of Education, “to confront the ‘school-to-prison pipeline’ and those zero-tolerance school discipline policies that do not promote safety...”but instead lead to the criminal justice system. Reactions to the death of Martin and the announcement of a new approach to the disciplining of youth are acknowledgements of the systemic use of violence to control people of color in the United States.

While many accounts of the Martin/Zimmerman case have focused on race as a central theme, some have pointed to race as it intersects with gender and/or age. A narration is constructed so that it resonates with an audience, thereby providing a kind of truth. Intersectional analysis complicates a narrative, but it also provides a nuanced view of societal violence/power as well as a vantage point from which to exercise agency and bridge the research/practice gap.

Using content analysis of media from around the world, we identify multiple ways in which the Martin/Zimmerman case has been narrated, focusing on intersectionally-framed accounts that along with race point to gender—masculinities deployed—and/or age—youth/adult to make sense of the violence. Statistical data on incarceration in the United States will be used to show the relevance of the narrations to the school-to-prison pipeline.
research has posited a number of explanations for continuing gender inequality in engineering, including the structural features of engineering programs, the lack of female role models within engineering, and the macho culture associated with engineering.

This paper draws on material from a multi-disciplinary study which uses a variety of methods to question both women and men - students, administrators and professors in faculties of engineering in three Canadian universities, in each of which a relatively high percent (about 30%) of the engineering undergraduates are women. Based on the Canadian empirical data, we explore various theoretical explanations, seeking answers to such questions as:

- Is gender equity a priority in the engineering programs of these universities? And if so, how is this manifested?
- Are some of the sub-disciplines in engineering more explicitly socially relevant than others and is social relevance more appealing to women than men (as was suggested?)
- Do considerations of gender equity influence women's choice of university, their decision to study engineering, their choice of sub-discipline within engineering?
- To what extent does a stereotyped macho culture persist in the classroom, in para-academic activities and in social activities within these engineering faculties? And what are the implications of the prevailing culture(s) in terms of gendered inclusions and exclusions?

RC04-78.5

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Women Students in Canadian Engineering Faculties and Their Sub-Disciplines: Gender Inequalities, Inclusions and Exclusions - Empirical and Theoretical Considerations

Women Students in Canadian Engineering Faculties and their Sub-Disciplines: Gender inequalities, inclusions and exclusions - empirical and theoretical considerations

Engineering remains one of the few undergraduate programs in Canadian (and American) universities in which women are a numerical minority (typically about 20% of the engineering enrolment), but their percentage in engineering sub-disciplines ranges from 10% or less to over 50%. On the one hand, there has been little empirical study of Canadian engineering students, while on the other American

RC04-760.3

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A Home-Based Dietary Intervention for Chinese-American Cancer Survivors

Cancer is the leading cause of all deaths among Asian American populations in the United States (CDC, 2012). Asian Americans are also reported to have lower cancer death rates compared to non-Hispanic Whites. Consequently, more African American women will survive cancer diagnosis and live a longer life after treatment. Studies also confirmed that cancer survivors generally are more likely to develop progressive, recurrent, secondary cancers, cardiovascular disease, and other chronic conditions (Yabroff, et al., 2004.). For Chinese cancer patients and survivors in the United States, quality of life can be further deteriorated because of language, cultural, and structural barriers.

This study is to test the effectiveness of a home-based diet intervention in Chinese American cancer patients and survivors. The goal of the study is to engage Chinese cancer patients and survivors in systematic changes toward desirable health behaviors. The intervention includes a 50-week period with four sessions of consultation by a registered dietitian (1st-30 minutes, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th-10 minutes), 13 telephone consultations by trained volunteers (1/month-weekly, afterwards bi-monthly and monthly), and 4 telephone prompts. Evaluation data are obtained from baseline surveys and post (10-month follow-up) surveys of those who complete the intervention. In addition to basic demographic characteristics, weight status, medical history and NCI-24 diet recall calls, three standardized scales are used to measure quality of life (SF-36), physical activity (CHAMPS), and health education impact (heiQ). Fifty five cancer patients and survivors were recruited for the study and all of them have completed the baseline surveys, 24-hour dietary recalls. Currently, we are in the process of last stage of intervention. The research team will start to collect the follow-up surveys by the end of this year. In the spring of 2014, the research team will analyze the data and prepare a manuscript based on results from this study.

RC05-106.19

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Ethnic Identities and Consciousness of University Students from Turkey in the Metropolization Process

Ethnic Identities and Consciousness of University Students from Turkey in the Metropolization Process

Do Caglar DENIZ, Usak University

Key Words: Ethnic Identities, Youth, Adjustment, Metropolization

Abstract:

Turkey hosts lots of ethnic groups. All ethnic groups in the research sample are Muslims traditionally and they are distinct from the classical perception of Turks in Turkey which is given with international agreements such as Lozan. This research has used qualitative research methods.

University youth coming from rural areas and small or medium sized cities to Istanbul, it is called the only metropolitan city in Turkey, have been involved to a metropolization process. Each ethnic group's experiment is unique and different than others. For example, Kurdish young people have developed an ethnic pride attitude about their identity. They involved to learn academic Turkish language, try to speak to each other in Turkish language and appropriate the Turkish literature and history as parts of their national identity. This attitude could be regarded a very modern, it aims to a nation construction in a constructed nation.

Arab people have strong relations with other parts of Arab world. They use their language opportunity to communicate and make a trade with them. But Arab youth studying in metropolitan universities have a weak relation with their mother language. Most of them understand Arab language but they can not speak it fluently. The young Arab people in Turkey tend to assimilate to the Turkish community whether Alawites or Sunnis.

Laz people and Greek spoken Muslims have shared same lands. They live on the coast or Black Sea. They have unique languages and communicate with them to each other in their special community. But they tend to assimilate to Turkish community, and most of them are very proud to be a Turk, although they have disparate ethnic roots.

RC19-328.3

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TOLBERT KIMBRO, RACHEL (Rice University)

Helping out to Get By: The Poverty Paradox in Children’s Food Insecurity

Sociologists should be concerned with understanding the contributors to food insecurity. In the United States (U.S.), one of the most developed nations in the world, more than 1 in 5 households with children are unable to access and provide adequate food for a healthy, active lifestyle. This work has established important individual and family predictors of food insecurity but largely failed to account for local context. Partially as a result of this focus on individual families, solutions and policy aimed at eliminating food insecurity have fallen short. In fact, in recent years, food insecurity in the U.S. has increased. In this study, we examine the relevance of community contributors to food insecurity among children, utilizing geocoded, nationally-representative data from the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study, Kindergarten cohort (ECLS-K). We propose and test hypotheses suggesting 1) an accumulation of family and community risks, whereby the most disadvantaged families living in the most disadvantaged communities face the highest odds of food insecurity and 2) a poverty paradox, whereby the most disadvantaged families in the most disadvantaged communities may have better access to helpful resources and collaborate in unique ways to alleviate food
insecurity, especially when it impacts the community's most precious resource—children. We find that community environments matter over and above characteristics of individual families and that family and neighborhood traits combine in ways consistent with the poverty paradox. Our next steps include gaining a better understanding of the mechanisms underlying our findings as it will aid in our understanding of how community resources in disadvantaged areas can be leveraged to alleviate food insecurity and thus improve the health and achievement of children.

RC11-205.6

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Health Insights Across the Life Course of Oglala Lakota Elders: From Wellness to Illness

In my research with 25 Oglala Lakota Elders (22 women and 3 men between the ages of 55 and 98 years of age) living on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota in the United States, I employed an qualitative Indigenous methodology called the Conversational Method. The recorded conversations ranged between 1.5 hours and 9 hours in length. Elders were directly approached and recruited from nine elder meal sites throughout the reservation, through snowball methods with friends and family members of the elders and from cultural community events. The narratives were analyzed using thematic analysis. These American Indian elders faced great adversity over their life course in terms of social conditions and weathering the federal assimilation strategies asserted on their communities throughout the 20th Century. The elders reveal the modes of food production and the whole community living that was based on family homesteads where they raised farm animals and grew their own vegetables. This self-sufficiency gave way to federal food programs in their adult years leading to increased experiences of chronic diseases. Modern life on the reservation has moved away from communal living and caused a great deal of strain on health of the elders. Many of the elders lived alone and struggled to acquire adequate healthy foods, which negatively impact their physical health. Additionally, the elders had limited access to formal health care for much of their lives and they traced the early years of being nurtured by their grandmothers with traditional medicine to the shift to western medical care. The elders struggled to navigate western medicine and shared the confusion of living with chronic diseases in a resource poor environment. Tracking these changes across the life course reveals sites for intervention to positively impact the health of Lakota elders.

RC52-840.8

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Medicine, Hybrids and Management in European Hospitals

Abstract
This paper examines the changing character of hospital doctors and management across Europe and explores the concept of professional ‘hybrid’. The relation between physicians and managers has undergone changes over recent decades, in the wake of the now well entrenched new public management reforms. In this paper we examine the cases of Denmark, Germany, France and England and explore some of the reasons for the similarities and differences. The paper draws largely on research collected within the European COST Medicine in Management (IS0903) network.

RC40-677.1

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Rice-Fish Coculture for Environmental, Economic, and Cultural Well-Being

Rice is one of the staple grains that feeds the modern world, and as such holds a very important place in agricultural systems internationally. Because rice is such an important dietary element, particularly in Asiatic countries, it has also become a foundational cultural component. As populations across the globe expand, however, the demand for rice has increased drastically, and while technology and modern farming methods have resulted in higher yields of rice, this comes at a severe environmental and sociocultural costs.

Rice paddies are a significant source of several environmental pollutants, including pesticides and fertilizers. Industrialized methods of growing rice have compounded this problem by pushing out more traditional, sustainable practices. Interestingly, some of these ‘old’ ways of growing rice can have similar yields to modern cropping systems while utilizing far fewer externally sourced inputs, resulting in less pollutants exiting the system and becoming problematic in the surrounding environment (Xie et. al, 2010). This could be extremely useful information given current environmental concerns, as well as providing an avenue for cultural retention of traditional systems.

Specifically, a form of time-honored rice cultivation known as ‘rice-fish coculture’ has been studied as a way of reducing the environmental impact of rice paddy cultivation while maintaining high yields in order to provide economic security. Additionally, the reintroduction of rice-fish cocultures offers the opportunity for cultural revival and diet diversification. For example, rice-fish coculture was practiced in China for thousands of years and was recently designated as a Globally Important Agricultural Heritage System (GIAHS) praised for its ecological, economic, and social functions. (Koohafkan, P. & dela Cruz, n.d.) This system provides an excellent opportunity to combine traditional knowledge and practices in a way that will increase the sustainability and viability of small, rural rice paddy operations.

RC31-526.16

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‘Aesthetic Labour’ in the Emerging Labour Market

‘Aesthetic Labour’ in the Emerging Labour Market: A case study on female labour migrants from North Eastern India to the metropolitan city of Chennai, India.

Since the onslaught of globalization, the emergence of new service industries have attracted ‘single women migrants’ towards sectors such as retail services, hospitality industry, call centers etc. These newly emergent service sectors have become one of the major employers of women that accelerate the process of single female migration to urban centers. Thus, globalization has blurred down the stereotypical gender roles and reconstituting itself by inventing a new category called ‘aesthetic labour’ which is in fair demand in the labour market.

The aesthetic labour force in Indian cities is largely populated by the female migrants from the North Eastern regions of India, who now are creating a niche in certain labour markets in the metropolitan cities. Their nature of being flexible, fair skinned and the fact that they are ready to migrate from the economically poorer regions of India easily qualify them as an ideal workforce for services like retail sales, hospitality. A new dynamics of inequality is framed through this processes of globalisation that prioritises soft skills (the attitude and appearance of employees) when it comes to selection and performance evaluation in their respective fields. The ‘Pan Asian’ physical appearance is a central character that normalises interactions with the members of host community and they are subjected to different kinds of social evaluations and treatments from the host.

This paper would examine the process of migration of single female migrants from the North Eastern states of India to the Chennai city to see how the aesthetic labour market functions these women migrants negotiate and reconstruct their gender roles and identities.

RC38-656.1

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AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL NARRATION IN TURKISH WOMEN WEBLOGS

AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL NARRATION IN TURKISH WOMEN WEBLOGS

Last decades have witnessed a shift in the textual genre of life narratives from conventional biography to autobiography. Both the feminist qualitative researches and the quantitative data on the profiles of weblog users reveal that this shift from biography to autobiography also led to a remarkable transition from a male domain towards the female one in life narratives. Moreover, in the era of digital media, new communication technologies also created significant changes in the form and content of “writing about oneself”. They have enriched the forms of expressions through new textual and audio-visual supports. Besides, the intellectual and emotional mood of the autobiographic texts has also changed in a considerable way. Autobiographic texts of today, which are framing a new kind of “private publics”, are roughly being generated in the light of certain dichotomies such as the present versus the past, fictional versus factual/real, life versus death, whole versus partial, Erfahrung versus Erfahrung (in terms of Benjamin's conceptualizations), and, intimacy/subjectivity versus objective distance.

Moreover, today not only the celebrity/famous people but also ordinary people can share their autobiography through the internet. Hence, it is possible to speak about a kind of democratization through the new media also in terms of acting as autobiographic persons.

In this paper, following the main path determined and marked by this ongoing shift, I will attempt to analyse Turkish women weblogs in the context of “autobiographical narration” and the “construction of the self and identity” with regard to the controversial discussions on empowerment through new media.

RC24-437.3

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* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Food Supply Chains, Refrigeration and Performativity

This paper explores food supply chains through the lens of refrigeration technologies and systems and examines how they have influenced approaches to food. The modern household refrigerator was introduced in the 1920s. Refrigeration of food is now so pervasive that it influences what we eat and has shaped understandings of “fresh.” Callon’s notion of performativity (1998) is useful in making sense of how refrigeration has shaped our practises and understandings. The discourse around refrigeration and fresh food is both ‘outside of the reality that it describes’ and at the same time is a part of the ‘construction of the reality of an object by acting on it’ (Callon 2006). The increasing length of food chains and reliance on fossil fuelled systems of handling, storage and transport of food reinforces feelings of increasing time space compression (Harvey 1999) and peoples’ remoteness from their food supply. This separation from food also is also connected with increasing reliance on food packaging and pre-preparation techniques which are an inherent part of global food supply systems. The types of foods that are available and transported globally, have implications for greenhouse gas emissions; food waste; food security and nutrition and health among others. In a world where food availability and price is heavily determined by agro-industrial corporations, an examination of the social implications of further economic concentration in our food supply sector is needed.

JS-37.6

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Language Codes and Production of Meanings in Emergency Calls of Domestic Violence

Violence against women is a world spread phenomenon. Even in modern Western societies domestic violence is transversely present and affects not only lower classes, as it could be believed, but also women of upper-middle classes, different culture backgrounds and origins. The emergence call is a crucial mechanism to assist women when there is an aggression. For instance, these calls have been centralized in call centres (112) in Catalonia since 2007. Professionals of this service have structured violence situations into codes with institutional meaning. We are wondering how this service is implemented, the different actors involved, which codes implies to produce meaning for the different agencies involved (police, health services, woman agencies...). i.e. how codes should be used to measure and the efficiency of the service, in terms of the response to the emergency and its quality. Even though Catalonia is one of the regions which has increase the most the number of denounces (Informe anual del observatorio estatal de violencia, 2007), there is still a debate among professionals about whether is better denounce or not. That is due to the fact that it implies a double victimization for women. Therefore, it is important to denounce in the following hours or day after the aggression, in which case this service has an important role in the process and achievement of the goal: the security of women.

RC47-772.5

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DANIEL, ANTJE (University of Bayreuth)

Social Movements in Kenya: Navigating Between Individual Motivations, Visions of Social Movements Organizations and Targets of Collective Action

Are social movements’ necessarily political actors that exist for a certain period of time before they disperse or transform themselves in institutionalized organizations? How does the organizational structure change, and how do different individual purposes and organizations visions correlate and shaping social movements’ claims?

Transformation processes as well as their trajectories will be described and analyzed in the paper proposed. In order to explain the relation between organizations and movements it is important to consider the contradiction between individual behavior of activists, organizational missions and social movements claims as well as their specific historical and political context. We use empirical data to analyze the meaning and modality of student’s and women’s movements in Kenya. The movements transformed themselves over certain periods of time and due to their specific political, societal, cultural and historical settings.

In the case of student movements the students changed themselves from a declarative opposition to the one party system in the 1980s to a current organization which is influenced by and connected to national politics. Current student leaders in Nairobi, for instance, are sponsored by national politicians and are integrated in clientelistic structures of Kenyan politics. Individual purposes of students seem to at least partly in contradiction to organizations aims.

The example of women’s movements in Kenya shows how activists negotiate the aggression, in which case this service has an important role in the process and achievement of the goal: the security of women.

RC09-178.2

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Student’s and Women’s Movements in Kenya Transforming the Political Landscape

Social movements are an important part of the political landscape in Kenya. For instance, social movements have been strong forces during the struggle against the authoritarian rule in the 1980s, while they remained co-opted before. Social movements transformed themselves over certain periods of time and due to their specific political, societal, cultural and historical settings. The particular historical relation between social movements and the state shapes the impact of the activism and limit their contribution to the democratization process.

In order to explain the state-society relations we draw attention to the political environment social movements and in particular social movement organizations (SMOs) face in Kenya: First, SMOs fill political gaps left open by the state, such as the provision of extensive social services in fields where the state is not sufficiently active. With support of international donors, SMOs provide social services beyond the state’s responsability. Thereby, they de-legitimize the state and the ownership for development processes. Due to the fact that social movements highly depending on the support of the donor community, SMOs ensure accountability towards the donors rather than towards the state or the citizens. Furthermore, SMOs undertake the political recruitment for parties. SMOs are important vehicles in order to develop the profile of political aspirants and to gather political loyalties by adopting SMOs visions or using existing recruiting networks of social movements.

Based on field studies in Kenya, two case studies - the student’s and the women’s movements show the structure and impact of social movements in Kenya. In order to explain to what extent social movements shape the democratic processes we analyse the particular relation and interaction between social movements and the state.

(Abs proof together with Antje Daniel, University of Bayreuth)

TGG6-961.4

DEVAULT, MARJORIE* (Syracuse University, mdevault@syr.edu)

Managing Communication Access in Health Care: Who’s in Charge?

Disability rights activists have made substantial progress in securing the rights of citizens with disabilities. In the United States, the landmark Americans with Disabilities Act, passed in 1990, stands as both a signal achievement of that movement and also the foundation for future efforts. As with any legislation, however, achievement of the intent of the ADA—full social inclusion for people with disabilities—depends on the implementation, and fundamental social process.

This paper focuses on deaf patients’ experiences of health care in the United States, and on the responses of health-care professionals and facilities to the ADA mandate to provide access. Drawing on interviews with professionals in different positions within the health-care hierarchy, I examine policies and practices. The results suggest that managers and front-line professionals must navigate a web of competing mandates as they confront communication differences, and that well-intentioned policies may sometimes give the appearance of access while significant problems remain.

JS-49.4

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GUGGENHEIM, MICHAEL (Goldsmiths, University of London)

HRDLICKOVA, ZUZANA (Goldsmiths, University of London)

Disaster Exercises and the Shape of Organisations

What is the relationship between disasters and organisations? Does it matter whether a disaster preparedness organisations prepares for floods or for earthquakes? Does the organisation itself conceive itself in the light of particular disasters? Or did so-called all hazards approaches solve the problem of organisational diversity matched to particular disasters? The problem we have to confront here is two-sided: From the viewpoint of disaster studies, the question is simply which organisations are best suited to tackle disasters. Yet from an organisational perspective, it is clear that from a comparative and historical viewpoint, disaster organisations evolve according to their own logic, tied as much to particular (local) organisational models. Moreover, particular organisations may have evolved for one type of disaster and may not scale well with others.

A particular problem here, which distinguishes disaster organisations from other organisations, is that most disaster organisations need to operate usually
in the absence of their main object, i.e. actual disasters. Most of the operations take place with stand ins for this object, as in exercises. The problem then becomes when enactments and representations of disasters in exercises shape organisations.

In our presentation we compare disaster preparedness organisations in the UK, Switzerland and India and analyse how their organisational structures reflect varying disaster through the lens of exercises. We report from ethnographical studies among state disaster organizations in these countries. We pay particular emphasis on how exercises are adapted to particular disasters and how these disasters structure organisational routines, but also how disasters are viewed through the lens of the feasibility of exercises.

RC34-591.2
DEVLIN, MAURICE* (National University of Ireland, Maynooth, maurice.devin@nuim.ie)
Young People, Youth Work and Inequality in Austerity Ireland

At the outset of the 21st century Ireland experienced the unprecedented economic boom of the short-lived ‘Celtic Tiger’ followed by a precipitous collapse and a protracted period of austerity, disproportionately impacting young people. Meanwhile the youth population, unlike much of Europe, is projected to increase by more than one third in the coming decade. However, there is a return of net outward migration, the highest among the most qualified young people. For the least qualified, options of all kinds are severely limited and unemployment the highest in living memory. Rather than celebrating the country’s ‘demographic dividend’ media commentary and political discourse portrays the dangers of a ‘lost generation’.

We explore the circumstances of diverse young people in Ireland and how long-established inequalities are persisting while new ones are emerging. Case studies of youth work responses to class, gender, ‘race’ and ethnicity, disability and sexuality show contrasting levels of attention to, and action on, different forms of inequality. A focus on LGBT issues has increased greatly while gender rarely features prominently either in policy and practice fora. Despite examples of excellent work with ethnic minorities, a comprehensive intercultural strategy for youth has never been adopted at national level. Action relating to disability remains patchy and continues within the jargon of disability youth work organisations; and class inequality continues to be addressed (if at all) primarily through the prism of ‘disadvantaged youth’. On the other hand, recent policy statements relating to youth place a greatly increased emphasis on human rights, equality and diversity as for youth has never been adopted at national level. Action relating to disability remains patchy and continues within the jargon of disability youth work organisations; and class inequality continues to be addressed (if at all) primarily through the prism of ‘disadvantaged youth’. On the other hand, recent policy statements relating to youth place a greatly increased emphasis on human rights, equality and diversity as for youth has never been adopted at national level. Action relating to disability remains patchy and continues within the jargon of disability youth work organisations; and class inequality continues to be addressed (if at all) primarily through the prism of ‘disadvantaged youth’. On the other hand, recent policy statements relating to youth place a greatly increased emphasis on human rights, equality and diversity as for youth has never been adopted at national level. Action relating to disability remains patchy and continues within the jargon of disability youth work organisations; and class inequality continues to be addressed (if at all) primarily through the prism of ‘disadvantaged youth’. On the other hand, recent policy statements relating to youth place a greatly increased emphasis on human rights, equality and diversity as for youth has never been adopted at national level. Action relating to disability remains patchy and continues within the jargon of disability youth work organisations; and class inequality continues to be addressed (if at all) primarily through the prism of ‘disadvantaged youth’. On the other hand, recent policy statements relating to youth place a greatly increased emphasis on human rights, equality and diversity as for youth has never been adopted at national level. Action relating to disability remains patchy and continues within the jargon of disability youth work organisations; and class inequality continues to be addressed (if at all) primarily through the prism of ‘disadvantaged youth’. On the other hand, recent policy statements relating to youth place a greatly increased emphasis on human rights, equality and diversity as for youth has never been adopted at national level. Action relating to disability remains patchy and continues within the jargon of disability youth work organisations; and class inequality continues to be addressed (if at all) primarily through the prism of ‘disadvantaged youth’. On the other hand, recent policy statements relating to youth place a greatly increased emphasis on human rights, equality and diversity as for youth has never been adopted at national level. Action relating to disability remains patchy and continues within the jargon of disability youth work organisations; and class inequality continues to be addressed (if at all) primarily through the prism of ‘disadvantaged youth’. On the other hand, recent policy statements relating to youth place a greatly increased emphasis on human rights, equality and diversity as for youth has never been adopted at national level. Action relating to disability remains patchy and continues within the jargon of disability youth work organisations; and class inequality continues to be addressed (if at all) primarily through the prism of ‘disadvantaged youth’. On the other hand, recent policy statements relating to youth place a greatly increased emphasis on human rights, equality and diversity as for youth has never been adopted at national level. Action relating to disability remains patchy and continues within the jargon of disability youth work organisations; and class inequality continues to be addressed (if at all) primarily through the prism of ‘disadvantaged youth’. On the other hand, recent policy statements relating to youth place a greatly increased emphasis on human rights, equality and diversity as for youth has never been adopted at national level. Action relating to disable

RC52-844.7
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Youth Workers As ‘Knowledge Professionals’: The Irish Experience in International Context

While youth work (non-formal and informal educational work with young people) has a long history, going back at least to the 19th century, it is taking on new form and facing new challenges and opportunities today. It has always been ‘knowledge-based’ in that it is centrally concerned with the generation, facilitation and even ‘manipulation’ of both information and ideas among young people: information and ideas about self and society and the relationship between the two. It has therefore always had an inescapably ideological dimension.

Recent and current social and economic change is influencing both the types of knowledge with which youth workers are concerned and the ways in which they, and the young people they work with, relate to it. It is also influencing youth work’s relationship with other occupational and professional areas such as formal education, employment and training services, commercial leisure and the media. This paper will provide a case study of the ‘state of play’ regarding professionalism and professionalisation in Irish youth work, making reference also to some relevant developments elsewhere in Europe and further afield. It will explore the tensions and apparent contradictions between an increasing policy focus on quality standards and professionalism among workers and an austerity-driven climate in which workers themselves are increasingly often in precarious job situations and the young people they work with are disproportionately affected by the economic crisis and its impact on jobs and public services. It will also consider the legacy of youth work’s history as a social movement as well as a professionalising occupation, and the ‘problems’ as well as possibilities that lie in relationships between volunteers and paid workers. Finally it will refer to recent efforts (often through the use of new media) to develop a stronger collective purpose and voice among youth workers and young people.

RC25-440.15
MAHMOUD, MAHMOUD* (Univ.of Tunis, m.thawad@yahoo.co)
Sociopsychological Map of Tunisian Bilingualism

The Tunisian society uses two languages: Arabic its native/national language and French as its colonial language. Written and oral presence of these two languages in Tunisia create two types of bilingualism: 1- a bilingualism which does not blame the use of French instead of Arabic among Tunisians. This bilingualism is the most widespread. 2- a bilingualism that avoids the use of French between Tunisians. Only a very tiny group of Tunisians stands for this. The two bilingualisms are also associated with two forms of Arabization; Sociopsychological analysis shows that bilingualism 1 continuing prominence in Tunisia is the outcome of: a - the spread of French in Tunisian society during the French colonisation (1881-1956). b- Many Tunisians went to schools in Tunisia where French language and its culture were dominant. Furthermore, some Tunisians had attended French universities. c- The Tunisian graduates of secondary schools and universities have taken power to rule the country after independence. In Boudieu’s terms, these French educated Tunisians have re-produced themselves in Tunisian society by giving important the presence and the use of French and its culture in independent Tunisia.

RC41-691.7
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Gender Based Violence (A case study of Gujarat Stree Kelavani Mandal)

Gender based violence is violence against women based on women’s subordinate status in society. Gender based violence includes physical, sexual and psychological violence. It occurs in both the public and private spheres. This research paper is an empirical and secondary data based paper. The data is collected from Gujarat Stree Kelavani Mandal, a well known prestigious NGO of Ahmedabad.

The main objective of this study is to know the types of gender based violence, causes and role of Gujarat Stree Kelavani Mandal for removal of domestic violence.

The second part shows socio-economic profile of respondents. The third part shows the main causes of gender based violence and the role of Gujarat Stree Kelavani Mandal. The last part contains concluding remarks and recommendations.

RC11-206.5
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GLASER, KAREN (King’s College London)
TINKER, ANTHEA (King’s College London)
RIBE MONTSERRAT, ELOI (King’s College London)
What Drives National Differences in Intensive Grandparental Childcare in Europe?

Grandparents play an important role in looking after grandchildren. The provision of intensive grandparental childcare varies considerably across Europe, with figures ranging from less than 4% in Sweden and Denmark, to almost one-quarter in Greece. This paper investigates whether contextual-structural factors (such as formal childcare and labour market structures) and family cultures influence the level of informal childcare support from older parents to their adult children, using data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe. Multilevel analyses suggest that grandparental childcare variations are mainly driven by macro-level factors. Both parent and grandparent socio-demographic and economic characteristics were associated with intensive childcare and were consistent with existing literature. However, even accounting for socio-economic and demographic differences between national populations, country-level variations...
in the level of provision of intensive grandparental childcare remain. Most of such variation can be explained by structural and cultural factors. In particular, in those countries where both parents and grandparents are expected to work, formal childcare is generally well provided and appears to be the norm; thus, there is a lower level of grandparental childcare. In contrast, in countries where there is a high percentage of women who are not in paid employment, maternal care for pre-school children appears to be the preferred norm. In such countries, provision of formal childcare is limited as care is expected to be provided by family members, and mothers in particular rather than grandparents. If, however, a mother is trying to work in a country where mothers are expected not to work (but to look after children), she tends to rely on grand-maternal support on an almost daily basis. Recent European policies which encourage older women to remain in the labour market are likely to impact on mothers’ employment, particularly in Southern European countries where there is little formal childcare.

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Vulnerable Workers in Action: Self-Organization and Unionism in the Work Fragmentation

In the last two decades, fragmentation, precariousness, casualization, flexibility, insecurity, individualization of the working life have become major problems for an increasing number of workers (Castel, Castells, Gallino, Sennett, Standing). In Italy, and in a large part of Europe, there is an increase in the use of temporary contracts, employment agencies, false self-employment, “poor workers” and “mini jobs”, as well as an increase in unemployment and dismissals due to the frequent downsizing and outsourcing processes. As result of these trends, a growing number of individuals is more and more “vulnerable”, while trade unions have many difficulties to represent a large part of workers in this changing world of work. Nevertheless, inside and outside the institutional trade union organizations, individuals try to create collective actions with the aim to affirm their workers’ rights and to improve their quality of work and life. This paper analyzes the collective actions of “vulnerable” workers, considering individuals with a temporary job, without a job, or at risk to lose their job. We analyze the actions promoted by the unions as well as by the workers’ “self-organized networks”, with a focus on the Italian context and an analysis of the European perspective (20 interviews in Italy and 10 interviews at European level). Objectives of this paper are: a) understanding the meaning of action (Touraine) of the individuals involved in these social movements; b) understanding the relationships between “institutional” trade unions and “self-organized networks”; c) understanding the impact of these collective actions on the public sphere, especially considering the relationship between workers’ movements and democracy in the present age.

DI PUPO, LILI* (National Research University, lilidipuppo@gmail.com)

The Russian State Promotion of Islamic Education

The paper will examine the Russian state initiatives to promote an Islamic educ-ation in Tatarstan and the North Caucasus. It will ask the question of what forms of Islam do the actors promote and what is understood as “moderate Islam”. The question of the form of Islam promoted by the Russian state highlights how certain boundaries are being drawn between a secularised, traditional and “Soviet” Islam that is represented by the Sufi branch of Islam and alternative forms of Islam such as a Salafi inspired Islam that are portrayed as being alien and not compatible with Russian secularism. References to collective memories linked to the Sufi tradition are thus emphasised in Tatarstan, even if the region also proclaims to represent a modernist trend in Islam in the form of jadhidism, in order to draw a boundary with Salafic inspired movements. Furthermore, Tatarstan emphasises historical and global efforts aimed at promoting a moderate Islam, for example in Western countries.

At the same time, such boundaries shed a new light on the way in which concepts of “modernity” and “tradition” can be associated to notions of “secularity” and “religion”. Indeed, the Russian state is perceived as supporting the tradition- al Sufi establishment that is described as being “non-democratic” and lacking in religious knowledge and authority by alternative Islamic movements such as the Salafis, in particular in the North Caucasus. Further, the Russian state has tended to isolate the North Caucasus from transnational networks of Islamic knowledge. The Sufi establishment, also represented in the region of Tatarstan, has been delegitimized as a religious source of authority due to its perceived cooperation with Soviet structures and with federal authorities after the end of the Soviet Union.

DIAO, PENGFEI* (Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, diao@cass.org.cn)

Chinese People’s Tolerance of Inequality

Based on the analysis of national representativ survey data, Chinese Social Survey(CSS), this study probe the factors influencing people’s attitudes toward inequality. Researchers used “social identity” to predict the perceived fairness and discontent of grassroots, while researchers found that Chinese respondents, on the whole, still think that current resources allocation model is equal, moreover, rural resi-dents have a stronger sense of fairness than urban residents. This paper try to figure out why Chinese people tolerate inequality and why the rural residents in lower socio-economic positions have positive attitudes toward inequality. If the objective socio-economic positions of people are not tightly associated with their subjective attitudes, we try to find out what are the intermediating factors between objective positions and subjective attitudes. Factors including value of suc-cess, class identity, and urbanization are analyzed to explain how Chinese People are facing inequality.

DIAS, ANTHONY* (St Xavier’s College, anthonyda@gmail.com)

Fukushima’s Impact on India

The Nehruvian vision of development envisaged mega projects: Industrial es-tates, dams, highways and thermal power plants. These necessitated acquisition of natural resources, often the livelihood base and safety net of the poor. Eco-nomic growth was compelling enough to overshadow environmental and social costs surrounding population, economic reforms and opening up of markets led to more demand for power. This inexorably led to the nuclear energy option, despite opposition. Mega projects resulted in massive displacement of people. Resistance began to grow as the narratives of human suffering and environmental degradation be-gan to be documented and told, and re-told. Although safety considerations were important in projects such as dams, they became more pronounced in the case of nuclear power plants. With Fukushima embedded in public consciousness, the fierce agitations against India’s current nuclear installations – Tarapur and Jaitapur in Maharashtra, Koodankulam in Tamil Nadu and Mithi Virdi in Gujarat have intensified.

Fukushima has altered the terms of the debate over the choice of nuclear pow-er and has challenged the traditional notions of ‘development’ and ‘public inter-est’. It has triggered a re-prioritizing of issues. Safety has become an overriding concern. Fukushima became a weapon in the hands of people's movements and intellectuals. The disaster is being repeatedly cited as a warning to the prop-onents of nuclear power. As the people battle the state, it has become more defen-sive. It claims highest standards of safety. It also offers enhanced compensation. When its attempts to mollify people fail, it becomes repressive. Women, children and men were arrested and beaten up; NGOs were funded and in some cases their funds were frozen and false cases filed against them.

People’s movements, larger alliances and the search for energy alternatives offered by intellectuals and scientists are reasons for hope.
on issues such as, product quality, the legitimacy of contractual arrangements, labor relations and work routines, among others. These rationales were employed by the actors in concrete business relationships.

RC32-549.6
DÍAZ, CAPITOLINA* (Lydia González, capitolina.dm@gmail.com)
The CEDAW: How a Cold War Product Could Become a Key Instrument for Women's Rights in the Global Society

Women's rights were controversial in the international arena at the early 20th century. Nowadays, women's human rights and women's empowerment have spread over the world. This process has been supported by the United Nations agenda for gender equality, the global women's movements, the international public opinion, and Western powerful democratic countries. The CEDAW, and its Optional Protocol, is the most relevant legal instrument in this global trend. The CEDAW itself has a global dimension, since just a few countries have not already signed the document. Feminist movements all over the world use the CEDAW in order to put pressure on nation-states for the recognition of women's rights.

In this paper we will analyze three aspects of the CEDAW from a global society perspective that can be useful to think about current and future strategies to face gender inequality in the 21st century. First, we will try to find out global and regional trends in the expansion of the CEDAW and its Optional Protocol in order to identify contagion effects, reference groups and followers. Second, we will focus on the role of the inter- and transnational women's movements regarding the success of the CEDAW ratifications. Different considerations and uses of this document need to be seen in relation to the different “waves” of the transnational women's movement and its ideological debates. And third, we will address the content and limits of this document since its approval in 1979. We will take into account the Cold War context – with emphasis in the shocking US refusal to sign the CEDAW – that shaped the document and we will set out current transnational women’s movements proposals to update our “international bill of rights”.

RC04-78.30
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Profesores De Posgrados De Calidad. Ética Profesional y Requerimientos Institucionales

Los programas de posgrado se clasifican de acuerdo con su orientación en los siguientes dos tipos: de profesionalización y de investigación (Conacyt, 2013). Recientemente en México se observa que, en el mayor número de casos, las instituciones de educación superior privadas ofrecen estudios de posgrado orientados a la profesionalización (actualizar a los profesionistas de diversas áreas de conocimiento), mientras que las universidades públicas incluyen ambas orientaciones (con énfasis en los procesos de generación de conocimientos).

El reconocimiento y acreditación de los programas de posgrado en este país obligan a cubrir un conjunto de requisitos entre los que destaca el contar con una planta académica de tiempo completo con altos grados de habilitación y experiencia en la docencia e investigación. Para esto los profesores de tiempo completo se someten también a proceso de acreditación y evaluación ante diversas instancias (por ejemplo el Programa de Mejoramiento del Profesorado o el Sistema Nacional de Investigación).

En la poneencia se retoman experiencias de profesores de tiempo completo de la Maestría en Estudios Culturales y el Doctorado en Estudios Regionales que han colaborado en el diseño y conducción de estos programas que actualmente se encuentran inscritos en el Padrón de Posgrados de Calidad del Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología. Estas experiencias se recuperan a manera de dilemas en los que se cuestiona sobre los beneficios e inconvenientes que conlleva el reconocimiento y mantenimiento de los programas de posgrado en este padrón de calidad, aludiendo a los principios de ética profesional en los que fundamentan su práctica.

RC10-197.3
DIBOU, TANJA* (Tallinn University, PhD student, dibouta@hotmail.com)
Cooperation Of Various Stakeholders In Providing Youth Services In Estonia

Youth policy is a relatively new challenging phenomenon studied under various contexts. In the context of EU studies, the youth policy is seen as system of the complex interactions between domestic, transnational, and supranational actors in the youth field. The young people require a new attitude, that means seeing youth policy across traditional sector boundaries and from youth perspectives. Currently, the main issue of youth policy implementation is the problem to organize an efficient interaction between different institutions and stakeholders across levels and sectors.

The important task of the paper is to present Estonian experience of the implementation cross sector integrated model of youth policy. The objectives of the paper:

- to explore how the main actors of youth policy identify cross sector integrated youth policy, their attitudes, views about it;
- to analyse how is youth policy playing out across vertical levels or horizontal levels of governance. If it is not working well and if so why? Consideration of and barriers to better implementation of integrated youth policy;
- to share good existing practices of cooperation between various stakeholders in the youth field and to introduce the key tools for good cooperation and participation in youth policy.

The main theoretical conceptions that are used in work:

- Simona Piattoni multi-level governance framework to study vertical and horizontal dimension of cooperation in Estonian youth policy.
- Howard Williamson theoretical approach “the five Cs” to characterize Estonian youth policy.

The analysis is based on the results of semi-structured interviews and 1 focus group with experts from youth field in Estonia. The survey examined the following issues:

Knowledge about integrated youth policy across various stakeholders,

- Contribution of main stakeholders in developing Estonian youth policy
- Cooperation between stakeholders.

RC43-724.4
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Youth As Youth Policy Actors: Options Of Youth Participation In Estonian Youth Policy

Youth as youth policy actors: options of youth participation in Estonian youth policy

Raising youth active participation in decision making process is the one's of main priority of many international and national agendas on youth. For instance, one of two overall objectives of the European Union Youth Strategy (2010-2018) is to encourage young people to be active citizens and participate in society.

Comprehensive analysis of the present existing options of youth participation in youth policy offers a more effective way to understand youth ability to influence their own lives. A focus on the youth involvement in civil society brings to discuss about various forms from 'true' to 'false' forms of activism. Scholars in youth field identify that not every action of young people in society should be seen as the full of value.

The objectives of the paper is to explore how and whether the state provide opportunities to youth participate in decision-making process of youth policy and how this process is organized in Estonia. Author have chosen for analysis Estonia, as example of Baltic states, where in youth policy it is possible to find at the same time EU approaches and post-Soviet experience.

The youth participation will be analyzed through a review of theoretical literature with providing some practical examples and empirical data from youth sector. Using the Estonia states’ documents, statistics, surveys and data from different research (10 interviews and 1 focus group with experts from youth field), the main question for author is to explore whether youth opinions are taken into consideration by politicians.

RC11-44.3
HEITKAMP, THORSTEN* (TU Dortmund University, thorsten.heitkamp@tu-dortmund.de)

South Africa's Public Rdp Programme In The Light Of Temporary Migrants’ Housing Needs: A Critical Reflection

In spite of moderate immigration rates in the last decade, South Africa’s large cities have been experiencing an unhalted growth of informal settlements. This, so the present paper argues, is a consequence of the ‘missing link’ between public housing schemes and the housing needs of temporary migrants. Drawing upon primary and secondary data collected during three short field visits to South Africa in 2012 and 2013 the authors explore the background of the mismatch and outline possible solutions for a pro-poor led National Housing Policy considering temporary migrants’ housing needs.

South Africa’s Government Housing Policy has experienced various programmatic turns in recent decades. The first and possibly most important one is related to the end of Apartheid in 1994. In order to counter the huge housing backlog of the time, a massive, policy driven public housing program for low income householders in the context of the Reconstruction and Development Programme, RDP,
was put in place: since 1994, approximately 3 million housing units were built. In 2004, with the start of the ‘Breaking New Grounds’ initiative, the importance of in situ upgrading of informal settlements for the affordable housing provision of the urban poor, was acknowledged and becoming part of policy agendas. At the same time South African society has profoundly changed in many ways. The evolving ‘postfordist’ labor market has become much more flexible than during Apartheid years, pushing people to move behind informal job opportunities, thereby changing the ‘spatiality’ of cities. In this context it is argued that, due to a combination of job-related constraints and socio-cultural connections with regions or countries elsewhere, highly mobile temporary migrants have different housing needs than permanent migrants. They even tend to be systematically disadvantaged by the RDP programme, which pursues the number-driven objective of converting ‘informal’ into ‘formal’ dwellers.

The London Borough of Hackney has become iconic of the intensity of change in contemporary cities, marked as it is by high levels of mobility, urban regeneration, cultural diversity and social inequalities (Mayhew et al. 2011; Wills 2010). Within this context, young people are at the centre of debates on social inclusion, crime and media representations of the borough. The Creating Hackney As Home project used a participatory approach to explore with young people their experience of space and use in Hackney, and in particular the formation of a ‘home’ in which they have a stake. The project centred on the production of films by five peer researchers which were later broadcast on the project website, linked to an online discussion forum as well as social media such as Facebook and Twitter. Moderated by the peer researchers, this online presence generated debate among young people locally, nationally and internationally.

This paper will focus on the methodological and ethical challenges that the project raised, particularly related to using social media and online technologies. The creating Hackney as Home platform brought new possibilities for participatory research but also its own set of challenges in terms of ethical practice, with social media at times blurring the line between public and private, confidentiality and anonymity. The paper will also address questions of power dynamics in university collaboration with third sector organisations and an analysis of the conditions under which participatory methods should or should not be used.

Project information and the films can be found at: www.hackneyashome.co.uk

RC34-601.2

DICKENS, LUKE* (The Open University, luke.dickens@open.ac.uk)

Rethinking Public and Private Boundaries: The Ethical Challenges of Using Social Media in Participatory Research with Young People

The London Borough of Hackney has become iconic of the intensity of change in contemporary cities, marked as it is by high levels of mobility, urban regeneration, cultural diversity and social inequalities (Mayhew et al. 2011; Wills 2010). Within this context, young people are at the centre of debates on social inclusion, crime and media representations of the borough. The Creating Hackney As Home project used a participatory approach to explore with young people their experience of space and use in Hackney, and in particular the formation of a ‘home’ in which they have a stake. The project centred on the production of films by five peer researchers which were later broadcast on the project website, linked to an online discussion forum as well as social media such as Facebook and Twitter. Moderated by the peer researchers, this online presence generated debate among young people locally, nationally and internationally.

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Project information and the films can be found at: www.hackneyashome.co.uk

RC24-424.5

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LEE, SO-YOUNG (Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES))

OFEI-MANU, PAUL (IGES)

The Role of Governments in Education for Sustainable Consumption (ESC): Capacity for the Effective Implementation in Asia-Pacific Region

Sustainable consumption is an integral element of sustainable development and an issue of paramount importance to the United Nations. At the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in 2012, the Heads of State reaffirmed that promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) is an essential requirement for sustainable development and the outcome ‘The Future We Want’ adopted the 10-Year Framework of Programme on SCP. The importance of education in facilitating a shift towards sustainable development and in promoting sustainable lifestyles has also been internationally reaffirmed in the UN’s decision to launch a UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development 2005-2014. Hence, Education for Sustainable Consumption (ESC) is understood as the way to promote responsible environmental citizenship and national policy for ESC is a powerful instrument to influence sustainable consumption behaviour.

This paper addresses how to improve the capacity of governments in implementing effective ESC. The research was conducted through primary interviews with relevant government officers, survey/ questionnaires, and analysis of policy documents in Asia-Pacific Region: East Asia cases from P.R.China, Japan, R.O.Korea in 2010-2011 and Southeast Asia cases from Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand in 2013-2014. This research targeted governmental capacity for implementing effective ESC as an important opportunity for strengthening the meta-level structures through which transformative change can be encouraged.

The findings identify key aspects of current governmental context for promoting sustainable consumption. The six country cases are analysed in a comparative assessment based on the four levers of change identifed in UN- DPs capacity development framework: institutional arrangements, leadership, knowledge, and accountability. The recommendations aim to strengthen policy and institutional frameworks for ESC and to link with wider policies for SCP and Education for Sustainable Development.

RC09-173.4

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MANUSHI, KU (JNU)

Mgnrega A Way Forward to Development: A Case Study of a Tribal Village in Madhya Pradesh

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act currently provides right of employment to the rural poor of the country. The Act provides employment guarantee to every rural household for 100 days in a year. This is perhaps the first time that the...
Panchayats have been provided with the freedom to plan and execute works and is backed by substantial resources, which are at their own disposal. Ideally, the Act and the programme design reflect to bring about a radical change in the rural areas as far as employment generation and creation of sustainable assets for the villages is concerned. The MGNREGA programme’s efficacy is based on the logic of using the productive capacity of the people to build productive and non-productive non-structural assets, while simultaneously alleviating the problem of chronic unemployment and poverty. This paper is based on the study Eradication of Poverty and MGNREGA conducted recently in Harda district of Madhya Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh accounts for 23 percent of the total tribal population in the country. In spite of favorable resource conditions, tribal regions perform poorly in terms of infrastructure, returns from agriculture and almost all human development indicators. As compared to other sections of the Indian society, the tribal population has the lowest Human Development Index (HDI). Among the social groups, scheduled tribes (STs) have the highest proportion of the poor (61 per cent), followed by scheduled castes (SCs, 50 per cent). So this hitherto unexamined implementation of MGNREGA in a village of Harda district in terms of development. It will explore the impact of MGNREGA on the lives of tribal villages and also present the ground realities related to the MGNREGA.

RC36-621.2

DILLI, SIRIN* (University of Giresun, sirin.dilli@giresun.edu.tr)

Turkey Case Study: Occupy Gezi Public Protests

This presentation focuses on Istanbul’s Occupy Gezi protests that started on May 28. The spread via Facebook, Twitter, Friendfeed etc. This purpose of this research is to find out how and to what extent social media activism is changing the role of social actors - online and offline -. Some of the research questions to be answered are:

- Are communities more active because of the opportunities offered by digital tools?
- Have community engagement and participation improved because of digital transformation?
- What cultural and media practices of communities affected by digital transformation?
- Who are leading on increasing the use of digital tools in communities?

The protest which started on May 28, 2013 in Istanbul was against the destruction of Gezi Park, the only big green park left in the centre of Istanbul, and construction of a shopping mall instead. Protesters spread the word by using social media, Facebook, Twitter and Friendfeed and using the following hashtags: #ayagakalk #geziparki #occupygezi. In short time the protest became an international news issue. Within hours their page was liked by hundreds of thousands and shared thousands of times. In a short time the protest became an international news issue. Within hours their page was liked by hundreds of thousands and shared thousands of times.

RC21-374.4

DIMMER, CHRISTIAN* (The University of Tokyo, Chr.Dimmer@gmail.com)

Relational Place-Making, Actor-Networks and the Emergence of Tokyo’s Sub-Centre Shibuya

Much has been written about global(sing) Tokyo. While some have identified familiar neoliberal, entrepreneurial forms of governance as response to pressures of global competition, with big corporations playing a major role in urban restructuring, national governments, cheer-leading and local governments increasingly marginalised (Sorensen 2003, Jacobs 2005, Sorensen 2003), others have emphasised the role of social actors - online and offline -. Some of the research questions to be answered are:

- Are communities more active because of the opportunities offered by digital tools?
- Have community engagement and participation improved because of digital transformation?
- What cultural and media practices of communities affected by digital transformation?
- Who are leading on increasing the use of digital tools in communities?

The protest which started on May 28, 2013 in Istanbul was against the destruction of Gezi Park, the only big green park left in the centre of Istanbul, and construction of a shopping mall instead. Protesters spread the word by using social media, Facebook, Twitter and Friendfeed and using the following hashtags: #ayagakalk #geziparki #occupygezi. In short time the protest became an international news issue. Within hours their page was liked by hundreds of thousands and shared thousands of times. In a short time the protest became an international news issue. Within hours their page was liked by hundreds of thousands and shared thousands of times.

RC21-375.4

DIMMER, CHRISTIAN* (The University of Tokyo, Chr.Dimmer@gmail.com)

(Re)Assembling Public Space/ Creating New Urban Commons: Evolving Geographies of Contestation, Celebration, and Collaboration in Contemporary Tokyo

When Walter Lippmann (1925) famously called the public a phantom, he meant to stress its fragile, provisional nature —ceasing to exist, once no longer upheld, re-assembled, performed. Clive Barnett suggests that publics do not simply exist a priori, but must be convened in open-ended, contingent processes without the certainty of success (2008). Nancy Fraser emphasises the presence of many ‘subaltern Counterpublics,’ where marginalised groups congregate to discuss matters of concern (2002). Aoudin Latour rejects the idea of one unitary public sphere, where only the quality of the best argument matters but not the identities of those presenting it—suggesting that the public and the political are constantly (re)assembled through devices, procedures, and mediums; crystallising around specific issues, or topoi. Highlighted are the processes of how publics are created, and the many small, mundane acts and things that support these. True public space has therefore a performative and ephemeral quality, that only exists in an instance when a public space is temporally supported, or even convened into being by a physical setting. In such a moment a public space turns in more than just a state-owned venue of accidental, amorphous sociability and begins to take on a broader collective, often political, relevance. This paper is interested in the transformative potential of such public spaces and examines the myriad of new commons in Tokyo, having recently sprung up in the form of collective houses, artists communities and others places. Here people are testing new modes of sharing, gifting, skills and times spaces beyond state and market — prefiguring new models of post-consumerist society in privately owned settings. Although neither explicitly political, nor fully public, arrangements like these create new affordances, and social capital that may later become pertinent; transforming society in many small, quotidian, pragmatic steps.

JS-20.1

DINERSTEIN, ANA CECILIA* (University of Bath, A.C.Dinerstein@bath.ac.uk)

‘Decolonial Marxism’ and Neozapatismo: Bridging Counterhegemonic Struggles in the Global North and South

How can we understand the diversity of forms of radical counter hegemonic resistances within current processes of accumulation of capital, from a non-Eurocentric perspective? In this paper, I anticipate a conversation between two approaches to resistance: Decolonial School and Open Marxism. By constructing the imaginary dialogue between these two perspectives I identify their theoretical strategies, limitations and mutual recognitions that prevent fruitful cross-fertilisation, in order to delineate a new direction in the study of counterhegemonic politics and social emancipation. To DS it is indispensable not only to recognise particular trajectories of experience of power, oppression and domination but also to overcome both Eurocentric and Third World “fundamentalisms” (Grosfoguel 2008). Marxists and political economists offer an adequate critique of global capital. They explain how current forms of ‘accumulation by dispossession’ (Harvey 2003) and ‘crisis’ have changed the experience of oppression, exploitation and resistance. Yet, are we aware of the epistemic distortions implied in the (North-centric) character of their critique of capital? I offer the term ‘Decolonial Marxism’ to designate a form of critique that bridges diverse forms of counter hegemonic resistance within current processes of accumulation of capital from a non-North-centric perspective. ‘Decolonial Marxism’ offers a new understanding of pluriverse relations of resistance and against beyond global. I also contend that Neozapatismo constitutes the practical and political embodiment of Decolonial Marxism for it bridges the struggles of indigenous, rural, urban counter hegemonic struggles, in the North and South, challenging in practice, the theoretical divide and allowing the incorporation of movements’ own theorising into the critique of capital.

RC20-352.4

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Danish Exceptionalism: Exploring the Unique Increase in Social Trust over the Past 30 Years

Contrary to the general trend in most countries, social trust has been rising steadily in Denmark for the past three decades. The purpose of this paper is to understand this development. Our analyses show that the rise in trust can partly
be attributed to generational differences, a rise in education, an improvement in the
inglish, and a rise in the country’s sports international competitiveness.

In this study, we argue that education and social status reduce the social status of
athletes. We found that education is positively related to social status, and that
higher education is associated with higher social status. Additionally, we found that
athletes with higher social status are more likely to be perceived as role models.

In conclusion, we argue that education and social status play important roles in
the social status of athletes. Future research could focus on the impact of other
factors such as age, gender, and family background on the social status of athletes.

**References**


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Cheap fresh food provokes a conundrum: it can provide higher levels of nutrition than if the food was more expensive but it can also lead to inadequate and unsustainably low farmer livelihoods. What is good for consumer health, in terms of fresh food availability and affordability, is not necessarily good for agricultural sector worker incomes or health. Farmers now constitute a growing proportion of the world’s poor. It is in this context that numerous international agencies argue that food security is first and foremost a matter of human security (including income/social protection and universal health coverage). This paper argues that linking food and human security and social protection being made by the World Health Organisation and the Special Rapporteurs on the right to food and on extreme poverty and human rights. It also describes the wider applicability of The WorldFish Centre’s recommendation that poverty and food security go hand in hand and that the two are interlinked in solving hunger problems.

Mentally Disordered Offenders’ Perspectives on Their Level of Risk to Others

Mentally disordered offenders subject to section 3741 of the Mental Health Act 1983 (England and Wales) are subject to conditions and restrictions operated by the Ministry of Justice. The legal basis for such an order is that it is ‘necessary for the protection of the public from serious harm’ and mental health services are tasked with identifying, monitoring and minimising mental health risks in order to maximise public safety. Relatively little has been written about the way in which this group of offenders understands and makes sense of their own level of risk. This paper draws on original research with mentally disordered offenders subject to this order and demonstrates the way in which they sought to dignify and explain behaviours that had been identified as risky by others. It is argued that offenders gave accounts relying heavily on notions of identity in order to justify their actions. I begin by examining those who explained their offending as having occurred as a consequence of being ill. I then turn to those who rejected illness explanations and examine techniques which they used to present themselves. Not all research participants fell neatly into groups of people accepting or rejecting notions of mental illness. A large proportion gave complex and sometimes contradictory accounts. Within these accounts, risk and safety were framed in a variety of ways in order to emphasise the moral aspects of service users’ identities. Attention will be given to the wide range of strategies used to achieve this. I will explore differing ways in which participants described mental disorder, notions of risk as fate, hierarchies of risk and the use of jokes. Finally I draw a number of conclusions in relation to what this tells us about service users’ understanding of their identities.

RC49-802.5

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Mentally Disordered Offenders’ Perspectives on Their Level of Risk to Others

Renewable Energy As Factors of Equality? Socio-Anthropological Case-Studies of RE Communities in Austria, France and Germany

According to many research, energetic crisis and environmental problems will cause serious inequalities between countries or communities. However, technologies like Renewable Energy can also be factors of more equalities (economic, social and environmental). Indeed, a socio-anthropological study of rural towns having achieved full or partial renewable energy self-sufficiency in three western countries (Austria, France and Germany) shows that these RE projects emerge in territories with local difficulties (poverty, unemployment, few economics opportunities or tourism, decrease and/or ageing of population, poor soils, pollutions, etc.). How should we explain this fact? What are the local implications of this energy choice? And how can RE be factors of equality? RE are indeed opportunities of local development, with a more sustainable energetic system. All territories have sustainable energy resources (sun and/or wind, and/or biomass, etc.). RE are also simple and appropriable technologies and its maintenance can be locally managed. Therefore this local energy self-generation has economic but also social and symbolic implications: local employment, tourism, solidarities within or outside the community, redefinition of the role and the place of farmers and inhabitants living inside those villages, local and collective identity, etc. The use of RE inscribes itself in another relationship to the world and all this constitutes a new form of social appropriation of energy (technical, symbolic, economical and political).

Paradoxically, the energy crisis and necessity of a more sustainable way of life in western societies could create new opportunities for communities in difficulty, and contribute to more equality between territories.

RC24-439.7

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Renewable Energy As Factors of Equality? Socio-Anthropological Case-Studies of RE Communities in Austria, France and Germany

Right-Wing Populist Rhetoric Among White Power Supporters In The United States

Populist rhetoric has characterized numerous movements in the United States as well as elsewhere. We draw on data collected mainly during the 1990s based on interviews and questionnaires from white power supporters. Our analysis focuses on the penetration of populist rhetoric among individual supporters rather than the framing of issues by white power leadership. Drawing especially on the work of Kazin, Berlet and Lyons, and Caiani, della Porta and Wagemann, we focus on the elements of producerism, elitism, conspiracism, scapegoating, and demonization. Supporters tend to see their organizations as working class based and are critical of those at the top and at the bottom of society. The framing of the hard working white man unjustly being taken advantage of by the very rich and those on welfare may well appeal to a number of people in hard economic times. A small portion of interviewees mentioned support of the Populist Party (e.g., David Duke and Bo Gritz) and were much less likely to support any form of violence in the movement. The penetration of populist rhetoric illustrates how more recent movements like the Tea Party are likely to be attractive to white power supporters and how the white power movement could be attractive to a certain segment of supporters of the Tea Party movement.

RC36-626.2

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Alienated Consciousness and Dominant Group Racial-Ethnic Identity

Becoming Chinese in Indonesia: A Study on Ethnic & Nation Identities in Tangerang, Banten

Studies of ethnic Chinese in Indonesia tend to look at in an objective, general and static perspective. Imagining that all members have the same characteristics, they voluntarily acknowledge as a single community of Chinese people. The following study conducted over a number of people in South Tangerang, Banten, shows that in fact there are many sub-groups in what collectively known as “Chinese people.” Each individual member has the freedom to identify her/himself as a member of the community. They initially refused to be known as “the Chinese,” preferred to identify themselves as “orang keturunan (descendants).” A term that draws her/him to the neighborhood of “orang priibumi (natives),” i.e., Betawi and Sundanese. With the physical and socio-cultural characteristics more like Indonesian people in general, what they do are just convert themselves from Confucianism and or a Buddhist to a Muslim, automatically they are recognized by the surrounding community as full members. But in its development, along with their tendency to Jakartas, Chinese migration from other parts of Indonesia and settled in their traditional settlement, as well as the change of Indonesian government policies that tend to be more pro-Chinese, they do the necessary efforts ranging from religious conversion (converted to Christianity), learning languages (Hokkien dialects and Mandarin), change the mentality (trying to be more diligent at work), changing profession (from peasants to traders), to improve their economic statuses (getting rich) and skin color (from brown to be more diligent at work), changing profession (from peasants to traders), to learning languages (Hokkien dialects and Mandarin), change the mentality (trying to be more diligent at work), changing profession (from peasants to traders), to improvements of social protection and universal health coverage. This paper outlines arguments linking food and human security and social protection being made by the World Health Organisation and the Special Rapporteurs on the right to food and on extreme poverty and human rights. It also describes the wider applicability of The WorldFish Centre’s recommendation that poverty and food security go hand in hand and that the two are interlinked in solving hunger problems.

RC05-114.1

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Becoming Chinese in Indonesia: A Study on Ethnic & Nation Identities in Tangerang, Banten

Right-Wing Populist Rhetoric Among White Power Supporters In The United States

Populist rhetoric has characterized numerous movements in the United States as well as elsewhere. We draw on data collected mainly during the 1990s based on interviews and questionnaires from white power supporters. Our analysis focuses on the penetration of populist rhetoric among individual supporters rather than the framing of issues by white power leadership. Drawing especially on the work of Kazin, Berlet and Lyons, and Caiani, della Porta and Wagemann, we focus on the elements of producerism, elitism, conspiracism, scapegoating, and demonization. Supporters tend to see their organizations as working class based and are critical of those at the top and at the bottom of society. The framing of the hard working white man unjustly being taken advantage of by the very rich and those on welfare may well appeal to a number of people in hard economic times. A small portion of interviewees mentioned support of the Populist Party (e.g., David Duke and Bo Gritz) and were much less likely to support any form of violence in the movement. The penetration of populist rhetoric illustrates how more recent movements like the Tea Party are likely to be attractive to white power supporters and how the white power movement could be attractive to a certain segment of supporters of the Tea Party movement.

RC05-102.3

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WALDNER, LISA (University of St. Thomas)

Right-Wing Populist Rhetoric Among White Power Supporters In The United States
In May 2009, the Act Concerning Participation of Lay Judges in Criminal Trials ("Lay judge in trials") was enacted in Japan. This piece of legislation established a new mixed-courts system (saibain system) where the verdict and sentencing in major crimes are decided by a panel comprising three professional judges and six laypersons.

The introduction of the saibain system is not the first experimentation with citizen participation in the criminal justice system in Japan. The two-layperson jury system functioned in early Showa Japan between 1928 and 1943. Just like the first saibain trials in contemporary Japan, the first jury trials in the pre-war period attracted a significant amount of attention from the general public, academics, and journalists.

This paper describes and analyzes the journalistic accounts of the first cases tried by jury in pre-war Japan that appeared in the Hōritsu Shinbun (Legal News). The Hōritsu Shinbun articles not only contain the objective description of the jury trial proceedings and the strategies of the defense and prosecution, but also include a subjective element—the personal impressions of their authors. The observations of the authors of the articles provide readers with important insights into how the jury system was perceived by the general public at the time.

Highlighting these insights is the first objective of this paper. Outlining the features of Japan's pre-war jury system is another. Placing the details of the functioning of the saibain system in contemporary Japan into a historical context is the third goal.

A Climate for Change: The 'Climate Justice Movement' and the Rise of Green Capitalism

Since global warming first burst onto the global political agenda in the 1980s, a new global movement has also emerged: Environmentalists, indigenous peoples, women's, labor, other social movements, working in uneasy coalitions with governments from the South, have come to constitute a "global climate justice movement." Straddling and negotiating North-South, inter-state, and intra-state divisions, this movement has pushed for more radical globally-coordinated measures to address the ecological crises, pressed for far-reaching changes to how the international community is governed, and offered alternative visions for how the earth's resources should be shared. They have demanded not only drastic greenhouse-gas emission reductions from Northern states, they have also called for more punitive measures, such as penalties and reparations, to counter the industrialized states' and corporations' insistence on more voluntary, incentivized-oriented market-based approaches to global environmental problems. Critical theorists of nature-society relations which seek to explain the emergence of a neoliberalized "green capitalism" over the last two decades, however, have largely overlooked the significance of this movement or see its impact merely in terms of its effects on capitalisms "crisis of accumulation." Drawing from archival research on, and interviews with leaders and activists involved in the international climate change negotiations, I argue that this movement has mounted a counter-hegemonic challenge to the North and that the North's attempts to contain or absorb this challenge can be best understood in the context of developments in other Government departments. Despite similar pay and privileges across similar ranks, there are differential preferences on the grounds of importance, public authority, immunity, autonomy, visibility and the like. These considerations appear to have given rise to an informal hierarchy of branches and trades within police, based on a sense of superiority and inferiority, which in turn appear to be the bases of satisfactions, deprivations and inequalities.
In 2009, all Australian states raised the minimum age for compulsory schooling. Young people are now required to be ‘earning or learning’ until age 17. Where upper secondary schooling selected students into limited academic opportunities, now the same institutions must accommodate different sorts of students. Alternatively, such students can attend pre-vocational programs offered in Technical and Further Education (TAFE) colleges which are more oriented towards industry, credentialing and employment. The policy change has effectively grafted classrooms of a different ilk into two institutional templates. The paper will draw on a project designed to explore what kind of moral order these two institutional settings invoke when it comes to managing such students. Originally designed as classroom ethnography, the project involved extended observations and ongoing semi-structured interviews of teachers and students in three TAFE settings and two high school sites in towns experiencing high youth unemployment. Three to four weeks were spent observing the same core English and Maths classes for sixteen years of classroom data at each site. The project was motivated by a wish to support teachers to work productively in such classrooms with such students, under the assumption that teachers orchestrate classroom interactions. However, it became clear events in these classrooms were forcibly shaped by relations and parties above and beyond the classroom, as much as by those present. Teachers and students were observed to both comply with, and push against, the layers of policy and institutional processes regulating their behaviours. This paper re-thinks the project through the gaze and resources of institutional ethnography, to reveal layers of policy texts, accountabilities and documentation practices that impacted on routine behaviours. By mapping the multi-nodal webs of ‘ruling relations’, it shows how both teachers and students could make trouble, and then be held accountable for this trouble.

DOHERTY, CATHERINE* (Queensland University of Technology, c.doherty@qut.edu.au)
The Constraints Of Relevance On Curricular Knowledge

Under the Council of Australian Government’s ‘Compact with Young Australians’ in 2009, all Australian states raised the minimum age for leaving school with the expectation that young people will be ‘earning or learning’ until age 17. Where upper secondary schooling has historically focused on selecting students into further academic opportunities through disciplinary studies, it must now cater for students who do not identify with the traditional academic pathway. The presence of this new group of ‘retained’ students has institutionalised a second layer of school curriculum premised on, and legitimised by, its claim of relevance to the students’ lifeworld. This paper will draw on an ethnographic study of five classrooms catering for such students in high schools and Technical and Further Education (TAFE) colleges in towns experiencing high youth unemployment. It will typify the curriculum and modes of assessment offered to students in these non-academic pathways, highlighting both the similarities and differences across institutional settings. While the curriculum offered to these students aspired to be prospective, orienting to future work and life scenarios, the students often, in volatile classroom discussions, demanded that the curriculum be grounded in their present, that is, as knowledge for immediate consumption, given their limited prospects to imagine skilled futures. In addition, teachers in their efforts to foster and recontextualise such relevance, stripped the curriculum of any vertical discourse. This in effect reduced any mileage the students might make from the knowledge acquired. Using an analytical language from Bernstein’s distinction between vertical and horizontal discourses and knowledge structures, the conclusion reflects on what is gained and what is lost when relevance serves as the only principle for curricular selection.

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Political Protest and Social Integration, the Role of Online Brokerage and Offline Activity in the Formation of Facebook Friendship Ties: The Case of Russia 2011

Despite their different political agendas, recent protest movements in the Arab World, Europe as well as North and South America share a strong reliance on social media. The use of Facebook or Twitter for recruitment, information dissemination and coordination has become an important tool, even for governments. The Russian parliamentary elections in 2011. A striking feature of these protests is the way they changed the way citizens organise by organizing flexible and mobile structures. In this paper, we present the first systematic analysis of the influence of online brokerage and offline activity on the formation of friendship ties in the context of political protest.

The effect of offline activity is inferred indirectly, by comparing structural changes in the online group during demonstration periods and demonstration free periods. The effect of online brokers is inferred directly as the tendency towards closing structural holes in the contact network. Longitudinal data extracted from one of the largest Russian protest groups on Facebook is used to test both hypotheses. The dataset consists of about 3000 participants and more than 35000 events. The results show that online brokers are more common during protest events (e.g. demonstrations) and “online brokers” (individuals with many online contacts) facilitating the creation of friendship ties between political opponents. Stochastic actor-oriented modeling is applied for testing the hypotheses.

WIG1-901.3

DOLAN, PADDY* (Dublin Institute of Technology, paddy.dolan@diti.ie)
The Individual Child, the Future, and the Duty to Protect: Individualization and Changing Standards of Care Towards Children in Ireland

Following a figurational sociological theoretical framework, and empirically drawing upon changes in teachers’ manuals, educational handbooks, curricula, and newspaper reports, this paper examines the escalating notions of innocence and individualization attached to childhood in Ireland since the sixteenth century. The conceptual identity of, and emotional identification with, the child changes in line with new developments in this time frame. At one extreme in this historical period, there were oppositional views of the nature of childhood and consequent practices of appropriate intervention. Broadly speaking, the earlier concern of building the character of children to serve the needs of the adult world and social expectations was overtaken by the child’s responsibility to nurture and reveal the individual personality of each child and enhance his or her self-esteem. This indicates, as Elias argues, the widening distance between adults and children in terms of the individualizing process; the standards of emotional self-control expected of adults and children widen. But in another respect the cultural distance between these social categories diminishes in that adults are increasingly rights to express themselves and exert agency. The prohibition on personal violence between adults is extended to relations between adults and children, especially in schools where corporal punishment is eventually banned in Ireland in 1822. These changing adult-child relations are connected to broader processes such as state formation in Ireland and when state and nation builders after the disintegration of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland looked to the collective past for sources of tradition and national distinction. This tilted the We-I balance towards the ‘we’. The increasing openness of Irish people towards global others from the 1950s encouraged a greater future-orientation. Increasing social differentiation and mobility meant children were not destined to follow in their parents’ footsteps and each child was increasingly expected to ‘choose’ a path in life.

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New Urban Movement As an Emerging Field in Poland

Since 2008 we observe the intensification of grassroots neighbourhood activism in Polish cities along with popularization of the Lefebvre’s idea of the “right to the city” among urban activists (Lefebvre 1968, Harvey 2012). With a number of international actors on global level promoting the idea of “placemaking”, Poland becomes a country where a dynamic neighbourhood movement emerges, inspired by specific local problems fused with external influence (coming mostly from so-called “norm entrepreneurs”, Finnemore & Sikkink 1998). The main focus of this paper is to understand the dynamics of this emerging phenomenon and its development in Poland. We argue that the visibility of ideas and actors of this new movement is a result of growing severity of urban problems as well as raising awareness of cities’ inhabitants, willing to participate in the city governance and striving to become an important actor at the “urban scene”. Although very diverse in nature, we claim that this process and the involved actors can be described and explained using framework of field theory (Fligstein & McAdam 2012).

We use qualitative data from in-depth interviews with both local and international key urban activists as well as with experts in the field to examine the processes that shape the new urban movement and its development in Poland. We postulate that urban renewal can be viewed as a distinct field, as defined by Fligstein & McAdam (2012), in-between the tension of a number of earlier and more established fields and that in the particular case of Poland we can also observe the process of “field-maturing”, with already well established main actors and sub-fields. This is related to the fact that urban renewal as a new field is still developing, which creates tensions between different parts and actors of this rather heterogeneous movement and raises questions about its future.
Associations As Quasi-Public Bodies in Japan: Cases of Maintenance and Management of Public Lands

This research focuses on associations to be quasi-public bodies to maintain and manage public lands in Japan. Public lands are generally maintained and managed by governments because the governments have owned them. However, the governments often lease their public lands which are used especially as community farming and growing to associations after they made lease agreements in the USA and the UK. In these cases, associations can show their ideas to manage and maintain the public lands. On the other hands, the governments had only maintained and managed the public lands in Japan. Therefore, associations had not had chances to show their idea to manage and maintain the public lands. However, the Office of Nerima Ward of Tokyo enacted the Ordinance for Liveable Development in 2002. The ordinance has the definition of the community engagement on the public lands. In the Nerima Ward, associations can suggest their idea to manage and maintain public lands to the ward office. Moreover, the ward office authorises the associations as the bodies to manage and maintain the public lands. There is one case authorized by the ward office at present. In this case, there is a finding that the associations are needed to get approval from neighbouring landlords and users to be authorised by the ward office. This is considered that the associations are not just “Not for Profit Organizations” but “quasi-public bodies”.

This research suggests a question why the ward office should authorise associations as the bodies to manage and maintain the public land in the Nerima Ward of Tokyo, though local governments make lease agreements with associations in the USA and the UK. Through to resolve this question, this research will clarify the meaning of the association which maintain and manage public lands and the public matter on the Japanese context.

Global Modernity: Levels Of Analysis and Conceptual Strategies

This paper tackles some methodological issues in sociological theory, in particular as a way to resume the discussion of modernity with a systematic intent. Descriptions and descriptive concepts are distinguished from middle-range analytical categories which are distinguished from general analytical categories. History and evolution are also included methodologically in the analysis. Trend-concepts, calendar categories which are distinguished from general analytical categories. History as a way to resume the discussion of modernity with a systematic intent. Despite developments in the USA and the UK. Through to resolve this question, this research will clarify the meaning of the association which maintain and manage public lands and the public matter on the Japanese context.

Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007, which provides state support for the elderly means that the elderly have to rely on family support. The importance of the family is further underscored by recent legislation, Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007, which provides redress for the elderly to seek maintenance from children and other family members.

This paper examines elder care from the viewpoint of the caregivers in the context of India where legal, social, cultural and economic values emphasize the role of family in elder care. While there is research on the situation of the elderly in India, literature on the type and magnitude of care provided by the family and the impact of such care on the well-being of the caregivers is very limited. Using data from the WHO Study on Global Ageing and Adult Health (SAGE) survey conducted in 2007, which interviewed about 11000 respondents in six states in India and has a section on impact of caregiving, I’ll examine following key questions. First, I’ll examine the characteristics of the caregivers (age, gender and relationship to the care receiver), and the type of care provided (physical, emotional, financial and health care) by them. Second, the analysis will examine the subjective and objective well-being, and quality of life of the caregivers. Especially the analysis will investigate the role of gender, education and relationship of the caregiver and receiver on the well-being of the caregivers. The findings will be situated within the broader family, social and cultural context of India.

Marriage, Divorce and Remarriage in Kyrgyzstan

Post-Soviet Central Asia has witnessed massive changes in economic, political and social spheres, which in turn have influenced demographic behaviours in areas of marriage, fertility and migration. Much of the research on changes in demographic behaviour has focussed on changes in fertility that is evident in all countries of Central Asia though the magnitude and direction of such changes varies by country. There is, however, been little research on various aspects of marriage—decision to marry or cohabit, type of marriage (arranged, forced, free-choice), age at marriage, spousal characteristics and homogamy, marital stability and remarriage—in the context of the rapid changes in Central Asia. This paper examines some aspects of marriage, with a focus on marital dissolution and remarriage, in Kyrgyzstan, a multi-ethnic Central Asian republic, using detailed marital history data from a nationally representative sample survey that interviewed about 2000 households in 2011-12. The paper has two main objectives. First, provide a detailed overview of the various aspects of marriage in Kyrgyzstan using quantitative data. Second, conduct an in-depth examination, using rigorous multivariate statistical procedures, of the changes and variations in entry into marriage, marital stability (divorce and separation) and remarriage.
The analyses will pay particular attention to differences by gender, education and ethnicity (all three have shown to have important influence on other demographic behaviours). The findings will be contextualized within the socio-economic and political changes in Kyrgyzstan such as the revival of Islam and "traditional" prac-
tices, ideological changes, lack of significant economic growth, ethnic tensions and migration. The changes and variations will also be interpreted by drawing on the rich social and demographic literature on marriage and divorce from developing countries.

RC06-126.3
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Perceptions and Experiences of the Frail Elderly: Definitions of Family, Home and Independence

Projections anticipate that the frail elderly, individuals who are 85 years old and older, are the fastest growing sector in all developing nations and in partic-
ular in the United States. Majority of the elderly live in non-institutional settings, however, more than 15% of them require services and some accommodations to support their current lifestyle. The number of elderly of individuals requiring insti-
tutional support and or assistance with daily living is rising. The services available to this age group can include two types of support within the home: instrumental support for the conduct of daily living such as shopping and cleaning and personal care support with activities of daily living such as eating, dressing and moving within the home. Additional services are offered through institutions and may range from adult daycare services, graduated assisted living experiences, nursing home care and hospice care. Extended family and friends may provide some of the social and instrumental support needed as many of this age group are single and/orwidowed. By this point in their lives, the frail elderly have often responded to life changes that have influenced family structure, the physical home and the perception of need and acceptance of assistance. Modifications in the community that have been designed for individuals with disabilities are now benefitting those with difficulties due to age. This mixed methods study explored the expe-
riences of the frail elderly in the mid-Atlantic region of the United States. Data collection included individual interviews with open ended questions and a short quantitative survey. Perceptions of independence, definitions of home and family, and knowledge and use of services and accommodations were explored. Implica-
tions for policy and service provision will be discussed.

TG04-957.2
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Risk, Victimization and Vulnerability

In this paper, I intend to make a principal original contribution to the risk-based criminological literature by concentrating on risk in the context of victims. Al-
though there now exists a significant body of scholarly work examining the impact and complexity of clinical and actuarial risk assessment methods on criminal jus-
tice decisions (e.g., Feeley and Simo 1992; 1994; Hudson 2004; Kem-
shall 1998; 2003; Hannah-Moffat 2005), efforts to construct a strategic knowledge of risk are yet to provide a coherent set of theoretical and conceptual tools that can be used to explain the dynamics of risk both in terms of the ‘risks’ individual, as well as the ‘at-risk’ victim. While the argument developed in this paper relates to empirical developments in England and Wales, the theorizing of victim-oriented approaches to risk management is both innovative and more generally applicable beyond the jurisdiction examined herein.

The theoretical contribution to the risk-based literature that is offered in this paper should be understood as both aligned to, but distinct from, O’Malley’s con-
ceptualization of the potential and limits of risk. For O’Malley (2008; 2010), the promise of risk-based techniques often lies in discovering the disparate possibili-
ties for experimentation, and identifying those sites of resistance that exist within the ‘culture of control’ (Gajos 2001). While O’Malley’s account offers particularly interesting insight into how risk functions through proxies of experimentation and resistance, this paper instead focuses on the central importance of a risk-
based paradigm in facilitating the ascendency of victims in constructing notions of victimhood, vulnerability, resilience and in contributing to the development of responses/outcomes and professional praxis.

RC11-212.3
DONOGHUE, JED* (University of Tasmania, jedonogh@utas.edu.au)
TAYLOR, CHRIS (North Sydney Council)
Aged Care Challenges and Solutions In Australia

This paper will examine some of the issues relating to the provision of commu-
nity aged care in Australia. It will outline the population trends and major issues that impact on the delivery of community aged care services. The second part of the paper will assess some of the challenges raised by the Productivity Commis-
ion report (2011) into Aged Care. Finally it will put forward some solutions that were not fully considered by the Productivity Commission report as a way forward to making the provision of community aged care more sustainable in Australia.

Community aged care services in Australia will undergo significant change in the next four years. In 2012 the Australian government took over the funding and administration of Aged Care services and programs from the State governments. It is anticipated that there will be major changes in the way that services are fund-
ed with an expected move to more consumer directed services and individual funding by July 2015.

Many community organisations that provide Community aged care services will have to adjust the way in which they provide services and how they market services to the older population. In the last 20 years attitudes to residential care have also changed. More older people are expected to choose to reside for lon-
ger within their own home and local community. Australian Governments have recognised and encouraged the trend to remain at home. Governments have supported it with increased funding for community based services and commu-
nity aged care packages. However, there remain significant challenges facing the Australian aged care system.

RC21-366.7
DONOGHUE, JED* (University of Tasmania, jedonogh@utas.edu.au)
Rough Sleeping In Tasmania: Homeless Not Helpless

This paper provides a brief outline of the activities, outcomes and partnerships involved in the Rough Sleepers project in Hobart, Tasmania. In 2011 The Salvation Army (Tasmania) agreed to work with Common Ground Tasmania and a number of other NGOs to implement a campaign to address rough sleeping, which they called the 50 Lives/50 Homes (aka 50/50 campaign).

The broad objective of the campaign was to generate business, community, and government support for rough sleepers to enable a co-ordinated response to homelessness in the Greater Hobart area. The aim of the Hobart campaign was to identify and respond to the needs of ‘rough sleepers’ in the Hobart area who were susceptible to dying prematurely due to the poor health outcomes caused by sleeping rough. The campaign involved three stages; the planning stage; the street survey (or count); and the follow up of rough sleepers by a homeless re-
sponse group, which was comprised of non-government and government support, health and housing services.

RC05-107.3
DOR, TAL* (Ecole Doctorale Erasme, tal30dor@gmail.com)
Internalization of Israeli-Zionist Othering Processes? Doctoral Researcher Self-Critique -- CANCELLED

In this paper, based on examples taken from recent field work, I intend to self-critique my position as an Ashkenazi-Israeli doctoral student interviewing Pal-
estian and Mizrahi Jews on one hand. I am concerned by understanding wheth-
er I ended up reproducing othering processes within these interviews. Therefore this paper will first present othering processes within Israeli-Zionist context. I will then present questions such as: Whether holding the interviews, with the Pal-
estinans participants, in Hebrew, thus my mother tongue and the hegemonic dominant one, is at the end of the day my internalization of hegemonic othering processes. How then did this influence the interviews? What dynamics did it generate?

Social and political positioning are key factors in transformation processes to radical consciousness. Asking Israeli and Palestinian political actors to expose themselves and their consciousness transformation processes, I am thus con-
cerned by my own ethnic/national and gendered position as a researcher. Born to South-African parents, I have experienced to this day socio-political positioning of an Ashkenazi-Jewish woman in context of armed conflict such as the Israeli case.

Mechanism of war and militarization create socialization processes which are often expressed in military concepts of superiority and power. In the Israel-
i-Zionist context othering processes were first applied to the Palestinians, by Is-
raeli hegemony. However, later with the construction of Israeli state, it was also employed when referring to Mizrahi Jews. This view of the East as abber-
derdeveloped, and inferior, exists in order to constitute the Occidental self, thus Hegemonic I, as rational, modern, and superior. Israeli Ashkenazi-Jewish identity aims at constructing a western image of self, in order to distance oneself of the representation of the passive, oriental body that might have been their identity in Diasporic Europe and was now projected onto the native Palestinian population and Arab-Jewish migrants.
Inégalités Sociales Et Capital Numérique
Le développement des réseaux socionumériques a permis de renouveler les questionnements relatifs à la notion d'influence. Les recherches actuelles étudient ce phénomène selon deux directions : sous l'angle d'un processus relationnel (qui influence qui ?), et à partir de la problématique de sa mesure (quelles sont les variables qui traduisent le mieux la notion d'influence ?). En revanche, ces travaux ont délaisé une question centrale : comment devient-on influent sur Twitter ? En s'interrogeant sur la manière dont se produit l'influence au sein de la twittosphère politique, cette communication s'intéresse aux mécanismes d'accumulation et de reproduction du capital numérique.

À partir de l'étude de plusieurs centaines de milliers de comptes, nous avons identifié deux logiques d'accumulation du capital numérique. La première repose sur une accumulation progressive de la part d'agents n'occupant pas de positions dominantes en dehors de l'espace numérique. Dans ce cas, il n'existe pas de conversion de capitaux du offline vers le online. À l'opposé, nous avons identifié un second mode d'accumulation reposant sur la conversion de capitaux de la part d'agents disposant d'importantes ressources offline. Pour ce second type d'agents, l'espace numérique prolonge et renforce des positions d'influence préexistantes.

À partir d'une sélection de tweets émis pendant la campagne présidentielle 2012, nous avons constitué un panel des 10 486 comptes Twitter les plus « influents » sur le plan politique. Ces comptes ont été systématiquement analysés et codés de manière à déterminer avec précision les positions sociales - offline ou online - de leurs auteurs. Nos résultats permettent d'établir que dans la majorité des cas l'influence numérique est déterminée par la possession préalable d'un important volume de capital offline. Néanmoins un certain nombre de comptes semblent échapper à cette logique. Avoir été un primo-arrivant sur Twitter peut permettre de pallier ce déficit de capital initial.

Panel Random and Digital Networks
The great majority of research studies on social digital networks focuses on interindividual relationships ("friendship" or "followers" networks) and represents them by graphs. On the other hand, works about individual internet users' attributes give a greater place to qualitative approaches on smaller corpus. This communication shows that, to analyze social digital networks, more precisely Twitter, it's possible to adopt a quantitative approach, taking account of individual accounts constituting a panel of 10,486 disconnected accounts, applied to the "twittosphère", let us to reconcile these two exigencies. Analyzing reasoned sample, panelisation allow to qualify Twitter accounts manually (sociodemographic attributes or audience data, etc.) and allows to explore message contents on the long way.

In these conditions, the question is: according to what logic can we sample Twitter? Is a panel randomly selected really representative of the network? Does Law of large Numbers apply to a socio digital network where every individual doesn't have the same weight neither the same visibility? Actually, on Twitter, accounts don't have the same visibility neither the same influence. How taking account of these inequalities?

We experiment two sampling logics. The first with a random sample: every account is included in the list of accounts classified according an index of influence. We select the 100 first accounts of the list.

Governing Cities Facing Demographic Decline: Insights From The Case Of Saint-Etienne (France)

Studying the political capacity building process in cities with weak assets for governance represents a real scientific added-value: how to deliver collective actions when economic actors are less inclined to cooperate with public actors? Starting from fieldwork carried out on the policy-making in urban renewal in Saint-Etienne, a French city nearby Lyon which has faced a huge demographic and economic crisis for forty years, we propose to present three main research results concerning shrinkage and governing capacity.

Firstly, in contrast with scholars insisting on the State rescaling, we observe that a form of spatial Keynesianism is maintained. Budget and technical expertise are granted by the French central State for the urban regeneration of Saint-Etienne to limit uneven development within the Lyon's metropolitan area. State appears as schizophrenic: mainstream urban policies are meant to position French (including shrinking) cities in the international territorial competition and contribute to the increasing of uneven development; but, other policies are implemented to fight against urban decline.

Secondly, if a grant coalition dominated by public actors has been stabilized in Saint-Etienne around the objective of increasing the residential attractiveness of the inner city, the mobilization of local private actors is really limited. Global investors are absent. Local land owners prefer renting flats at low prices but without making works than being actors of the urban regeneration with weak perspectives of financial profit.

Thirdly, while urban regeneration policies have a direct impact on the social profile of neighborhoods (social housing demolitions, development of housing for medium and upper average classes), local contention remains limited. It will be explained by the low share of the middle class in the social structure, by the closure of the local political arenas and by the neomanagerial French urban renewal policy orientation which limits local democratic process.

Debiasing By Law: Rules Vs. Standards
Debiasing By Law: Rules vs. Standards
The distinction between rules and standards is central to legal theory and to the practice of any judging. Recently there is a growing interest in this distinction, and particularity in the role that these distinct types of rules may play in the process of decision making. From the point of view of Behavioral Decision Theory (BDT), law can be regarded as a social mechanism aimed to prevent, control or compensate for human cognitive biases. In this respect, the choice between different types of legal rules may be highly relevant to the kind of strategy that the law may adopt as a vehicle to debias legal decision makers. Research in BDT, however, is only beginning to address major questions regarding the impact of rules on legal decision-making of judges and bureaucrats.

We join the efforts to probe into the function of different types of rules and their effect on debiasing cognitive errors in legal decision-making, specifically focusing on the context of competitive bidding procedures (CBs). We propose a series of studies aimed to test the impact of cognitive bias on evaluations and decisions made by public officials who specialize and are experienced in CB procedures, versus lay people, under varying types of rule conditions, i.e. discretion, clear-cut rules, and ambiguous standards.

Rethinking the Concept of 'Stay-at-Home Father': A Progressive or Conservative Concept?
The term “stay-at-home dad” (SAHD) has become a taken-for-granted one in academic and popular discourses. Increasing numbers of cross-disciplinary research projects and journal articles use the term to categorize fathers and families; sociologists and social analysts often use the term to refer to fathers who leave full-time paid work for intermittent or extended periods of time; government statistics cite growing numbers of stay-at-home dads in many countries - especially in North America and Europe. Yet the concept ‘stay-at-home dad’ is a particular historical and social construction. Its meanings and the everyday practices of stay-at-home dads are diverse; moreover, there are contradictory gendered implications that emerge from this concept and this rising set of practices.

Informed by a twenty-year research program on breastfeeding mothers and ‘stay-at-home’ or secondary earning fathers, this paper traces the historical and social evolution of the term ‘stay-at-home dad’. It makes three arguments and poses two questions: First, I argue that ‘stay-at-home father’ is an ambiguous concept, which simultaneously essentializes and creates a binary between breadwinning and caregiving. Second, while it seems to indicate a radical gendered change, the concept, and its associated practices, inadvertently support the privatization of care work while possibly shifting attention away from more collective and radical solutions for caregiving. Finally, I argue that the term should be re-thought in the light of shifting dynamics between gender, work, care, and consumption. The paper poses two questions: Is the SAHD a progressive or conservative concept? * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
And what are the practical and theoretical implications of discarding or changing this concept?

**RC24-432.11**

**DOUGLAS, KAREN MANGES*** (Sam Houston State University, kmrd007@shsu.edu)

**SJOBERG, GIDEON** (University of Texas at Austin)

**Organizational Planning for Future Droughts: The Instructive Case of the Edwards Aquifer Authority in Central Texas**

For over a decade we have been studying the construction and implementation of rules and regulations of the Edwards Aquifer Authority (EAA). The EAA was created to conserve the waters of the Edwards Aquifer. In 2011 a severe drought engulfed Texas. This prolonged drought represented the first major test of the rules passed by the Authority since it assumed responsibility for managing the aquifer in 1998. Our objective is to highlight the theoretical implications of the activities of the EAA. We ground our framework in the ongoing activities of the EAA; we are influenced by the works of Beck, Giddens, Firey, Ostrom, Mol and Spaargaren - also, we take us into new directions.

We outline some of the fundamental sociological issues that have emerged from our empirical investigations of water planning. We begin with the composition of the EAA Board. This elected board represents key sectors of the Aquifer. By design the largest stakeholder, San Antonio, has a dominant voice on the board but not an exclusive one. In order to enact strategic legislation San Antonio board members must forge alliances with members representing other jurisdictions. The Board has also shown flexibility in its governance. While the Board created rules for all groups who live in the region, due to aquifer variations, these rules cannot always be applied in a standardized manner.

We believe that Ostrom's notion of commons property to be central to planning for water and the future. We also focus on the growing importance of conservation planning beyond the aquifer itself as the aquifer is dependent on the recharge zone. As a karst aquifer, the Edwards is self-replenishing for water and the future. We also focus on the growing importance of conservation. Conservation planning extends beyond the aquifer itself as the aquifer is dependent on the recharge zone. As a karst aquifer, the Edwards is self-replenishing. However, to replenish takes rain - a resource in short supply in this part of Texas. This abstract highlights a few problems we consider in more detail in the paper.

**JS-13.3**

**DOUGLAS, NADJA*** (Humboldt University, nadja.douglas@hu-berlin.de)

**Societal Control of the Armed Forces - New Criteria for an Old Framework**

Although the primacy of the political has incontestable manifested itself in established democracies, the question of the control or oversight of the military by civilian actors proves to be as relevant as ever before. However, the executive power as a reference in a mostly self-referential civil-military-debate is of limited explanatory value today. Holding not only national security structures, but also the “guardians of the guardians”, accountable is the task of an emancipated civilian side that encompasses a broader than usual understanding of civilian expertise. This submission seeks to deconstruct the limitations of prevailing civil-military relations concepts based on new criteria and a methodology that widens the focus of inquiry by drawing on a cognitive-interpretative approach (exploiting data from problem-centred interviews with grassroots actors). The aim is to show how actors have changed or been integrated into the debate on security and defense in response to altering institutional frameworks.

**RC24-432.9**

**DRAETTA, LAURA*** (Institut Mines-Telecom / Telecom ParisTech, laura.draetta@telecom-paristech.fr)

**DELANOË, ALEXANDRE** (Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales)

**Between Promise and Risk. RFID, a Controversial Technology**

The protection of the environment and of the santé of the persons, the sécurité publique and of the chaines logistiques, the maîtrise of the demande d'électricité, are of the new possibilities of developpement for the identification by Radio-Fréquences (RFID). Des objects et des environnements communicants - faits de réseaux de capteurs, d'étiquettes électroniques, de lecteurs, d'infrastructures réseau - sont aujourd'hui développés avec un objectif de tracabilité et de contrôle: tracer des objets ou identifier des personnes, surveiller des comportements, localiser des produits, modéliser et faire des prédictions statistiques. Invisible, la RFID fait déjà partie de notre quotidien et son déploiement à large échelle est préconisé au niveau gouvernemental.

Pourtant, lorsqu'on observe ses différentes applications, notamment celles orientées vers le grand public, force est de constater que le marché de cette technologie tarde à trouver ses usagers. Car son déploiement massif ne va pas sans risques et fait l'objet d'un débat public émergent. Des controverses sociales et scientifiques se construisent progressivement autour des risques et des problèmes associés à certains usages de l'identification par radio-fréquences: risque d'atteinte à la vie privée, risque sanitaire, risque écologique, risque socio-professionnel.

En nous fondant sur une analyse des controverses, nous essayerons de montrer les termes du débat sur la technologie RFID et de cartographier les risques que les acteurs concernés lui attribuent lorsqu'ils s'expriment publiquement.

La recherche dont nous faisons état dans cette communication a été réalisée à partir de trois terrains d'enquête: la presse écrite grand public et spécialisé, que nous avons analysée quantitativement et qualitativement; les laboratoires de R&D en systèmes RFID, que nous avons approchés par des entretiens et par observation directe lors de manifestations publiques; une expérimentation d'usage dans le domaine de la santé, que nous avons suivie par observation participante.

**RC24-438.26**

**DRAETTA, LAURA*** (Institut Mines-Telecom / Telecom ParisTech, laura.draetta@telecom-paristech.fr)

**LICOPPE, CHRISTIAN** (Institut Mines-Telecom / Telecom ParisTech)

**DELANOË, ALEXANDRE** (Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales)

**The Quantified Self in the Energy Demand Management: A New Forme of (bottom-up) Regulation of Practices ?**

Our presentation analyzes the development of “reflexive” socio-technical infrastructures in the field of environmental protection and energy demand management. Such reflexive infrastructures aim at enabling and organizing the encounters between people and real-time dynamic visualizations of their own practices, in the hope that such encounters will give rise to new forms of individual conduct. Such reflexive infrastructures are crucial to the development of a trace-based regulation of practices by offering “augmented” subjects ways of coming together and interacting in a kind of public space of traces.

Based on an experimental case study of smart metering for the residential electric consumption, we will try to understand how users are affected by such encounters with traces of their own activity, and how such encounters constitute particular types of subjects and attachments, i.e. “quantified selves”. But mostly, we will discuss the limits of these technological infrastructures of self-tracking. And we will show how several social devices, based on gamification and social interaction, are used to reinforce and make such attachments socially accountable, for instance by using the accountability requirements or reward for the effort that seem to promote virtuous practices in the field of environmental protection.

**RC44-727.3**

**DRAHOKOUPIL, JAN*** (European Trade Union Institute, jan.drahokoupil@uni-mannheim.de)

**Integrating Eastern Europe: Experience from the Multi-Level System of Worker Participation in Europe**

This contribution reflects on the experience of conducting and communicating research on industrial relations and labour issues in post-socialist Eastern Europe conducted within the European Trade Union Institute (ETUI). The institute runs a research programme on the multi-level system of worker representation in Europe. In this context, the integration of East-European worker representatives into this multi-level system, particularly through European Works Councils, is an important concern. In this context, the links between researchers and labour activists are important on two levels. First, ETUI researchers use the experience of local worker representatives and trade unionists to collect data about the functioning of the European system of worker representation and its significance and impact on outcomes on the company level in Eastern Europe. Second, research produced by ETUI and in its networks is used in training activities for worker representatives organized by the ETUI in the region to enhance capabilities of local actors through using the opportunities provided by the European structures. The research on labour issues in Eastern Europe also informs activities of industry union federations on the European level.

**RC02-53.1**

**DRAVINILLE, ANDRE C.*** (Université Laval, Andre.DraVinille@soc.ulaval.ca)

**The Moral Economy Of Global Crowds**

The moral economy of global crowds

In four decades, neo-liberal world ordering has grown into a totalitarian attempt at mining societies like quaries for best practices from which to assemble a global, self-reproducing, social order.
Presuming hegemony, critical theory has not problematized this mutation. Here, I want to stay a little longer with praxis itself as it takes shape in moments of encounters between global power and its opposite, when world order can still be problematized as if it was at stake.

In the first section, I look into three distinct episodes when ‘global crowds’ gathered: the so-called ‘bread riots’ in Egypt (January 1977); the general strike in Barcelona (March 2012), and the ‘V for vinegar’ protests in Brazil (June 2013). From a political point of view, global crowds are never more than mobs. Their myopic rebellions of the belly beg for a new prince to draw them out of themselves. Seen less contentious, global crowds reveal common legitimizing notions: a moral (or sociological) economy at work. In contrast to the ‘steady-state’ morality of peasants, the moral economy of global crowds is more properly thought of as a morality of situation. It not about subjectivity placed and embodied, but, more radically, about the possibility of presence in the world.

In the second section of the text, I argue for the relative coherence of resistances as part of a ‘moral and ethical order’, against which capitalist world ordering, for all its hegemonic swagger, remains fragmented and reactive, still excluded from actually-existing social relations.

That we may still be in a time when it appears unnatural for power to be defined outside concrete, historical, situations when presence is possible suggests that domination, not hegemony, should serve as our reference point for thinking about world order and resistance.

RC32-551.3

GRANT, KAREN* (Mount Allison University, kgrant@mta.ca)
DRAKICH, JANICE* (University of Windsor, drakich@uwindsor.ca)

The Matthew Effects of the Canada Research Chairs Program: Do Women Enjoy the Same Benefits As Men?

In a classic 1968 paper Merton described the ‘Matthew Effect’ as the tendency among elite scientists to accumulate advantage. Alongside Merton’s analyses, Zuckerman documented how the experiences of women scientists and found women’s productivity was routinely eclipsed by men’s. This, they argued, accounted for the propensity for men to reap disproportionate rewards over their careers. In the years since, the gendered nature of academic work has been the focus of significant attention around the world. Recently, the Council of the Canadian Research Chairs Expert Panel on Women, in the work of University Research (2012) found that women continue to face obstacles in their appointment to faculty positions and their progress through the ranks. Structural and individual discrimination continue to have adverse effects on women academics.

In 2000, the Canada Research Chairs program was established to attract and retain research leaders across all disciplines. Initially, most chairs were awarded to men. More than a decade after the program was established, only 26.2% of CRCs are held by women. In this paper, we are interested in the way in which the Matthew Effect plays out for women and men CRCs. We have previously argued that on many dimensions of professional achievement, status, and rewards, women and men CRCs enjoy similar experiences (Grant and Drakich, 2011). Yet, critical differences do exist and these centre around the gendered nature of academic work and workplaces. In this paper, we focus on measures of research productivity (specifically, research grants and publications), career advancement, and awards and honours. As well, we examine how the dynamics of accumulated advantage vary by discipline. Findings based on 60 qualitative interviews show that men are more likely to enjoy greater benefits. We explore the reasons for the enduring pattern of inequitable distribution of rewards amongst women and men.

RC35-612.2

DREHER, JOCHEN* (University of Konstanz, jochen.dreher@uni-konstanz.de)

Construction and Constitution of Community – Epistemological and Cultural Comparative Reflections

The community concept gives rise to cultural comparative reflections since diverse notions of community are represented when going back to the roots of the sociological discipline contrasting the AngloSaxon and the German tradition, opening up the comparison to the American, Asian and other contexts. Combining a social science with a phenomenological perspective, I will analyze the construction and constitution of the community phenomenon. On the one hand, from a social science viewpoint, it will be investigated in which expressions in diverse socio-historical conditions the idea of community was constructed. On the other hand and from a phenomenological perspective, it is highly significant that communities or communal relationships are constituted on the basis of general structures of experience in activities of consciousness. The phenomenological perspective allows describing the structures of the life-world as “mathesis universalis” which is seen as a priori of the social world. It opens up the ground for historical and cultural comparison of diverse ideas and empirical expressions of community, even though Ferdinand Tonnies considered it to be a general sociological concept. The ‘parallel action’ of phenomenology and social science allows reconstructing the specificity of the respective community concept within a particular cultural background. It permits e.g. to analyze the distinctiveness of Max Weber’s idea of the communal relationship, in which the orientation of social action is based on the subjective affectual and traditional feeling of the parties of belonging together.

RC35-611.3

DREHER, JOCHEN* (University of Konstanz, jochen.dreher@uni-konstanz.de)

Construction and Constitution of Individuality – a Parallel Action Between Social Science and Phenomenology

The present study investigates the concept and social phenomenon of “individuality” from two different perspectives. From a social science viewpoint, I will concentrate on socio-historic expressions of concrete forms of individuality or the individual which appears in different cultural contexts. The second focus applies phenomenological reflections which describe constitutive processes of the “individual” from an egological perspective. My analysis starts from the assumption that phenomenology and the social sciences have to be seen as two disciplines with differing research methods which complement one another. Therefore I will present a “parallel action” of phenomenology and the social sciences which is used to study the constitution and construction of the phenomenon of “individuality” of life-structures of the life-world from a phenomenological perspective serve as “mathesis universalis” which is considered to be the a priori of the social world. It opens up the ground for historical and cultural comparison of diverse expressions of individuality in contrast to cultural and theoretical conceptions that do not consider the individual as the primary unit of consciousness, but the belongingness to a social relation.

RC24-438.13

DREILING, MICHAEL* (University of Oregon, dreiling@uoregon.edu)

After the Meltdown: Energy Regime Crisis and Environmental Conflicts in Post-Fukushima Japan

Since the Kyoto Protocols, Japanese environmentalism largely avoided a critique of the hazards of the nuclear industry with the energy demands of the country. Instead, small and marginal anti-nuclear movement organizations remained focused on this issue. Then, in 2011, the Fukushima nuclear disaster and humanitarian crisis caused by the Tohoku earthquake and tsunami called the entire nuclear industry into question. However, the silence among established environmental organizations continued. Based on an extensive study of Japanese environmental organizations, we investigate why the Japanese environmental movement was relatively silent on the largest environmental crisis in the country’s history. Why were environmental organizations not in the lead of the mass protests demanding an end to nuclear energy in earthquake and tsunami prone Japan? We address this question historically and quantitatively, incorporating survey data on the Japanese environmental movement as well as extensive network data. This research is the first to quantitatively operationalize power structures in Japan and test their impact on the behavior of a large sample of environmental organizations. Among other factors, the statistical analyses identify significant negative associations of government and corporate ties on environmental organizations’ adoption of a reflexive and critical position on nuclear energy following the Fukushima meltdown.

RC39-665.1

DREILING, MICHAEL* (University of Oregon, dreiling@uoregon.edu)

An Energy Industrial Complex in Post-Fukushima Japan: A Network Analysis of the Nuclear Power Industry, the State and the Media

Despite suffering the force of a nuclear meltdown amid a natural disaster, national political leaders have re-committed Japan to a heavy reliance on nuclear energy. By examining the network connections between 400 energy corporations, government agencies, and other large corporations in post-Fukushima Japan, we...
argue that a nuclear Energy Industrial Complex (EIC) uprooted attempts to criticize nuclear power and helped re-establish nuclear energy as a major priority for the country's energy mix. The network analyses of our original data depict this EIC as an institutionalized power structure that empowers corporate policy preferences and shapes public opinion in order to secure long-term energy development agendas suited to their particular profitability interests. We also observe how environmental organizations are embedded in some of the same networks with the state energy regulatory boards, energy companies, lawmakers and advertising corporations. The density of network overlap between the EIC and environmental organizations is interpreted as a highly constructed political corporate myth, limiting avenues for claims by environmental movement activists that strive to expose the risks of nuclear power. We conclude that national energy policy priorities are not determined by responses to disaster (human or environmental) but are instead propelled by the relative power of large scale corporate interests that forge Energy Industrial Complexes with government leaders and agencies.

RC34-602.2

DRUTA, OANA* (University of Amsterdam, o.druta@uva.nl)

Negotiating Independence: Housing Transitions of Younger People and Family Support in the UK and Japan

The restructuring of welfare states coupled with changes in housing systems across advanced economies have exposed deepening inequalities in the housing transitions of younger people. Japan and the UK are two countries in which ownership of housing has been avidly supported by governments and considered key to sustaining a welfare system based on individual responsibility. However, labor market changes and economic upheavals have challenged both these systems. Younger generations, entering the housing market in the last decade, have especially felt the effects. Family support has become a major factor determining housing transitions, as evidence suggests that inter-vivo transfers and in-kind support both speed up housing transitions and make them smoother. Using data from qualitative interviews with young households who have achieved residential independence and members of their family networks who supported them, this paper will trace the housing trajectories of younger people, focusing on the negotiations of family support and the generational interdependencies that the giving and receiving of support create.

RC17-306.11

DU GAY, PAUL* (Copenhagen Business School, pdg.ijop@cbs.dk)

Organization As a Way of Life: On the Continuing Significance of 'the Classic Stance' in Organization Theory

Many of the concepts and concerns animating practitioners of what I term 'the classic stance' in Organizational Theory are now seen as having little explanatory 'traction' in the present. This paper explores the work of one significant, but now largely forgotten, exponent of 'the classic stance,' the businessman, minister of state, and organizational theorist Wilfred Brown. Through an exploration of Brown's analysis of 'bureaucracy', 'authority' and the 'judging of performance,' I question the common assumption of the present having 'moved beyond' the sorts of concerns, and the organizational toolkit, developed by practitioners of 'the classic stance' in Organizational Theory. Perhaps contemporary matters of organizational concern are not so far removed from those animating the classicalists? And maybe, their conceptual toolkit is not quite so anachronistic as we might assume? Maybe their highly formulated knowledge of 'what makes up good organization' (Brown, 1965:32) has some possible traction for us, here and now?

RC16-296.10

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Global Public Intellectual Personas: A Critical Engagement with Some Recent Contributions to Reconfiguring Social Theory Canons

This paper examines recent attempts at reconfiguring social theory canonicity with a specific, but not exclusive, focus on work that has sought to do so from the global "south" - see for example Connell; Comaroff & Comaroff; Burawoy & Von Hold as well as multicultural readers and social theory introductions - see for example Lemert. Specifically, it examines the implications, possibilities and limitations posed by such endeavours, particularly where such interventions are explicitly implicit or implicitly understood as responses to demands for representative recognition and repARATION, and explores the centrality of intellectual personas to this practice. It is argued that these interventions need to be understood against the background of what arguably is a much wider culture of celebrity and the associated phenomenon of contemporary global public intellectual personas, mediated by visual cultures, social media platforms, database-underpinned indexes, quotation circles and other social practices.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name. 241

RU22-390.5

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The Site of Recapitalizing the Spiritual Capital of the City: Welcoming the Stranger with Intention and Architectural Edifice

Violence during the protests in Tahrir Square, buses driving through London thatIdeas and undocumented foreigners with extradition, and xenophobic attacks in South Africa. These events divulge a spiritual capital bankruptcy in the city of our era. The dominant reaction to this spiritual bankruptcy is analysis, but the spiritual capital present in the city is not analytically-complicated, it is (counter) intuitively-complex. Rather than an Analyst narrative, we need the Lakanian opposites, the Master and Spinozist narrative, which offers solutions to the bankruptcy. In our paper we offer a Master narrative of spiritual capital that moves beyond the Analyst narrative. This we do by combining our two fields of study: Spirituality and Architecture. The Master narrative of spiritual capital comes in the form of the Stranger, who passes through the city. The Stranger, as political neighbour, has the potential to recapitalize the city spiritually. Then, we move to conceptualise and visualise an architectural edifice that can facilitate the spiritual recapitalization of the city in the Stranger's movement in and through the city. This architectural edifice will aim to recover a historical aspect of spiritual architecture that has neglected recent developments in architectural edifices as build expressions of kindness extended in acceptance to the Stranger. From the intricate systems of asylum offered by medieval churches, to the social functions embodied in the Ottoman Külliye, spiritual architecture traditionally upheld the way of life of the place, while being open to the influence of the Stranger. The above-mentioned edifice will be conceived as a re-interpretation of Norberg-Schulz's formulation of belonging to the 'vocation' of the place, inspired by Heidegger's concept of 'sorge' (care). As an expression of the act of care, the architectural edifice extends kindness to the Stranger and provide a location for the spiritual recapitalization of the city.

RC04-79.23

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Contextualising Right to Education Act (2009) in Globalising India: A Sociological Introspection of Marginalised Communities

This paper attempts to contextualize Right to Education Act (2009) in neo-liberal India where the state has been declining from welfare activities and social responsibilities. Institutional reforms followed by structural adjustment programmes, exemplified by the second generation reforms have forcefully advocated privatisation at every level of schooling. Unfortunately, this notion of unprecedented privatisation of education system has not been much supportive for children hailing from a socio-economic and educationally marginalised communities like Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. India is one of 135 countries to implement RTE as one of the fundamental rights, but data from Ministry of Human Resource Development indicates that more than 20 million children in the school going age are not enrolled anywhere. Though government caters to the educational needs of a right-per cent of children, research studies illustrate that the schooling system has responded poorly on the benchmark of Retention and Quality. The overall situation appears pathological when broad indicators like NER, GER, dropout rate, retention rate, gender gap are considered. Majority of ‘sarkari’ schools are facing challenges like poor infrastructure, acute shortage of trained teachers particularly in science subjects, adverse Teacher Pupil Ratio (1:59 in Bihar), and poor cognitive outcomes. Educational history of India shows that after independence in 1947, it adopted a policy of Protective Discrimination by reserving twenty percent places for SCs and STs in government education system but the objective is yet to be achieved. Again making and implementing a new act like RTE with provisions to provide 25% reservation for disadvantaged children in private schools appears to be quite exigent in the era of globalisation where profi- it making by private school managements have emerged as stronger and more powerful in manipulating norms and not confirming with provisions laid down in RTE Act by the Indian Government.

RC34-584.7

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Pathways and Transition to Work in New Economies: A Study of Young People in Lucknow City, India

Two decades of economic reforms has brought about far reaching changes in the nature of Indian economy. The nature of employment and industrial organisation is also undergoing change. Highly flexible labour market, located in global
market economy, has emerged. This is best described by the term post-Fordism. The workforce is required to be multi-skilled and flexible in new economies. Further, the growing economic instability and rapidly changing technoscapes pose a big challenge for making smooth transition to work life. Post-Fordism brings an accentuated division between core and periphery workers. The workers in the core are relatively well paid and have secure jobs. But the workers in the periphery lack job security. It is further argued that career decision making are mainly about ‘opportunity structures’ which in turn is strongly influenced by social class and associated social and cultural resources of young people. This paper answers three research questions. Does core employment in current labour market is restricted to well-educated and trained youth? How the location of young people in hierarchical career structure of market economy is influenced by their cultural resources? What pathways are followed by young people belonging to different class position? The study reveals that both core and periphery workers in market economy needs high level of education with constant re-skilling to adapt themselves continually to new and more demanding work opportunities. The adaptation of young people in workforce is in turn affected by the cultural resources at their disposition. The young people in Lucknow are not a homogeneous group; they belong to different class positions and hence face different challenges in their transition to work life. Career decision making of young people and their pathways of transition to work is largely determined by social structure and cultural resources and partly determined by ‘reflexivity of the self’.

Analyse Des Processus D’Emergences D’une Politique Publique Au Croisement De La Santé Publique, De La Cohésion Sociale Et De L’agriculture

This research communication is issue from a research interventionnelle ECOALES (Empowerment, Comportement Alimentaire et Economie Solidaire). Cette dernière, vise à évaluer l’intervention UNITERRES portée par l’A.N.D.E.S, un réseau d’associations sociales et solidaire. L’intervention UNITERRES repose sur le possible lien entre le développement de systèmes durables de production et de distribution de l’alimentation et une amélioration des comportements nutritionnels. En se basant empiriquement sur l’intervention UNITERRES, cette communication souhaite interroger les processus institutionnels et politiques à l’œuvre dans l’émergence de nouvelles visions du lien entre santé publique, cohésion sociale et agriculture. Comment des conceptions issues de la consommation critique se diffusent ou sont incorporées au sein d’ institutions parties prenante de ce programme? Peut-on parler d’un phénomène d’empowerment, dans le sens où des associations issues de l’économie sociale et solidaire imposeraient cette nouvelle vision dans l’agenda politique et administratif? S’agirait-il d’explorer les processus sociopolitiques qui sont à l’œuvre autour de cette intervention. Quels processus ont permis la mise sur agenda de ces questions? Comment analyser les jeux d’échelle et les relations entre les niveaux local, national et européen ?

The changing texture of religion is considered to be an important part of the structural transformation in post-independent India and one worthy of close analysis. As we know, theorist of modernity had written off religion in the 1950’s and 1960’s. It is now accepted, if a little late in the day, that religious identity rarely disappears with modernity. Rather, modernity refashions religious identities in various ways. It is manifested in the global religious resurgence of ‘New Religious Movements’. The rise of new religious movements is felt rather strikingly in modern western societies undergoing rapid social change and experiencing diverse anxieties and ambiguities inherent in a hyper-modern and technological civilization. Yet, what gives meaning to the proposed paper is that the proposed paper is an attempt to highlight rapid social change which necessitated and facilitated rise and growth of new religious movements in Post-Independent India. It focuses on a fast-growing and high-profile contemporary Guru faith originating in India and attracting a transnational following. By drawing upon multi-sited fieldwork among the Sri Mataji Nirmala Devi primarily urban, educated ‘middle-class’ Indian devotees, the researcher provides crucial insights into new trends in popular Hinduism in a post-Independent and rapidly modernizing Indian setting. It attempts to locate the macro structural sources of New Religious Movements in post-Independent India; and highlight the micro structural availability of people in a particular New Religious Movement.

Why Environmental Standards Do Not Guide Food Practices: The Role of Certified and Rewarding Dimensions of Standards in Understanding the Sustainable Consumption of French Households

Several researches have been emphasizing how much food practices are inert and not so easy to convert. Indeed, they are embedded in cognitive, symbolic and material devices that constrain them by producing routinized path of consumption. However, households are submitted to a variety of standards that they may refer to in different manners. In France, they have been exposed for several decades to implement the rules of a balanced meal; more recently, they have been regularly exposed to different public messages on how to consume eco-friendly food. However, environmental standards are often competing poorly with other kind of standards, especially nutritional standards. They may either be ignored or disqualified by individuals. Why environmental prescriptions are not more efficient in orienting food practices in France?

By relying on an in-depth ethnographic study conducted among 30 households in France, we identify the conditions of use of nutritional and environmental standards by households in their food practices (planning, shopping, cooking, eating). Our results are twofold. First, we state that individuals rely on standards they consider as stabilized knowledge, even though they may use it in a very idiosyncratic way. Since they may consider environmental standards as relying on negotiable belief rather than certified knowledge, they are less prone to implement them. Secondly, standards are not only guiding practices, individuals also use them to get rewarded. Considering the case of food practices, following proper nutritional standards for a mother is a way of receiving rewards from peers and family for being a good mother. This is not the case for the environmental standards, for which the peer group does not generally play this role, and, moreover could deny the existence of such a standard. These insights could be of help for understanding the unsustainable features of some food consumption practices.
Public Communication in the Processes of Transparency and Accountability in the Era of Open Data

Transparency and accountability in the public sector are currently at the center of the communication policies by public administrations in different institutional contexts. With the development of ICT and the prospective of open data and open government that invests in recent years the renewal of the public system in various countries and supranational realities (such as Europe), accountability seems to find new impulse. Public institutions tend to make available to the public information concerning the processes of administration, the manner of use of public goods and resources.

At the same time, in the Network Society (Castells 2008, Jenkins 2006) each institution is called upon to deal with the demand for transparency and participation of citizens, which use for this purpose increasingly the internet and social media (new forms of civic engagement) (Castells 2010 to 2012, Dahlgren 2010). Observing the ways in which public authorities are transitioning towards open data (through the analysis of significant cases at the level of local and national governments) emerge strengths and weaknesses, including a problem of attribution of concepts to produced data, at the macro level (institutions) and the micro level (individual and associated citizens).

Public communication plays a crucial role because it can accompany open government, through a contextualization and adequate communication of the data that goes beyond the mere publication.

This effort, associated with the ability of individual and associated citizens to practice a selection of data, it is possible the emergence of the construction of sense that it favors the desired micro-macro link (Arđigő 1998, Mazzoli 2001, 2012), the possible comparability between macro-systems and environment, life-worlds.

Performative Turn and Epistemological Reconfiguration of Social Knowledge

This report describes the process of epistemological reconfiguration of social knowledge from representation to performativity, which can be observed in the context of performative turn in social sciences and outlines some features of performative epistemology.

For the last decades, sociological knowledge has changed but epistemological concepts are still based on representational idiom. Representational epistemology is the epistemology of observation. Social knowledge is estimated by the criteria of observation and other dimensions of social cognition are overlooked.

Performative turn is redefining basic elements of research. In the context of performative epistemology the epistemic subject (knower) should be considered not as a person or a scientific community, but as a dispersed knower enfolded in complex machineries of different devices, networks and social conventions. Scientific facts and observations are effects of agency. Fact is not something that should be discovered, rather it should be produced or performed. Performative social theory takes part in enacting reality which it describes and it could not be evaluated in accordance with the representational criteria. The criteria of accurate representation should be replaced by the criteria of reconfiguration of reality.

New scientific objectivity implies that the main criterion for evaluation of social knowledge is not the accuracy of representation, but the degree of reconfiguration of social reality.

Shift from representation to performativity provides a new prospective for social science. If social sciences take part in enacting reality, struggle between different scientific models and theories implicates the struggle between realities, enacted by these models and theories. If sociologists want to make sociology more credible they should think not only about how to represent reality, but how to promote sociological version of reality.

Decomposing the Determiantes of (Dis)Trust in Outgroups in Germany and Spain: Results from an Experimental Design Using the Factorial Survey

Social trust is understood in social sciences as a key component for social cohesion, economic growth and political development of a society, as it is the "glue of social life". Immigration caused by the economic miracles after World War II and by refugees from crisis areas generated a growing religious and ethnic diversity in Western societies. The plurality of origins, denominations and cultures that increasingly form part of our society is frequently assumed to undermine social trust in current modern societies (Putnam). The purpose of this paper is to decompose for the first time empirically the impact of different factors that are assumed to be determinants of trust and distrust by using a factorial survey. This experimental design carried out among students from Bilbao and Cologne consisted in judging varying descriptions (vignettes) of fictitious persons acting in an from the researcher in advance defined situation. By using mulilevel analyses the impact of the described characters of the fictious persons as well as the impact of respondent characteristics on trust can be estimated simultaneously. Besides that it allows to answer the question of whether trust is higher a) among people that share the same characteristics and b) in denominational comparably more mixed Cologne than in denominational rather homogenous Bilbao.

The New Global Life of Cosmopolitanism in Social Science

Cosmopolitanism as an idea is not a new one. Its use within the realm of social sciences and humanities has yet dramatically increased since the early 1990s, even becoming part of various labels – Ulrich Beck’s "cosmopolitan sociology", Laurent Rouleau-Berger’s "cosmopolitisme méthodologique", Adam Kuper’s "cosmopolitan anthropology" to name a few – and concepts – Daniele Archibu-gi’s "cosmopolitician" or "cosmopolitan democracy", David Held's "cosmopolitical governance". The objective of this paper is to research the link between the end of Cold War and this resurgence of cosmopolitanism in the academy: second to provide an historical analysis of the re-emergence of this perspective and of its use ; and third to study how this "cosmopolitization" of global social science and humanities addresses the issue of the "spatialization" of the world.

How to be a Good Financial Advisor in the M&A Sector?

This communication presents research evidences about peculiar Knowledge Workers: professionals who work in mergers and acquisitions Financial Services (M&A) as employees in consulting or financial firms. This professional group is structured by a "up or out" rule, with high turn-over and sharp selection. In order to keep their job or be promoted, workers have to think and act in line with a peculiar way of representing the firms they sell and buy. Hence, we investigate the set of images, frameworks, language and meanings which is shared by this group of workers. We examine it as a social construction which institutionalize, and at the same time, is institutionalized (Berger and Luckmann, 1997).

The communication is based on a large sociological qualitative inquiry, conducted since 2011 (observations of work and more than 70 interviews with M&A Financial Managers) and an analysis of curriculum vitae of 80 professionals of financial services. Theoretical frame is mainly borrowed from sociology of professions and sociology of work and particularly French activities's analysis.

We will briefly introduce the professional milieu and its occupants. We'll then demonstrate that they construct a specific representation of the companies they sell and buy. We argue that this mechanism of subjectivation derives from 3 main social processes: daily activities (characterized by obedience and extra work), socialisation (limited) as well as professional pathways and careers. We demonstrate that those workers are binded to narrow their representation of firms they sell and buy down to a set of abstract figures so as to stay as employee and, for a few of them, to reach the top.

L’évaluation Du New Public Management Par Les Travailleurs. Ou Comment Joindre l’Inutile Au Désagréable


Le New Public Management s’est imposé dans les administrations publiques européennes et américaines depuis un quart de siècle. Cette communication rend compte des résultats d’une analyse de cas clinique dans des organisations françaises (observations au poste de travail, entretiens individuels, analyse documentaire, mise à l’épreuve collective des hypothèses). Le cadre théorique est la sociologie clinique du travail.

Nous rendons compte de l’évaluation que les travailleurs font de ce mode de travail. Nous montrons qu’à hauteur d’activité, le pilotage par les nombres sous contrainte de productivité, engendre quatre processus typ-

Dans la suite d’une sociologie critique du travail taylorien, ces résultats interrogent finalement l’épistémologie même du New Public Management, c’est-à-dire la représentation du travail qui préside à son organisation. Dans une veine foucaldienne, nous montrons que cette forme de management à distance exercé par le médiation de dispositifs, s’oppose point à point à une épistémologie clinique du travail.

RC23-414.6
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Trust and the Reflection on Social Media Related Risks

Several weeks ago newspapers were full of the Prism-scallard and still there are lots of discussions about it. Platforms like facebook presumably gave access to their user data. In a seminar I held last semester about internet-based exchange and cooperations some students discussed this problem where the spectrum of comments reached from “it doesn’t really matter, because my data isn’t relevant to them (NSA)“ and “everybody is responsible for what data he or she offers to facebook” to disgusting reactions with the announcement to leave the platform. I don’t know if these students really left facebook, but usually events like this irritate only for a short time the “habitual trust” people have in technology. To put it shortly people’s naïve confidence in technology is disturbed by short moments of reflection caused by the thematization of technology related problems respectively.

In contrast to the main assumption of the session organizers in our opinion not a loss of confidence but an unreﬂected attitude at least towards social media technology is common. We would like to discuss these contrary positions in regard to sociological approaches on trust. In sociology the phenomenon “trust” is mainly understood in terms of calculation (i.e., the acceptance of risk taking conditioned on speciﬁc decision situations in social interactions. With this a mainly reﬂexive form of trust is addressed. Even approaches in which several types of trust are differentiated there is a tendency to regard i.e. “habitual trust” as a form which evolves from “reﬂexive trust”. Beyond this we would like to ﬁgure out the preconditions “reﬂexive” as well as “habitual trust” in relation to the phenomenon of distrust.

RC08-164.1
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Epistemological Consequences of a Global Encounter: The International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)

The International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) in Laxenburg near Vienna is a remarkable example of a transnational scientific organization due to the political circumstances of its foundation during the Cold War, its institutional setting as a meeting place for scientists with different national and political backgrounds, and its research into some of the most pressing issues of global change.

First proposed by US-President Lyndon B. Johnson in 1966 as part of his ‘bridge building’ initiatives between the USSR and the USA, the institute’s rationale was both political, in hoping to foster rapprochement between the blocs by organizing cooperative research into common problems of the industrialized nations and, from a sociology of science perspective analyzed the development, practice and implications of climate science (ranging from micro-level analyses of climate models to macro-level analyses of the IPCC). By 2000 the strong constructivist approaches came under criticism for their relativism and post-modern excesses in “deconstructing” ACC, and more moderate forms of constructivism came into vogue. At the same time, not only did the evidence for ACC become stronger, but also greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions at various geographical scales (especially the national level) became available. These latter developments, as well as advances in analytic techniques like GIS, have led to an increase in realist-based analyses of ACC by sociologists, as illustrated by the work of the American Sociological Association’s Task Force on Sociology and Global Climate Change. Accepting the reality of ACC and adopting a pragmatic approach in which the best available data on GHG emissions and projected biophysical impacts are incorporated into sociological investigations, the Task Force provides analyses of the drivers and impacts of ACC as well as adaptation and amelioration efforts. In contrast, some social scientists continue to adopt an “agnostic” stance toward ACC, emphasizing constructivist analyses that do not “privilege” climate science and theoretical explorations that avoid employing empirical data. The relative strengths and limitations of the pragmatic and agnostic approaches are examined, especially their abilities to enrich societal understanding of ACC.

RC01-42.1
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Arms and NGOs Roles in Postconﬂict Reconstruction. the Kosovo Case

The wide cooperation kept between the Armed Forces and NGOs in reconstruction and development post-conﬂict scenarios has brought up many questions on the nature of the relationships and the impact of those actors in such scenarios. The current research gives accounts on how collaboration, coordination and cooperation between militaries and NGOs could have a positive impact for local populations. Taking into account the Kosovo case, in which we developed an empirical research with ﬁeldwork, we highlight the following key issues: (i) Formal and informal networks of collaboration, coordination and cooperation were
developed between actors (ii) trust between those actor increased due to changes in interests, identities and norms; (iii) this in turn implied a benefit for local populations and those actors due to the many different projects developed to increase life conditions of local actors (iv) it will be extract theoretical issues in the area of social constructivism and implications for others scenarios will be extracted.

RC01-40.3

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Arms Cooperation in International Military Peace Operations

The current paper presents the results of an empirical research conducted for the Spanish Army in the context of an international project. We will discuss from a descriptive, analytical and theoretical framework the Spanish Army relations with other armies (Turkey, Philippines, Italy, Denmark, Bulgaria, South Korea, South Africa, Slovenia) in different Peace Operations and International missions (Lebanon, Afghanistan, Bosnia, Kosovo, Iraq, ...). The results will mainly highlight the following key issues: (i) the different positive and negative experiences maintained in the missions (ii) the cultural barriers found during the interaction between armies (iii) proposals for working in multicultural environments (iv) main theoretical implications that help us to propose lessons learned for other scenarios of international missions.

RC24-427.7

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Involving People in the Mitigation of Electric Demand Peaks: Attitudes and Behaviours in a Peak Pricing and Load Sheding Experiment

As part of the current quest to reduce energy demand in buildings, people behaviors are increasingly seen as one of the main factors driving households consumption, making them potential levers for energy savings or peak shifting. Peak shifting is an increasing concern in a context where electricity demand grows while networks need massive investments and generation becomes less flexible in the process of decarbonisation.

Among the different ways people can be driven to shift their electricity consumption from peak to off-peak time, we've studied load shedding remote signals and tariff incentives effects through a field trial. How do people perceive those interventions? How do they change their daily practices? What are the outcomes in terms of peak shifting and energy consumption?

Our work relies on both qualitative and quantitative materials. In depth interviews and observations at home revealed the diversity of the changes and actions undertaken by people in reaction to the signal and/or incentive. A comprehensive analysis of the energy consumption main dimensions (usage, project, context) was carried out, from the motivations leading people to take part in the experiment to the underlying semantic fields and the antagonisms structuring them: individualism/community, comfort/moderation, transformation/preservation, efficiency/morality. Eventually those attitudes and behaviours could be related to the measured consumption shifts and load shedding acceptance, providing insights on how to enhance or mitigate existing dynamics in people practices impacting energy consumption.

RC02-56.3

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The Vulnerable Organisation: Austerity and the Third Sector

The on-going economic recession in the UK has led to the introduction of austerity measures by the coalition government, which has been accompanied by feminist analyses of how the recession is disproportionately affecting women. Cuts in government budgets and public sector jobs have occurred alongside cuts in government support services, especially those set up to support women. At a time when these third sector, not-for-profit, organisations are most needed by the many different projects developed to increase life conditions of local actors. The extent of austerity measures, such as cuts in public sector jobs, a reduced level of pay in the private sector, a public sector pay freeze and changes in the benefits system. On the other hand, such individuals may find themselves turning to alternative third sector organisations, such as foodbanks, set up to help individuals and families who face such difficult financial situations.

To what extent have third sector organisations, set up specifically to help women, been affected by austerity measures? How vulnerable are these organisations? How sustainable is the concept of the big society? What does all of this mean for the future of gender equality?

RC53-851.3

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A Matter of Rights: Social Inclusion Among Refugee Children in Canada and Sweden

In 2010, Canada accepted approximately 25,000 refugees. Of these, 25% were children under the age of 15. Refugee children often have experienced trauma, exploitation and human rights violations, which can make it difficult for them to become fully included in the society they are entering. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) obligates States to ensure the social inclusion of all children, including refugees. While all but two countries have ratified the CRC, few have fully implemented it. In this paper, we explore the relationship between a country's level of implementation of the CRC and its level of social inclusion of refugee children. We examined the policies of Canada, which has made relatively progressive progress in implementing the CRC, to those of Sweden, which has extensively advanced CRC implementation by incorporating it into legislation. We focused on five policy areas particularly relevant to children's social inclusion: 1) family reunification; 2) health care accessibility; 3) housing accessibility; 4) education accessibility; and 5) economic security. To measure CRC implementation in each policy area, we developed five CRC Implementation Scales based on criteria recommended in UNICEF's Implementation Handbook. Each country was scored on whether the implementation criteria were met in each policy area. To measure refugee children's social inclusion, we identified comparable indicators in each country of family reunification; accessibility of health care, housing, and education; and economic security. As expected, Sweden's CRC implementation scores were higher than Canada's in all five policy areas, and these differences were reflected in a higher level of social inclusion among refugee children in Sweden than in Canada in each of the five areas. The findings suggest that the well-being of refugee children reflects a country's level of commitment to upholding their rights.

WG02-901.2

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Leaders and Laggards: Banning Corporal Punishment of Children in Scandinavia and the Anglo Nations

This paper will explore the unfolding of a global phenomenon—the legal prohibition of corporal punishment of children. Until 35 years ago, this near-universal practice was considered appropriate, necessary and a parental right. But a paradigm shift in conceptions of childhood has led to a global movement to redefine it as violence and as a violation of children's rights. Today, 33 countries have prohibited it in all settings, including the home. This remarkable shift reflects profound cultural changes in thinking about children and their development, parent-child relationships, and the role of the state in family life.

This movement began in Scandinavia, when Sweden became the first country to explicitly abolish all corporal punishment of children in 1979. Finland and Norway were the second and third countries to prohibit corporal punishment of children - in 1983 and 1987, respectively. Interestingly, but perhaps not surprisingly, progress in the Anglo nations has virtually stalled. New Zealand became the first Anglo nation to pass a corporal punishment ban in 2007, but this did not happen even in all other Anglo nations (Australia, Canada, UK, US). Legal defences continue to protect adults who corporally punish children.

In this paper, we will examine the process of law reform in the three Scandinavian "pioneer" countries and contrast it with the situation in the Anglo countries. We will address the following three questions: 1) Why did this particular law reform movement begin in Scandinavia? 2) What social, political and historical reasons account for Sweden, Finland and Norway being the first to reform their laws? 3) What accounts for the Anglo nations' slow progress on this front?

JS-29.5

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Research University in Modern Russia: From Science to Innovation
show how this low quality of care jobs results in poor quality of services available to women in employment, especially those with elderly dependent parents. So this policy involved in a “job creation” quantitative perspective has perhaps helped to reduce the burden of care tasks for women already engaged in the labor market; but it has not helped to reduce inequalities or progress towards equality between men and women or between women in employment.

RC32-550.2
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Exploring Multidimensionality in Women’s Marginalization: The Intersection of Gender, Language and Social Class in 21st Century Kolkata

The present paper explores the interrelationship of gender, social class and language in India from ‘intersectional perspective’. The introduction and application of ‘intersectionality’ in feminist sociological theorizing has burgeoned since late 1980s, when Kimberle Crenshaw (1989) coined the term and rejected ‘single-axis’ framework by embracing multiple dimensions. Moreover, the increasing worldwide affinity among feminist sociologists to adopt ‘intersectionality’ perspective has contributed significantly not only to the understanding of gender but as well as to emphasize women’s lived experiences by unearthing the hitherto uncultivated and subjugated areas of knowledge regarding everyday practices, including linguistic usages. However, language in general or more specifically in intersection with other social variables like gender, class, age, ethnicity and sexuality etc. have not adequately been dealt with by sociologists in India, in spite of its multidimensional reality. The substantive ‘second-grade existence’ of women as well as their marginalization has always been accentuated by the catalytic roles played primarily by their gender, followed by their language and social class. Even today, language is fundamental to gender inequality, where language used about women, and also used by women places them in a double bind between being appropriately feminine and being fully human. In addition, women's social class positions based on their education, occupation, income and lifestyle patterns also further their domination giving rise to ‘multiple oppressions’. Therefore, with the help of ‘narrative’ analysis of 80 Bengali women in Kolkata, the present paper attempts to reflect how subjectivity is constituted by mutually reinforcing vectors of gender, language and class and thus to underscore the multidimensional inequalities of these marginalized subjects (i.e. women) in Kolkata, a modern urban metropolis in 21st century.

RC19-341.9
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Politics and Distributional Dynamics of Conditional Cash Transfer Program in Turkey

Conditional cash transfer programs were promoted by International Organization as the most efficient policy instrument for poverty alleviation with its focus on human capital development of children addressing inter generational transfer of poverty (Handa and Davis, 2006). The growing scholarly interest on the institutionalization of conditional cash transfer (CCT) programs (Angelevici and Jenson, 2013; Fiszbein and Schady, 2009) orients researchers to concentrate on the national stories of this adoption process to understand the variation in the program design across cases. By focusing on the institutionalization of conditional cash transfer programs in Turkey since 2004, this research investigates the politics of CCT social assistance program examining how its design and its institutionalization were shaped by the vote seeking practices of the Justice and Development Party government (Adalet ve Kalkınma Partisi-AKP) (Aytac, 2013; Yoruk, 2012). This research will aim to understand the “translation” (Campbell, 2004) or the “ver-normalization” (Levitt and Merry, 2000) of ideas and policy instruments (Dobbin, Simmons and Garrett, 2007). There is an important role of domestic actors in the adaptation of policy ideas into domestic circumstances. Following the financial crisis in 2001, the CCT program was launched in Turkey within the scope of the Social Risk Mitigation Project initiative by the World Bank. Although the financial assistance provided by the World Bank has been exhausted in 2005, AKP government has institutionalized this social assistance instrument. How can we explain the institutionalization of the CCT by the AKP government as an anti-poverty scheme? What are the implications of the CCT for the welfare and citizenship regime in Turkey considering regional, ethnic and gender dimension of poverty in Turkey? This research suggests that CCT has been used to contain the Kurds in Southeastern regions of Turkey as well as to gather and increase votes in local elections by the AKP government.

RC25-448.2
DVORAKOVA, TERESA* (Charles University in Prague, terko.dvor@gmail.com)

Reconciling Work and Family Care for Women: What Different Impacts on Working Carers and Care Workers?

Since the late 1980s, French policies are intended to promote the development of household services, especially for children and elderly care, through social contribution exemptions or tax reductions. The main political discource was to justify these policies both through the creation of jobs and the answer they provide to the needs of children and elderly care. But it was also said that these services help women to balance work and family care, as women are still the ones who mainly care for others in households. This paper will examine the effects of these policies in terms of gender and social class: are the inequalities between men and women being diminished? and among women?

To answer these questions, we first use the results of research conducted in the 2000s on the quality of employment in household services in France and secondly qualitative data obtained through the French part of European FLOWS on 460 respondents, we show how public policies are resulted in low quality of care jobs: care workers, who are almost only women, more often have part time jobs that provide them low wages and are hardly reconcilable with their own family responsibilities. On the other hand, we also
**Humanity and Institutional Categorization of the Unemployed Poor in the Context of Czech Welfare System**

When welfare professionals in the Czech Republic speak about unemployed, they specify different kind of humanity of the unemployed and qualify them as „deserving” or „undeserving” poor. Similar processes of moral differentiation among the poor are ethnographically described by sociologists and anthropologists such as Howe, Haney, Dubos etc., who in their analysis focus on changes of welfare systems in Europe. They focus specifically on the process of creation of categories and thus also moral communities according to which the unemployed were metonymically understood as „undeserving”. Roma/Gypsy is the only visible „group”, that is publically assigned to the „undeserving” category. The welfare professionals has to stand up to paradoxical situation: they mostly share the common-sense and understanding the Roma as „undeserving”, on the other hand they stress neutrality and standard criteria for distributing money to other Roma/Gypsy - they stress neutrality and standard criteria for distributing money to the others and for the negotiation of quality of humanity by professionals and by claimants themselves. In the paper (that comes up from participant observation at two Czech welfare offices that I did in 2012) I show, how this pretended neutral space is and for the negotiation of quality of humanity by professionals and by claimants stress their humanity in opposition to other claimants alongside the racial line.

**Feasibility of Social Capital and Leprosy Patients in India: A Quantitative Study**

Leprosy still evokes social stigma and prejudices in the society and it exer-
sces constraints on the patients to live a socially excluded life. Low level of so-
cial capital is one of the manifestations of social stigma associated to leprosy. In the present study an attempt has been made to understand the observance of effect on social capital in case of patients suffering from leprosy. A total of 120 leprosy sufferers were selected randomly from ‘The Leprosy Mission (TLM)’ hospital of Allahabad district of Uttar Pradesh (India). Both deformed (N=60) and non-deformed (N=60) patients were selected in the sample. Data were collected through interview – schedule in two time context; i.e. before the onset of ailment and after the onset of ailment. Interaction patterns of leprosy sufferers with their family and community were also observed. In addition, a four point scale was also used to observe the intensity of social capital with the increased intensity of deformation. Analysis of data indicates that deformed leprosy patients have low social capital in terms of interpersonal trust, reciprocity, social support and social participation than non-deformed patients. ‘Sin of previous birth’, ‘punishment of God’, ‘fear of infection by germs’ and ‘visible signs of deformation’ lead to low social capital in case of leprosy patients. On the contrary ‘unawareness about the ailment’, ‘lack of physical deformation’, and ‘modern medical belief system’ are promoting their bonding with their family and community as much as before the onset of ailment. In that case patients have good stock of social capital.
not work for the welfare and learning of their students unless they are pressured to do so under the threat of draconian measures. Within Neoliberalism, the principal indicators of school effectiveness are scores on standardized tests. Low-performing schools face closure and the termination of staff. The current accountability systems adopted in several developed nations and increasingly considered in developing nations are thus based on a hierarchy of distrust (Dworkin and Tobe 2012). Especially in high-poverty schools teachers and school administrators do not trust that their students will perform adequately enough on high-stakes, standardized tests to ensure their own job security. This leads many to “game the system” by artificial techniques that give the appearance of student learning gains when such gains are fraudulent. School teachers, administrators, and even government education agencies have been found to engage in such gaming, with the result that student learning deficiencies are not detected and students are deprived of the education they deserve. The systems of accountability and the need to game the system adversely affect the morale of school personnel.

In order to reduce the risks for the population, an integrated disaster risk reduction approach is needed. Apart from "gray" infrastructural measures and relocation of the most vulnerable inhabitants, it is essential to implement “green” measures such as using ecosystem services to achieve a more feasible and cost-effective reduction of vulnerability.

An important precondition for the inclusion of all levels of society into risks reduction strategy is the assessment of social perception regarding options and constraints for actions. The focus of our study is the potential for the valorization of ecosystem services through the participation of the population via preservation and recuperation of nature.

The paper presents a case study in the municipality of Teresópolis where quantitative and qualitative data collection has been conducted in order to assess the perception of the local population of environmental risks and the potential for reducing vulnerability through the valorization of ecosystem services. This analysis is an essential basis for developing a sensitization strategy for ecosystem based measures for disaster risk reduction.

Especially the poorer strata of the population perceive a lack of possibilities and empowerment. Sensitization measures have to be adapted to the special needs of the target group in order to ensure their contribution on community level.

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**Emerging Society and Sociological Discourse in Brazil**

Sociological research in Brazil pays little attention to the dynamics of economic and cultural globalization, and especially not to that with the BRICS. This paper proposes a sociology of the BRICS, based in symbolic interactionism and a classification which sees globalization as occurring in three relatively autonomous spheres: economic, social (ethno-cultural), and cultural (Dworin). Following upon Weber, I define the sociology of the BRICS as having at its centre the significant interactions that occur between citizens (and ‘objects’) that represent the BRICS countries. This research uses mixed methods, drawing upon observations, interviews and readings. A massive increase in Brazilian presence in China is observable over the past two decades, this has been accompanied by a rising number of strains between Brazilians and Chinese. The results of recent field research in Southern China, especially with Brazilians who serve as cultural intermediaries, will be analysed. Some consequences drawn from this study for Brazil-China relations are detailed and some future research initiatives suggested. My hypothesis is that the objects of sociological discourse will adjust to meet the emerging needs in the society.

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**The Consumerist Aesthetics and the Spirit of Capitalism: New Forms of Inequality in the World and Modern Russia**

From the 60th years of XX century the thesis of a fundamental change in the type of capitalist relations existing in developed countries became popular. It is, primarily, the transition from the classic puritan capitalism (that was described by Weber and Marx) to its hedonic and consumerist type. Examining the “spirit of capitalism”, we naturally approach to its two main aspects – the ethic and aesthetic. And the role of aesthetics, that increases over time – is the main subject of our study. The special role of “aesthetic shift” was played in the development of capitalism in the Soviet Union / modern Russia, where it's changed, but not completely defeated in this direction. This paper examines “aesthetic shift” in retrospect, and adapted aesthetic was adopted actually before it’s economic and ethical components.

Up to the present, the disaster risk reduction strategy followed by the authorities in the mountain region includes many "grey" infrastructural measures such as contention of slopes or channelization of rivers as well as the partial relocation of population in risk. However, rather than relying solely on grey infrastructure, “green” measures based on the ecosystem services approach are important for a feasible and cost-effective adaption strategy and an increase of resilience. The preservation and recuperation of dense forests on steep mountain slopes, gallery forests on river banks or flood parks play an important yet underestimated role for efficient risk reduction.

The paper presents a case study in the municipality of Teresópolis where quantitative and qualitative data collection has been conducted in order to assess the perception of the local population of environmental risks, climate change and the potential of adaptation through the valorization of ecosystem services. This analysis is an essential basis for developing a sensitization strategy for ecosystem based measures for disaster risk reduction in time of climate change on community level.

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**Connecting People and Nature: Challenges and Potentials for Reducing Vulnerability through an Ecosystem Based Approach**

In January 2011 the population in the mountain region of Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, suffered once again from an environmental disaster: excessive rainfall in a short time provoked landslides and floods which caused more than 900 fatalities and led to a major material damage. Generally, those events are natural because of the rugged topography and the vulnerable geology and soils, but anthropogenic land degradation due to inadequate land use by agriculture and informal housing contribute to an elevated disaster risk. To worsen the situation, predictions of climate change for south-eastern Brazil forecast an increase of torrential rainfall and, therefore, enforcing the need for adaptation to environmental risks in the region.

In January 2011 once again the population in the mountain region of Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, suffered from an environmental disaster: excessive rainfall in a short time provoked landslides, mudslides, floods and rock debris which caused more than 900 fatalities, left more than 35,000 people homeless and led to an estimated material damage of 1.2 billion USD. Generally, those events are natural because of the rugged topography and the vulnerable geology and soils, but anthropogenic land degradation due to inadequate land use by agriculture and informal housing contribute to an elevated disaster risk. To worsen the situation, predictions of climate change for south-eastern Brazil forecast an increase of torrential rainfall and, therefore, enforcing the need for adaptation to environmental risks in the region.

In both the United States, and increasingly in the United Kingdom, consumerization and deprofessionalization have resulted in increasing demands for patient autonomy over clinical judgment. The potential of adaptation through the valorization of ecosystem services. This analysis is an essential basis for developing a sensitization strategy for ecosystem based measures for disaster risk reduction in time of climate change on community level.

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**Decision-Making: A Comparison Between the US and UK**

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**Reducing Vulnerability through an Ecosystem Based Approach**

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In order to reduce the risks for the population, an integrated disaster risk reduction approach is needed. Apart from “gray” infrastructural measures and relocation of the most vulnerable inhabitants, it is essential to implement “green” measures such as using ecosystem services to achieve a more feasible and cost-effective reduction of vulnerability.

An important precondition for the inclusion of all levels of society into risk reduction strategy is the assessment of social perception regarding options and constraints for actions. The focus of our study is the potential for the valorization of ecosystem services through the participation of the population via preservation and recuperation of nature.

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Especially the poorer strata of the population perceive a lack of possibilities and empowerment. Sensitization measures have to be adapted to the special needs of the target group in order to ensure their contribution on community level.
conflicts in DNR decision making and moral distress in American doctors in ways that do not occur in Britain.

Less experienced physicians in the US feel especially compelled to offer unlimited choice, as compared to more experienced physicians who feel more comfortable giving recommendations based on clinical judgment. Despite this, most American physicians acknowledge that patients often do not have sufficient information or the tools necessary to make informed decisions. Junior doctors tend to perceive recommendations as a violation of patient autonomy and are less willing to take on the burden of responsibility for clinical decision making due to lack of experience and confidence. These prioritizations of unrestricted choice forces physicians to perform futile therapies that they believe are harmful to the patient and ethically unacceptable.

This paper analyzes the ways in which Indigenous Peoples Organizations (IPOs) have negotiated their participation in intergovernmental policy that has been deliberated within the context of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). In both bodies, Indigenous Peoples Organizations have been influential in shaping various aspects of the policy processes. The paper identifies some of the most salient issues that have arisen for Indigenous Peoples in the two policy processes, and analyzes some of the strategies that IPOs have used to influence the policy decisions. The broader legal framework of international law as it pertains to Indigenous Peoples has focused on self-determination and sovereignty. However, within the UN system, nation-states are given primacy, thus relegating IPOs to “non-governmental” status. The legacy of the nation-state system upon which the UN is predicated presents obstacles for IPOs who advocate for rights for people who are often marginalized or not recognized by UN-legitimized governments. However, competing processes, such as those taking place under the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (IPFII), can serve to put pressure on parallel policy dialogues. Additionally, Indigenous Peoples’ participation has been institutionalized in both the CBD and the UNFCCC, with varying results for the efficacy of Indigenous participation. Informed by institutional ethnography, the primary data for this paper were collected through participant observation at UNFCCC, CBD, and IPFII meetings. Additionally, I have followed transformations in various policy texts as they have been influenced by IPO engagement with the policy processes.

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Indigenous Peoples Organizations in Intergovernmental Policy: Conflicts and Strategies for Participation

This paper explores the dynamic interface between Bustos Alliance of Christian Churches and the Municipality of Bustos, Bulacan in the Good Governance and Transparency Advocacy

This paper analyzes the ways in which Indigenous Peoples Organizations (IPOs) have negotiated their participation in intergovernmental policy that has been deliberated within the context of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). In both bodies, Indigenous Peoples Organizations have been influential in shaping various aspects of the policy processes. The paper identifies some of the most salient issues that have arisen for Indigenous Peoples in the two policy processes, and analyzes some of the strategies that IPOs have used to influence the policy decisions. The broader legal framework of international law as it pertains to Indigenous Peoples has focused on self-determination and sovereignty. However, within the UN system, nation-states are given primacy, thus relegating IPOs to “non-governmental” status. The legacy of the nation-state system upon which the UN is predicated presents obstacles for IPOs who advocate for rights for people who are often marginalized or not recognized by UN-legitimized governments. However, competing processes, such as those taking place under the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (IPFII), can serve to put pressure on parallel policy dialogues. Additionally, Indigenous Peoples’ participation has been institutionalized in both the CBD and the UNFCCC, with varying results for the efficacy of Indigenous participation. Informed by institutional ethnography, the primary data for this paper were collected through participant observation at UNFCCC, CBD, and IPFII meetings. Additionally, I have followed transformations in various policy texts as they have been influenced by IPO engagement with the policy processes.

EBALLO, ARVIN* (University of Santo Tomas, aeballo@yahoo.com)

The Dynamic Interface Between Bustos Alliance of Christian Churches and the Municipality of Bustos, Bulacan in the Good Governance and Transparency Advocacy

This paper explores the dynamic interface between Bustos Alliance of Christian Churches and the public servants of the municipality of Bustos as advocates of good governance and transparency. As a practitioner of community development, the mayor of Bustos, Bulacan has introduced participatory governance since he was elected in 2010. The partakers of this form of governance are representatives of various sectors such as the members of Bustos Alliance of Christian Churches who have been empowered to safeguard the budget and monitor the expenditures of the municipality. They actively participate in the planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating the municipal development program. This alliance collaborates with the municipal government and in return, the latter allocates funds to their activities that address holistic development of the people of Bustos.

The researcher uses Pierre Bourdieu’s ‘practice theory’ and the theory on participatory governance as its framework in this research. It also utilizes in-depth interview of the key informants, participant observation and triangulation. Key informants include the mayor, the municipal councilors, the secretary to the mayor, the municipal department heads and the officers and members of Bustos Alliance of Christian Churches. Participant-observation is done during the actual municipal planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Triangulation is done to validate the data gathered. Findings are analyzed using specifically the theory on participatory governance of Dr. Oscar P. Ferrer of the University of the Philippines followed by the conclusion and recommendation derived from the result of the study.

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Do Gender Differences in Vocational Choice Result from the Need for Social Approval?

Gender segregation among occupations which can be traced back to gender specific vocational choice leads to gender inequality in the labor market. According to Gottfredson’s (1981) theory of vocational choice and role identity theory (Stryker & Burke, 2000) gender differences in occupational choice appear because gender is a significant part of the self-concept. Since adolescents attempt to fulfill...
social expectations regarding gender roles they choose occupations in which per-
sons of their own sex are predominant. By doing this, we assume, young persons 
try to receive social approval from significant others in order to develop and en-
hance their self-concept.

To test the hypothesis whereby gender specific vocational choice is driven by 
the fundamental human need for social approval we used data from a representa-
tive survey of 4.621 applicants for vocational training in Germany in 2010. With-
in this survey participants were asked to anticipate the reaction of their social en-
vironment if they would choose a specific occupation. The adolescents assessed 
16 different occupations varying with regard to status and sex ratio. Furthermore, 
the participants provided information about the occupations they had actually 
applied for.

Using regression models, we firstly demonstrated that young persons antic-
pate social approval from significant others more likely if the assessed occupation 
is appropriate to their sex. Secondly, we showed that the likelihood for applying 
for a job is influenced by the adolescents’ expectation about how their social en-
vironment will react upon their occupational choice.

The results indicate that adolescents use vocational choice as a tool to gain 
credit and avoid blame by showing gender appropriate behavior. 
Theory of Occupational Aspirations. Journal of Counseling Psychology, 28(6), 545-
579.

Stryker S & Burke, P. J. (2000). The Past, Present, and Future of an Identity The-

Global Financial Class and Precarious Work Societies

The purpose of this paper is to investigate whether the formation of a global fi-
nancial class is paralleled by the development of a global precarious work society. 
Taking global developments into account, the paper will trace differentiating and 
integrating aspects of global work relationships. While the formation of a global financial class can be described as a new integrating and collectivising element in 
the global economy, I argue that it comes with a shadow side. This shadow side 
describe as a global precarious work society. Wherever we can observe the 
development of a global financial class, the development of a precarious layer of 
work relationships is not far behind. The paper will map out which industries, 
which population groups or economies play which role in the development of a 
global precarious work society. The formation of a global financial class and the 
development of a global precarious work society ultimately cannot be separated 
and need to be looked at as social consequences of financialisation as a differentiat-
ing and integrating process.

The phenomenon of transnational entrepreneurship refers to the transna-
tional operations of the start-up enterprises of migrant entrepreneurs. It may 
be viewed as a complement to the networking dynamics of large transnational 
companies, thus resembling a ‘globalisation from below’ (Portes). Transnation-
al entrepreneurs combine resource mobilization in their countries of origin and 
destination, augmented by resources in third countries. The factor movements of 
labor, capital and knowledge are framed by network relationships that com-
bine local and transnational components in terms of a ‘multiple embeddedness’ 
(Kloosterman and Rath). Against this background, the question arises in what 
sense transnational entrepreneurship exhibits strategic qualities regarding the 
utilisation of socio-cultural resources. This would imply that transnational entre-
preneurship gains an institutional logic of its own. Empirical evidence regarding 
this matter has been gained from empirical research projects that have been 
carried out in Frankfurt/Rhine-Main during 2011 and 2012, primarily by making 
use of interviews with entrepreneurial actors. Frankfurt/Rhine-Main is the eco-
nomically and socially most internationalised region in Germany with a share of 
immigrants in start-up enterprises that is set well above 40% since the mid-2000s.

Corresponding transnational segments of business operations involve not only 
capabilities in mobility, multilingualism and intercultural interaction but increas-
ingly also human capital on terms of professional qualifications. In exploring the 
multiple dimensions of embeddedness the projects confirm the hypothesis that 
transnational entrepreneurship goes together with a strategic utilisation of so-
cio-cultural resources and identities.

Transformations of Industrial Policy in East Asian Capitalisms: The Rise of the Entrepreneurial State

The role of industrial policy in the rapid economic growth of the East Asian 
economies is subject to different discussions. A key issue in these debates is the 
concept of the “developmental state”, which takes on the exposed role of the 
governmental executive in political systems and its relative autonomy in the rel-
ationship with the business sector. The state exercises industrial guidance in a 
national effort of catch-up growth. In this manner, the concept of the develop-
mental state has been said to address key aspects of the East Asian miracle that 
unfolded since the 1960s and lasted well into the 1990s, providing the empirical 
basis for ongoing concerns with the institutional specificity of Asian capitalisms.

During the late 1990s, however, East Asian types of capitalism have been subject 
to an ongoing transformation, including the set-up of the corresponding develop-
mental states. Political systems have been marked by a flexibilization of govern-
ment-business relations with firms turning into global players while approaching 
the technological frontier. Besides, the Asian financial crisis of 1997 contributed 
to this process. The proposed paper explores the institutional transformation 
of government-business relations by addressing the reorientation of industrial pol-
ices in East Asia, with a focus on Japan, Korea, Taiwan and Singapore. The key ar-
gument is that the developmental state is transforming into a post-developmental 
constellation that is in line with the pressures of globalisation and technological as 
well as structural change, well approached in terms of an entrepreneurial state.
ies. Basing on the analysis of interview transcripts (91 interviews collected in town in 2007-2008), the paper contributes to the study of new subjectivities including, but not limited to, class-based ones. The transformations of subjectivities are traced on the basis of the narratives of “coming back to life” (life trajectories and their interpretations) after the collapse of factories, which are told by former factory workers more than 10 years after the collapse. The decision to focus on people working for the three factories is based on a suggestion that the experience of living and working in shared environment, community building, and loss of both, constitutes a relational setting which shapes the repertoire of events and justifications used for making sense of common past, multiple present, and diverse visions of the future. “Narrative identity” is understood as a performing subjectivity creating and maintaining an individual’s permanence in time and space. The research shows how the new “modes of permanence” emerge after the collapse of “factory-based” ones, focussing on materialities and moralities as building bricks for new subjectivities and communities in town.

RC22-393.1 EDDINS, CRYSTAL* (MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY, eddinscr@msu.edu) Lessons For Studying Religion In The African Diaspora: Charles H. Long & Ruth Simms Hamilton

Crystal Eddins’ paper is situated directly within sociologist Ruth Hamilton’s propositions about African Diaspora populations as subjects of their own reality. She highlights ways in which 18th century Africans and African descendants employed their organic social formations, specifically religious ones to organize rebellious antecedents to the Haitian Revolution. Dr. Dodson will serve as Chair of the panel and each presenter is aware of the proposed activities and has agreed to participate.

RC22-393.2 EDDINS, CRYSTAL* (MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY, eddinscr@msu.edu) Organic Social Movement: Antecedents To The Haitian Revolusion

Crystal Eddins’ paper is situated directly within sociologist Ruth Hamilton’s propositions about African Diaspora populations as subjects of their own reality. She highlights ways in which 18th century Africans and African descendants employed their organic social formations, specifically religious ones to organize rebellious antecedents to the Haitian Revolution.

RC06-122.3 EEROLA, PETTERI* (University of Jyväskylä, petteri.eerola@jyu.fi) Responsible Fatherhood: A Narrative Analysis of Finnish First-Time Fathers

In Finland, a gender-balanced distribution of childcare is the goal of official family policies, an issue promoted by family experts, and nowadays also a cultural norm of parenting. Thus, in most families, fathers play an extensive role in hands-on caregiving from the very onset of parenthood. This presentation draws on the results of a recent study analyzing the narratives of early fatherhood produced by Finnish first-time fathers. The narratives were produced in 60 interviews conducted with 44 fathers during the first three years of their fatherhood. In this presentation, the men's narratives are considered within the framework of recent time-use and parental leave statistics. The men's narratives emphasized responsibility, especially in terms of nurture and care, above issues of age and social class. Beneath the surface, however, the narratives exhibited wide variation in what aspects of paternal care were stressed. For example, whereas in some narratives equally shared parenting, from family planning to daily care practices, was emphasized as a matter of gender equality, in others, although the father was seen as competent in nurturing, the mother was nevertheless more important in this respect. However, although breadwinning was also emphasized in most of the narratives, it was generally subordinate to “hands-on” practices. The statistics also highlighted the increase in men's share of household tasks and engagement in childcare, but contrary to the narratives, socioeconomic differences remained significant and a notable gender gap in parental practices and parental leaves emerged.

As the research suggests, while the cultural ideal of shared parenting has probably promoted the narration of nurturing responsibilities among fathers, these have not yet been fully realized in practice. To turn the narratives into reality, in addition to men’s own willingness to adjust their paternal behaviors, more support from the mothers, working life and family policies is needed.

EGGER DE CAMPO, MARIANNE* (Berlin School of Economics and Law, marianne.egger@hwr-berlin.de) How the Rhetoric of Reaction Justifies the Legalization of Migrant Care Labour in Austria

Austria legalized the 24/7 care for older adults provided mainly by migrant carers from poorer Eastern European countries. The debate around this legalization during the years 2006-2008 shows patterns similar to Albert Hirschman’s Rhetoric of Reaction: The Jeopardy Thesis claims that a legalization according to established labour law standards of domestic care personnel would lead to skyrocketing costs jeopardizing the sustainability of the welfare state. The Futility Thesis denied that the existing legal system of elder care would be sufficient for severely care dependent older adults, since home care is delivered in relatively short house calls and hardly available on weekends or at night. The Perseverance Thesis again imputed the paradox effect of a veritable care crisis to the legalization, because migrant care workers would fear retroactive punishment.

The Rhetoric of reaction aims at diminishing social rights for people in need of the welfare state. So the legalization subjected the mostly migrant care workers to much worse working conditions compared to domestic care personnel enjoying social security and the benefits of collective bargaining.

EGGER DE CAMPO, MARIANNE* (Berlin School of Economics and Law, marianne.egger@hwr-berlin.de) Translations of Concepts over Time: What Criteria Decide about the Appropriateness of a Translation?

About children’s literature it has been amply discussed whether certain terms or plots of classics are to be changed in new editions in order to comply with a notion of political correctness. To what extent is something similar taking place in social science literature?

Translating Lewis Coser’s Greedy Institutions (1974) into the 21st century provides an example for the difficulties of relating a theory to contemporary phenomena. Between the 1950s and 1970s Coser discussed various forms of Greedy Institutions with their total claim on the individual. Greedy Institutions demand undivided time and loyalty from the individual who will voluntarily devote him/herself for exclusive benefits granted to loyal followers only. Although the ancient authorities have vanished – princes with their court Jews, masters with their servants, or religious and political missionaries – the concept is far from obsolete today. Management consultants, 24/7 old age carers from Eastern Europe and particularly the hive mind of the New Social Media show that a revival of Coser’s theory can help understand power relations governing today’s individuals. Consequently this justifies a German translation of Coser’s work, particularly since it has hardly been received in the German speaking world.

Whether shifting the context from Coser’s original examples of court Jews and eunuchs in Byzantium is accepted within the scientific community as appropriate, is not a question of mere plausibility. While e.g. the proposition that internet based Social Media act similar to religious or political sects received wide approval, depicting spin doctors or management consultants as present day equivalent of the court Jews is seen critical. Thus, translation also requires an effort of cultural sensitivity to the political culture. This eventually determines how the scientific community is going to receive the translated work.

EGGS, JOHANNES* (Institute for Employment Research, johannes.eggs@iab.de) The German Welfare Reforms and Individual Health

In order to improve the competitiveness of its labour market, major welfare reforms were implemented in Germany in the last decade. Old schemes of welfare and unemployment assistance were amalgated into a new type of welfare called unemployment benefit II (UB II). UB II was supposed to be the new basic social security scheme and as such supposed to provide the minimum resources necessary for an individual to meet his or her basic needs. The central aim of UB II was the reintegration of individuals back into the labour market, that had been detached from it. Eligible for UB II receipt are not only long-term unemployed and people that received welfare prior to 2005, but also individuals, where other forms of income are not enough to provide the sufficient resources to meet basic needs.

The aim of this study is, whether UB-II-receipt has a singular effect on health. A negative effect could be caused by the stigma attached to the new welfare program.
In order to analyze this possible association, longitudinal data from the panel study “Labour market and social security” is used. The sample consists of 12000 respondents aged 18 to 65, who participated up to five years from 2006 to 2011. Subjective health measures are the outcomes of interest. Fixed Effect panel models are calculated to establish a possible association between subjective health, unemployment and UB-II-receipt.

WG05-923.3

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Ethnic/ Religious Insurgencies and Nation-Building in Nigeria

Over the last decade, the activities of ethnic/religious insurgencies have permeated the Nigerian nation, bringing into question the essence of survival of the Nigerian project. This ranges from the activities of the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND), the Niger Delta Volunteer Force, the indigenes/ settler crisis in many states, and the Boko Haram saga in the North-East region. Several factors ranging from economic, political and cultural marginalization, widening social inequalities, lack of basic infrastructure and exclusion have been cited as reasons for these insurgencies in order to attract attention from the national government and the international world, it is the contention of this paper that empirical evidence of violence and killings against innocent individuals, communities and armed conflict with the state creates more long-term devastating consequences than the short-term goal of attracting attention to whatever genuine demands any group may hold. The paper further argued that insurgency creates conditions where the most vulnerable particularly women and children, are more at the “maternal penalty” in labor earnings; I expect that there are several mechanisms through which households shape the incidence of involuntary displacements. The household context may influence preferences towards stable jobs, impose constraints on job search, or influence employers’ hiring and layoff decisions. These preferences differ across individuals; for example, men in male breadwinner households may have a preference for stable jobs. Mothers in couple households on the other hand, who more often have to reconcile paid work and housework are constrained in their job searches and therefore may have to take up less stable jobs. Finally, especially among men, being married may be seen as a positive signal for productivity by employers and therefore they more often obtain stable jobs. Moreover, employers may displace married men and women with children less often because they are considered more productive and also have to support a family. In sum, these considerations suggest higher employment instability among single adult households, mothers and especially single mothers. I test these expectations by comparing the risk of involuntary job loss between different household types using the German Socio Economic Panel (GSOEP). To control for selection into households, I apply discrete-time event history models. Preliminary results indicate a higher risk of job loss among single female and male breadwinner households as compared to a reference group and single mothers. This is driven by employer discrimination than by self-selection into unstable jobs.

RC20-350.4

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Just Another “Special Interest”: Collective Identities and Union Strength in the U.S. and Canada in the Twentieth Century

Why are labor unions weaker in the U.S. than in Canada, despite the two countries’ many similarities? This was not always the case: unionization rates only diverged in the mid-1960s, with consequences for inequality and social policy. Standard explanations emphasizing long-standing differences in national characteristics—like employer protectionism and constraint models of political incorporation—cannot account for the divergence. By contrast, Canadian labor’s class representative identity allowed it to retain its independent organizational capacity. Labor fought for legislative reforms, while also mobilizing outside political pressure. This left Canadian labor better equipped to withstand increased employer and government attacks on labor beginning in the 1970s and 80s.

RC44-727.11

EIDLIN, BARRY* (University of Wisconsin–Madison, eidl@ssc.wisc.edu)

Why Is There No Labor Party in the United States? Political Articulation and the Canadian Comparison, 1932-1948

Why is there no labor party in the United States? This question has long stood at the heart of debates about the shape of American politics and social policy. Existing explanations use a “reflection” model of politics, whereby parties reflect pre-existing differences in political cultures, institutions, and cleavages. But an analysis comparing existing U.S. electoral data with newly compiled Canadian political party questionnaires suggests that identity-construction models can account for differences in political party fragmentation across countries. I test this hypothesis by examining the role of parties in forming and maintaining cross-class alliances in both countries. In the U.S., FDR and the Democratic Party made the Great Depression a class issue, and used state policy to articulate a liberal-labor alliance that undermined labor party support. In Canada, mainstream parties excluded agrarian and labor constituencies, leaving them available for an independent left political coalition. This foreclosed the possibility of a liberal-labor alliance and allowed the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation (CCF) to take root as a farmer-labor party.

RC28-486.3

EHLERT, MARTIN* (WZB Berlin Social Science Center, ehlert@wzb.eu)
Teenagers’ Use Of Mobile Media As Practices Of Social Inequality

Mobile media have become a fundamental part of adolescents’ everyday lives. Serving as “permanent digital companions” and taken for granted by its users, mobile phones and internet capable smartphones are deeply embedded in peer interactions. Mobile media usage encompasses both mediatized interactions and face-to-face interactions related to media, creating different technosocial situations in which specific social rules and interaction orders are generated.

In the context of qualitative research (group discussions, interviews and media diaries), the 12-18-year-olds (aged 12-18) gave valuable insights about such situations, focusing on interactional routines and conflicts as well as social expectations towards media (related) interactions. When looking at new media sociologically it is firstly necessary to question the associated social norms being negotiated by users and its implications for interaction orders. Secondly, it is instructive to scrutinize to what extent media (related) practices produce and reproduce social inequalities.

Deriving from the respondents’ narratives, it is argued that mobile media on one hand facilitate new forms of pairing and bonding within peer groups, but on the other hand reveal and amplify processes of social exclusion. Finding them faced with certain constraints, expectations and obligations with regard to mobile media, it becomes apparent that the young actors handle certain situations in various ways which are highly specific to their social background and gender. This is remarkable as teenage peers are often seen as rather inclusive collectives, but with nonexistent pairs (good – passive). The respondents had to evaluate themselves and a well-known German politician by one of the SDS forms. We conducted a web survey on a probability sample of German residents (N = 552, 53% males, age M = 42.63, SD = 14.77). The results of MCA are reported and discussed with regard to their methodological implications.
program are often perceived as dependants of their husbands and, therefore, not destined for gainful employment. The fact remains however, that economic challenges often confront the women's families as husbands'/fathers' incomes do not adequately meet the needs of family members especially where children are involved. Mothers who cannot find gainful employment and who have limited access to the market, often resort to setting up small-scale enterprises in the base-
ments of their homes. Such enterprises generally involve hair-briding, tailoring, and sale of ethnic food and products which yield some much needed income for meeting some of the needs of family members. This paper will highlight what es-
blishing what and who does it cost to re(member) a violent past. Analysis draws on Anthony Moran's (2002 1016) notion of non-Indigenous fantasies of Australia as empty space, which meant: settlers could build their own utopias without hindrances. Such discourses [represented] indigenous society... [as] not counting as historical societies with their own traditions and historically sedimented relationship with the land. There-
fore nothing stood in the way of the establishment of those new utopian societies. It is this clearing of space – the elimination of Indigenous peoples through massacre, removal to reserves or 'adoption' as a cheap source of labour - that has been a key site of disruption to the 'topian' vision of peaceful Australia. The paper explores how the three modes of visualisation address different audiences, and how the sub-different logics that underpin each genre produce differ-
ent affects for the intended non-Indigenous audiences, but also the Indigenous peoples who are the subject of the images. Making a distinction between a desire to right injustices and the needs for dominant groups to address their own prob-
lem, this paper considers the effects of remembering.

Visiting Dispossession As A Mode of Reconciliation: An Australian Case Study

In the late twentieth century non-Indigenous Australians came face to face with the violent past of settler colonialism. During a decade of Reconciliation (1991-
2000) they engaged (voluntarily or otherwise) with materials that informed them about the often ignored atrocities and everyday violence that had been directed at Indigenous peoples for the past two centuries. Thinking about a series of imag-
es of land and belonging, this paper addresses the question of violence, emplace-
ments and pedagogy. Using three different modes of the visualisation directed towards Indigenous peoples – popular cultural (commercial television and film), documentary (public television), and government commissions (pho-
tography) - produced in the period of reconciliation or its aftermath, it asks the question what and who does it cost to re(member) a violent past. Analysis draws on Anthony Moran's (2002 1016) notion of non-Indigenous fantasies of Australia as empty space, which meant:

settlers could build their own utopias without hindrances. Such discourses [represented] indigenous society... as not counting as historical societies with their own traditions and historically sedimented relationship with the land. There-
fore nothing stood in the way of the establishment of those new utopian societies. It is this clearing of space – the elimination of Indigenous peoples through massacre, removal to reserves or 'adoption' as a cheap source of labour - that has been a key site of disruption to the 'topian' vision of peaceful Australia. The paper explores how the three modes of visualisation address different audiences, and how the sub-different logics that underpin each genre produce differ-
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lem, this paper considers the effects of remembering.

Defining The Gift

There is increasing sociological interest in contemporary giving practices; the literature, however, continues to be strongly influenced by the Maussian tradition of economic anthropology, with its stress on reciprocity and conceptions of the gift as a form of deferred exchange. Implicitly, and sometimes even explicitly, this tradition defines giving and the gift as theory-laden terms of art, and the theo-
ry with which they are laden is derived from the study of non-modern societies. The assumptions built into such definitions are thus potentially problematic: first, because they exclude many phenomena that are included in giving as it is under-
stood in contemporary lay usage. Secondly, failure to recognise the disconnect between the concept of gift implicit in anthropological accounts and the everyday concept of gift leads to misguided attempts to argue as if actual gifts in contem-
porary late-modern societies are or must be subject to the analytical conclusions reached by the anthropologists. The sociology of contemporary giving, I will argue, must begin from a definition of gifts that is based in contemporary lay usage. The paper will consider the issues involved in defining empirical terms for use in social theory and take these into account in developing a definition of gifts. Each significant term in this definition itself raises a number of issues. Must the gift, for example, be voluntary? And if so, what sorts of influences on the decision to give are compatible with it being so? Does giving entail a transfer of property rights? Or can gifts be made that evade our conceptions of property? In examining such issues the paper will map out a range of types of giving that is significantly different from that implicit in work in the anthropological tradition.

Mode of production is a central concept in political economy, and one that has often been relatively uncontroversial. The prevailing usages, however, tend to frame modes of production as thoroughly dominant in their epochs, thus tend-
ing to marginalise other forms of production as socially and economically insig-
nificant. Yet even today, in capitalism's pomp, there are massive sections of the
economy that are far from capitalist in form. Labour in the household, subsis-
tence agriculture, and the myriad variations of forms of gift and solidarity economy
take a vast range of economic forms, few of them recognizably capitalist. And inscreasingly it is clear that alternatives to capitalism will not be imposed by taking
tools of the state but rather are developing all around us in the interstices of our already diverse economy. We cannot make sense of this diversity without
discarding or radically revising the concept of modes of production.

This paper engages with some of the issues that arise when we do so, and in-
troduces an alternative approach organised around the concept of appropriative
practices. If we think of the economy as a mixed economy of appropriative prac-
tices, which may be combined and recombined in a variety of economic forms, we
can give ourselves the theoretical flexibility to make sense of a far wider and more
open range of alternative futures -- and indeed of the varied and complex range of actual contemporary economies. We may then begin to theorise the forms of interaction between these competing economic forms, the sometimes surprising ways in which they bolster and undermine each other, and develop a political economy that is no longer trapped by its own terms between an inexorable cap-
italism and an impossible socialism.

Please Call Me “You” Rather Than ‘you’: Culture of Honor and the
Significant Consequences of Subtle Insults

Culture of Honor is a significant and fruitful field for examining the cultural
characteristics of some areas of the world like Mediterranean region. It is certain that the Culture of Honor in social psychology requires more studies to expand and deepen this important and relatively new field, and the related studies in Tur-
key have great potential to provide such findings. Regarding the honor cultures, insult is a significant issue, and violent response to insult is one of the decisive properties of the Culture of Honor. However, this conclusion mainly results from the studies where insult is obvious and direct. In this study, it is hypothesized that if insult is very critical in honor cultures then it can also be detected in situations where insult is even subtle, and after perceiving the insult corresponding reac-
tions are given. For that purpose, two real-life short videos of a popular interna-
tional TV show (i.e., Turkish version of the show) depicting a small conversation between a performer and the judges of the show were watched by the partic-
pants of this study. After each video, participants were asked to answer some
open-ended and closed-ended questions. It was revealed that even subtle insults (i.e., word choice: usage of informal ‘you’ -‘sen’ in Turkish- rather than formal
‘your’ - ‘sizin’ in Turkish)- by the performer towards each judge member) were gener-
ally perceived as great insult and reacted by anger and the desire of retaliation by the majority of the participants. The findings also match with the related findings of the previous qualitative studies (i.e., field and focus group studies) conducted in Turkey by the same researcher, which will also be mentioned during the pre-
sentation. The results of the study and suggestions for the future studies about the Culture of Honor will be discussed on the basis of the literature.

Max Weber and modern nation-building

Max Weber is in several respects “mossgrown”, since he dealt with contempo-
rary problems of German nation-building and security policy more than a century ago. He has no immediate fresh response to problems of multi-level governance or globalization. He takes the state for granted as the natural unit of analysis and his international community is one of Hobbesian realism. He also overestimates the role of charisma. He nevertheless remains both a source of inspiration and a sustainable spar-
ing partner to many new approaches, only to mention multi-Modernity paradigm and post-secularism, both challenging Weber's basic vision of the roots of the

Programs are often perceived as dependants of their husbands and, therefore, not
destined for gainful employment. The fact remains however, that economic challenges
frequently the women's families as husbands' fathers' incomes do not ade-
quately meet the needs of family members especially where children are involved.
Mothers who cannot find gainful employment and who have limited access to the market,
often resort to setting up small-scale enterprises in the base-
ments of their homes. Such enterprises generally involve hair-briding, tailoring,
and sale of ethnic food and products which yield some much needed income for
meeting some of the needs of family members. This paper will highlight what es-
blishing the role of charisma.

Moreover, the forms of giving that are most significant in the anthropological tra-
dition are not those that are most significant in the contemporaneous world of
social life. The anthropological tradition tends to focus on the idea of the gift as
a form of deferred exchange, a form of exchange in which the giver does not
expect immediate reciprocation. This idea of the gift is based on the assumption
that the recipient of a gift will not be able to give anything of equal value in
return. However, in the contemporary world of social life, this is not always the
case. Many forms of giving are not based on the idea of deferred exchange, and
they are not necessarily tied to the idea of reciprocity.

In the contemporary world, giving is often tied to the idea of relationality. The
giver often has a specific relationship with the recipient, and the gift is given in
order to strengthen or maintain that relationship. For example, a gift given to a
friend might be intended to strengthen the friendship, or a gift given to a family
member might be intended to strengthen the family relationship.

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follow-ups covering a time span of twenty years. Preliminary findings suggest dif-
fferential impacts of the personal network characteristics, e.g. there is a reduction in mortality risk for individuals integrated into diverse personal networks.

RC37-636.5
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Using Arts to Generate Representations of Resistance to Hegemonic Understandings of ‘Deprived Communities’

This paper will explore how community representations produced through creative arts practices can be used to challenge and disrupt numerically based framings of health policy and practice. Policies for health improvement in the most deprived localities in the UK tend to focus either on the impact of poverty and deprivation – but with little historical or cultural differentiation of the meaning of deprivation – or, most commonly, on the prevalence of ‘unhealthy behaviours’, with limited attempts to connect these with meaningful ways of life under varying conditions of disadvantage. Whilst health inequalities continue to be a priority for the UK government, many of the policies designed to address ‘austerity’ have served further to stigmatise, blame and silence those who languish in the bottom population quintiles produced by standard indices of deprivation. This paper will draw on the theoretical development and early data collected from a three year research project, working in five neighbourhoods in Wales, Scotland and England. In this project, academics from the social sciences and the arts and humanities together with creative artists and community members seek to use the arts to develop new modes of describing and representing who they are and where they live. This experiment starts from the conviction that the creative arts, along with modes of analysis and critique derived from the humanities, can play a transformative role in a process of improving communication, dialogue and knowledge exchange as well as providing the resources of hope for forms of collective social action and agitation. The paper will also discuss the implications for sociology of developing an epistemology that is nourished by the literary, visual, and performative arts, and how this might influence processes of knowledge exchange with policy makers.

RC11-207.5
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Characteristics in the Personal Network and Mortality Risk in Older Adults

Research on aging has consistently demonstrated increased chance of survival for older adults who are integrated into rich networks of personal relationships. Theoretical explanations are that personal relationships offer direct behavioral and physiological pathways to longevity, as well as buffer stress and provide coping resources during critical life-events. These pathways often operate independently from age, sex, lifestyle, well-being, chronic diseases and functional limitations. Besides these insights, many studies fail to establish a strong link between social integration into personal networks and risk of mortality. We suggest that the life-prolonging effects may vary considerably across the different conceptualizations of integration into personal networks. Furthermore, research designs need to account for changes in the personal network during the aging process. The objective of this study is to model mortality risk depending on a variety of personal network characteristics, including for example network size, social support and diversity in relationships, e.g. with a variety of family members. We expect most protective effects for complex and multifunctional personal networks (e.g., diversity). Data are from the Longitudinal Aging Study Amsterdam (LASA) and include ~2,900 Dutch participants aged 54 to 85 at baseline in 1992 and six follow-ups covering a time span of twenty years. Preliminary findings suggest differential impacts of the personal network characteristics, e.g. there is a reduction in mortality risk for individuals integrated into diverse personal networks.
sponsoreds that capture only one component of identity: a consciously articulated sense of one’s location within the available classification system that cannot capture the implicit, situational, and interactive component of identity. What strategies are available to researchers wishing to avoid the pitfalls of the ‘groupiness’ that state-based classification schemes imply?

This paper explores one methodological solution to this dilemma, using the example of research conducted with an NGO in London, which was commissioned by the government to study the financial inclusion of aging ‘Black and minority ethnic’ (BMEs). Our method draws on analytical techniques developed by German sociologists for operationalizing Mannheim’s notion of ‘documentary meaning’. Instead of asking subjects who they ‘were’ or ‘were not’ in relation to the official category that they were recruited to represent, we implicitly explored what it ‘meant’ to be an aging BME by observing how subjects engaged in political communication at a deliberative assembly on matters central to being a member of a political community. At the core of this technique is an interregional impulse wherein identity markers are seen as emergent through practices, relationships, and interactions and thereby deeply enmeshed with other identity markers: in this case, generation, citizenship and class. The deliberative context also created a critical distance between participants and researchers that enabled the former to challenge directly the empirical and analytical validity of state-based practices of classification, such as statistics.

**RC36-618.1**
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Diversity Ideology, Alienation and Social Exclusion in the Post U.S.-Civil Rights Era

This paper explores alienation and social exclusion in major transnational corporations. Specifically, it is interested in the ways that inequality is embedded in the business world through both ideological and structural processes that help to exclude women and minorities while creating opportunities for the majority through “white male bonding.” The result in many corporate settings is a business climate that is hostile to women and minorities. Such a climate is socially isolating for the few women and minorities who work in middle management or higher positions. However, under the guise of diversity and inclusion, corporations are able to mask the inequities in the workplace while maintaining the status quo. Women and minorities in such extreme social situations find themselves not only having to maneuver an uphill battle to keep their jobs or get promoted, they have to do so often while socially, politically, racially, and gender isolated.

**RC32-560.2**
**EMBRICK, DAVID*** (Loyola University of Chicago, Dembrc@luc.edu)

Women in the Workplace: Diversity Ideology, Gender Inequality, and Discrimination

This paper explores gender and social exclusion in major transnational corporations. Specifically, it is interested in the ways that gender inequality is embedded in the business world through both ideological and structural processes that help to exclude women while creating opportunities for the majority through “white male bonding.” The result in many corporate settings is a business climate that is hostile to women. Such a climate is socially isolating for the few women who work in middle management or higher positions. However, under the guise of diversity and inclusion, corporations are able to mask the inequities in the workplace while maintaining the status quo.

**RC47-772.3**
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Collective Action As an Instrument of Control? the Case of Employment-Focused Movements in Morocco

Contentious action in coercive settings has been given different explanations. The level of repression, the stock of legitimacy of authorities and the prospects of efficacy have been mobilized as explicative variables. In this paper, we will propose an alternative framework in order to understand some characteristics of contentious action in North Africa. Our framework is built around the possibility for collective action to be used as a regulation instrument by governmental authorities, concerning about the control of social unrest. This explication applies to some examples of collective action targeting material goals. We consider that material-focused movements can not be simply described as corporatist phenomena, since they invoke arguments about the fairness of resources distribution among different categories in a given society. But the materiality of the pretended goals plays a key role in our analysis: we argue that it is the result of a process of construction and definition of the movement’s targets. The fact of claiming a material goal explains a great deal of the viability of a contentious movement in a coercive setting.

We will focus on two examples of employment-oriented movements in Morocco: the “unemployed graduates” collective action and the collective demand of jobs in the Office Chérifien des Phosphates, in Khouribga. Both cases differ in terms of geographical setting (the first one is national, while the second is regional), but they deploy an analogous discourse towards government authorities. Both cases differ also in terms of efficacy. Since the mobilization of the unemployed graduates appears more efficient than the OCP one (in terms of obtained jobs), our research allows us to test our assumption about the “regulation instrument” status of contentious action.

This research is based on ethnographic observation and semi-structured interviews in Rabat and Khouribga, between 2005 and 2012.

**JS-6.1**
**EMPERADOR BADIMON, MONTSSERRAT*** (Université Lumière Lyon-2, m_emperador@yahoo.es)

The Mobilization for Dignified Housing in Spain: A Case Study of the PAH

Since 2008, there has been a sharp increase in the number of house evictions in Spain and mobilizations in favor of “dignified housing” (vivienda digna) have multiplied. They are mostly based on unemployed home owners facing downward mobility that depart from the traditional profile of radical youths active in the squatters’ movement (okupa) or the global justice movement. These home owners are middle-class and working-class people that benefited from easy access to housing credit in the 2000s during the real estate bubble. When the bubble burst and they lost their job, they became unable to pay their mortgage and faced eviction threats from the banks.

In order to explain the multiplication of mobilizations in favor of “dignified housing,” we focus on a particular organization created in 2009 in Barcelona and which has become the most visible and influential actor of this movement: the “Platform of people affected by mortgages” (Plataforma de los Afectados por la Hipoteca, PAH).

We argue that the growth of the PAH is not a mere side-effect of the crisis. Many other categories of people are affected by the crisis but do not mobilize in the same way. We claim that its relative success stems from two processes. First, the PAH has managed to reframe the housing crisis in terms of fraud and deception rather than personal responsibility and as a systemic rather than individual issue. Second, the horizontal structure of the PAH is highly inclusive, allows for multiple types and degrees of involvement, and feeds the development of a sense of belonging that helps sustain the mobilization over time.

Our research is based on semi-structured interviews as well as participant and ethnographic observation in Barcelona in 2013.

**JS-53.1**
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Gender-Based Violence in Disasters: An Action Research Agenda

Does gender-based violence increase after disasters? While the question is still asked, international studies have documented this social fact while taking into account significant context differences and measurement challenges. This essential baseline research supports the new global planning resources now available in the “good practice” tool kit of contemporary humanitarian relief work. Some proactive training, preparedness, and mitigation steps are also apparent from service providers, feminist activists, and anti-violence advocates, generally in terms of specific disaster events. Based on the author’s prior research and on critical review of English-language work in the field, this presentation will synthesize and challenge the main international lines of research, analysis, and action to date. Four specific issues will be considered, each grounded in the assumption that gender-based violence can and must be prevented in disaster contexts: (1) the distinguishing features of gender-based violence in disaster contexts; (2) persistent gaps in evidence and analysis; (3) research designs supportive of the most pressing research questions; and (4) prospects for using our expanding knowledge in this area to better protect fundamental human rights in disasters.

The presentation will also situate the Japanese experience in broader context, and potentially help launch a proposed international research collaborative for understanding and addressing gender-based violence in disasters.

**RC12-230.5**
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The Pyramid Model of Legal System Toward Responsive Law

In Japan, the social system has been disturbing by abrupt and arbitrary criminal punishment in the field of political conduct, business behavior and medical treat-
ment. Apart from the natural and traditional crime, criminal sanction should not be used or should be limited to extremely heavy legal violation.

In order to develop the economical social system or to prevent the injury and restore the damage, preventive administrative system should be formulated; civil procedure should be strengthened and soft-law should be put to practical use in administrative organs, various parties and business groups.

In Japan, old criminal system has been carried out in the every field. For example, here has been the heavy grilling without recording in the detention center for long term, and no complete criminal discovery system. “Beyond a reasonable doubt” principle has not been observed on the adjudication of the court. Criminal punishment to the politicians, enterprisers, doctors, accountants and lawyers gave the serious bad effect. On the other hand, Japanese police didn’t prevent abduction by North Korea and other heavy traditional crimes.

Japan should massively use the power for preventing the violent crimes, and depend on other new system for defending the technology, the freedom and the health.

Japanese system of self-education would be considered, but also more contemporary ideas such as the no-ethical law that I originally present by the 4 steps pyramid model of legal system as follows:

1. Criminal Penalty, final sanction to violent crime
2. Civil Trial Relief, compensation to damage, restoration to original state
3. Administrative Prevention, hard-law, soft-law
4. Self Governing, soft-law, self-rule

RC23-411.1

ENGELMANN, WILSON* (Universidade do Vale do Rio dos Sinos, wengelmann@unisinos.br)

Emotion and Modern Consumer Society: The Case of Store Window Mannequins

In this paper presentation I will investigate the embodiment of ethos as part of self-development within modern consumer society. Modern consumer society has reinforced the focus on the body and invented new forms of desires that aim at the sexed and gendered body (Featherstone 1988; 2012; Bartky 1990; Bordo 2001; Howson 2005). Empirical material that points at the changes of ethos of self-development within modern consumer society. Modern consumer society.

Systemic Gender Discrimination or Psychopathic Gangs? Media Representations of Femicide in Guatemala

The objective of this paper is to analyze the way that murders of women are represented in Guatemalan newspapers and how that representation has changed in response to women's organizations' efforts to bring a gendered analysis to the issue. For several decades women's organizations have argued that newspaper reports of murdered women use language that blames the victim, minimizes the problem, and deflects attention away from systemic gender violence within the family and other institutions by suggesting that the majority of murders are carried out by psychopathic youth gangs. In order to combat this representation of the problem they have conducted studies of violence against women, held press conferences reporting those results, worked on changing and introducing laws, and held workshops with the media in order to sensitize them about how they report these crimes.

For this analysis I use reports of murdered women, feature articles on gendered crimes, and articles reporting on the activities of women's organizations for the last five years from the two Guatemalan newspapers with the largest circulation. I analyze the way that victims and perpetrators are represented, theories of causation offered by different social actors, how feminist language is used by these different actors and by the journalists, and the overall “moral of the story” that is being presented to the Guatemalan public. I compare this to the points of view of women's organizations and human rights groups gleaned from their publications and interviews with key members. I argue that while there is more inclusion of feminist language and points of view in media reports, these are dwarfed by the daily barrage of murder reports that, with bare minimum descriptions and very little follow up, leave the Guatemalan public to fill in the blanks with their own interpretations of what is “really” going on.

RC25-451.1

ENGLAND, SARAH* (Soka University of America, sengland@soka.edu)

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RC44-734.5

ENJUTO MARTINEZ, REGINA* (London School Economics & Political Science, R.Enjuto-Martinez@lse.ac.uk)

New Practices, Old Debates : Ambivalence and Conflict in Identity Politics

Identity-based social movements face a well-studied and basic contradiction: using their difference to achieve equality reinforces their differentiation. Tensions between difference and equality have permeated activist discourses at least since the 60s shaping various activist positions that range from assimilationism to radicalism.

In the current Spanish LGBT movement the tension between assimilation and radicalism has produced an ‘official’ LGBT activism (hosted by the FELGTB[1]) and a ‘sub-cultural’ LGBT. Pride celebrations being LGBT. Pride celebrations being LGBT. The progressive incorporation of entrepreneurship - LGBT or not- to such celebrations, and the ambivalent position of public institutions deepen the split between these activist positions. Madrid will not hold the 2020 Olympics, but will hold the World Pride in 2017. Its candidacy was championed by AEGAL (LGBT business association) and the City Council with the support from the ‘officialist’ LGBT associations.

The importance of tourism as a source of income, identities as business, the spectacularization of the claims and the idea of consumption as the backbone of identities all mark the present and seem to mark the imaginable future of LGBT in our country. This ‘gaypitalista’ (Shangay Lily) Pride is presented as opposed to ‘authentic’ conceptions of vindication.

In this scenario, it is urgent to overcome old antagonisms and find new ways to represent and visualize vindications, new ‘practices’ that aspire to the articulation of the ‘irreducible’ (reification, commodification and exposure of identities) with the ‘authentic’ conceptions of vindication.

We aim to analyze the strategies for the present and the future in this field through content analysis of in-depth interviews with businesspersons, politicians and activist leaders (‘officialist’ and critics) and various digital media (blogs, comments on news and websites).

[1] LGBT: Lesbian, gay, transsexual and bisexual. FELGTB: Federación Estatal de LGTB.
Beyond Empowerment or Consent: Labor Law, Legal Action NGOs and Workers’ Negative Capabilities

Since the mid 1990s, accompanying the development of legal frameworks that regulate the Chinese labor regime, there has been the upsurge of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that pursue the protection and promotion of peasant-workers’ (nongmingong) rights. These labor-legal action NGOs play a multifaceted role: reproducing and maintaining capitalist arrangements and structures embedded in the labor laws; diffusing the legal discourse; and, providing a support structure for workers’ legal actions when experiencing an industrial dispute. The purpose of this paper is to examine the interplay between labor laws, legal action NGOs and workers’ actions. It illustrates how structural conditions reach workers through a double channel - the legal system and legal action NGOs. Unsurprisingly, the convention is that both the simple existence of labor laws and workers’ contact with NGOs have an empowering effect on workers as they have been endowed with rights they acquire legal knowledge, raise their rights awareness and are enabled to pursue legal action. The critique or counter-argument would sustain that this legal structure obtains workers’ consent to the capitalist labor regime and contains their actions within the borders of legality.

However, in line with Roberto Unger’s (2004) false necessity theory, there are subtle spaces for peasant-workers’ negative capabilities or self-empowerment and action both within and outside the structural constraints posed by the law and legal action NGOs. This paper will illustrate through ethnographic material gathered during fieldwork in three NGOs in China throughout 2012 and 2013 that it is in fact better to work with NGOs who have an empowering effect on workers as they have been endowed with rights they acquire legal knowledge, raise their rights awareness and their contact with legal action NGOs that many of their negative capabilities are developed, stimulating their actions to go beyond the predetermined by law.

ENTUO MARTINEZ, REGINA* (London School Economics & Political Science, R.Enjuto-Martinez@lse.ac.uk)

Framing Disputes: Labour Law and Legal Aid NGOs in China

In the year 2008 a significant legal reform was introduced into China’s labor regime with the enactment of new laws, the Labor Contract Law and the Labor Disputes Mediation and Arbitration Law amongst them. Since then, labor disputes brought to the legal channels—which had steadily grown throughout the 1990s and early 2000s—experienced an exponential rise: a 98% increase between 2007 and 2008.

Official statistics on labor legal disputes evidence a greater readiness to use the established legal channels to resolve conflict. Key in inducing this readiness has been the role of legal aid NGOs that provide legal services to peasant-workers (nongmingong, the bulk of Chinese labor force in industrial areas). These civil society actors - legal aid centers, labor NGOs and lawyers - provide free legal services, legal consultation, and legal training. On behalf of peasant-workers, they advocate for the protection of their legitimate rights, claiming for better enforcement and compliance of the laws, hence contributing to the development of the legal system. Moreover, they elicit the rise of workers’ rights consciousness and kindle their dispute behavior into legal action.

Through an analysis of the aforementioned labor laws and through qualitative material collected during ethnographic research in China during 2012-2013, this paper argues that the labor laws and the support structure of legal aid centers, NGOs and lawyers intends to relieve the increasing levels of industrial conflict in China by framing the nature of labor conflict and dispute behavior: the definition of what constitutes a legitimate dispute in labor relations and its procedures for resolution (including a specific idea of legal justice) is pre-determined by law. This way labor conflict is contained, and by avoiding its spread and radicalization, the government of the Chinese Communist Party maintains the necessary and desired social order for its economic development model.

ENOC, YAEL* (Open University of Israel, yaelen@openu.ac.il)

Equality of Opportunity in Higher Education

Equality of Opportunity in Higher Education: The Contribution of an Open University

An issue that has concerned sociologists, who have studied the expansion of higher education, is the consequence of this process in terms of social stratification. Does the increase in the number of universities and colleges ensure growing access to higher education for disadvantaged social categories? This question remains to persist, because potential students from the more advantaged groups tend to utilize the growing opportunities better than those from lower social strata.

Previous studies that have examined the expansion of higher education and its effect on educational inequality have usually discussed the contribution of all educational frameworks taken as a whole and have not distinguished between various types of educational institutions. These studies which have been carried out in a large number of developed countries (see summary in Boliver, 2010) tend to agree in their conclusions: Expansion in higher education does not necessarily reduce inequality.

ENTOMA, CHRISTIAN MICHAEL* (Social Weather Stations, mike.entoma@sws.org.ph)

Attitudes and Views on Working Mothers: Findings in the Philippines Compared to China, India, Japan, Taiwan and South Korea

Traditionally, Filipinos see men as the “pillar” of the home and women as its “light”. In plain words, Filipinos view men to provide for their family by earning the money his/herself, while women are tasked to take care of the household and their children’s needs. But with the growing inequality in income and gender, it is important to understand their perceptions and views about working mothers.

ENOMOTO, MIYOKO* (Tokyo International University, enomoto@tiu.ac.jp)

The Japanese Way of Coping with Vulnerability: Divisions Among Lay-People after the Great East Japan Earthquake

In Japanese society, in the discourses on ecological risks and health risks, we are all included in the terms mankind, global citizens, the nation, and consumers, all of whom bear responsibility for the earth or body in the future. There are tacit understandings of ecological risks and rationality that we should obey. We are expected to be good citizens. However, there is also the risk that discourse will lead to divisions among lay-people. By clarifying how the Japanese judge risk and make decisions when facing their fears in everyday life, we can see the divisions brought about by those decisions. This study involved a qualitative investigation based on interviews with various groups such as mother activists who aim to protect their children from radioactivity, volunteers who evacuated people from Fukushima, people who collect and disperse scientific information through SNS, people who are disinterested, and so on. Risk was what primarily divided my interviewees. For example, some people reported that they could not speak of their fears of things such as radioactivity because they wanted to maintain good relationships with others. Additionally, many people do not trust mass media reports and government announcement and thus they must decide for themselves what to do or whom to trust. For these respondents, preference was an important factor when they needed to judge which scientific discourse is correct. We can find many divisions related to many decisions and judgments, such as what or whom to trust, what media to use, what to eat, and where to live. By discussing why and how people are divided, and what drives people’s emotional connections to each other, I suggest ways to resolve these divisions.

ENTHET, DANIEL* (University of Gothenburg, daniel.enthet@dlr.gu.se)


This paper will examine the importance of religious memories have on collective and individual identity formation in the context of religious disaffiliation. Through a series of apostasy and deconversion narratives from former Muslims, I will examine how religion – in this case Islam – is remembered, and the influence of such religious memories, even when religion is abandoned. What impact has collective and individual religious memories in apostasy and deconversion processes, and what role plays religious memories for religious defectors? This paper tackles questions about how Islam is understood and represented in apostasy and deconversion narratives by making use of contemporary theories about collective and cultural memory. From such a point of view, religious disaffiliation is not primarily about religious amnesia. It could rather be understood as a, more or less far-reaching, reformulation of religious memories. I will discuss theories about ‘emblematic’ and ‘loose’ memories, as well as concepts of power and authority, especially when focusing on how hegemonic memories are at work in the exclusion, erasure and silencing of non-hegemonic memories.

ENTOMA, CHRISTIAN MICHAEL* (Social Weather Stations, mike.entoma@sws.org.ph)

Attitudes and Views on Working Mothers: Findings in the Philippines Compared to China, India, Japan, Taiwan and South Korea

Traditionally, Filipinos see men as the “pillar” of the home and women as its “light”. In plain words, Filipinos view men to provide for their family by earning the money his/herself, while women are tasked to take care of the household and their children’s needs. But with the growing inequality in income and
wealth distribution, women are forced to work and leave their traditional roles out of necessity.

This paper will focus on findings of surveys done by Social Weather Stations (SWS), a non-stock, non-profit research institution based in the Philippines. Since 1991, SWS has been annually implementing the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) module in its national surveys, with the module on family and gender roles being implemented in 1994, 2002 and 2012, thus allowing for comparison with fellow ISSP member countries such as China, India, Japan, Taiwan and South Korea.

In particular, this will look into Filipino society’s view and acceptance of the multitude of roles portrayed byFilipino working mothers through time. In addition, the survey findings will show if these views and attitudes are changing or are being reinforced in relation to traditional gender roles.

RC06-123.7

ENTOMA, CHRISTIAN MICHAEL* (Social Weather Stations, mike.entoma@sws.org.ph)

Attributes on Gay Parenting Across Countries

In recent years, Lesbians, Gays, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) groups in the Philippines have been actively advocating for equal rights as citizens of the Philippines. These groups even formed their own political party list groups that joined the political race in 2010 and 2013 elections, but unfortunately did not win any Congressional seats because Filipinos were not yet ready for LGBT leaders. Therefore, it would not be surprising if attitudes towards gay parenting would not be so favorable.

Social Weather Stations (SWS), a non-stock, non-profit research institution, conducted the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) module that asked about, among other things, attitudes towards marriage and alternative family norms – which includes gay parenting – in its 2012 November nationwide survey. The survey found out that opinion is split towards the idea of a same sex female couple raising a child, with no differences in opinion among males and females. Plurality is not in favor of a same sex male couple raising a child, with this opinion being also true among females. This paper will also compare findings with 47 other ISSP member countries to see the level of acceptance of these alternative parenting setups.

RC31-526.1

EOM, SUJIN* (UC Berkeley, ximamoto@gmail.com)

Suspended Space: Ambivalence and the Making of Chinatowns in Japan and Korea

In the course of Japanese expansionism in Asia, Cold War politics, and the post-war state-building projects, an assertion of national belonging remains highly contested for the overseas Chinese communities residing in Japan and South Korea. Looking at Chinatowns as suspended spaces of their in-between lives, this paper explores how the built environments of Chinatowns have become contested spaces for the Chinese immigrants to negotiate their fluid identities in the two host societies. In so doing, this paper questions the notion of dwelling related to their ambivalent belongings not only to their native homelands but also to their adopted places of residence. The Chinatowns. With multiple identities situated somewhere between (or beyond) Taiwan, China, Japan, and Korea, how have the Chinese grappled with their places of residence? Examining the postwar developments of the Chinatowns in Yokohama (Japan) and Incheon (Korea), the largest Chinatowns in their respective countries, this paper investigates the built environments of the Chinatowns which have reflected such endeavors of the overseas Chinese with their ambivalent identities located in the center of their lives. Although outside visitors may view the Chinatowns merely as a variation of Disney-like theme parks, the way the spaces have transformed into major tourist destinations in the postwar years not only reveals how the Chinese quarters have been recognized by local governments as cultural assets. Rather, it also shows the very ambivalence of the built environment of the Chinatown has become the locus for the Chinese immigrants to negotiate their fluid identities in the two host societies. This paper aims to describe in detail how the campaign used social media for communication and fundraising. It uses key person interviews and a collection of material from social media to create a rich profile of the campaign. The paper analyzes what the campaign looked like and what new conflicts emerged from the election, the setting that included: 1) the campaign office, 2) party headquarters and most importantly 3) hundreds of volunteers without direct oversight. The paper argues, that a move from a centralized traditional campaign office towards more agile and decentralized forms of networked campaigning especially regarding funding and communication can be made even inside party structure.

JS-44.21

EREL, UMUT* (Open University, umut.erel@open.ac.uk)

Mobile Citizenship: Gender, Ethnicity and European Privilege

Mobility rights within the European Union are a key feature of European citizenship. Yet there is little research on how this privileged form of mobility engenders new forms of belonging and identity. Drawing on empirical research with migrant women from Europe in London, the paper explores how they construct belonging for themselves and their children. European citizenship is an important social division between migrant mothers: European citizens are entitled to migrate to and work in the UK, whereas non-European citizens have to legitimate their presence with recourse to humanitarian reasons (refugees) or their ability to economically contribute. The project explores how a group of middle class, white mothers with privileged mobility rights in the EU experience and conceptualise cultural identity, and belonging for themselves and belonging for their children. The paper presents different mobility strategies of these mothers, and discusses how these intersect with economic, professional and national positioning. Furthermore, the paper explores how the social positioning of these mothers relates to the moral and political positions they take on migration, mobility and citizenship rights.

RC24-433.4

EREN, ZEYNEP CEREN* (Middle East Technical University, zeyneperen88@hotmail.com)

“Once upon a Time We Had the Commons” the Change on Small Peasantry: The Case of Kocaoba, İzmir, Turkey

Especially after the post-80s, the rural Anatolia has been under rapid change due to the neoliberal policies. Capitalist penetration into rural, crystallized through the Structural Adjustment Policies, have provided radical consequences for the small peasantry, which is still the dominant category in agriculture. However, despite having experienced intensively the process of commodification, the land acquisition by inter/national companies is not a common phenomenon yet.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Unlike many countries of the South, the land has newly become a commodity itself in Turkey. The case of Kocaoba could be seen as one of the exceptional examples in this manner. The company of AGROBAY, has bought 150 hectares of land recently, with the purpose of establishing a large-scale greenhouse. Yet, the land occupied by the company has previously been used as a pasture by the peasants, whose livelihoods depended mainly on husbandry. However AGROBAY have started production and marketing to European countries successfully. The other companies have also started to come to the area.

In this study, the main socio-economic consequences of land grabbing as such would be investigated on local community level. Could the change of the ownership of the rights be counted as a beginning of a new phase in the process of commodification? If so, what would be the response given by the peasants, how do they deal with the new situation in their daily life? In the light of the discussion on dispossession/proletarization of peasantry, the strategies of the villagers would be included to understand the main dynamics underlying the re-formation of the households. In this context, the ongoing field research will be extended on the village of Kocaoba; in-depth interviews and focus groups are planned to be conducted with the villagers.

RC20-351.6

ERGIN, MURAT* (Koç University, muergin@ku.edu.tr)

“Ottomania” and “Cool Japan” in Comparative Perspective

Japan and Turkey have comparable histories of modernization, with both countries experiencing the epiphenomenon of their westernization in the nineteenth century, at the end of their imperial eras. Both produced modernities that are considered a mix of “eastern” and “western.” Over the last decades, both have had to face their histories of modernization, pondering the question of what comes after modernity, and attempting to create new versions of authentic and exportable modernity. This presentation discusses two symptoms of this process. Ottomania refers to the increasing cultural consumption of Turkey’s imperial past in Turkey and neighboring countries. Cool Japan is a government-sponsored project, emphasizing popular products in entertainment, fashion, youth culture, and computer, and intending to shift Japan’s image into a “cool” place. The collapse of traditional hierarchies in Japan and the erosion of the trope of modernity in Turkey have paved the way for the promotion and export of new identity claims rooted in imperial cool.

Internal and external representations of Ottomania and cool Japan differ: 1) Internally, Japanomania and Ottomania are fragmented. The meaning of cool is perishable in Japanese popular culture while different interpretations of Ottomania are a matter of debate in Turkey. 2) Externally, cool Japan and Ottomania are linked to international “soft power” through TV dramas and other exported cultural forms, and offer alternative and accessible forms of modernity to their former imperial hinterland—China and Korea for Japan, and the Middle East and the Balkans for Turkey. The main difference is that, Ottomania corresponds to declining government intervention in popular culture whereas “cool Japan” represents an explicit attempt to shape Japan’s image. After decades of pursuing aggressive forms of modernization, Turkey and Japan seem to be claiming new Middle Eastern and Asian identities, a process fraught with uncertainties and multiple interpretations.

RC27-476.4

ERHARD, FRANZ* (Universität Leipzig, fr.erhard@uni-leipzig.de)
SAMMET, KORNELIA (Universität Leipzig)

Disciplined Masculinity: Self-Conceptions of Young Immigrant Boxers

The social inclusion of young male first or second generation migrants in Germany is often perceived as precarious. They are considered as a peculiar problematic group with a high risk of being excluded or marginalized in the education system and the labour market. Commonly the main reason for this precariousness is seen in their orientational dilemma between traditional family life on the one hand and aspirations to proficiency and individual fulfillment on the other hand. In this situation semantics of honor and respect can be held as guidelines. They are found in the peer groups of young migrants but cannot be filled with practical instructions. In this session, results from an ongoing study on dementia care will be presented. Findings so far indicate for instance that dementia care in both countries is highly person-centered, but also with differences in emotional nearness between users and staff.

Aim: To compare policy and practice of dementia care in Japan and Sweden/Norway from macro/national and micro level perspectives, using mixed methods.

Method: Comparative study on macro/national level concerning: 1) historical background, 2) statistics on dementia prevalence and distribution, 3) legislation, 4) health and care organization, 5) economics, 6) ideological base (emphasizing medical vs social aspects ), and 6) methods of scrutinization/diagnosis. Official statistics and national documents will be analysed, the latter through comparative discourse analysis. In addition, personal interviews with experts and central political actors will complement and deepen the data material. Comparative studies on micro level will be designed as case-studies in 4 settings of dementia care: special housing, long-term hospitals, day care activities and group homes. Prominent aspects of comparison will be 1) physical conditions, 2) staff parameters, 3) content of daily activities, 4) relations between users and staff, 5) national atmospheres. Data will be collected through interviews and observations, and analysed via comparative case study method and qualitative content analysis.

Results: The results will be presented as statistics, discourse analysis, descriptions and qualitative content analysis. Comparison between Japan and Sweden/Norway, and comparison of macro and micro level will be four integrated aspects of the result presentation.

RC33-568.1

ERNST STAELHL, MICHELÉ (Crt Expertise in the Social Sciences)
VANDENPLAS, CAROLINE* (University of Lausanne, caroline.vandenplas@unil.ch)
JOYE, DOMINIQUE (Université de Lausanne)

Comparing Post-Stratification and Propensity Score Nonresponse Adjustment: Bias Correction and Precision Loss – A Case Study with the Swiss ESS 2012 Data

Nonresponse bias is a well-studied issue. Some techniques to reduce this source of errors are applied during data collection (e.g., targeted fieldwork) and some post-survey. Depending on the available paradata, nonresponse adjustments can be calculated to hopefully correct for bias. The problem, especially with low response rates, is the loss in precision that it causes. If adjustment weights vary highly, the confidence intervals become larger. The increase in standard errors can in some cases counter-balance the decrease in bias. Moreover, a good nonresponse adjustment is based on variables that highly correlate with the propensity to answer. If such paradata are commonly used in post-survey adjustment, as they are often the only data available. But they are known to have low correlations with response propensities and with many key variables. In a second step, data from the nonresponse survey that was conducted shortly after the main ESS 2012 will also be used to construct post-survey adjustment. The nonresponse survey is designed to collect information that correlates highly with the propensity to answer and should lead to an efficient nonresponse adjustment. The expected decrease in bias could be counterbalanced by the possibility substantial effect on precision of such a weighting scheme. A second shortcoming is that the core of the nonrespondents that did not participate to either survey cannot be corrected for. Our aim is to compare these two methods, assessing the effect on estimates, nonresponse bias and on the precision of these estimates by applying a bootstrapping.
ERCHE, CHRISTIAN* (Albert-Ludwigs-Universität, christian. ersche@soziologie.uni-freiburg.de)

New Players, Old Game: The Chinese-Brazilian Relations

Spokesmen of countries in the global South frequently use the rhetoric of South-South cooperation. At the same time many of these countries integrate themselves all the more closely into the international free trade regime as it was installed during the height of Western hegemony. This paper analyzes the relations between China and Brazil as a case example of South-South cooperation that has intensified rapidly in recent years. Based on qualitative interviews with scholars and policy advisors realized in 2011/12 in both countries and backed by a review of secondary literature, it focuses on the question of whether developments in the South remain guided by thinking in Western categories and worldviews or whether they actually present new approaches to international cooperation.

Politicians from both countries often speak about equality, mutual benefit, and the rejection of hegemony. This implies a rejection of the disproportionately strong position of Western states in global economic affairs and a struggle for self-determined development. The argument of this paper is, however, that this does not necessarily imply a rejection of Western norms and values. Development models in the South – be they free market or state-led – firstly aim at growth and competitiveness. Both China and Brazil benefit from their mutual economic exchange within the liberalized global economy. They benefit, however, in terms of national economic growth, while connected problems like social inequality are considered as issues for national social politics. Accordingly, reform-proposals of the global economic order basically aim at changing the power balance between states rather than the underlying principles of cooperation. Therefore, the question is, whether the rise of and cooperation among the South represents an alternative globalization or whether it merely reproduces material and power imbalances and their epistemological justifications, not only between but also within these countries.

RC10-190.3

ERTIÖ, TITIANA-PETRA* (University of Turku, titiana.ertio@utu.fi)

Designing Technology-Mediated Democracy: Case Citizen Participation in Urban Planning through Mobile Apps

How can technology improve local democracy? Governments around the world seek to engage citizens in matters of public policy through a variety of technology-mediated tools. The tools are intended to contribute to democratic ideals such as transparency and inclusiveness, but how these ideals can be met in practice is not clear. In this paper, I examine this question through the case of citizen participation in urban planning through smartphone apps, or mobile participation.

Smartphones are seen as tools to engage a broad audience in urban planning, in particular youth and young adults who do not participate in traditional public meetings. By reviewing a broad range of relevant literature in urban sociology, democracy theory, and interaction design, I examine the conditions, requirements and design principles that must be met for this objective to be attainable.

The findings of the review show that building technologies for participation requires taking into account a broad range of factors, such as social norms, trust and reputation, motivation, opportunity, feedback and dialogue. Participation on-the-go from a specific location also raises the question of who owns a tool with which to participate as well as issues of privacy in a public setting. I conclude that citizen participation needs to move past present shortcomings and become a sustainable process grounded in democratic principles.

RC17-309.2

ERTURK, ISMAIL* (University of Manchester, ismail.erturk@mb.s.ac.uk)

Post-Crisis Technocratic Vigilantism: New Unconventional Roles of Central Bankers

Since the 2007 financial crisis central bankers in all major capitalist economies have introduced what they themselves call “unconventional monetary policies” to prevent a catastrophic collapse of financial markets and restore economic normality. Bernanke in the US, Darigah in the euro zone, King and then his successor Carney in the UK, and Kuroda in Japan have almost become household names through their heroic acts of quantitative easing that involved injection of trillions of dollars into the financial system and recently through their communicative prowess called “forward guidance”. Increasingly these unconventional monetary policies of central bankers attract public debate because there are concerns about their allocative and distributive implications as well as their democratic legitimacy.

In this paper we develop a cultural economy framework based on the figure of the hegemonic center to discuss the transformation of central bankers from independent technocrats responsible for inflation targeting to public servants fighting against the economic forces that threaten the collapse of financialized capitalism. What we witness here is blurring of identity and role at sociologically and economically examined public servant whom the financial crisis empowered in a very ambiguous and contestable way.

RC04-79.7

ESCANDON, ARTURO* (Nanzan University, arturo.escandon@gmail.com)

Hypothesis Testing: The Role Of Intersubjective Constructions In The Development Of Spanish As A Foreign Language At Entry Level In Japan

A Sociological Examination of Property Inheritance System in Esan LAND of Edo State Nigeria

This paper examined Property Inheritance system in Esan land which constitutes Central Senatorial District of Edo State, Nigeria. The study examined variants of inheritance system as they affect the women folk and the coping strategies adopted by the women in living with inheritance pattern. Qualitative research method was adopted. We discovered there is strong desire for male preference for inheritance purposes, women were further manipulated consciously or unconsciously, through various socio-cultural constraints, to give credence and legitimacy to these variants of inheritance system. From the study population, a marriage without a male child was deemed not to be a successful one. Three major strategies were identified to have been employed by women to cope and live with the inheritance systems: The first involved those that resided to fate and accepted the system. The second are those who have also accepted the inheritance system but devised a means of creating their own wealth; and thirdly, those who stressed the need for women empowerment and education of the girl child. However, there appears to be some windows of change opening up in relation to the issue of Property inheritance systems in Esan land. In order to squarely address the problem of Property Inheritance in Esan land some recommendations were suggested.

Keywords: Property Inheritance, Gender, Productive Assets, Widow, Arebhoa.

RC2-46.2

ERSCHE, CHRISTIAN* (Albert-Ludwigs-Universität, christian.ersche@soziologie.uni-freiburg.de)

New Players, Old Game: The Chinese-Brazilian Relations

Spokesmen of countries in the global South frequently use the rhetoric of South-South cooperation. At the same time many of these countries integrate themselves all the more closely into the international free trade regime as it was installed during the height of Western hegemony. This paper analyzes the relations between China and Brazil as a case example of South-South cooperation that has intensified rapidly in recent years. Based on qualitative interviews with scholars and policy advisors realized in 2011/12 in both countries and backed by a review of secondary literature, it focuses on the question of whether developments in the South remain guided by thinking in Western categories and worldviews or whether they actually present new approaches to international cooperation.

Politicians from both countries often speak about equality, mutual benefit, and the rejection of hegemony. This implies a rejection of the disproportionately strong position of Western states in global economic affairs and a struggle for self-determined development. The argument of this paper is, however, that this does not necessarily imply a rejection of Western norms and values. Development models in the South – be they free market or state-led – firstly aim at growth and competitiveness. Both China and Brazil benefit from their mutual economic exchange within the liberalized global economy. They benefit, however, in terms of national economic growth, while connected problems like social inequality are considered as issues for national social politics. Accordingly, reform-proposals of the global economic order basically aim at changing the power balance between states rather than the underlying principles of cooperation. Therefore, the question is, whether the rise of and cooperation among the South represents an alternative globalization or whether it merely reproduces material and power imbalances and their epistemological justifications, not only between but also within these countries.

RC28-493.2

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Parental Unemployment, Socioeconomic Status and Economic Recession

We study the intergenerational impact of parental unemployment on the socioeconomic status of the children. We compare the Finnish children facing parental unemployment during the rapid economic growth of the late 1980s and the recession of the early 1990s at the age of 12-18, taking into account the length of parental unemployment spell. The recession was one of the worst in the OECD history and in Finland far more severe than the recession of the 1930s. The ISFI status of the child was observed when they were 30 years old in the mid-2000s, after a decade of growing economic prosperity.

We use propensity score matching to analyse high quality Finnish register data, including 15991 children. We match each individual experiencing parental unemployment in childhood to a pair with similar parental background according to matching variables and calculate the average treatment effect (ATE) to measure differences in ISFI. The matching variables include the occupational class status and educational background of both parents, whether the parents were divorced or separated and household income during the examined period.

The results indicate that parental unemployment has a statistically significant negative effect on the socioeconomic status of the children only during economic growth. Only when the spell is longer than three years the unemployment also has a negative effect during depression. In the further analyses we consider the gender differences and the unemployment of both or only one of the parents.

The results suggest that the negative effect of parental unemployment is largely related to non-economic factors, such as lost social capital or stronger negative stigmatization. They also indicate that the economic depression may level off the negative intergenerational effects otherwise associated with parental unemployment.

RC32-564.13

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A Sociological Examination of Property Inheritance System in Esan LAND of Edo State Nigeria

This paper examined Property Inheritance system in Esan land which constitutes Central Senatorial District of Edo State, Nigeria. The study examined variants of inheritance system as they affect the women folk and the coping strategies adopted by the women in living with inheritance pattern. Qualitative research method was adopted. We discovered there is strong desire for male preference for the purpose of inheritance, among the women folk. To sustain this hegemony of male preference for inheritance purposes, women were further manipulated consciously or unconsciously, through various socio-cultural constraints, to give credence and legitimacy to these variants of inheritance system. From the study population, a marriage without a male child was deemed not to be a successful one. Three major strategies were identified to have been employed by women to cope and live with the inheritance systems: The first involved those that resigned to fate and accepted the system. The second are those who have also accepted the inheritance system but devised a means of creating their own wealth; and thirdly, those who stressed the need for women empowerment and education of the girl child. However, there appears to be some windows of change opening up in relation to the issue of Property inheritance systems in Esan land. In order to squarely address the problem of Property Inheritance in Esan land some recommendations were suggested.

Keywords: Property Inheritance, Gender, Productive Assets, Widow, Arebhoa.
The present study deploys a socio-genetic notion of hypothesis testing based on activity theory and Bernstein’s theory of codes. It analyses hypothesis testing in different pedagogical settings, from grammar to communication courses at entry level in Japan. In light of the results, it is suggested that the hypothesis-testing processes carried out by students are specific activities closely linked to the pedagogical objectives set to teachers and to other settings. In other words, in grammar tasks that have as object the learning of the formal system, students will see severely limited their capacity to test hypotheses in the field of pragmatics or explore the communicative potential of language. In contrast, during a communication class, students will see limited their capacity to explicitly test hypotheses concerned with formal aspects of language. The apparent integration of a programme does no ensure hypothesis testing (or L2) development. Instruction should be subsumed under developmental targets and not the other way around. It is concluded that structural instructional tasks represent a bridge between theory and practice and an opportunity for students to test their hypotheses, as they are given more control over instructional tasks.

ESKELÄ, ELINA* (University of Helsinki, elina.eskela@helsinki.fi)
Making Home in Helsinki: Indian Skilled Migrants and Housing

How have Indian skilled migrants settled in the Finnish built environment? This paper discusses the issue by analysing the housing experiences of Indian skilled migrants living in the Helsinki metropolitan area, Finland. The study’s background is in urban geography and housing studies, and it employs both structuralist and humanistic views in order to tackle this multifaceted research problem.

Immigration to Finland is a relatively new phenomenon. As a receiving country, Finland offers rather homogeneous housing alternatives. Furthermore, India and Finland differ greatly in climate and culture. What are the home-making practices of Indian migrants in this challenging environment? How do they choose their living environment in this frame of the build environment?

The data consists of semi-structured interviews with Indian skilled migrants who have migrated to Finland to work. All of the interviewees were highly educated and worked in knowledge-intensive positions in research and business fields. The results of this study offer insight to the home-making practices of this migrant group and can be utilized in shaping the housing policy of the diversifying country.

ESPINAR-RIUIZ, EVA* (University of Alicante, eva.espinar@ua.edu.es)
LOPEZ-MONOSALVE, BEGOÑA (University of Alicante)
Children and Intimate Partner’s Violence Against Women. Quantification and Mother’s Perceptions

Over the last years, a growing number of authors have been raising the necessary inclusion of this area in the study of violence against women by an intimate partner. Such incorporation can provide not only a lower level of invisibility and vulnerability of exposed children, but also a better understanding of the characteristics and dynamics of the violence itself. Based on these considerations, we have developed a secondary analysis of the data obtained by the Spanish Center of Sociological Research (CIS for its acronym in Spanish) through the last national survey on gender violence (2011). Despite the fact that the main objective of this survey is not the analysis of children, relevant information can be gathered about the presence of boys and girls in the context of gender violence and about the possible relationships between this presence and women’s perceptions of aggressors’ parental role and the decision of reporting the aggression.

ESSACK, SHAHEEDA* (Nat Dept Higher Education & Training, essack.s@dhet.gov.za)
An Assessment of Intervention Programmes Aimed at Addressing the High Failure RATE of Students at Universities in South Africa (SA)

Since the early 1990s, the failure rate among students and especially first year students enrolled at South African (SA) universities has been exceptionally high. In 2008, Higher Education South Africa(HESA), the vice-chancellors’ association representing the country’s 23 public universities reported that the student drop-out rate had grown alarmingly and had hit 35% at some universities, with the bulk of those leaving being first year students (Makonyi, 2008). Specific to the SA context is the political and moral imperative of access, equity and success – forces playing themselves out in a society undergoing massive and rapid transformation. Needlessly, says, the literature provides extensive explanations and reasons for this high failure rate ranging from poverty, lack of funding, poor student housing to academic under-preparedness. Most of the reasons are neither new nor specific to the SA context. Parallels can be drawn with universities in diverse and heterogeneous societies. Universities have responded in several ways through the implementation of programmes ranging from supplemental instruction to staff development programmes.

The aim of this paper is to provide an assessment of the type and nature of intervention programmes implemented across all 23 universities in SA with a focus on its objectives, the intended outcomes and the sector it targets. The method used for gathering information is based mainly on documents and official publications of the institution which may be combined with a few interviews.

ESTEINOU, ROSARIO* (CIESAS, esteinou@ciesas.edu.mx)
Intimacy in Mexican Society over the XX Century

Intimacy is a relatively recent theme in international literature. It is also a difficult sociological research topic, due to its sensitivity, personal nature and subjective interactions, all of which are difficult to grasp. This paper aims to analyse intimacy in Mexican society throughout the 20th century, specifically in family settings. My aim is to explore two aspects of the ideas developed by Giddens and Jamieson regarding the Western debate: on the one hand, to identify the features of 20th century Mexican society that point towards different types of intimacy, taking as a criterion for classification the balance between the bonds of family obligation and freedom of choice when making those bonds, and on the other hand, to consider whether over the course of the century there was a trend towards increased discussion when building intimacy, in other words, what kinds of intimate citizenships – to use Plummer’s term – developed during that century. I accept as a starting point the argument of Jamieson that all societies develop some sort of intimacy grounded on close association and privileged knowledge. Mexican society and family life can be therefore analyzed from this perspective.

The discussion is organised as follows: I first develop some of the theoretical assumptions which guide the study of intimacy nowadays and how it can be applied to a Latin American society, and in Mexico in particular. Secondly, I trace some of the characteristics intimacy has assumed in three periods: from 1900 to 1950, from 1950 to 1970, and from 1970 to 2000.

ESTEVES, ANA MARGARIDA* (Sunway University,
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The Emerging Action Fields of Solidarity Economy: The Brazilian Case

This project aims to produce theory about “emerging action fields” (Fligstein & McAdam, 2012) that promote and sustain, through normative and strategic innovation, community-based initiatives based on principles of “Solidarity Economy”. What factors prevent the over-determination of agency and resource management within these initiatives by mainstream economic logic, while promoting their integration within larger society? Fligstein and McAdam’s (2012) claim that an “emerging action field” (EAF) is a space where “rules do not yet exist”, but are progressively constructed as a result of the discursive construction of collective interests. This communicative process, in its turn, results from the interaction between participating actors. This perspective does not take into account the possibility that such process may in itself be regulated by pre-existing norms and repertoires of action and repertoires that were circulating within the public sphere. As a result, it is not able to account for the way in which “challenger groups” within EAFs challenge those pre-existing norms and promote new rules and action frames, therefore contributing to their emergence and consolidation as autonomous “Strategic Action Fields” (SAF). This paper aims to fill that gap in SAF theory by connecting it with Habermas’ theory of “concerted action”, as well as with the literature on countercultures. It uses the process of emergence of the Brazilian Solidarity Economy movement as an illustration of: 1) how pre-existing norms and repertoires of action within a “counterculture” regulate the emergence of an EAF; 2) how “challenger groups” within an EAF promote normative and strategic innovation, therefore promoting the emergence of an autonomous field; 3) how pre-existing norms and repertoires act as a common “matrix” that prevents secession, by ensuring that the norms and action frames developed by “challenger groups” will not diverge too much from those of other groups within the EAF.

ESU, AIDE* (University of Cagliari, esu@unicag.it)
Contested Land, the Implicate Relation of Memories and Traumas of Israelis and Palestinians

Israel and Palestine, over the course of their historical conflict, have created a complex patchwork of memory narratives dealing with different representations of the same landscape. The paper examines how the two peoples have elaborat-
ed their narratives of national identity by practicing a pre-modern repertoire to shape a modern identity, and by knitting together their collective, multiple visions of the land. Israelis and Palestinians have used space as a temporal-spatial tool to practice the remembering of lost land and to elaborate an imaginative geography. In an intractable conflict like the Israeli-Palestinian one, a culture of conflict and a psychological repertoire of conflict have developed. This repertoire includes ethos, emotional orientation and collective memory, which all sustain and reinforce the conflict. My purpose is to focus attention on both narratives adopting Bar-Tal’s view: “Israeli society represents a mirror image of the Arab societies, particularly of the Palestinian society (…) both societies shared beliefs and mutually held social representations.”(Bar-Tal 1998). The case of the Israeli and Palestinian memories raises many questions; however, I wish to limit the discussion to the relationship between dreamt/imagined space in the Diasporas memories, and the entanglements related to loss and claims of return. The time line does not follow a unified, pure, narrative. A temporal dialogue keeps memory alive, but the past is not simply ‘preserved’. The results of the 1948 war dramatically changed the relationship to the land. Political Zionism fulfills for “people without land the dreamed-of homeland. The uprooting from the homeland is the focal point of Palestinian national identity, the trauma and the loss feeds their memory and nourish their narratives.

RC47-767.1

ESU, AIDE* (University of Cagliari, esu@unica.it)

Is Mobilization for a Better Life a Challenge to Change Society?

Is mobilization for a better life a challenge to change society? Contemporary social movements are in large extent linked by networked communication technologies, quickly developing a borderless public sphere in a mix of new cosmopolitan citizenship deep-rooted to local issues. The social movements of the late 1980s create online and offline communities to share visions, practices, and strategies, creating a third space defined by Castells a space of autonomy to challenge the disciplinary power. In the paper, first we pay attention how the communication flows across the offline and the online communities are set up, how the local level is intertwined to borderless frame to enhance collective strategies. We analyses how they capitalized past social movements backgrounds, like campaigns, and networking platforms, how they appraised the repertoire of action and communication forms of past social movements. Secondly, we pay attention to Middle East social movements in the call to question the Western concept of citizenship rights, pressuring the illegal migration flows and showing the EU exclusionist vision.

TG06-968.4

EULE, TOBIAS* (University of Bern, tobias.eule@soz.unibe.ch)

Contested Control: An Institutional Ethnography of Immigration Offices in Germany

This presentation takes a closer look at the place in which the legal status of migrants, and thus their access to public life, is decided. Without legal residence, immigrants are unable to work, study or attain most social welfare. The focus is on the process of the regulation of immigrants in immigration offices in Germany. Rather than looking at legislation, its application and implementation will be considered through an institutional ethnography of the bureaucracy of migration management. The presentation is thus about individual stories and the system that assesses and processes their requests. It is based on four four-month periods of participant observation in different immigration offices, gaining repeated in-depth and longitudinal insights into the implementation of immigration law in Germany. The study is neither a technical assessment of the efficiency of German immigration bureaucracy nor does it measure the application of individual practices and strategies, creating a third space defined by Castells a space of autonomy to challenge the disciplinary power. In the paper, first we pay attention how the communication flows across the offline and the online communities are set up, how the local level is intertwined to borderless frame to enhance collective strategies. We analyses how they capitalized past social movements backgrounds, like campaigns, and networking platforms, how they appraised the repertoire of action and communication forms of past social movements. Secondly, we pay attention to Middle East social movements in the call to question the Western concept of citizenship rights, pressuring the illegal migration flows and showing the EU exclusionist vision.

RC12-225.1

EULE, TOBIAS* (University of Bern, tobias.eule@soz.unibe.ch)

Migrants Vs. the State: Courtroom Dynamics in Immigration Law Cases in Germany

Appeals on immigration law decisions are usually the first points of contact between migrants and the legal system of their country of destination. As a result, the courtroom has a highly symbolic role to play, as it represents “the” overall legal system and will shape general attitudes and expectations of immigrants of “the law”. In addition, immigration law cases can be highly politicised and held under high public scrutiny. Finally, they matter greatly to the appealing party, because the legal residence status mediates all other aspects of life for immigrant. Based on ethnographic observations of court sessions in Germany and interviews with all agents involved (migrants, their lawyers, immigration officials, judges), this presentation will show how all courtroom interactions engage on these three levels: the actual case, the symbolic-integrative, and the political. As a result, informal interactions and side remarks between legal agents play a crucial role, especially if they are outside of official court transcripts. Specifically judges and asylum officers are identified as the specific channel through which judges and asylum officers are identified as the specific channel through which this happens, and come forward to make a proposal to the immigration appeal party. They make a proposal to the immigration appeal party. They propose to the immigration appeal party.

RC23-417.2

EVANS, KATHRYN* (The University of Texas at Dallas, keevans@utdallas.edu)

MALINA, ROGER (School of Arts and Humanities, The University of Texas at Dallas)

Bridging the Silos: Curriculum Development As a Tool for Crossings Disciplines in the Arts, Sciences and Humanities

Investigators in the 21st century are finding that there are tools, information and points of view from other disciplines than their own that can answer the problem they are studying. However, higher education becomes more restrictive as a student moves from general education courses into graduate school, where a single department awards degree based on a usually narrow set of course requirements and a thesis or dissertation. Little is known about the kinds of cross-disciplinary courses that are currently being offered, the mechanisms that employed to offer them, and the pedagogical effectiveness. A first necessary step is to research current cross-disciplinary offerings in higher education on an international basis in order to understand the modes of development of such curricula. We present an analysis of a compendium of arts-science-humanities cross-disciplinary courses created through several Calls for Contributions (2009 to 2013). A web site was created and submissions were posted at http://www.utdallas.edu/ijtec/cdpt/. Permissions and updates were received for over 100 courses, along with additional material. The data (from courses) was analyzed as to the nature of the cross-disciplines, level of offering (graduate vs. undergraduate), geographical location, level of collaboration (number of instructors) and department(s) offering the course. A comprehensive re-visioning of curricular structure to encourage collaborative and cooperative teaching of integrative courses and programs is needed. Suggested actions include specific ideas to enhance networking and visibility, asset mapping, sharing of syllabi and course materials, and a research effort to demonstrate the efficacy of cross-disciplinary arts-humanities courses. This preliminary study points the way towards further efforts in curricular design and research that will be required for cross-disciplinary courses to be integrated into college curriculum.

JS-72.2

EVANS, PETER B.* (University of California-Berkeley, pevans@berkeley.edu)

Alternative Visions Of Work In a Neoliberal World: An Impossible Dream Or a Project Under Construction?

“We give people jobs” is the capitalists’ prime legitimation for monopolizing political and economic power. The reality behind this ideology is that the role of capitalists is to make sure that the supply of jobs is inadequate and to degrade those jobs that remain. Yet, the idea that supporting the dominance of capital is the only route will enable workers to exercise their productive capabilities and receive livelihoods in return remains one of the most powerful elements of neoliberal “commonsense.” Replacing this “commonsense” with an alternative vision for organizing social production that is credible and compelling in the context of the contemporary global political economy is a central challenges in the production of counter-hegemonic knowledge. The centuries old history of frustrated efforts to escape the imposition of inhumane and counter-productive modes of organizing work notwithstanding, it remains a project that must be resurrected anew in every era. This paper will combine an effort to systematize an analytical counter-interpretation of the current commonsense together with an exploration of existing efforts to formulate alternative strategies for expanding productive livelihoods and implementing alternative organizational forms for securing those livelihoods in practice, within the hostile environment of global neoliberal capitalism.

RC44-732.2

EVANS, PETER B.* (University of California-Berkeley, pevans@berkeley.edu)

National Terrains and Transnational Articulations: Global Labor’s Evolving Architecture Under Late Neoliberalism

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
The neoliberal era has undermined worker's rights and labor's power at the national level, but there have been some positive developments in the transnational articulation of national labor movements. The growth of global corporate empires has expanded opportunities to use connections among national labor movements for “reverse whipsawing” - applying labor's strength in one national terrain to increase the power of labor in another national context where it is weaker. Extreme adversity at the national level has pushed U.S. unions toward a new transnationalism. Brazil shows how the more important global economic role of major countries in the South, when combined with a strong national labor movement, can create fruitful opportunities for transnational alliances. The growth of Global Union Federations, which has outpaced the growth national unions, and the development of new governance instruments like Global Framework Agreements, have also created opportunities for articulating the efforts of national labor movements and strengthening labor's ability to mobilize globally. These developments in Latin America demand a global strategy to fight for a balanced approach to global labor's inability to find effective ways of supporting the ability of insurgent workers to become a political force in the home of world's largest national working class and the likely future hegemon -- China. Assessing both recent advances in the architecture of the global labor movement and its future prospects as positions in international hierarchy of nations shift is an essential task for global labor studies.

**RC11-214.2**

**EYERS, INGRID* (University of Surrey, ingrid.eyers@surrey.ac.uk)**

Knowledge Transfer: From Identify Determinants of Poor Sleep in Nursing Homes to Developing and Implementing Solutions Supported By Technology

This paper presents the process of knowledge transfer from within a research project into the development of best practice recommendations. It will show how research findings inform practice development involving the use of technology and how this can improve night time care provision in nursing homes. Building on research conducted in England, best practice recommendations have been developed to improve sleep in nursing homes.

An extensive study of 10 nursing homes in England aiming to identify the determinants of poor sleep incorporated a collection of quantitative and qualitative data from 183 residents aged 65-100 and 40 members of staff. One of the key findings from the study was related to sleep disruption caused by regular, physical checking of the bedclothes to establish if they needed changing. A recommendation from the study was to enhance person-centred care at night by the use of technology. Sensors placed in a mattress can for example indicate whether the bed is wet or dry and when the resident is more restless, implying that they are not in a deep sleep phase. Care supported by technology can be provided when it is needed and suits the individual sleep pattern of residents. Consequently restorative sleep can be achieved and dignity maintained. Thus the evidence based knowledge and understanding related to a determinant of poor sleep is transferred to the development of care giving procedures involving the use of technology. This process can be seen to improve care delivery and result in an outcome which acknowledges the individuality of night time sleep and the slower pace of older people.

The research was supported by the New Dynamics of Ageing initiative, a multi-disciplinary research programme funded by AHRC, BBSRC, EPSRC, ESRC and MRC (RES-339-25-0009)
EZAWA, AYA* (Leiden University, ayaezawa@gmail.com)

Dutch-Japanese Encounters: Gendered Experiences Of The Japanese Occupation Of The Netherlands East Indies

This paper examines the stories of women who transgressed national and racial boundaries by entering a relationship with the ‘enemy’ during the Pacific War: Indo-European women (with Dutch citizenship) who conceived a child with a Japanese man during the Japanese occupation of the Netherlands East Indies (1942-45). To date, their actions remain highly controversial in the Netherlands, as they apparently willingly engaged with an enemy that even now evokes strong emotions for subjecting large parts of the Dutch civilian population to three years of internment. Unlike Comfort Women, they have not received recognition for their wartime experience in form of pensions for war victims, as they were considered as collaborators, opportunists and prostitutes. The treatment they suffered by their own families and communities left deep scars in the lives of women and their children, and evokes memories that are often too painful to articulate even in private. The persisting silence surrounding the origins of their children constitutes an important starting point to investigate the political and social processes that have defined the ‘truth’ and memory of the war and women’s experiences of the occupation. Their stories reveal that their actions not only contradicted the wartime enemy image, but also the prevailing ideologies of women’s expected relationship to the nation and its men. Based on Japanese and Dutch archival documents, including interrogation reports and accounts of mothers themselves, and 21 life history interviews with children born of these unions, I reconstruct the wartime experiences of these mothers from the perspective of their children. Their stories not only shed light on women’s agency and their gendered experience of life and survival during the Japanese occupation, but also a family and community discourse, that continues to marginalize and silence women and children within the history and memory of the Japanese occupation.

EZZY, DOUGLAS* (University of Tasmania, Douglas.Ezzy@utas.edu.au)

Sex and Witchcraft: Performing and Transforming the Gendered Body

Eighty people dance naked around a large bonfire during an all night ritual at Faunalia, a Pagan festival in Australia. This paper examines how these ritual performances transform embodied forms of gender inequality for women and men. Women with poor body image find self confidence and pleasure in their somatic performance. Men discover new ways of relating to the feminine sides of men. Women with poor body image find self confidence and pleasure in their performances transform embodied forms of gender inequality for women and men. The persisting silence surrounding the origins of their children constitutes an important starting point to investigate the political and social processes that have defined the ‘truth’ and memory of the war and women’s experiences of the occupation. Based on Japanese and Dutch archival documents, including interrogation reports and accounts of mothers themselves, and 21 life history interviews with children born of these unions, I reconstruct the wartime experiences of these mothers from the perspective of their children. Their stories not only shed light on women’s agency and their gendered experience of life and survival during the Japanese occupation, but also a family and community discourse, that continues to marginalize and silence women and children within the history and memory of the Japanese occupation.

FABA, PAULINA* (Universidad de Chile, pofazu@hotmail.com)

The Museification of Military Coupl and the Years of Dictatorship in Chile. the Construction of Post-Conflict Visual Imaginations at the Memory and Human Rights Museum of Santiago

Through the example of the Memory and Human Rights Museum of Santiago (MMHR), this paper analyses the display of different images and objects associated with the military coup (September 11, 1973) and the years of dictatorship in Chile (1973-1989). Inaugurated in 2010 under the government of Michelle Bachelet (2006-2010), the MMHR constitutes a major architectural and curatorial project created in order to “never forget” the traumatic past of the country. Since the last five years, different forms of images of this past have been publicly reproduced and exposed, especially by television. This text explores the hypothesis that the emergence of the Memory and Human Rights Museum constitutes a powerful signal of re-definition of national memory that seems to “leave behind” all social conflicts and political divisions in Chilean society. Are the visual strategies of collective remembrance contributing to a process of consensus? What is the relationship between the museification of images and the re-definition of the national memory? These questions are explored by following the MMHR visitors in their interaction with architecture as well as by the analysis of the formation of collections and the display of museum images.

FABBIANO, GIULIA* (CADIS - EHESS, gfabbiano@hotmail.com)

Mediterranean Crossings: Postcoloniality and Migratory Practices from France to the Maghreb

Despite shifts in perspective and theoretical renewal, socio-anthropology continues to neglect evermore significant North-South movements. Inversing the canonical distinction between countries of immigration and countries of emigration, this proposal problematizes the categories hitherto used to define these movements and presents the main results of a group research project on mobility from France to the Maghreb countries. At the crossroads of urban and migration studies, the proposed approach underscores the complexity of actors’ experiences, in addition to the ways in which they position themselves in relation to the spatial movement undertaken. The diversity of figures, trajectories and networks but also the imaginaries and practices that emerge from mobility, giving rise to distinct social situations, will be discussed using a specific and historically salient case study: that of Algeria. Particular attention will be paid to the impacts of these social situations on local society and the logics of interaction produced.

FABIANSSON, CHARLOTTE* (Victoria University, Charlotte.Fabiansson@vu.edu.au)

Edgework: A Modern Phenomenon Or a Discourse Symbolising An Innate Human Quest?

The paper explores if edgework is rooted in a human quest for excitement and challenge and if contemporary edgework can be compared with historical exploratory expeditions, where humans and equipment endured extreme challenges. Hunter Thompson (1971, 1979) defined edgework as a voluntary risk activity requiring extraordinary knowledge, mental and physical skills, which is different from voluntary risk taking actions where no skills above everyday knowledge are required. More recently, Lyng (1990) explores the edgework discourse in analysing skydiving and Fletcher’s (2008) risky behaviour and practices within elite and professional sport. Activates based on a perception of having control of a situation, such as gambling, might also relate to edgework (Fabiansson 2010). The paper argues from Bourdieu’s (1978, 1984) habitus discourse the influence of the social and cultural environment on human action and perception of societal place, that contemporary edgework activities and historical expeditions have common grounds in symbolising an innate human quest to challenge the everyday, but differ in presentation of the achievements in the private and public spheres. Where historical expeditions are placed in the public sphere for the explorer to gain public acknowledgement, while modern edgework is practiced in the private sphere or within a close knit group of likeminded edgework followers.
Young People Feeling Valued and Safe In Mono- and Multi-Ethnic Australian Communities

The paper explores if young people growing up in mono-ethnic regional or in multi-ethnic urban communities present different experiences in feeling valued and safe in the community. The paper argues from Bourdieu’s (1978, 1984) habitus discourse that the social and cultural environment influence the community setting and young people’s feelings of being supported by friends, their social networks, and trust in people. The mono-ethnic young people live in regional communities dominated by generations of Anglo-Australian heritage and traditions. While the multi-ethnic young people live in ethnically diverse urban communities in Western and South Western Sydney with its intermix of young people from Arabic and Middle Eastern, Pacific Island and Asian heritage. The young people in the mono-and multi-ethnic communities are all aged between 13 and 21 years and live with their families. The research shows that the urban young people living in multi-ethnic communities experience in community living. They feel more supported by friends, but also by their extended family, a contributing circumstance for them to feel more secure in the community, than what the mono-ethnic regional young people expressed.

RC42-703.2

FABRYKANT, MARHARYTA* (National Research University, marharyta.fabrykant@gmail.com)

Neo-Traditionalism, One or Many? Structure of Gender Roles at Individual and Country Levels

Transformation of gender roles is regarded as one of the key dimensions of modernization. Notions of gender, as hardly any other set of beliefs, possess universal relevance and pervade everyday life. Not surprisingly, the gender issue has become one of the key themes in rhetoric and sources of mass mobilization for neo-traditionalism. As a result of the polarization of positions in global public debate, most gender role expectations are easily recognized as belonging to either a liberal or a neo-traditionalist value set. What remains less clear, however, is the variability of modernization patterns for different gender norms. Do all role expectations form a one-dimensional factor, or are there several autonomous dimensions of notions about gender, each with its own liberal versus neo-traditionalist characteristics? Can these dimensions be used to compare gender role expectations at individual and country levels? To answer these questions, we analyzed the integrated database of the European Values Survey and World Values Survey by means of multilevel structural equations modeling. The formulations of relevant items, as well as the current theoretical agenda, suggested their possible division of gender roles into those describing behavior in work and family settings. The results, however, revealed a division along different lines: the first factor comprises duties, both in public and private spheres, while the second factor includes hedonist gender role expectations, related to self-fulfillment and enjoyment. At the country level, the first factor proved to be non-existent, while the second was reproduced with almost the same structure as at the individual level. Thus, gender roles are both horizontally and vertically differentiated, and form different dimensions of neo-traditionalism. To account for these differences, we compare sets of predictors for the two factors, with special regard to cross-level interactions.

RC05-109.1

FABRYKANT, MARHARYTA* (National Research University, marharyta.fabrykant@gmail.com)

Post-Nationalism, Cosmopolitanism, and Modernization of Values: Empirical Evidence from 85 Countries

At the start of the current phase of globalization, nationalism was supposed to become obsolete, with new means of communication opening new degrees of freedom for individuals worldwide and thus giving way to cosmopolitanism. Later, it became apparent that the established significance of national identities and nation-states has not diminished in any respect. This paper argues that new dimensions be used to compare gender role expectations at individual and country levels? To answer these questions, we used the integrated database of the World Values Survey, including the third, fourth, and fifth waves – in 1995, 2000, and 2005 respectively. A series of multilevel regression models estimated on these data show that, contrary to what might be expected, the contemporary nationalism in most countries is not significantly related to xenophobia and, moreover, positively related to cosmopolitanism. Unlike in its structural dimension, the contemporary nationalism, as viewed from the cultural perspective, implies primarily not relocation of power, but a general quest for identity, which makes post-nationalism a sophisticated interplay of loyalties. For this emerging post-nationalism, modernization theories are revealed to have higher power than modernist theories aimed at explaining earlier forms of nationalism.

RC48-784.6

FADAEE, SIMIN* (Humboldt University of Berlin, simin.fadaee@hu-berlin.de)

Civil Society Actors and the Construction of Human Rights in India

Human rights discourse has increasingly been adopted by social movements and civil society actors around the world since the 1990s. This discourse has generated negative and critical assessments from scholars in a variety of disciplines. However, there is little scholar research on how local organizations strategically adapt human rights discourses to local exigencies and challenges. In this paper, I present original research on the practice of human rights activism in New Delhi, and I focus on NGOs that frame their activism in terms of human rights. I demonstrate that human rights activism is multidimensional, and that notions of ‘human’ and ‘rights’ are empty signifiers which are given contextualized meaning by local actors in the course of activism. I argue that human rights discourse can empower local actors by providing a framework within which they can bundle claims and frame localized struggles. Thus, I suggest that the criticism of human rights discourse is misguided, and instead scholars should focus on how this discourse can serve as an emancipatory vehicle for localized struggles.

RC07-136.3

FADAEE, SIMIN* (Humboldt University of Berlin, simin.fadaee@hu-berlin.de)

Envisioning a Real Utopia in Iran

The Real Utopia scholarship is overwhelmingly focused on cases that take place in liberal democratic political systems. It remains unclear however, how real utopias can be envisioned and realized in the absence of a vibrant public sphere. In this paper I present original research on a utopian project in Iran, an initiative called Sustainable Living which is a cooperative that embraces an alternative lifestyle and whose core aim is to create Iran's first eco-village. Through an analysis of this initiative I elucidate how a real utopian vision becomes desired and acted upon in Iranian society. I demonstrate the channels through which utopian visions are circulated and are adapted to local context in Iran, and ultimately I seek to broaden our understanding of the realization of emancipatory social science. Hence, I not only show how utopias are envisioned in Iran but I examine the ground-breaking struggle of people to make them real in a restrictive political environment.

RC20-353.4

FAIRBROTHER, MALCOLM* (University of Bristol, ggmhf@bristol.ac.uk)

The Political Economy of Religiosity: Development and Inequality Reconsidered

Existing studies present economic development and income inequality as key determinants of cross-national differences in religiosity, and of changes in religiosity over time. But the case for both explanatory variables remains uncertain. First, some studies claim that religiosity has not been declining over time; if so, rising incomes cannot have had any impact. Second, there is as much reason to think religiosity is a cause as a consequence of development and inequality. Third, the mechanisms linking inequality to religiosity remain unknown. Addressing each of these limitations, this paper tests more robustly whether and to what extent income development and income inequality shape religiosity. I find, first, that inequality, though not development, correlates with religiosity over time. Second, using an instrument to rule out reverse-causality, historically rooted differences in both inequality and development have powerfully shaped countries’ current levels of religiosity. Third, deference to authority correlates with both inequality and religiosity, suggesting it is a key mechanism linking the two. In recent decades, then, the increasing inequality experienced by many countries appears to be one reason for the relatively modest decline in religiosity.

RC18-325.2

FAIRBROTHER, MALCOLM* (University of Bristol, ggmhf@bristol.ac.uk)

Two New Tests of the Relationship Between Inequality and Political Engagement
Does inequality discourage political engagement? Previous studies have noted that people are less politically engaged in societies with higher income inequality. This cross-sectional association has been taken as evidence of a causal relationship, with inequality discouraging engagement by leading all but the wealthiest people to conclude that politics is not about them or their concerns. If correct, this interpretation suggests that the increase in inequality seen in many countries in recent decades has been driving down engagement, with potentially serious implications for the quality of democracy. Yet the association could be spurious, or due to reverse-causality. The very reason scholars care about political engagement is that they believe it has consequences for democracy and distribution; rather than inequality discouraging engagement, disengagement could foster inequality. Using multilevel models fitted to two measures of engagement from all five waves of the World/European Values Surveys, this paper re-assesses the thesis of a causal relationship running from inequality to disengagement, in two ways. First, I investigate whether the relationship holds not just cross-sectionally but also longitudinally. Second, I use an instrument for inequality to test whether the correlation between inequality and engagement holds even when ruling out reverse-causality. I find mixed evidence for a relationship over time, but a clear correlation when instrumenting for inequality. At least over the long run, then, it seems that unequal societies tend to develop less participatory politics.

RC49-797.3

FAKO, THABO* (University of Botswana, FAKOT@momipi.ub.bw)
LINN, JAMES G. (Optimal Solutions in Healthcare)

Providing AIDS Nursing Care In Botswana:what Explains The Level Of Job Satisfaction

Despite the many strengths of its health services and economy, Botswana has experienced one of the world's worst HIV/AIDS epidemics. HIV prevelance for most age groups doubled over the 1990s resulting in an adult infection rate of 38.6%, which was reported in the National Survey for 2001. HIV/AIDS infection became the leading cause of hospital admissions as health services in all units of the healthcare system became strained and shortages of clinical personnel, especially nurses, appeared nationwide. As a result of many new & expanded government health services, the HIV infection rate and number of new cases has declined significantly. Recent data shows that 31.8% of women attending antenatal care clinics & 17.5% of men attending are population are infected with HIV-1. Yet, as with other countries of Southern Africa, Botswana continues to have a generalized epidemic that for the foreseeable future will present a challenge to its healthcare system. Nurses and other clinical service providers must constantly treat HIV symptoms and AIDS related illnesses while also giving other required care. The purpose of this analysis is to determine the level of job satisfaction and its predictors among a sample of 202 nurses involved in HIV/AIDS care in Botswana. A model is derived for explaining jobsatisfaction among these nurses which can be tested in other healthcare systems in Africa.

RC28-482.2

FALCON, JULIE* (Life course and Inequality Center (LINES, julie.falcon@uni.ch)

Returns to Vocational Education and Training (VET) in Times of Crises: A Stepping Stone or a Trap for Career Advancement?

VET is often acknowledged as being a very efficient stepping stone to integrate the labor market: it prevents unemployment risks and insures good returns to first employment. However, while benefits of VET are undeniable from a short-term perspective, they remain more questionable from a longer-term stance: it would seem that, from a longer-term perspective, graduates of VET face higher unemployment risk and lower career advancement opportunities than their counterparts with general education. Yet, this under-studied aspect is crucial as the political response to the recent economic crisis has been to promote vocationally focused courses or the social risks concerning inequality, social stereotypes, violence or substance abuse behaviours that may be increased by the patterns shown by Media) either on the positive opportunities that Media may bring (regarding new chances of learning and development). Based on the integration of both sort of studies, this research underlines the use of Media Literacy as a tool to be used in prevention programmes with children and teenagers, in order both to reduce social risks and to increase opportunities of freedom and equality. As an example, we propose the results of Preventing in Madrid (Universitat Complutense de Madrid), a prevention programme against violence and social discrimination that has been developed in schools of Madrid since 2002.

RC42-712.2

FAN, GANG-HUA* (Shih-Hsin University, ganghuan,fgn@gmail.com)

Gender Differences in Religious Influence on Subjective Well-Being: Evidence from Japan, South Korea and Taiwan

Research has consistently shown that women tend to be more religious than men. The structural location theory proposes that, due to disadvantageous social positions, women are more likely than men to regard religion as an alternative source of social support. The relative importance of religiosity versus socioeconomic status on subjective well-being is thus expected to be more salient among women. Nevertheless, empirical verifications of this thesis, especially under East Asian contexts, are relatively few. To address this gap, this article uses data drawn from AsiaBarometer 2006 survey to examine gender differences in religious influence on subjective well-being (measured with happiness and life satisfaction) in three East Asian societies: Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan. The three hypotheses are as follows: 1) the association between religiosity and subjective well-being is stronger among women; 2) the relative importance of religiosity compared to socioeconomic status on subjective well-being is greater among women; 3) gender differences in religious influence on subjective well-being are more salient in societies with greater gender stratification. Results of analyses provide certain support for the above three hypotheses. In these three East Asian societies, the influences of religiosity on subjective well-being are more significant among women in both absolute and relative measure. Also, gender differences in the association between religiosity and subjective well-being appear to be more salient in South Korea, where gender stratification in terms of education and occupational status is greater than that in Japan and Taiwan.

RC04-86.1

FAN, WEN* (University of Minnesota, fanxx102@umn.edu)

Education Delayed but Not Denied: Returning to School of the Chinese Cultural Revolution Cohort

This paper examines a unique Chinese cohort whose educational opportunities were lost due to an unexpected exogenous shock. The Cultural Revolution (CR) cohort came of age during China's Cultural Revolution decade (1966-76), when the educational system came to a halt (especially colleges whose normal recruitment stopped for 11 years). Based on life history data collected in the 1994 State and Life Chances in Urban China Survey (Zhou and Moen 2002) and Cox proportional hazards models, I find that, compared with the pre-CR cohort just before them, the CR cohort members are considerably more likely to return to school after the Cultural Revolution to compensate for their initial educational disadvantages, thus narrowing (but not closing) their educational gap with the pre-CR cohort as they age. Marriage and having young children discourage women - but not men - from returning to school. In addition, children whose fathers held a senior-high degree and/or whose fathers were cadres or middle-class/intellectuals have significantly higher school reentry rates, which lead to a widening educational stratification with respect to social origins, nullifying the state's success in attenuating inter-generational transmission of educational disadvantage by launching the Cultural Revolution, as reported previously using data collected from the CR cohort in their early adulthood (Deng and Treiman 1997; Zhou, Moen, and Tuma 1998).

RC04-97.5

FARIAS, MAURICIO* (Fundación Chile, mauricio.farias@yahoo.com)

Choice and Inequality: Transition from Secondary to Tertiary Education in Chile
Higher education is increasingly desired by families because it is seen as an important mechanism of social mobility that allows students to achieve better living standards. However, access to higher education appears consistently correlated with student socioeconomic status. The lack of prior opportunity to study a curriculum program that provides both the quality and content required to proceed to higher education is suggested as the most important barrier. It is worsened, then, that some low-income, high-performing students who expect to continue to higher education choose programs with lower-level content or quality.

This study utilizes the case of Chile to explore whether choice between vocational and academic education at secondary level (VESL and AESL respectively) could help to the reproduction of inequality throughout the diversion of high-performing low-income students from the academic to the vocational track. This study approaches a causal analysis combining propensity score matching and robustness check strategies. It also uses an ad hoc survey and a rich panel of census data that follows students from eighth grade to higher education.

The findings show that socioeconomic status, culture, the environment, and self-perception are correlated with enrollment in VESL. In addition, there is an important gap in the national entrance test to higher education between comparable VESL and AESL students (0.2 – 0.5 SD). Results also show that high-performing, low-income VESL students are less likely to go to a bachelor degree program and more likely to enter a vocational program at tertiary level than a comparable AESL student. Finally, VESL students tend to have a lower persistence at vocational tertiary education than AESL students. Hence, VESL could be distracting and preventing some low-income, high-performing students from obtaining better incomes, employability, and social status, ultimately reducing their social mobility. In this way, choice could be contributing to the reproduction of inequality.

JS-70.4
FARIA, RAHISA NAIADE PAEL* (Universidade de Brasília, rahisaspael@gmail.com)
MULLER, FERNANDA (Universidade de Brasília)
Childhood in the City: The Children in Focus

Research indicates that children have spent more time in institutionalised places than in public spaces (WARD, 1978; RASMUSSEN, SMIDT, 2003; TONUCCI, 1996). However, the same studies show the ability of these children in breaking the charge, constructing, transforming spaces planned for them in their places. Thus, the claim that urban children experience fewer public spaces is not universal but may vary from city to city, neighborhood to neighborhood depending on the social groups that live there. The present work aims to study specifically how four five-year-old children, two girls and two boys, who live in Brasília/Distrito Federal/ Brazil, perceive the city. Thus, from the recognition of children as social agents, producing meaning and that regardless of their size interact with the physical environment (CHRISTENSEN; O’BRIEN, 2003), we propose this research. The methodology of the study considers the child as a primary informant and seeks to involve the children in the study. In the case of one of the children, a five-year-old child was invited to build a city map with blocks of wood and artifacts in miniature, like cars and trees. Later, presenting the picture of the city map construction, it was possible to conduct a photo-elicit exercise (CLARK-IBÁÑEZ, 2004; BANKS, 2009). The methodology helped to increase the involvement of children in discussing aspects related to their urban experiences.

TG03-932.7
FARIDA, ANIS* (University of Wijaya Kusuma Surabaya, anis6872farida@gmail.com)
Women’s Local Social Movements

This study aims to understand whether the phenomenon of rural women’s collective action in Dasun, Kediri can be interpreted as a social movements, and related to the issues, actors and the setting, how’s that social movements can be categorized and have an implication to social justice, and can improve the inequality of women’s life. Based on this, this study aims (1) to explore and interpret the phenomenon of collective action undertaken by women in Dasun, if indeed a social movement and (2) the implications of social movements to improve inequality of women’s life and to develop a social justice.

This study is a qualitative research with an ethnographic approach, which a plural method include observation, participation, analysis of records, and interviews. The subjects of this study included some Dasun’s women activist and outsiders who were involved in the growth of the local social movements.

Based on the results of field research and theoretical analysis led to some conclusion, an important finding of this study, show that a women leader is the product of the movements. The ability to produce a leaders, as far as the author know, is the specific notion that can not be found on collective action in other places. Collective action in Dasun can be interpreted as a social movements, with the fulfillment of the element of collectivity, shared goals, a loose organization, leadership moving beyond and the village’s authority. The implications of the achievement of social movements in family life is shown by the involvement of women in decision-making and financial control lies in the female. In society, women have begun to participate in the socio-cultural, political, economic and environmental fields which can improve inequality of women’s life and to develop a social justice.

RC05-106.8
FARQUHARSON, KAREN* (Swinburne University of Technology, kfarquharson@swin.edu.au)
Race without Racial Classification: The Case of Australia

Australia is a settler nation that has been structured along racial lines, in particular, the White Australia Policy, which limited migration to people who were considered first ‘white’, then to those from Europe. However with the end of the White Australia Policy in the 1970s Australia stopped collecting most forms of racial data. As a result, Australia has no official racial classification system. Nevertheless, race and racism are part of everyday experience and discourse in Australia.

There are debates around the collection of racial data. Proponents argue that it is a way to measure race and racial issues. The counter-argument is that race, a social construction, is solidified and reified as a social institution through racial classification. If we are to dismantle racial hierarchy, we must first dismantle racial categorization. This paper considers race in the absence of a racial classification system. Through an examination of race in contemporary Australian media discourses and through Australia’s census categories, I explore what happens to race and racism when race outside of Aboriginality not officially measured.

RC06-131.2
FARRELL, MICHAEL* (University at Buffalo, SUNY, pfarrell@buffalo.edu)
BARNES, GRACE (University at Buffalo, SUNY)
Family, Neighborhood, and School-Based Networks of Black and White Adolescents: Effects on Conventional and Unconventional Behavior

Adolescents drift between family, school, and neighborhood networks, taking on situated identities in each context and being subject to different idiocultures. Their behavior may vary depending upon the degree to which they are embedded in each type of social capital. We examine how embeddedness in family, school, or neighborhood networks affects conventional and unconventional behavior. Data were gathered as part of a longitudinal study of families (N=699), friendships, and adolescent development in Buffalo, New York. We first compare network structure of black and white adolescents, along with the degree to which they are embedded in family, school-based, or neighborhood networks. Second, we examine the effects of embeddedness in each type of network on conventional and unconventional behavior. The larger the percent of network members seen in a context, the more embedded in that context. Finally, we examine whether effects vary by race. On average, black adolescents’ networks are smaller than whites, but they include a much larger percentage of family members (i.e., blacks are more embedded in family networks). Whites are more embedded in school-based networks. Both groups are equally embedded in neighborhood networks. The more embedded adolescents are in family networks, the higher their GPAs and the less likely they are to smoke marijuana, get drunk, commit acts of major deviance, or have multiple sex partners. Interaction effects show stronger effects of family embeddedness for black adolescents on multiple sexual partners, and for whites on marijuana use. Regardless of race, the more embedded in school-based networks, the higher their GPAs, the less likely they are to smoke cigarettes, and the fewer sex partners they have had. The more embedded adolescents in neighborhood networks, the more likely they are to smoke cigarettes, use marijuana, and commit major acts of deviance, such as robbery, assault, or gang fighting.

JS-2.4
FARRER, JAMES* (Sophia University, j.farrer@sophia.ac.jp)
The “Foreigner” in China’s Corporate Labor Market: A Critical Race Perspective on Skilled Migration

This paper weds field theory to critical race theory to conceptualize the inter-ethnic competition among actors in the multinational field of corporate employ-ment in China’s most global city Shanghai. In sum, the field of corporate work is constituted as a field of relationships and activities in which ethnic social, cultural and symbolic capital serve as field-relevant resources. In this field “highly skilled” network workers in Shanghai are hired in part for their cultural and ethnic back-grounds, so that ethnic and national identity are part of the cultural constructions of technical “skills.” There thus can be no separation between purely technical and culturally based accounts of human capital within this field. Rather the field of corporate labor is revealed to be a site of ethnic and racial micropolitics, in which acts of racial and ethnic classification matter. The foreigner is a specific notion that can not be found on collective action in other places. Collective action in Dasun can be interpreted as a social movements, with the fulfillment of the element of collectivity, shared goals, a loose organization, leadership moving beyond and the village’s authority. The implications of the achievement of social movements in family life is shown by the involvement of women in decision-making and financial control lies in the female. In society, women have begun to participate in the socio-cultural, political, economic and environmental fields which can improve inequality of women’s life and to develop a social justice.
ethnographic study with over three hundred in-depth interviews, this approach provides an account of the changing position of the foreign skilled migrant in the corporate labor force in Shanghai from the 1980s to the 2010s, a period in during which expatriate transitions from a dominant field position as incumbents who defined the "rules of the game" for employment, to challengers who must defend a marginal position within a much expanded field.

RC04-79.1
FARRIS, NICOLE* (University of West Alabama, df1104@gmail.com)

Narrowing The Pipeline? Assessing Female Participation in STEM Fields

The underrepresentation of female Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) faculty members at teaching institutions leaves few role models for young female students, particularly racial/ethnic minorities, interested in pursuing careers in STEM academic fields. A shortage in the number of professional women in STEM narrows the pipeline for future progress in every STEM discipline. The underrepresentation of women STEM faculty members everywhere, but most notably at small, primarily teaching institutions parallels the national statistics, which indicate numbers disproportionate to student and community demographics at institutions of higher education.

We intend to examine and evaluate the specific needs and practices regarding advancement of women in STEM fields at a small, southern, rural, primarily teaching university and similar regional teaching institutions, and formulate specific sustainable strategies and goals toward increasing representation of women for the success of female scientists, our institution, and the future of scientific innovation.

A variety of measurable quantitative data and qualitative information will be systematically gathered from female STEM faculty and from a comparison group of male STEM faculty to determine causal factors influencing the underrepresentation of women in STEM. All baseline data gathered on female STEM faculty will be compared to results obtained from male STEM faculty. The data will be analyzed in order to assess needs and methods for implementing policies and conditions favorable for achieving positive change in the number of and professional advancement of STEM female faculty at this institution and to contribute to the existing body of knowledge regarding underrepresentation of women STEM faculty.

RC47-776.4
FARRO, ANTIMO LUIGI* (Università di Roma La Sapienza, antimonolugi.farro@uniroma1.it)

Subjective Struggles and Collective Movements

Movements are constitutive parts of contemporary global realities, buttressed forward through communicational flows. They present a counterpart to broad systemic powers which aim to condition and control individuality, thereby deconstructing social life. Financial forces are increasingly constituted through informational platforms, which take place outside the real economy. Moreover these movements increasingly underscore the differentiation between themselves and systemic actors. Movements underscore for us the separation between systemic forces and real life as expressions of the fragmentation of social life. Individual subjects become participants in the construction of collective movements to affirm themselves in the face of systemic domination as well as to engage in experiments around new living constructs as an alternative sociability to fragmentation. Communication by physical and online networks enables individuals to establish a common cultural framework. The result of this is a new political re-democratization and sociability confronting the contemporary context of global reality.

RC47-767.3
FARRO, ANTIMO LUIGI* (University Sapienza Roma, antimonolugi.farro@uniroma1.it)

Urban and Environmental Development Issues

Collective movements operating at local, national, regional levels are contesting the increasing global trend of urbanization as a threat to environmental sustainability. Such movements have become central to the economic, social, cultural and political contexts of environmental management. They confront the problematic activities of dominant financial actors whose activities mold urban spaces. They highlight the importance of subjective engagements with actual physical space that increasingly takes the form of individual actions. The individualization of collective action brings forward new experimental spaces that suggest the building of a new sociability as they contest urban development and the risk it poses for environmental sustainability.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Experiences of Queer Refugees: Identities, Migrations, and Asylum: Thinking through the Everyday Worlds of Iranian Queer Refugees

FASSIO, ADRIANA* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, adrianaafassio@yahoo.com)

Experiences on Improving Quality in Home Care Services for Seniors in Argentina

In this paper we present research progress on the National Home Care Program in Argentina that has been carried out continuously since 1997 and with greater intensity in the period 2003-2013. The objective of the research is to investigate the impact of public policy aimed at the older population with some degree of dependence with respect to the learning incorporated by public and non-governmental organizations involved in the decentralized structure from which perform these services.

The proposed research is a comparative case study of implementing organizational National Home Care Program in order to detect changes and learning that occurred in these organizations from the perspective of the actors (members of these organizations and users of its services, including home caregivers service cooperatives originated in the program) to build indicators and make proposals for continuous improvement of the quality of this public policy

RC07-132.3

FASSIO, ADRIANA* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, adrianaafassio@yahoo.com)

Experiences on Improving Quality in Home Care Services for Seniors in Argentina

This paper seeks to examine the everyday worlds of Iranian queer refugees in Turkey. In a transit migratory space of Turkey, this asylum seeking while living in the transit migratory space of Turkey. In that sense, the main aim of the paper is to go beyond a panoramic snapshot of what the mundane activities of Iranian sexual refugee population in transit in Turkey looks like, toward a sociological analysis of how race/ethnicity, class, gender, and sexuality intersect and create borderlands in the daily life struggles and experiences of migrating Iranian sexual dissidents.

RC31-524.2

FASSAKOGLU, EDA HATICE* (Lund University, eda.fassakoglou@soc.lu.se)

Identities, Migrations, and Asylum: Thinking through the Experiences of Queer Refugees

Since the early 2000’s Turkey has become a prominent transit destination for Iranian queer refugees who are seeking asylum based on sexual orientation and gender identity persecution. However, to date, there has been little research focusing on this growing component of queer/asylum mobilities. In line with the larger literature on international forced migration, much of the existing literature has avoided asking questions about these queer subjects’ understanding of self in relation to their gender, as well as concerning their choices and motivations for departure. Often, this lack of academic coverage is due to so-called protection-related ethical dilemmas which many researchers are facing. Paradoxically, however, to avoid asking such questions in our research strengthens the victim perspective on human rights responses toward queer and refugees. This might even further diminish possibilities of inclusion for (queer) subjects who seek justice, safety, and belonging beyond the borders of their countries. Moreover, this lack of academic coverage eludes the real complexity of (queer) asylum mobilities. Drawing upon in-depth interviews with 43 Iranian sexual dissidents seeking asylum and waiting for resettlement to a third-country in transit in Turkey, this paper offers insights into Iranian queer refugees’ understanding of self in relation to their movement as well as concerning their choices and motivations for departure. More specifically, the paper draws on the migratory trajectories and identity practices of Iranian queer refugees to formulate an understanding of how they create, sustain, and/or negotiate a sense of self and belonging while shifting across multiple boundaries and hierarchical axes of difference within the international refugee regime. The main argument of the paper is that experiences at the intersection of queerness and refugeeness, influenced by the norms, politics, and processes of the refugee apparatus in the migratory space of Turkey constrain Iranian queer refugees’ possibilities for being, becoming, and belonging.

TG04-943.5

FASSARI, LETTERIA GRAZIA* (Sapienza, Università di Roma, letteria.fassari@uniroma1.it)

Poplife: a Strategy to Mitigate the Social Risk

The research is centered on the hypothesis that the propensity of a significant number of young people to participate to a reality show is related to social risk and uncertainty in planning their own life. Such a hypothesis is captured under the concept of realytism. From a theoretical point of view, realytism may be defined as a social logic characterizing the relationship between reality and imagination as strategy to cope with fundamental social risk. Such a logic has been very pervasive in the past fifteen years in Italy as well as in many other countries. From an empirical standpoint, the research is supported by 750 video interviews, and pictures of individuals wishing to participate to the reality show "Big Brother" (Italian edition). The results show that realytism is, in many cases, the response of individuals to the fragmentation and the precariousness of social experience from both neo-liberalism and failure of societal institutions in keeping alive the emancipatory promise. Particularly, the logics of the action of the young people surveyed are specified in two directions. In the first, they show a sort of camouflage through which they intend to mitigate the discovery of a social insecurity that becomes existential and that seeks to transform the feeling of construsion and demoralization in challenge and euphoria. In the second, participation to the reality show it is only a realistic strategy. They use imaginary to be able to live an "ordinary" life that is now made impervious by social conditions. It is the project of life that is configured, today, for them, as "microutopia". As a result, the audition replaces the "social proof" and the Big Brother house becomes a space suspended between imagination and reality having the appearance of a melancholy therapy to survive.

RC53-856.1

FATTORE, TOBIA* (Macquarie University, tobia.fattore@mq.edu.au)

Children’s Health and Well-Being: Making Sense of the Health Conundrum

Lifestyle related morbidities affecting children have attracted attention from national and international policy makers. One response to these public health concerns is to inform children and their parents of health promoting behaviours so as to establish life long habits for good health. However, epidemiological trends suggest that the prevalence of childhood morbidities is increasing. This suggests that health promotion programs appear to be struggling in effecting change in response to a complex set of factors driving this trend.

This paper attempts to make a small contribution to understanding this problem by presenting some research on children’s understandings of health and well-being. The study surveyed 123 children aged 8-15 years, focussed on children’s understandings of ‘well-being’. While a significant amount of research draws upon the sociology of
of health to understand children's perspectives of their illness, less common is research that obtains children's perspectives of what health or well-being means. Our findings show that when children discuss their health they invoke themes from health promotion campaigns, which share many of the features of ‘healthism’ (Crawford 1980). However, children also call upon different and more broad-ranging meanings of well-being which problematise these healthism discourses. These include locating health as one dimension of well-being that prioritises agency, security and a positive sense of self; as promoting the body as a functional entity; and of health as generated intersubjectively which reproduce patterns of moral anxiety among carers. The findings suggest that children’s understanding of well-being provide important clues as to the limits of health promotion campaigns and a set of considerations policy-makers need to take into account to effectively respond to the health conundrum.
The integration function implies the system of education that is supposed to reproduce a set of core values reflecting the spiritual priorities of society and uniting people in a common social, historical and cultural community. It is known far and wide that every society does its best to preserve national identity, socio-cultural and mental characteristics of the population. Therefore, in order not to lose national identity communities try to transmit (and reinforce) their most important values through education systems.

The differentiation function implies preparing people of the younger generation for "embedding" them into cells of the social structure, bringing social and occupational structure of society into the right track; preparing the right number of specialists of different skill levels and different specialties for the country, according to the strategy of its development.

But the paradox of contemporary Russian situation is that neither twenty years ago, when the construction of the neo-liberal capitalism was just at the beginning, nor now – nobody elaborated or formulated the development strategy. There was too much that was obscure: there wasn't ordered a priority system in the development of certain sectors in the economy, science, and social services. People were unaware of the economic model and the model of society they would create through liberal reforms.

TheFilmFactory
This communication “The film factory” about globalisation and labor markets will examine different forms of work organization in film studios. Drawing on concrete analyses carried out, for the most part, in the Barrandov’s studios in Prague, the paper takes filmic delocalisations as a framework and considers film-making processes as well as the organization of the labor market. Particular attention is given to contractual workers in the French entertainment industry (intermittents) in order to understand the anonymous history of the technicians who craft the cinema and the inequities process in this field.

This communication (Globalisation et dynamique des marchés du travail) will draw on sociological inquiries on these subjects, published in my book “La fabrique filmique métiers et professions” (The Fimlic Factory: Careers and Professions) Ed Armand Colin, Paris 2011.

Pathways For Prevention: Disentangling Causal Relationships Of Preventable Mortality and Forced Migration In Post-Colonial Africa
If humanity consensually agrees that innocent children should be spared the ravages of violence, political murder is not a reasonable means of debate, and that no person should be led to starvation at gunpoint, then we must also agree that humanity has failed modern Africa. This research summary points to a volume of historical evidence linking a host of independent factors that consistently predict higher rates of preventable mortality from violence, starvation, and disease across sub-Saharan nations. A wide-angle view of dictatorship and resource exploitation in the independence era (1957-1980) set in motion the foundation for modern conflicts that continue to brutalize millions of Africans. Sadly, violence, starvation, disease and other preventable mortality causes are easily predictable, yet continuously occur across many parts of Africa. A second function of this research summary is to highlight causal pathways between extant social, geographical, economic, and cultural indicators and the increased likelihood of forced migrations and preventable fatalities. If scholars can disentangle the cause and effect relationships that have resulted in millions of lost African lives decade after decade, local and global society will be best prepared to prevent similar catastrophes in the future.

Science of Selection: Developing Social Technology in Educational and Vocational Field 1920–1940, Norway
This paper explores how creating the applied science psychotechnics redefined societies' views on abilities and disabilities during the early twentieth century. The main empirical sources are textbooks, articles and political documents. It studies the making of applied psychology as two interrelated processes: first, the early experimental laboratory developments of scientific knowledge and the new understanding of the relationship between body and mind, and second, the introduction of new social workers in the French entertainment industry (intermittents) upon previous research, employing an innovative, pro-active approach that views the current challenge for sociological and anthropological research is to redefined due to scientific and political interests. This article first gives an overview of the international innovations that I term ‘social technologies’, and thereafter analyses how these technologies transformed the Norwegian system – first the special schools, then the vocational schools, and finally the employment services.

FEIXA, CARLES* (University of Lleida, Feixa@geosoc.ucll.es)
Chronotopes of Youth in the Global City
This session is based on the contributions to a book with the same title, to be published by Brill in 2014. It follows some similar themes represented in a previous edited collection published following the International Sociology Association World Congress in Brisbane, Australia in 2002 (Feixa & Nilan, Global Youth? Hybrid cultures, plural worlds, London and New York, Routledge, 2006). The new book builds on the themes of the previous volume but extends the analytical and theoretical approach to focus on the concept of chronotope, that is, the time/space dimension of social practices. Urban space and time are paradigms of analysis that can be productively applied to the study of contemporary youth phenomena, especially the study of youth cultural practices. Place is a defining element in the social relationships between youth, and between young people and the rest of the community. In the city, not only physical places are important though, social and symbolic spaces are equally significant. The virtual spaces available through internet technology enable communication, sharing and networking. In both public and virtual spaces young people can collectively connect with the cultures and political agendas of a world brought closer by the pressures of globalisation (Nayak, 2004), even while they give priority to the local. The local now transacts directly with the global (Sassen, 2001), altering the traditional dichotomy of everyday life and producing new kinds of spatial and temporal relationships in urban settings. The spatial temporality of the contemporary city therefore offers a ‘strategic lens’ (Sassen, 2000) for the study of a major social formation - the period we know as youth – in terms of practices and representations.

FEIXA, CARLES* (University of Lleida, Feixa@geosoc.ucll.es)
SANCHEZ GARCIA, JOSE (University of Lleida)
Comparative Research on Contemporary Youth Social Movements: The Case of the Sahwa Project
The methodological approach of the SAHWA project responds to the call of the European TFP under the topic SSH.2013.4.1-2 "Facing transition in the South and Mediterranean area: new trajectories of youth contestedness in the SEMs" and the regional challenge of youth cultural practices. Place is a defining element in the social relationships between youth, and between young people and the rest of the community. In the city, not only physical places are important though, social and symbolic spaces are equally significant. The virtual spaces available through internet technology enable communication, sharing and networking. In both public and virtual spaces young people can collectively connect with the cultures and political agendas of a world brought closer by the pressures of globalisation (Nayak, 2004), even while they give priority to the local. The local now transacts directly with the global (Sassen, 2001), altering the traditional dichotomy of everyday life and producing new kinds of spatial and temporal relationships in urban settings. The spatial temporality of the contemporary city therefore offers a ‘strategic lens’ (Sassen, 2000) for the study of a major social formation - the period we know as youth – in terms of practices and representations.
killed men. A total of 26 sessions where observed and systematically registered in field diaries. The study identified aspects related to gender and social classes being mobilized in the discourse of those agents in the legal field to constructuate their thesis for both accusation and defense. It is possible to perceive that these aspects are summoned in representations elaborated in the discourse as an strategy undertaken by the agents for a differentiation of the cases submitted to the trial as being either “crimes of passion” or “drug trafficking crimes”. Accord- ing to the findings of this research, the resort to this strategy makes evident a discursive violence in relation to aspects of gender and social class yielding the idea of defendants (female or male), victims (female or male) or crime committed being “more accepted” or “more tolerated” than others.

RC02-54.3
FENG, QIUSHI* (National University of Singapore, socfq@nus.edu.sg)

Globalization, Market Transition, and Variety of Developmental Models: The Case of the Chinese Car Industry

The Chinese automobile industry has been experiencing some profound changes during the recent market transition and globalization of the Chinese economy. Regarding to the ownership structure and technological upgrading strategies, there have been emerging four major developmental models among the domestic assemblers. Three major theoretical perspectives are then em- ployed including the Schumpeter’s hypothesis, the approach of global value chain, and the developmental state argument; however all have major limitations to provide a good explanation.

This paper proposed to apply an institutionalist approach to understand such a variety of developmental models in the Chinese automobile industry. Four representative cases including FAW, SAIC Group, Chery and Geely were sampled for a systematic comparison in the empirical analysis. The major argument is that the divergent paths among these Chinese car makers were historically rooted in the pre-reform era of the planned economy, from where the local political structure, developmental ideas and related agencies took on different looks in the market transition and together contributed to a local social construction over the local automobile sector.

RC28-483.7
FENG, TIAN* (Chinese Academy of Social Science, tianfeng.cas@126.com)

Image of Occupational Stratification in China

Based on the traditional social stratification theories, this research focused on the image of occupational stratification in China. According to different principles, such as income, prestige, power, the population can be divided into different oc- cupational groups. From the perspective of academic study, this research firstly set up a serious of occupation titles, then exam how and why the interviewers divide the occupational titles into groups. As a consequence, the principles which be used most frequently is the key factor to distinguish the occupational stratification including some special influences such as household registration and the property of the working units. Hence, an image of occupational stratification can be constructed and be test by using survey data.

RC28-483.4
FENG, TIAN* (Chinese Academy of Social Science, tianfeng.cas@126.com)

Seniority Wage and Wage Inequality in the Segmented Labor Market: The Case of Korea

RC19-330.4
FENWICK, TRACY* (Australian National University, tracy. fenwick@anu.edu.au)

Bringing the State(s) Back in: From Lula’s Bolsa Família to Dilma’s Sem Misséria

Since Brazil’s former President Lula Ignacío da Silva launched his successful national conditional cash transfer program (CCT) known as Bolsa Família (BF) in 2003, academics and development practitioners have been fixated on—who gets it, how are the beneficiaries identified, where does the money come from and how is it delivered, and what are the program’s impacts—usually, does it reduce poverty. Judged upon these variables, BF has been quite successful and has been wide- ly diffused throughout Latin America. It has however, been criticized for being a rather narrow form of social protection. This paper argues that BF and like-CCTs should not be considered as ends in themselves, but rather as a means towards consolidating a broader poverty alleviation strategy that includes complementa- ry social investment initiatives such as labour activation policies and vocational training. Within Sem Misséria, new supply-side initiatives are being grafted onto the otherwise stable framework of BF. By tracing the timing and sequencing of Brazil’s poverty alleviation initiatives over three presidents, this paper will demon- strate that Dilma’s Sem Misséria is an institutionally feasible next step in expanding Brazil’s social investment strategy beyond CCTs, a strategy that is dependent both here and elsewhere on cross-sectorial and intergovernmental collaboration.

RC16-279.8
FEFOANOV, KONSTANTIN* (Moscow State Technological University. konstantin.feofanov@gmail.com)

Civilizational Basis of Russian Modernization

Every country participating in the global modern age contest, has its own unique modernization profile, which is based on the country’s civilizational fea- tures. Speed and specifics of every country’s traditional societies evolution into the modern ones and further, are still subject to close analysis with a view to discover efficient methods, reasons, mechanisms, recipes and secrets of “progressive” and “accelerated” modernization development.

Russian modernization determinants are of a special interest because they hold back progressive, sustainable and effective growth. For over three centuries they have been recurring repeatedly, with great persistency and literality, and the modernization processes have been of inorganic, catching-up, tardy, mobilization, relapsing and recurrent nature. Their implementation procedure includes initia- tion not by society but by government using force. These processes are deeply rooted in Russian civilizational history and culture, as well as character and psy- chology; they are enormously powerful and no matter how much the government or population want it, they cannot easily “adjust” them.

These features of Russian modernization obstruct the transfer from tradition to modernity, and disable long-term and productive Russian modernization on a coherent model, which would result in actual democracy, corruption level decrease, rule of law, and thereupon, in economic, environmental, cultural and technological achievements. Individual reforms and “modernization leaps” initiated from “the top-down”, can only lead to temporary and relative results. Spec- ific version of traditional society based on recurrent waves and de-moderniza- tion elements of the largest modernization projects, keeps prevailing. There is “balancing” between the imminence of “catching-up” copying of certain elements from Western modernity, and “national peculiarity” as inability to implement this assimilation, as well as floating influence by increase of one factor after another without a resulting vector.

RC37-633.1
FERGUSON, PRISCILLA* (Columbia University, ppf1@columbia.edu)

The Multi-Culinary City: Transforming Traditions

Multi-cultural/multi-ethnic/multi-culinary : these dimensions of gastronomic spaces complement even as they counter each other. The proliferation of restauran- ts of all sorts and the consequent profusion of culinary choices endow the city with a cornucopia of gastronomic spaces. Yet, all gastronomic spaces are not equal. Horizontal differentiation conflicts with vertical distinctions: The premium placed on creativity relegates the reproduction of tradition at a tradition lower status than pro- duction of the new, the untoward, the heretofore unknown. In the exceptionally competitive dining world of New York City, culinary identity builds, not on products or people or places, but from the infusion and transformation of a broad range of traditions.

RC21-366.4
FERNANDES, CAMILA NASTARI* (Universidade Federal do ABC, camila.nastari@gmail.com)
MORETTI, RICARDO DE SOUSA* (Universidade Federal do ABC, ricardo.moretti@ufabc.edu.br)

The Phenomenon of Homelessness in Brazil: Advances of Legal Frameworks and the Right to Social Protection through Adequate Housing

The population of homelessness has steadily increased in the city of São Paulo and other cities in the country according to the specific surveys and censuses. Par-allel to this, in recent years the policy of social assistance has improved in the care of this population, considering recent regulatory frameworks at national level in conjunction with states and municipalities. Although there is the strengthening of the System Unified of Social Assistance (Sistema Único de Assistência Social) which seeks to guarantee the right to social protection of these people. We start from the hypothesis that there is still significant limitations in this assistance, in particular as regarding the issue of intersectoriality and the issue of adequate housing. The aim of this paper is to present the results of a recent analysis of a special shelter service (named República) in Sao Paulo which is a type of essential

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Perception of Discriminatory Practices Among Brits’ Countries: Brazil and South Africa

This paper addresses the question of whether individual perception of discrimination is affected by occupational segregation by race and job status. We use data from Brazilian 2000 Census, Belo Horizonte Area Survey (2005) and Cape Area Survey (2005) conducted by the Federal University of Minas Gerais and Cape Town University. These surveys were designed to have comparable socioeconomic measures of many kinds of both cities. Processes of opening and closing of the labor market due to racial discriminatory practices are well-established topics among social stratification literature.

Perceptions of discrimination in South Africa and in Brazil are unique phenomena. In South Africa, up to 1994 discriminatory practices based on race were straightforward and safeguarded by national constitution. African, Coloured and Indian inhabitants were denied the right to vote and forced to reside in peripheral townships. Interracial sex or marriage was formally prohibited. In Brazil, in another hand, there is no clearly distinct cultural boundary that separates blacks from whites. Both groups have the same mother tongue and most identify themselves with the same icons of Brazilian nationality. The commonalities among Brazilian ethnic groups led to the establishment of a myth of racial democracy, that despite being contested with evidences, still seems to prevail in some sectors of society, whereas discriminatory practices linger as a tacit social agreement. We found evidences in both countries that point to a higher perception of social discriminatory practices than the socioeconomic and cultural status of the under-privileged group is higher. We can imply that more access to material and symbolic goods of the dominant group – as information, earnings and culture – could increase, instead of diminish, the perception of the minority groups of their conditions of prejudice and discrimination in the society.

Changes in the Health System of the B’laan Indigenous Community– Its Factors and Effects

The influences on the changes of the health system within a B’laan indigenous community in Southern Philippines are considered to be strong influences to the changes in the health system. As the change in the health system among the B’laans is inevitable and apparent, their ability to create an adaptive mechanism in the management of sickness, health and well-being is very limited. In turn, low adaptation capacity to western-based medicine, and agro-industrialization are considered to be strong influences to the changes in the health system. On the other hand, internal influences to change include the demise and decline of traditional healers in the community as well as the non-utilization of the present locals to their traditional health knowledge.

As the change in the health system among the B’laans is inevitable and apparent, their ability to create an adaptive mechanism in the management of sickness, health and well-being is very limited. In turn, low adaptation capacity to western-based medicine likely result to poor health outcomes among the indigenous groups when compared to their referent majority population. Beneath the forceful influences, we go through the production and relations of power within the health system as the driving element for low-adaptive capacity.

A Comparison Between Time-Use Data Collected By Smartphones and a Paper Diary

Smartphones and “apps” allows time-use research to be set up in a completely different way, such as for example a time-use app. Smartphone users have (almost) permanently access to this device, so respondents can report (more easily) their activities at multiple times per day, instead of using a paper diary in traditional time-use research. Additionally, smartphones enable to collect complementar information such as exact location, such as GPS, how people feel at random moments during the day (i.e. experience sampling), what short-term activities they do throughout the day (by pop-up questions such as about social media use), etc.

The Netherlands Institute for Social Research | SCP

智能手机和“apps”允许时间使用研究设置在一个完全不同的方式，例如一个时间使用应用。智能手机用户有（几乎）永久访问这个设备，因此，受访者可以更容易报告（更容易）他们一天中的活动，而不仅仅是使用纸质日记的传统时间使用研究。此外，智能手机使收集补充信息成为可能，例如GPS，人们在随机时刻的感觉，他们在一天中做什么（例如通过弹出问题如关于社交媒体使用），等。

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XVIII ISA World Congress of Sociology

Journals and books are widely used to disseminate research findings, but they are not the only means to communicate research. In the digital age, the Internet has become an increasingly important platform for sharing research. This is exemplified by the growth of social media, where researchers can engage with each other and with the public, and by the rise of open access journals, which make research freely available to anyone with an internet connection.

Despite these advances, there are still challenges to making research accessible. One of the main challenges is the sheer volume of research being produced. Researchers must find ways to make their work stand out from the crowd and to communicate its value. Another challenge is the need for researchers to engage with policymakers and other stakeholders, who may not have the time or expertise to read academic articles.

In recent years, there has been a growing trend towards using social media to share research. This can be done through blogs, Twitter, Facebook, and other platforms. Researchers can use these tools to share their work with a wider audience, including policymakers and the general public.

Another way to make research more accessible is to use open access journals. These journals are free to access and are often funded by a variety of sources, including academic institutions and non-profits. This makes it possible for anyone with an internet connection to access research, regardless of their financial situation.

In conclusion, there are a number of ways to make research more accessible. By using social media and open access journals, researchers can reach a wider audience and communicate the value of their work to a broader public.
Economic and Labour Market Outsideness Among Young People in the EU

This paper analyses economic and labour market outsiderness for young people across different European countries and welfare regime models. We define ‘outsiders’ as those people who are either unemployed, in temporary contracts or have an income below 60% of the median. By using cross-sectional data from the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC, 2006) we find: (1) a considerable variation in rates of youth outsiderness across EU member states. The youth outsiderness – measured observing the duration of the spell of outsiderness – is higher in Mediterranean countries than in Liberal, Continental and Scandinavian countries; (2) that the depth of youth outsiderness is influenced by the different types of skills possessed by young people. However, the strength of the effect varies across different welfare regimes.

Climate and People in a Region of Tension Between High Urbanization and High Biodiversity: Social and Ecological Dimensions of Climate Change

Single policies adopted at a global scale are unlikely to cope with risks, impacts and uncertainties associated to climate change (Ostrom, 2009). Stakeholders of science, policy and civil society recognize that dealing with environmental global change requires a multilevel and interdisciplinary approach to identify gaps and priorities, and promote collective action. While climate change will expose regions to similar impacts, the extent of those impacts and effective response at the local level will be determined not only by the location’s sensitivity and vulnerability but also by local groups and individuals’ capacity, including their institutional links, social networks and motivation to actions. Considering this perspective, a research project is undertaken on São Paulo Coast, Brazil, a region of tension between high urbanization and high biodiversity. The São Paulo Coast exhibits the socio-ecological dilemmas of contemporary economic development. The combined pressures of tourism, industry, oil extraction transport, and sustainable development are increasingly difficult to resolve. The prospect of climate change intensifies this problem. Drawing on an empirical research on this area, our study aimed to set groundwork research on the environmental consequences of climate change along the coast of São Paulo, including the investigation of how solutions may require better understanding of local and regional government stakeholders’ knowledge, concerns and actions related to climate change. Our results point out that different arenas and conflicts around the local environmental issues. The identified arenas are characterized by different interests and aims, and asymmetric capacities to mobilize resources. The results highlight how local stakeholders and residents perceive climate change risks, indicating that the social and economic context and government support are determinants in the way people responded to risk threats. Our results also indicate how climate change issues are being framed by local governments in terms of policy strategies and instruments.

Global Environmental Change: Environmental Policies in China with Reference to Brazil

The environmental issue has assumed the status of global problem, mobilizing civil society organizations, media sectors and governments around the world from the last two decades of the twentieth century. Among global environmental changes, climate change has proved to be structuring the debate in recent years, characterized as one of the main challenges of the global society at the entrance of the XXI century. Both Brazil and China still have many challenges to be addressed with respect to the set of problems that make up the environmental issue in a world characterized by high modernity, by the risk society and by the context of global environmental changes. These two countries have been noted for their international importance and, above all, the importance of environmental issues at the core of their political processes. In this context, this project aims to investigate the different European countries and welfare regime models by which Brazil-China have internalized the environmental issue, especially with regard to the climate issue, primarily analyzing two social spheres fundamentally present in this process: the sphere of government and the scientific community. The study of the pillar Science-Policy in Brazil-China is of fundamental importance, and consequently one of the innovations proposed in this research is the methodological aspects, claerifying in which case the investigation will be adopted, including, in particular, the systematic analysis of primary and secondary sources, such as the bibliographic and documentary research, and semi-structured interviews with government and scientific agents. We have a team of Doctors and Postgraduate students who will participate in the activities described in this research project, contributing to the realization of the proposed study in this project.

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RC24-332.4

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Economic and Labour Market Outsideness Among Young People in the EU

This paper analyses economic and labour market outsiderness for young people across different European countries and welfare regime models. We define ‘outsiders’ as those people who are either unemployed, in temporary contracts or have an income below 60% of the median. By using cross-sectional data from the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC, 2006) we find: (1) a considerable variation in rates of youth outsiderness across EU member states. The youth outsiderness – measured observing the duration of the spell of outsiderness – is higher in Mediterranean countries than in Liberal, Continental and Scandinavian countries; (2) that the depth of youth outsiderness is influenced by the different types of skills possessed by young people. However, the strength of the effect varies across different welfare regimes.

RC24-432.25

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Climate and People in a Region of Tension Between High Urbanization and High Biodiversity: Social and Ecological Dimensions of Climate Change

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RC24-435.3

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Global Environmental Change: Environmental Policies in China with Reference to Brazil

The environmental issue has assumed the status of global problem, mobilizing civil society organizations, media sectors and governments around the world from the last two decades of the twentieth century. Among global environmental changes, climate change has proved to be structuring the debate in recent years, characterized as one of the main challenges of the global society at the entrance of the XXI century. Both Brazil and China still have many challenges to be addressed with respect to the set of problems that make up the environmental issue in a world characterized by high modernity, by the risk society and by the context of global environmental changes. These two countries have been noted for their international importance and, above all, the importance of environmental issues at the core of their political processes. In this context, this project aims to investigate the different European countries and welfare regime models by which Brazil-China have internalized the environmental issue, especially with regard to the climate issue, primarily analyzing two social spheres fundamentally present in this process: the sphere of government and the scientific community. The study of the pillar Science-Policy in Brazil-China is of fundamental importance, and consequently one of the innovations proposed in this research is the methodological aspects, claerifying in which case the investigation will be adopted, including, in particular, the systematic analysis of primary and secondary sources, such as the bibliographic and documentary research, and semi-structured interviews with government and scientific agents. We have a team of Doctors and Postgraduate students who will participate in the activities described in this research project, contributing to the realization of the proposed study in this project.

RC24-432.20

FERREIRA, LUCIA DA COSTA* (Campinas State University, luciacf@unicamp.br)

The Dynamic Equation Between Social Conflicts, Natural Resources and Environmental Disasters: The State of the Art and a Theoretical Proposal

In the recent years, environment, risk, biodiversity and climate have been among the main intellectual dilemmas presented by the social reality and constituting the greatest challenge to the sociological investigation. The social sciences field has not only sought to theorize these dilemmas, but also to analyze empirically recent objects of the contemporary societies, in order to deal with the super complexification of social dynamics in a polycentric and polyphonic world. Considering this perspective, recent studies on conflicts demands a robust intellectual substratum which involves a review of classic and contemporary approaches from authors affiliated with Sociology and Anthropology areas as well as efforts from social scientists to be opened to the power of the investigated social reality. It means that social scientists are called to better understand social groups who live or work on affected areas by different restricting factors, such as: (i) legal issues, related to the use or appropriation of natural resources; (ii) scarcity related to quantity or quality of resources; (iii) natural disasters or disasters caused by human activities; (iv) issues related to the exclusion of territory or resources provoked by disputes among different social groups and among social groups and species. This paper seeks to clarify the state of the art on social conflicts focused on natural resources and catastrophic events that have been debated in the international literature. We also seek to present and debate our theoretical affiliation which has been hold our studies on these issues.

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RC01-44.1

FERREIRA, RIALIZE* (RC01, rializeferreira@gmail.com)

Different Viewpoints of Contemporary African Intraestate Small Wars

ABSTRACT
Africa has always been affected by external influences such as Western colonial rule and processes of independence of most states since the 1960s. The changing nature of African post-colonial politics led to increasing conflicts in most states because of power devolution and violent regime changes by military coups. Historical causes of intraestate small wars are mostly due to belligerents and non-state actors having longerved and grievance issues, power struggles, resource wars, ethnic and religious differences, a lack of western norms and values which are not part of cultural ideas of development and also a lack of democratic principles, as these are not yet instituted in most countries. The default action is always to fall back on violence when belligerents are dissatisfied with current governments and breaking of peace accords by either of them. Changing sides in Africa is a normal occurrence, because alliances can change overnight. Enduring conflicts such as those in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Sudan lead to economic hardships and social problems through the internal displacement of thousands of people in their home countries, as well as those of political refugees. Consequently, two-thirds of global conflict is currently in Africa and the majority of United Nations (UN) peace missions are hosted in these conflict-ridden African states. Reference to South African peacekeeping contributions in these states will be made briefly.

RC32-556.1

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TORRES, ANALIA (ISCSP-Technical University of Lisbon)
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Impacts of the Economic Crisis on Gender and Class Inequalities in Europe

The presentation aims to understand to what extent the present crisis increases gender and class inequalities and subjective well being in Europe. In periods of rising unemployment and reduced disposable income it is clearly relevant to assess their differential impact on gender and class relations.

Evidence will mainly be collected from the different rounds of the European Social Survey (ESS - 2002; 2004; 2006; 2008; 2010 and 2012). Other sources will also be used such as official information of GDP. Unemployment rates, Gini Indexes per country, Human Development Index (HDI), Gender Development Index (GDI) and Gender Empowerment Measurement (GEM), in order to “quantify” the effects of the crisis, comparing rescued and non-rescued European countries, the last ones being submitted for long to severe austerity policies.

Differences and inequalities between women and men should be accounted for, among other evidences, in social values types and loads of paid and unpaid work and in levels of life and work satisfaction.

RC14-245.9

FERREIRA LEITE DE MORAES, DÉBORA* (FUNDACAO GETULIO VARGAS, debora.moraes@gfv.br)

Reflections about Work, Time and Subjectivity in the Contemporary Culture

The obsession for innovation, planned obsolescence and the consequent discardability have become conditions of the contemporary culture. A culture of consumption and the commodity form have impregnated our way of life, even people and their relationships. In this article, methodologically inserted in the dialogue between psychoanalysis and social theory, we will start from the premise that in this new version of capitalism, people can be considered as commodities in the labor market. And if we are commodities, in this endless shelf of products, we need to remain saleable because we are also disposable (or, to use common expression in business: we must invest, continuously, in our employability). It is precisely this point that interests us. The rules are unfair but clear: we must uninterruptedly upgrade to keep up with the frenetic speed of technological change. As well as the products, we have to innovate ourselves to keep our chances of employment. It is necessary to always deliver more in less time; we must perpetually upgrade to keep up with the frenetic speed of technological change. And all of this is necessary, but it is not enough. Besides not being sufficient there is no guarantee. Furthermore, in this condition of full mobilization, in this new capitalism of spirit, there is no separation between working time and lifetime.
The rise of sociology during the Nineteenth century represented not only the strengthening of new ways of understanding the reality of social problems. In this historical process, it is also possible to see the rise of new ways of comprehending the scientific knowledge, specially the problem of objectivity in social science fields in connection with the objectivity foundations of natural sciences. The sociological "discourses" have been observed and understood throughout the classic period as a proto-religious critical concern about the logical development of the scientific reasoning, both in natural and human sciences (Geisteswissenschaften).

As a result of the classical sociological analysis of the scientific method as a way of constructing the epistemic roots of social sciences reasoning, the sociology developed during the XIX century an important and unique capacity of comprehending "science through the scientific method". Thus, in this paper we aim to develop a historical analysis of the rise of the critical and "reflexive vocation" of classic sociology as an important epistemic condition to the strengthening of the modern sociological conception of science in different fields of sociology like sociology of knowledge, sociology of science and sociology of scientific knowledge. In a first moment, the classics of sociology pointed out the "problem of knowledge" as an internal challenge to the development of a sociology as a scientific way of thinking; in a second moment, the contemporary sociology pointed out the "problem of knowledge" as a general difficulty to the whole scientific conception of reality, promoting a crisis in the logical demarcation of science in face of a real "social demarcation of knowledge". 

RC40-686.6
FIELEK, SIMON* (CSIRO, simon.fielke@ adelaid.edu.au)
BARDLEY, DOUGLAS (University of Adelaide)
The Role Of Farmer Education In South Australia

There is a significant challenge involved with balancing food security at local and global levels whilst mitigating the environmental and social consequences of the historically productive food chain. This work evaluates the importance of education in the South Australian agricultural sector as a tool to maximise beneficial outcomes. The results of a blended mixed method research project, which involved farmers and governance stakeholders in South Australia, are presented as empirical evidence highlighting the positive roles education, in particular university education; have in regard to increasing sustainability. Interviews with agricultural governance stakeholders emphasised the important role that education will play in building the adaptive capacity of farmers and having positive outcomes on the future development of the South Australian agricultural industry. It was also found that higher levels of formal education contributed to farmers: having greater confidence in their respective communities; being more likely to prioritise their environmental stewardship roles; being less concerned about the risks posed by large agri-business corporations; feeling there was less necessity to regulate the agricultural industry or restrict imports; and, looking for more support from government to adapt to a changing climate. Most importantly, however, was the dramatic reduction in farmer concerns with government support programs as education levels went from secondary or less, through to vocational qualifications, and finally university degrees. These results suggest that further education provides farmers with the capacity to compete effectively in a liberalised economy.

RC24-421.3
FIG, DAVID* (University of Cape Town, davidxfig@iafrica.com)
A New Tsunami : The South African Anti-Nuclear Movement in the Wake of Fukushima

South Africa's government has made clear its plans to order a fleet of six nuclear reactors, providing an additional output of 9 600 megawatts. It also aims to reactivating the other elements of the nuclear fuel chain such as the construction of an enrichment plant, a fuel fabrication plant, and a nuclear waste smelter. President Zuma has taken over from his deputy the chairing of the National Nuclear Energy Executive Co-ordination Committee, the intra-governmental body that is charged with overseeing procurement. The overnight costs of the reactors alone are likely to amount to between US$60 – 100 billion, by far the biggest infrastructural purchase made by democratic South Africa in its 20-year history.

Seemingly the impact of Fukushima has not had repercussions among the responsible decision makers. Instead they have sought and gained approval from the International Atomic Energy Agency for the expanded nuclear programme. However, civil society continues to challenge the plans as a fait accompli. Whilst the nuclear threat in the and april context is well understood, the environmental NGO sector, new formations and new sectoral opposition is notable. Significant disquiet has been voiced by the trade union movement (in political alliance with government, but not on this issue), faith-based communities, academic energy researchers and civil society energy lobbyists, the consortium of large-scale electricity using companies, communities situated close to the construction of nuclear facilities, and even the government's National Planning Commission. The paper seeks to understand the dynamics of government indifference to Fukushima, and the stress on Fukushima by opposing social movements, who have adopted TSUNAMI as the name of their coalition (The SouthAfrican Unified National AntiNuclear Mobilising Initiative).

RC24-433.1
FIG, DAVID* (University of Cape Town, davidfig@iafrica.com)
Shale Gas in South Africa: Regulating a Resource Grab

A number of transnational oil companies have recently been given the go ahead by the South African government to initiate hydraulic fracturing for the exploration of shale gas in a semi-arid part of the country, the Karoo region, despite a lack of robust regulatory procedures being in place. When she lifted an earlier moratorium in September 2012, the minister of mineral resources provided no indications of the source from which the substantial quantity of fresh water necessary for fracking would be derived. Existing economic sectors fear the contamination by the oil companies of local groundwater, on which all farming and tourism depend, and a substantial portion of the country’s surface water heritage. In the race to exploit the resource, encouraged by the National Planning Commission, a grab will be made for up to 20 per cent of South Africa’s land surface.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name. 277
The country's mineral rights are not vested in landowners but in the state, which has allocated them to the oil transnationals. Taken together with scarce water resources, the cost of the industry's activities will be far higher than the temporary energy dividend. Yet government uses the language of energy security, lower carbon emissions, and local economic development, all of which concepts have been questioned by civil society, pointing to shale gas as typifying the 'resource curse'.

The presentation looks at potential socio-economic and environmental impacts of shale gas exploration and mining, raises questions about the functioning of the new South African democracy in deciding on controversial new technologies, and proposes legal and regulatory instruments steps that need to be put in place.

TG07-971.4
FIGOLS, FLORENCE* (Concordia University, florence.figols@concordia.ca)
Inscribing Dance: From Embodiment to Digital Media

Inscribing dance: from embodiment to digital media

The ephemeral aesthetic of dance, in comparison to other art forms, contains no tangible corpus. It's matter - body and motion in live performance - are transitory and defy any attempts to record the practice in order to create an accurate transcription and permanancy.

Since the beginning of the 21st century the accessibility and proliferation of digital media has influenced the way we document and archive the practice. On one hand, it has contributed to recording unique traditional dance forms that are considered to be in danger of disappearance due, mainly, to socio-political and ecological disturbances. However, though video recording has the potential to preserve intangible cultural heritage through the documentation of the interpretation of dance works, it cannot be taken for the work itself (as is the text of a play in theatre or the score for music). Further, this accessibility of information through technology, this "visibility in excess", is questioned both by practitioners and scholars of dance who wish to protect cultural bias, contributing to the contamination by cultural assimilation and globalization of a specific practice - to a certain extent, erasing what makes it unique.

Using specific examples of traditional and contemporary dance practices - the body as the first site of inscription of kinesthetic knowledge, text-based documents, audio and visual recording - this paper will attempt to shed light onto the different methods of inscribing and documenting dance, taking into account the sensory distribution of the different mediums. What is lost? What remains? And different methods of inscribing and documenting dance, taking into account the different mediums, audio and visual recording - this paper will attempt to shed light onto the reception of the dances (values and practices) between the generations of older adults and young people. An ethnographic research using interviews and direct observation as techniques was carried out in the community. The interpretation of the information took place on the grounds of authors who discuss the topic in the field of social science in dialogue with physical education. As a conclusion, we can affirm that the bodies intertwine in the feas and dances and promote dancing dialogues established between generations. The ritual system, constituted by means of feats and dances, reveals the senses and meanings of the dances as a cultural resistance strategy, while allowing for the reconstruction of the past and the re-signification of the present of this social group analyzed. This way, we observed the establishment of hybridization processes between traditionalism (older adults' dance – sussa) and modernity (youth's dance – forró), revealing multiple influences between traditional culture and the cultural industry, resulting in other cultural patterns.

RC44-728.6
FINE, JANICE* (Rutgers University, fire@work.rutgers.edu)
"Movements Wrestling: Union Engagement with Migrant Worker Policy and Organizing in Comparative Perspective

Migrants crossing borders in search of better economic opportunities are often able to utilize their social networks to gain employment but they face the deprivities of the labour market alone unless unions and other non-governmental organizations become involved in supporting voice, not only in the workplace but in the polity as well. An institutionalized labour movement can provide protection and support and the possibility of ongoing representation for migrant workers. Indeed, migrant workers are taking advantage of increased opportunities to partner with unions, but this is happening at a time of great peril for the labour movement. Historically, unions have engaged in vigorous debates regarding labour migration; even when they have adopted "pro-migration" policy positions, approaches to organizing and representation have varied depending upon the individual culture, structure and ideology of specific national and local unions. Of course decisions do not act to influence policy or organise migrant workers in a vacuum, rather they do so within specific state contexts. This paper will focus on some of the key debates concerning migrant issues that unions have engaged, as well as the strategies and specific types of organising efforts that have been launched in recent times and the underlying impetus for these efforts including the role played by national union federations, national unions, global union federations and NGOs. It will draw upon research conducted on US, UK, Jordan, Dominican Republic, Sri Lanka and South African cases.

RC44-740.4
FINE, JANICE* (Rutgers University, fire@work.rutgers.edu)
AMENGUAL, MATTHEW* (MIT Sloan School of Management, amengual@mit.edu)
A State/Society Approach to Labor Standards Enforcement

Given the tremendous gap between passing laws and outcomes for workers, how can labor organizations improve enforcement? We contrast two sets of strategies for labor organizations which align with distinct conceptions of the state and enforcement. On the one hand, labor organizations can advocate for laws to be passed and then push the state to enforce them using its own capacities. This strategy accepts a view of enforcement as primarily a technical problem to be solved by regulators. Once there is political will for implementation, it is up to the state to provide the resources and choose the best strategy to ensure compliance. On the other hand, after getting legislation passed, labor organizations create conditions for partnering with agencies in enforcement and can become directly involved in the operational aspects of enforcement. This approach is based on a fundamentally different view of state capacity, which is constituted by a combination of the regulators and organized groups in society that complement the state. Such a view challenges the notion that setting enforcement right is a technical problem that can be solved with the right strategy or correct internal organization of the bureaucracy. By contrast, it treats enforcement as a political problem of constructing institutions that can facilitate collaboration across the state and society divide, thus ensuring greater enforcement capacity. In the context of cases from highly different political contexts (US and Argentina), we contend that the latter approach has the potential to help

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labor organizations further enforce and argue that these findings suggest a need to develop more expansive theories of the enforcement process.

RC11-207.6
FINE, MICHAEL* (Macquarie University, michael.fine@mq.edu.au)

Intergenerational Dependencies: Challenges for Theory, Research and Policy

This paper examines recent developments in the theory of intergenerational solidarity and dependency, drawing on a review of key sociological studies and policy documents. Despite the rejection of the generational conflict hypothesis in the sociology of ageing, prominent public authors such as Fishman (2010) continue to give popular support to the perspective of demographic determinism and apocalyptic demography. As well as helping to refute such views, attention to the theory of intergenerational dependencies is argued, has the capacity to reinvigorate research on the sociology of ageing and to provide new research perspectives on policy in the epoch of longevity.

RC21-368.6
FIORETTI, CARLOTTA* (Università degli Studi Roma Tre, c.fioretti@uniroma3.it)

FIORA, PAOLA (University College London)

Comparing Two “Banglatowns” – Reflections on the Use and Transformation of the Streets in Rome and London

The paper aims at comparing how two different “Banglatowns” were built-up in London and Rome. In both cases the “street” played a core role in urban transformation.

In London, the Spitalfields’ case will be analysed. Here, a typical inner city has become in the last 40 years one of the biggest Bangladeshi enclaves in Europe. Since the end of the 1990s, its marketing as London’s Banglatown was a product of an alliance between Bangladeshi political and commercial elites that represent the majority in the local Council. A number of area-based initiatives played a core role in this process.

In Rome, the Torpignattara case will be considered. This is an Italian “periphery” that started to receive foreign immigrants, in particular from Bangladesh, since the 1990s. Here it was the absence of this place in the policy agenda, and some consequent intensive uses of the streets by the immigrants’ population that led to its labelling as a Banglatown.

Based on the idea of “diversity” that considers multiple axes of differentiation (e.g. national origin, class, gender), the paper will explore how these places’ transformation led to a reconfiguration of the streets’ uses that included new groups, excluding others.

The comparison between the two cases will focus on some core issues:

• With reference to the debate between formal vs. informal, policy vs. practice, citizenship right vs. urbanity right, was the presence/absence of a public policy where the immigrants played a core role a minus or a plus in these places?

• Is the street a privileged space for the cohabitation of differences?

• What kind of diversity is produced in the space of the street?

• With reference to the Bangla-towns image, what kind of “authenticity” was produced? Is authenticity a meaningful issue for the social construction of spaces?

RC29-501.2
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SABOURI KOSROWSHAHI, HABIB (Islamic Azad University of East Tehran)

Distrust and Law-Evasion In Iran (Case study: Tehran city)

Distrust and law-evasion in Iran. Case study: Tehran city

Social capital is basis of development and stability in every society. Trust is one of the most important social capital indicators. Distrust is signe of erosion of social capital in every society. Erosion of social capital is named as Weak Intergroup objective and subjective relations in society, can issue disorder or law evasion in society. Therefore distrust to other (people and the authorities) about law-obligation can lead to law evasion in society. So this article explains distrust effect on law-evasion. In this research is used Putnam and fukuyama theory to analyze social capital erosion. This method is survey research the study population of this study of women and men over 24 years in Tehran. And the data collected by questionnaire from a sample of size 384 people in Tehran. Method of sampling is Multi-stage sampling. After data collecting, research hypothesizes examined in two inferential and descriptive levels by Amos and Spss package. Law evasion is divided in two dimensions: objective law-evasion (behavior) and subjective law-evasion (orientation). In contextual variables, it is seen meaningful relation among gender, marriage position, type of job, age, education, economic position with two dimensions of law-evasion. Basic variables in this research with their total effect on dependent variable consist of, civil distrust (0/44), generalized distrust (0/21), disbelieve to law (0/26). Generally, these independent variables (with subjective law-evasion) explain 43% of the dependent variable variance (objective law-evasion). Whereas these variables explain 43% of subjective law-evasion variance. So social capital erosion has more effect on subjective law-evasion (orientation) into objective law-evasion (behavior), hence to support inter group social capital in society can issue revival of law orientations and hence obey the law in society.

Keywords:
Distrust, subjective law-evasion, objective law-evasion, disbelieve to law,
Emotions and the Self’s Past and Future

A Canadian philosopher, Charles Taylor, spoke of emotions, such as love and loyalty, as revealing to oneself and others what one strongly cares about. He argued that they play a role of a moral compass and in this capacity are constitutive of one’s identity and morality. Many of his examples make it difficult to distinguish them from particular emotions or, better yet, from emotional geographies, as constitutive of unique individual identities in the sense of fixing or freezing the way an individual relates to her or his self, others and to the past, present and/or future.

Explaining Women’s Employment Patterns in the Local Context: The Role of Education and Local Care Policies in Terrassa (Spain)

Empirical research into the factors determining female employment has given rise to a lot of interpretations regarding the cultural, institutional and individual effects on women’s employment. To explore heterogeneity of women’s employment patterns over the family life course in different local contexts and among different groups of women, Steiber and Haas (2012) have shown that women’s education partly explains different patterns with respect to employment, work-family balance and access to family help in the city of Terrassa (Spain). The analysis is based on information drawn from focus groups with different categories of women. Qualitative analysis is supplemented by the results of a survey conducted locally providing evidence of the relationship between employment and use of formal and informal care. The initial hypothesis is that women’s employment patterns over the family life course are closely linked to preferences regarding jobs and the family, with education and the local care system playing a key role as both a mediating and differentiating factor in the formation of these preferences and values.

Indicators for the Institutionalization of the Social Sciences and Humanities

We will present an interim report of work done in the EU-funded INTERCO-SSH project, which deals with the institutionalisation and development of the social sciences and the humanities (SSH) in Europe. We will suggest a concise set of indicators which is being established for a comparative analysis of the development of the SSH in different national contexts. Preliminary data will focus on SSH disciplines in Germany, France and the UK from 1945 to the present. We will ask how these indicators can be used for the history of the SSH and what developments they are able to depict. The sources used are of qualitative and quantitative nature: interviews, statistical and bibliometric data, academic texts and archival records are gathered and combined for this purpose.

In the present contribution, in the framework of a research project under way on father involvement in the care of children, we are trying to explore the characteristics and profiles of these families with a special emphasis on the changing role of fathers, in an institutional context where new social policies of fatherhood are being developed in the last decade. Using data from ECSHP 2011, a regional dataset in Catalonia (Spain), we are trying to explore the changing role of fathers or will they fade away as soon as there is an economic recovery?
International Mobility of German Diplomats and Their Families: Direct and Cross-over Effects on Quality of Life, Family and Partnership Outcomes

International work assignments are often found to be stressful and to affect employees’ and their accompanying partners' well-being. However, whether this applies also to diplomatic personnel who are relocated regularly is unclear. The study surveyed the health-related quality of life, the reconciliation of work and family life, and the partnership satisfaction of German diplomats. Potential risk factors are the duration of international mobility (years spent in the diplomatic rotation scheme, number of postings abroad), perceived stress, and employee's attitudes towards working/in vivo diplomatic rotation. Protective and risk factors are cognitive coping, internal control beliefs, self-efficacy, preoccupation with the host country’s culture, and social support. As a key aspect, stress effects between employees and accompanying partners are analyzed. N=2,433 active diplomats in the German Foreign Service were assessed using self-rated outcome questionnaires. Corresponding assessments were obtained from N=321 accompanying partners. While perceived stress had negative effects on all three outcomes, the number of years passed in diplomatic service and the number of postings had no effect. Diplomats who saw more advantages over disadvantages in diplomatic rotation reported better health, easier reconciliation of work and family life and better partnership satisfaction. Cognitive coping, self-efficacy and social support had several positive effects on the outcomes. Additionally, cognitive coping moderated the effects of stress on health. Crossover effects revealed that accompanying partners’ stress levels and their attitudes towards living in diplomatic rotation are among the determinants of expatriates’ quality of life, family, and partnership outcomes. Implications are drawn for personnel management, development and health promotion. The importance of considering families within employer’s preventive strategies is emphasized. Examining the highly mobile group of diplomats and their families is an important aspect in the understanding of the major issues and challenges for spatially mobile societies.

RC25-448.1

FLINKFELDT, MARIE* (Uppsala University, marie.flinkfeldt@soc. uu.se)
‘cultures of Sick Leave’: Institutional Categorization, Legitimacy, and Moral Order at the Intersection of Research and Politics in Sweden

In line with what has been described as a ‘cultural turn’ in the social sciences over the last decade, ‘cultures of sick leave’ has become an important concept in Swedish social insurance studies as well as in political debates. ‘Culture’ has been used for understanding variations in sickness benefit usage between groups and between different geographical areas in Sweden. Examining how the concept is used and what it does, this study offers an ethnomethodological understanding both on the empirical level and on a meta-level. It is found that ‘culture’ tends to be used (or refuted) as explanation, without much theoretical or methodological grounding. Instead, culture is often applied in a common-sense manner, rarely problematizing how it translates into empirical studies. The paper discusses how the concept of culture works to negotiate the institutional category ‘sick absentee’ in the intersection of research and politics, positioning the individual in relation to the welfare state and bringing notions of accountability, legitimacy and morality into play: whose fault is a ‘culture’ anyway, and what can be done about it? As a contribution to this approach, the paper suggests ethnomethodology’s way of studying culture as it is being ‘done’. Seeing culture as constituted in discourse, and placing culture in action rather than action in culture, opens up for a bottom-up analysis in which members’ situated practices are in focus. Furthermore, conversation analysis provides a rigorous methodological framework for analyzing institutional categorization processes by closely attending to linguistic detail in interaction. Drawing on a Swedish study of meetings between people on sick leave, their doctor, and the state official administering their sickness benefit, the paper illustrates the use of such an approach, showing just how the legitimate boundaries of the concept are co-constructed and negotiated: how ‘cultures of sick leave’ are done in the fine details of interaction.

RC12-217.1

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Building Back a Better Nation: Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery in the Philippines

The paper explores the operationalization of Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery in the Philippines context. It is divided into four sections. The first section discusses the origins and development of Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery as a thematic area. It highlights the paradigm shift in the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management System which was brought about by the enactment
Towards a Dialogue

Buddhism and Critical Social Science on the Causes of Suffering: Towards a Dialogue

In order to demonstrate the possibilities of building a philosophically and empirically informed framework for the study and alleviation of suffering, this paper compares the Buddhist tradition and critical social science from the perspective of their understanding of the causes of suffering. Though both traditions are driven by the wish to combat suffering, their understanding of the causes of suffering differs. There may be, however, a productive complementarity in this difference, and yet frictions between the two traditions are real enough. Furthermore, neither tradition exists in a social or ideological vacuum. Thus, establishing a dialogue between these and other traditions calls also for reflexivity, critique and self-critique.

RC55-875.4

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Globalización y Construcción Identitaria. El Caso De Los Jóvenes Universitarios En México

La globalización ha generado diversos procesos que permiten la movilidad de productos, mercancías, personas, información e ideas sin que las fronteras de los países sean un obstáculo, salvo en algunos casos. En este proceso identitario, las costumbres, valores y significados de una determinada región eran los que conformaban la identidad de una persona o colectivo. Con los procesos de movilidad resulta de la globalización, la permanencia física en un lugar no es necesariamente determinante en la conformación de la identidad, ya que al estar en contacto con los productos, valores e ideas de otros lugares, éstos van formando parte de las nuevas maneras de construcción identitaria. Lo anterior puede observarse con mayor facilidad en las ciudades, donde existen los recursos que permiten este intercambio de ideas. Dentro de los centros urbanos, los jóvenes por sus características, resultan consumidores ideales de las propuestas surgidas en el entorno global. En este sector, quienes disfrutan de un grado universitario pueden contar con mayor libertad de decisiones y mayor movilidad para integrarse en un sistema global. Por esto, resulta pertinente estudiar cómo es que la identidad de los jóvenes universitarios se construye. La poca que se propone es parte de la investigación que se realiza para integrar la tesis de grado dentro del programa del Doctorado en Ciencias Sociales. Se busca explicar cómo se da la construcción identitaria a través de los agentes socializadores presentes en la vida de los jóvenes. Los medios de comunicación y las tecnologías de información resultan de gran importancia en este proceso, ya que es gracias a ellos que se facilita el intercambio de ideas. Para entender cómo una persona ha construido su identidad con base en la contextualización de los significados externos, se estudia cómo verbaliza su historia.

RC42-706.2

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On the Maturation of Immigration Detention: Theological Approaches and Evidence

The detention of irregular migrants and asylum seekers has become a prominent feature of both national and international efforts to “manage” global migration. An important aspect of this phenomenon is the emergence of new institutions devoted to migrant detention, which can be observed for example in the gradual shift in countries across the globe from using prisons or other “off-the-shelf” facilities to dedicated immigration detention centers. This maturation of immigration detention regimes has important implications, not least of which is the fact that it appears to have occurred at the same time that the number of migrant detainees has increased. Is there a correlation between the institutionalization of detention regimes and the increasing reliance of this method of migration control? Using data on detention regimes from the member states of the Council of Europe, where human rights norms appear to have had an important impact on how detention practices have evolved in recent years, this paper seeks to address this question through differing theoretical approaches to state behavior. For example, has pressure from human rights actors been a key driving force for the institutionalization of detention? If so, what implications might this have for how rights actors view the long-term consequences of certain liberal forms? On the other hand, does a Weberian model of institution-building provide a better explanatory framework for how detention regimes have evolved? Do theories of policy diffusion shed light on the spreading of these practices across the European region and beyond? Or, is growth in detention institutions more the result of increasing private-sector involvement in state functions, including incarceration? Ultimately, the paper seeks to provide some initial guideposts for investigating immigration detention institutions while making clear the broader implications of this phenomenon.

RC20-346.5

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Frontier Societies: Culture and Social Institutions

The paper presents a cross-cultural study of contemporary frontier societies, based on an analysis of World Values Survey data from the USA, the Russian Federation, Canada, Australia, Argentina, and Brazil. Consistent with Turner’s “frontier thesis”, we find that frontier societies carry a common syndrome of socio-cultural attributes, ranging from higher levels of membership in voluntary associations and civic activism, to greater libertarianism and skepticism of government. The “frontier thesis” therefore explains not only the historical experience of America, but constitutes a common frontier phenomenon in other world regions and continents, with different settling patterns of new lands. The experience of living on the border areas leads to the formation of a stable set of values, distinctive features of frontier life, such as individualism, egalitarianism, libertarian commitment to the principles of economics, social activism, higher levels of social trust and tolerance of outgroups, civic protest, social conservatism, traditionalism, less support for the federal government rule and others.

RC21-365.2

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Re-Thinking Cautious Urban Renewal. the Iba (Berlin, 1984/87) As an Early Example for a Politicized Strategy for a Sustainable City

Apart from the fact that the strategies for a sustainable city today form the basis of a neo-liberal urban, mainly environmental policy, the main question remains of the causalities and initial potential of some of the key concepts. The International Building Exhibition (IBA) in Berlin in 1984/87 with its two areas IBA Alt and IBA Neu, and the two strategies of a critical reconstruction and a cautious urban renewal, seen as a paradigmatic case study in light of the specific situation in Germany in the 1980s, especially the conditions in West Berlin, by linking urban rehabilitation with social and ecological objectives produced alternative, but ultimately normative models of urban regeneration, not only with regard to European urban planning, but of global interest. This paper analyzes, to what extend primarily the IBA Alt - as a paradigmatic concept of development in response to the policy of redevelopment by demolition and reconstruction of the 1960s and 70s - maintained a cautious squating practice, with its procedures of advocacy, participation, and self-building for the socially engaged and responsible restoration and maintenance of old tenements, new forms of responsibility and ownership, the provision of green spaces and social infrastructure – at first promised a politicization and democratization of urban renewal and everyday life. Since the IBA, funded by federal and state agencies, is called back to mind for its projects and protagonists with various research, exhibition and publication projects to mark its 25th anniversary, I will discuss the function of cautious urban renewal, both its positive achievements and uttered criticisms. In revisiting the IBA I intend to provide a historically argued contribution to the current debate on sustainability and the city, by not only by highlighting planning processes, but by challenging the dimensions of the ecological and the social.

JS-59.1

FOGIEL - BIAOU, SYLVIE* (The Academic College of Management, sylvieb@colman.ac.il)

The Cosmopolitan Future: A Feminist Approach

Our study questions the approach according to which world society is shaped by “the clash of civilizations”. For that purpose, referring to Beck and Sznaider (2010), we analyze what we call the cosmopolitanization of feminism, i.e. this pro-
Les enjeux de la reconfiguration socio-politique des 6 pays européens

L'hôpital psychiatrique assurait jusque là un hébergement à long terme. Avec les grandes réformes de la psychiatrie et le développement des neuroleptiques, le suivi médical des patients peut se réaliser en dehors de l'hôpital. L'intégration sociale du patient passe par le contact avec des professionnels de structures médico-sociales. Ce nouveau modèle, en rupture avec le modèle "asile" est porté par l'OMS et se développe progressivement en Europe. Le logement apparaît comme un déterminant majeur de santé et d'intégration sociale. Des dispositifs socio-politiques d'accompagnement et de maintien dans le logement des personnes en situation de handicap psychique ont vu le jour. En effet, comme les autres citoyens, les patients de la psychiatrie doivent avoir la possibilité de vivre dans un environnement social qui regroupe tous les lieux de vie: la famille, le logement, l'école, le travail, les loisirs. Est-ce une utopie? Comment renforcer les soins psychiatriques, la communauté, avec une dé-désospitalisation raisonnable? Comment éviter l'ératège de l'ancienne relation asymétrique entre la médecine psychiatrique et la société? Quelles sont les alternatives aux longs séjours en hôpital sur le territoire européen?

À partir d'une socioanalyse sur le terrain de 6 pays européens, notre communication se propose de montrer comment la notion de handicap et activités de professionnels de structure médico-sociales. Ce nouveau modèle, porté par l'OMS et se développe progressivement en Europe. Le logement apparaît comme un déterminant majeur de santé et d'intégration sociale. Des dispositifs socio-politiques d'accompagnement et de maintien dans le logement des personnes en situation de handicap psychique ont vu le jour. En effet, comme les autres citoyens, les patients de la psychiatrie doivent avoir la possibilité de vivre dans un environnement social qui regroupe tous les lieux de vie: la famille, le logement, l'école, le travail, les loisirs. Est-ce une utopie? Comment renforcer les soins psychiatriques, la communauté, avec une dé-désospitalisation raisonnable? Comment éviter l'ératège de l'ancienne relation asymétrique entre la médecine psychiatrique et la société? Quelles sont les alternatives aux longs séjours en hôpital sur le territoire européen?

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**RC14-246.4**

**FOND-HARMANT, LAURENCE*** (CPR-Santé Luxembourg, laurence.fond-harmant@cpr-sante.lu)

Logement Et Structures D'accueil Des Usagers De La Psychatrie : Les Enjeux De La Reconfiguration Socio-politiques Des 6 Pays Européens

**RC16-299.3**

**FON'TAINE, JULIETTE*** (Univ Paris I, Sorbonne, CESSP CRPS, juliette.fontaine@univ-paris1.fr)

When Symbolic Violence Changes: The Example of the Educational Reform of Vichy

This paper aims to understand the mechanisms of symbolic violence through the capacity of the State to impose a specific social order by means of public policies. Public policies are, according to Pierre Bourdieu, one of the main tools for exercising power. This power is exercised through the exercise of symbolic violence. It is the main purpose of this paper to analyze the phenomenon of symbolic violence and to demonstrate how it can lead to change in public policies.

**RC46-761.3**

**FONTAN, JEAN-MARC*** (Université du Québec à Montréal, jean-marc.fontan@uqam.ca)

Social Innovation and Societal Change: Role and Impact of Clinical Sociology

For over twenty years, a wide range of research processes and activities have been developed in response to demands brought forth by representatives from local initiatives working towards social innovation specifically by means of social transformation. Among the main organizations that embarked on this undertaking are the Service aux collectivités (SAC) of the Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM), the Alliance de recherche universités-communautés en économie sociale (ARUC-ES), the Centre de recherche sur les innovations sociales (CRISES) and the Incubateur universitaire Parole d'excédés (IUPE).

In this context, collaborations were formed with labour representatives (to counteract plant closures and mass layoffs), with local development initiatives (similar to those involved in the revitalization of the Angus brownfield in Montréal.)
al), with community organizations (working to provide social housing in the fight against poverty and social exclusion) as well as with the social economy and solidarity-based economy (through Quebec government support for the new social economy).

With this historical backdrop, we present a summary of our reflections on the capacity of such initiatives to impact social change. When evaluating initiatives, we proceed in three steps. To begin, we examine the extent to which an initiative is able to respond to social or socio-economic emergencies, thereby testing its reformist capacity. We then look at its institutional impact on the production of societal frameworks, namely through its ability to contribute to the determination of new path dependences. In a third step, we identify the conditions that would allow it to increase its reformist or restorative capacity as well as its potential to act as an agent of change within the societal framework.

RC14-254.4

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Entre Dispositif Institutionnel, Représentations Et Usages : Le Numérique Comme Pouvoir De Renforcement Des inégalités Sociales


Si les inégalités numériques s'intègrent plus largement dans la définition des inégalités, la réalité de la vie sociale des individus et leurs pratiques numériques sont dans un rapport dialectique. Une continuité existe entre les pratiques off et on line (Granjon, 2009 ; Cassili, 2010 ; Fontar, 2010). Ainsi, interroger les inégalités numériques nécessite de questionner les rapports entre institutions, représentations et usages.

Le MenteC (2010 et ANR INEDUC) interrogera l'articulation institutions/usages en montrant en quoi les institutions d'aide à l'insertion renforcent les phénomènes d'exclusion à travers la mise en place de dispositifs techniques présupposant des savoir-faire chez les usagers. Plus largement, la relation d'aide proposée s'établit sur un rapport dominant-dominé créant une forme d'inégalité qui touche les capacités d'actions des personnes. Fontar (2010 et ANR INEDUC) questionnera le rapport représentations/usages en montrant que la tyrannie de la majorité (Pasquoy, 2005) crée une norme sociale pouvant générer des difficultés d'approche chez les adolescents. La pression sociale à « devoir y être » ne sous-entend pas nécessairement des compétences développées ni des usages variés. Elle s'achètera à déconstruire le mythe du « Digital Natives » (Prensky, 2001) qui présuppose implicitement une inégalité des pratiques et voile le rôle des apprentissages.

Ainsi, cette proposition de communication contribue à relativiser les visions enchantées du numérique (notamment ces bienfaits émancipatoires) en en montrant son pouvoir de renforcement des inégalités sociales.

1 ANR INEDUC (2012-2015): programme de recherche sur les inégalités éducatives

RC14-245.1

FONTENELLE, ISLEIDE* (Fundação Getulio Vargas-São Paulo, idefontenelle@uol.com.br)

Consumption and the Social Organization of the Illusion

CONSUMPTION AND THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF THE ILLUSION

Isleide A. Fontenelle
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In order to reflect on the reach and limits of the social organization of the illusion that constitutes the very nature of capitalism, and based on the transformations that are occurring in contemporary capitalism, this article analyses how consumption lies at the very heart of the operation of this illusion. The analysis adopts the Marxist approach with regard to consumption's place in expanding value within the context of industrial capitalism. It also looks at the history of marketing strategies that aim to produce a new form of subjectivity who is moved by a desire to consume. Resorting to the dialectical method as developed by Marx, i.e. based on the idea of movement and contradiction, the article tries to reveal the contradictions that surround the consumption sphere in the predominant financial and immaterial operating methods assumed by current capitalism, which may result in the possibility of over-consumption, which in turn leads to the non-realization of value. While this points, on the one hand, to the possibility of capitalism coming up against something that is in itself impossible, like the infinite self-expansion of capital, on the other, the solutions sought, also in the field of consumption, point to a hyper-commercialization of the spheres of life and knowledge, which sets in motion new merchandise expansion mechanisms through the privatization of culture, creativity and human life itself, leading to an equivalent of the “enclosure of the commons”.

JS-8.2

FONTES, FERNANDO* (University of Coimbra, fernando@ces.uc.pt)
SANTOS, ANA CRISTINA (Centre for Social Studies - University of Coimbra - Portugal)

Disabled Women and Sexual Violence in Portugal

When compared to the general population, disabled people present a higher risk and incidence of violence (UN, 2006; EU, 2011). National reports have highlighted the higher vulnerability of disabled women and people with learning difficulties either living in institutions or with their families (GMP, 2002; INR, 2010). Despite the great investment by Portuguese public authorities in programs designed to prevent violence there are no intersectional studies of violence in Portugal, emphasizing discrimination factors and highlighting the situation of disabled people in Portugal. Therefore, the lives of disabled people are still marked by exclusion, poverty and prejudice. In a context that is particularly disabling, masculinized and male-oriented, such as Portugal, disabled women are in a particularly vulnerable position, accumulating the inequalities based on disability and sexism.

Based on the Social Model of Disability and drawing on the research project “Disabled Intimacies: sexual and reproductive citizenship of disabled women in Portugal” (funded by the Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology - reference PPHG/C/0005/2008) and on my post-doctoral research on disability hate crime in Portugal (funded by FCT – Reference SNRBP/BID/0059/2011) developed at the Centre for Social Studies, University of Coimbra, this paper considers the issue of sexual violence targeting disabled women in Portugal. In this paper we begin by introducing the Portuguese context in relation to citizenship rights and outlining the phenomenon of sexual violence targeting disabled women in Portugal. The data was gathered from public reports, media coverage, and original empirical data collected in biographical interviews and evidences that family and close neighborhood members constitute most of the perpetrators. We continue examining the legal dispositions already in place in Portugal in order to protect disabled women. And we conclude, assessing the effectiveness of the existing laws, and exploring the potentialities of the legal recognition of disability hate crime in Portugal.

JS-6.7

FONTES, FERNANDO* (University of Coimbra, fernando@ces.uc.pt)

What's New about New Social Movement in a Time of Economic Crisis? Reflections about the Portuguese Disabled People's Movement

Until the 1960s, social movements were comprised mainly of workers’ movements, focused on class and economic issues, highly organised in trade unions and political parties and using strikes and demonstrations as their main action tactic. The 1960s and 1970s witnessed, however, an increased variety of social conflicts beyond the workforce, particularly in Europe and North America, and the subsequent emergence of numerous social movements around new ‘post-material’ issues. The emergence of these new social movements (NSMs) did not only push for a multitude of issues based on identity, but also the investment on civil society, as its key location, organised in non-hierarchical structures and networks and embracing direct action and protest.

As with other social groups, the failing of disabled persons by the welfare-state made them especially active since the 1960s. This was especially true of the UK and USA, where disabled people struggled “for equality and participation on an equal footing with other citizens” (Driedger, 1989: 1). This action was made possible by the creation of the Disabled People’s Movement composed of diverse organizations of disabled people. Most current debates on the Disabled People’s Movement included the discussion of whether this is a new or an old social movement.

Drawing on my PhD about social citizenship and the Disabled People’s Movement in Portugal (completed at the University of Leeds – UK), this paper investigates the ways in which this case study may contribute to the theoretical dispute between old and new social movements. I will begin by examining significant characteristics of the Portuguese Disabled People’s Movement. Then, I summarize the theoretical dispute within disability studies on whether the disabled people’s movement is an old or a new social movement. In the last part, I explore the ways in which the Portuguese case study may contribute to this theoretical dispute.

RC32-552.7

FORBES-MEWETT, HELEN* (Monash University, helen.forbesmewett@monash.edu)
Violence Against Female International Students and the Need for "Gender Security"

Violence against women has become a pressing global concern that represents significant social and economic cost. According to the World Health Organization, more than a third of women worldwide are victims of physical or sexual violence. While some progress has been made there remains much to be done to increase the understanding and amelioration of this vast social problem. Within this context, females make up approximately half of the estimated 3.6 million international students undertaking tertiary education in a host country. Previous research has addressed issues of safety and security for international students generally with only passing mention of gender-related concerns. This paper explores the problem of gender-based violence against female international students in their host country and the pressing need for ‘gender security’. Focusing on the United States, the United Kingdom and Australia, the paper draws on empirical research into gender-based violence in international student populations. Using critical race theory as a foundation, this paper examines the complexities of gender-based violence and the mechanisms necessary to confront the concrete experiences that mould disadvantage.

RC48-790.2
FORNO, FRANCESCA* (University of Bergamo, francesca.forno@unibg.it)

Personalized Engagement in the Current 'New' Wave of Anti-Mafia Grassroots Mobilization

This paper discusses the social mechanisms set in motion by a new anti-Mafia organization called Addiopizzo (Goodbye, Pizzo) which has been able to successfully advocate for a growing number of entrepreneurs and shopkeepers to refuse to pay racket fees to local mobs in the city of Palermo, Italy. Using communication technologies that enable personalized public engagement as part of a new interpretative frame which has brought political consumerism into the repertoire of the anti-Mafia movement, Addiopizzo activists – a group of post-grad students and workers – have succeeded in creating a range of collective and selective incentives that have made it possible for local businesspeople to overcome the problems of collective action and build new social bonds of solidarity. Referring to social movements and diffusion theories, the paper discusses how a relatively small and locally based SMO succeeded in bringing about important changes by organizing itself locally as well as globally, and through Internet. Data for the analysis came from several sources of information, such as interviews with the activists themselves, participant observation, media analysis and a unique dataset reporting the answers given to a structured questionnaire with more than 70 closed questions, distributed in 2011 to 277 entrepreneurs who had joined the mobilization campaign entitled “Change your shopping habits to fight the pizzo” at various points in time.

RC40-681.5
FORNO, FRANCESCA* (University of Bergamo, francesca.forno@unibg.it)

United We Buy: Re-Embedding the Economy into Society for a Sustainable World

It is increasingly argued that the environmental and social problems that afflict industrialized societies cannot be resolved without a change in citizens’ lifestyles and consumption practices. In recent years, the inability (or unwillingness) of institutions in proposing solutions and implement policies to address these issues have stimulated the development of new social movements that, while increasing general awareness on the social effects of consumption practices, have favored the emergence and spread of forms of procurement based on the direct relationship and solidarity between consumers and producers. The paper focuses on some new grassroots initiatives promoting alternative forms of consumption as a way to protect the environment and the right of workers, which have been very successful in Italy since the late 2010s. In 1994 “Solidarity-based Purchase Groups” (or “Gruppi di Acquisto Solidale”) count today more than 900 groups. Major sandpit for selecting partners for the environment and solidarity, both among group members and with the producers. Nevertheless, such criteria are interpreted and appropriated on a strictly local basis. From many points of view, GAS are an important case study for understanding the mechanisms and decisional processes through which citizens can enter into a cooperative relationship amongst themselves and with individual producers or networks of producers, aiming for reciprocal benefit on a concrete basis, namely modifying the production processes towards a higher sustainability. The paper presents the results of two online questionnaires, filled out by 244 members of GAS in Lombardy and by 1558 families belonging to the same groups and reflects on the mechanisms that have fostered the spread of these forms of collective action, exploring both the reasons that have encouraged individuals to take part in these experiences as well as the internal organization and strategies of GAS.

JS-17.5
HIRAYAMA, YOSUEKI (Kobe University)

Housing and Social Re-Stratification

This article looks at transformations in the role of housing in social stratification. During the ‘golden age’ with high-speed economic growth and generous government subsidies, social inequalities were mitigated by the expansion of middle class home ownership and redistributive schemes of providing social rented

* denotes a presenting author.
Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
dwellings to lower classes. However, with the ascendancy of neoliberal prescriptions in the 'global age', new housing systems oriented towards accentuating the role of market economies in providing and financing housing have increasingly exacerbated, rather than alleviated, social disparities. There have been widening gaps between the market-included and the market-excluded in terms of housing conditions. Moreover, within market spheres, various variables such as the timing of housing purchase, the appreciation and depreciation of housing assets, the nature of housing investment, the condition of mortgage borrowing, family support in acquiring housing, intergenerational transfers of residential properties, architectural profile and location of dwellings and the number of houses owned have been becoming more definitive in creating social cleavages. In varied fields of social science, position pertaining to labor markets has been regarded as most important in explaining the formation of social classes. However, housing and property ownership have increasingly been becoming, and will be, more definitive in reshaping social inequalities. This paper will identify housing related key drivers for social re-stratification and explores housing situations in some exemplar countries such as Britain, USA and Japan in arguing the importance of housing in creating new contours of social inequalities.

**RC19-337.2**

**FOSSATI, FLAVIA** *(University of Western Australia, fossati@uwa.edu.au)*

**Coalition Patterns in Labour Market Policy – How Activation Policies Restructure the Political Contest in Western Europe**

Activation policies became the means of choice to address typically post-industrial unemployment rates in a context of "permanent austerity" (Pierson 1996). However, comparatively little is known about how these "novel" policy instruments influence the political contest and the coalition formation mechanisms in this policy domain.

First, in line with the debate on multidimensional modernising reforms (Bonoli and Natale 2012; Häusermann 2010; Clasen and Clegg 2011) this paper investigates the nature of the political conflict in the domain of labour market policy and addresses the question whether the political elite's preferences concern to more than one dimension.

Second, the analyses address the political elite's coalition patterns by focusing in particular on the political left testing the hypothesis whether social democratic parties address rather insider or outsiders' interests (Rueda 2007, Schwander 2012).

The empirical analyses are based on a novel elite survey which captures labour market policy preferences of all actors involved in the political decision-making process, i.e. parties, state bodies, unions, employers' and social movement organisations in three dualising (France, Germany, Italy) and in two flexicurity-oriented countries (Denmark, Switzerland). The analytical strategy relies on factor and cluster analyses of preference measures weighted by the respective issue salience (cf. Kriesi et al. 2000). The empirical findings suggest that politics is essentially shaped by policy. In other words, the political elite's preference and coalition patterns are determined foremost by the regime specific institutional legacies and are structured on a redistributive and on an activation dimension. Interestingly, the most salient and controversial issues related to policies which concern the functional repertoire of the labour market regime at stake. Finally, the results support scholars arguing that mainstream left parties support the interests of both insiders and outsiders (Schwander 2012), however, it results that the precise nature of coalitions is regime specific.

**RC05-100.1**

**FOZDAR, FARIDA** *(The University of Western Australia, farida.fozdar@uwa.edu.au)*

*Belonging* in The Land Down-Under: Insights from Three Methodologies

This paper considers differences in articulations of belonging in Australia generated using three different more or less innovative methodological approaches among different populations. Results from face to face interviews plus a photo voice exercise among refugee settlers are compared and contrasted with data generated in 20 focus groups with migrants and non-migrants across Australia using a set of images designed to elicit discussion around national, transnational and post-national identities. Membership Categorisation Analysis is used to interrogate the assumptions included in the prompts used to generate the data (interview questions, themes for photographs, and images for focus group discussion). The range of parameters of belonging from the political (civic and ethnic belonging) to the interpersonal (family, friends, place) are noted, as well as the limits to belonging, particularly the category work done discursively to identify insiders and outsiders. The paper concludes that each method is useful in different ways to gain access to different experiences of belonging and un-belonging.
'policy' is using the 'crisis' in responding to the youth question, how it is creating new narratives of youth and the life course and what new types of 'societal pathways' into adulthood for the young are emerging as a result of recent austerity measures in policy. The analysis will examine these developments by the use of a number of international case studies, across Austrasia, North America and Europe highlighting the political ecological framework of policy that integrates an understanding of how 'finance', 'markets' and various neoliberal policy responses to them are re-shaping the life course for the young through the implementation of austerity measures.

RC55-875.3 FRANCIS, ARA* (College of the Holy Cross, afrancis@holycross.edu)
A Tale of Two Sorrows: Hurricane Katrina, Parenting Trouble, and the Politics of Suffering

This paper examines a set of intellectual and ethical dilemmas that stem from efforts to define and analyze suffering. Drawing from two separate studies, one on the survivors of Hurricane Katrina and the other on middle-class parents whose children have a wide array of problems, we highlight the gap between sociological and self-referential claims to suffering. How do we conceptualize the experiences of people who appear to suffer but are reluctant to identify themselves as suffering? Should studies of suffering include the experiences of privileged people whose hardships seem comparatively trivial? By addressing these questions, we call attention to the politics of suffering and scholars' participation in the construction of what constitutes "legitimate" distress. We also consider what scholars might gain from comparing the lived experiences of seemingly disparate groups of "sufferers." We argue that when scholars do not pay attention to how people make sense of their own situations, they risk dehumanizing their participants. Sociologists' adoption of psychological and psychiatric vocabularies of suffering is particularly problematic in this regard. In the end, we suggest that it is possible to conceive of suffering as part of the human condition and to embrace all forms of human distress, while at the same time making moral assertions about whose situations warrant political action. However, doing so requires scholars to be explicitly reflexive about the political assumptions that underpin their research.

RC40-684.3 FRANZEN, SARAH* (Emory University, sarfransen@gmail.com)
Contested Landscapes: Film Narratives and the Meaning of Land Rights

In rural areas of southeastern USA, African-Americans have fought to maintain land ownership in order to protect independent farmers and maintain economic and political freedom. Struggles over property rights carry a heavy history from enslavement to contemporary racial discrimination. Landownership among African-Americans peaked around 1910, after which there has been a steady decline from enslavement to contemporary racial discrimination. Landownership among African-Americans peaked around 1910, after which there has been a steady decline since then. This paper seeks to contribute to an understanding of the legal battles and political movements that have come to define land ownership, however, are lived experiences and personal relationships that are intensively tied to landscapes. Using ethnographic film to document and present images of land and stories from rural African-Americans who claim land rights, my research examines the complex and overlapping interactions between humans and land. Land is more than an economic and political asset; for many rural African-Americans land holds meaning and memories and creates a sense of place and identity. These stories reveal that the best legal option for retaining land is not always congruent with the inherent meaning of ownership. In this paper, I use interdisciplinary modes of inquiry to examine the structure of historic land rights and the political economy of mobile technology has opened up corridors of dialogue and interaction between disparate cultures and communities in ways that are both emergent and inchoate. These new geographies of mobility strike at the heart of debates surrounding the lived experiences of globalisation: the tension between 'spaces of place' and 'spaces of flows'. These debates have a particular resonance for young people, whose lives are lived at the precarious frontier of the global economy, and the leading-edge of global consumer culture.

RC20-356.4 FREDERIKSEN, MORTEN* (Aalborg University, mfr@dps.aau.dk)
Multileveled Uncertainty: Meso-micro Linkages between Trust and Confidence

The paper seeks to conceptualize the relationship between trusting institutions and trusting people. While these two types of trust are clearly linked and share important characteristics, they are also distinctly different at a phenomenological level. This paper elucidates these similarities and differences and the ways in which the two levels interact. First, it draws on Niklas Luhmann's analysis of uncertainty and contingency along with his phenomenological distinction between trust in people and confidence in systems and institutions. Secondly, it draws on K. E. Loestrup's phenomenology of trusting as the default attitude within familiar social worlds.

Two fundamentally different ways of dealing with uncertainty are conceptualised. Trust, it is argued, is related only to alterity but depends on confidence in systems/institutions in order to bracket the contingency associated with any intersubjective encounter. Trust is possible only when preceded by a trusting orientation, a sense that whatever future is in store will not be a bad one. This orientation is it is an expectation of a more or less wide array of possible futures all within what is familiarly relevant to at specific situation, delineated by confidence. However, trust also provides the foundations for building confidence. Confidence can only be established once the issue of human agency invariable linked to institutional systems and systems has been settled the in form of trust. Consequently, confidence is learned from trusting. The contribution of this paper is two-fold. First, it brings together otherwise disparate writings on the relationship between trust in institutions and trust in people, helping to clarify this point in trust research. Second, it provides conceptual tools to describe and analyse the relations between trust in intersubjective relations and the ways that familiar institutional and organizational backdrops provide the confidence to trust the other.

RC20-351.4 FREDERIKSEN, MORTEN* (Aalborg University, mfr@dps.aau.dk)
Nordic Moral Repertoires: A Contribution To a Comparative Cultural Sociology Of Social Justice

The great values similarity between the Nordic states seems to be a fact beyond dispute (Kildal and Kuhnle 2005; Svalfors 2003; Svalfors 2006). However, since contemporary research primarily focus on the historical and socio-economical causes of these attitudes, the Nordic inhabitants reasons for having these perceptions are all but unknown. This paper seeks to contribute to an understanding of these reasons.

Identifying macro level drivers is crucial to explaining the development and continued existence of welfare states and institutions. Nonetheless, these are inadequate for understanding why people hold values and perceptions supportive of specific institutional structures: people express egalitarian ideas because this is important and meaningful to them, not because they have a working class upbringing.

The analytical framework applied in this paper is drawn from the Sociology of Valuation and Evaluation (Hall and Lamont 2013; Lamont 2012) emerging in the intersection between political sociology (Boltanski and Thévenot 2006; Wagner 1999) and comparative cultural sociology (DiMaggio 1987; Lamont and Molnar 2002). This approach suggests that perceptions of what is good and just differs between groups and nations because of differences in preferred cultural standards of valuation and evaluation.

This paper seeks addresses these research questions:

- What are the dominant standards of valuation employed in justifying the level of redistribution in the Nordic welfare states?
- Which group identities (nation, class, generation) are most salient to differences in standards of valuation?

The research project is a comparative cultural study of Sweden and Denmark focusing on issues of social justice. 60 semi-structured interviews are carried out in each country with people between 25 and 70 currently employed. The sample

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
is balanced in terms of age, gender and class. The interviews explore the four subject areas: social justice, redistribution, work, and institutional legitimacy and trust.

RC10-189.4

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Sustainable Credit Guarantee Associations

Purpose of the paper
This research analyses credit guarantee associations and their contribution to financial solutions of local societies. Credit cooperatives aim to guarantee bank loans for micro, and small and medium-sized enterprises.

Research method
Qualitative data were gathered through semi-structured interviews and direct observation with organisations, public authorities, businesses and bank institutions to conduct a case study of Upper Norrlands Credit Guarantee Association (ÖNKGF), in Sweden.

Research Findings
Cooperative enterprises have been democratically owned and controlled by their members and have taken economic and social responsibility for the development of local societies and businesses for the benefits of the members and the society. The research shows that ÖNKGF creates relations with the members by communicating their value base as a cooperative organisation. They develop cooperation with local banks to support commercial business and entrepreneurs who want to start and finance their own businesses. They get advantage to attract new members by emphasising democratic management and members’ sovereignty, educate members, network with authorities and bank officials in charge of handling loans and with local and global organisations using mouth to mouth marketing. For the cooperative credit guarantee association we can see an enlargement of the market and members’ participation and also need for innovations to sustain its business. New entrepreneurial activities face difficulties because of lack of stable financial resources.

Main Contribution
The study contributes to the literature of credit cooperative financial sector, by presenting a model of successful operation of ÖNKGF. We recommend managers to develop networks with members and other stakeholders to promote cooperative collateral financial activities in the local economy to legitimate and sustain their business in the local society.

RC38-650.1

FREI, RAIMUNDO* (Humboldt Universität zu Berlin, frei@gmail.com)

Social Memories In South America: Generational Narratives In Times Of Political Youth Activism

Social memories in South America: generational narratives in times of political youth activism
Raimundo Frei (PhD Candidate)
Humboldt Universität zu Berlin

Given the recent, extensive political youth activism in Argentina and Chile, these two post-authoritarian countries provide fertile grounds in order to explore identity boundaries and those born after the dictatorships in the Southern Cone. Against this background, the main research questions are whether and how generational narratives have emerged in the context of political democratization.

Generational narratives link life course sequences with experiences of collective events. This connection must not be regarded in terms of Mannheim’s idea of ‘participation in the same destiny’. Rather, by sharing stories of a common past, people narrate a generational identity. Put briefly, generational narratives are attempts to bestow coherence and connect biography and history.

My analysis draws on sixty narrative interviews with people born in two different age-cohorts (1965-1974 and 1985-1994) in Buenos Aires and Santiago de Chile. It will show that whereas long-standing politics of memory in Argentina have created a discursive homogeneity and continuity between generations, the cycle of youth mobilization in Chile during 2006-2011 opened up the opportunity to create new narratives through collective remembering.

My analysis will thus illustrate how ordinary members of the respective society create (or not) generational identities by narrating past and present. That is, I will show that Argentina is an extraordinary social space to observe continuity between generations which risks perpetuating historical divisions, while the Chilean youth movement has contributed to shed light on the country’s undemocratic past.

RC15-260.2

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Consumidores Críticos, Pacientes Informados y Pacientes Tradicionales: Visiones y Prácticas De Cuidado De La Salud Entre Usuarios y No Usuarios De Medicinas Alternativas En Buenos Aires

Unos de los rasgos de las sociedades occidentales es el énfasis en la responsabilidad individual en el cuidado integral de la salud. Conservar y mejorar la salud se ha convertido en una medida del logro personal en un contexto epide
miológico en el que se han incrementado la mortalidad y morbilidad debido a la falta de transparencia y de acceso de los consumidores o terceros, la información disponible en Internet, los medios masivos de comunicación, y la literatura de divulgación, opta por distintas alternativas de cuidado – poniendo la complementariedad terapéutica – o bien descarta la opción de recurrir a medicinas alternativas; y la del paciente tradicional que se siente bien cuidado por los especialistas de la biomedicina y que participa de redes familiares y sociales en las que no se cuestiona el paradigma biomédico.

RC10-186.1

FREITAS, SARA* (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil, sara.sfreitas@hotmail.com)

The Discussion to Implement Charging for the Use of Water Resources: Challenges in Participatory Management

The participatory institutions appear as one of the greatest innovations occurred in Brazilian democracy since the 1980’s, and have as a principle the joint action between state and civil society and the sharing of responsibilities in the design and management of public policies. São Paulo State’s Water Resources Policy has the premise that water management should be decentralized, integrated and participatory, through the Watershed Committees. One of the tasks of the Watershed Committees is to establish the charging for the use of water, the economic instrument of water resources policy, which aims to encourage the rational and sustainable use of water. This study aims to analyze the discussion for the implementation of charging for the use of water in the Basin Committee of the Upper Tietê, located at the Metropolitan Region of São Paulo, in the period 2006-2010, in order to examine how the participatory process was and how the participation of the state, municipalities and civil society occurred. This article aims to identify the specificity of the participatory process through the analysis of Watershed Committee meeting’s minutes and to compare it with a theoretical reference. The hypothesis is that the state failed to provide equalitarian conditions for the representation of participants in the Watershed Committee of the Upper Tietê in the drafting and implementation of water use charging. Furthermore, the inaction of state institutions may have contributed to the slowness of the process. The evaluation of the discussing process for water charging in the Upper Tietê Basin corroborates to the debate about the actual influence of participatory institutions in public policies and the prospects for improving the existing relationship between government and civil society and the conditions for the exercise of democracy in environmental issues.

TG04-945.3

FRENCH, MARTIN* (Concordia University, martin.french@concordia.ca)

Transparent Patients: Addressing Risk in Health Information Exchanges

In the United States (US), Health Information Exchanges (HIEs) are emergent initiatives designed to pool the personal health information of individual patients in order to facilitate care. Proponents also hope that HIEs will support diverse secondary uses of health information (e.g. biomedical research, public health
surveillance, comparative effectiveness research, etc.), thereby improving quality while also lowering care costs. Yet, while HIIs stand to transform systems care in some significant ways, they also generate new risks associated with the ubiquitous flows of personal health information. Using documentary evidence (and informed by debates in content- and discourse-analysis), this paper considers how HIIs are conceptualizing, addressing, and attempting to manage emergent risks. With particular attention to the ways that patients are rendered transparent—and focusing on how they are made responsible for managing the risks associated with flows of their personal health information—this paper critically examines potential the unintended consequences of HIIs in the US.

RC47-778.4

FRERE, BRUNO* (Fonds National de la Recherche Scientifique (University of Liege), bfreere@ulg.ac.be)
Solidarity (and alternative) Economy and Its Anarchist Grammar

This paper demonstrates the value of French pragmatist sociology, and particularly the methodological device of a ‘grammar’ to articulate the normative macro-elements that underpin the organizational principles of the solidarity economy movement in France. Our grammatical analysis demonstrates that the loosely coupled movement is held together by a shared libertarian imaginary. We identify as its core four principles about an alternative organization of economic activity: creativity, conviviality, self-management and political activism; and we trace their historical roots in 19th century libertarian socialism and their renaissance in radical social movements in the 1970s. Analyzing the theorization of the libertarian imaginary provided by Proudhon in the 19th and movement protagonists in the 20th century, we argue that the values of the libertarian imaginary have become recombined into a composite construct of complementary, yet potentially conflicting grammatical elements. Presenting a case of a solidarity economy organization, we illustrate how organizational practices are evaluated through a grammatical lens, but how the movement can lose its critical edge when the grammar is ‘extrapolated’. ’Extrapolation’ offers an alternative explanation for movement instrumentalization, a frequently observed and deployed phenomenon in social movements, and suggests that it takes place not by co-option of an external and conflicting value logic, but by over-emphasizing a value that is constitutive of the grammar itself.

RC11-207.3

FRERICKS, PATRICIA* (University of Hamburg, patricia.frericks@uni-hamburg.de)
Solidarity Regimes and Individualization: Institutional Change in Social Security Schemes

Since the 1990s so-called mature and upcoming welfare states have undergone fundamental reforms. These reforms are related to social, demographic and cultural changes, and they are at the same time highly influenced by a currently leading political concept: i.e. that of the self-responsible social citizen. Concurrently, it is widely assumed that welfare institutions will align and finally lead to institutional convergence, in our case to institutions based on the concept of self-responsibility.

Concepts, however, find entrance into institutions in very different ways. Actors, for instance, interpret self-responsibility in terms of individualization on the one hand, or subsidiarity how the movement can loose its critical edge when the grammar is ‘extrapolated’. ‘Extrapolation’ offers an alternative explanation for movement instrumentalization, a frequently observed and deployed phenomenon in social movements, and suggests that it takes place not by co-option of an external and conflicting value logic, but by over-emphasizing a value that is constitutive of the grammar itself.

RC53-847.1

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NAGASAKA, ITARU* (Hiroshima University, nagasaka@hiroshima-u.ac.jp)
Understanding Mobile Childhoods: Children of Migrations from the Philippines to Europe

Contemporary parental migrations have resulted in the rise of many transnational families characterized by solidarity despite family separation across geographical distances. Children of these families have attracted attention for the last twenty-five years, which reflects the existing social concern about their well-being as they grow up separated from one or both of their parents. When family reunification takes place in the receiving country of the migrant parents, children themselves become migrants. Such mobile childhood is considered atypical in both the children’s society of origin and of destination. How to capture the diversity of childhood experiences of these children migrants? In what way do their experiences present scientific challenges to the study of migrant children and their mobile childhoods? In this presentation, we explore these questions by focusing on the childhood experiences of Filipino migrants’ children who came to Belgium in the 1970s and 1980s, respectively, in the Philippines and partly in Europe, in France and in Italy. Here, we examine their experiences in terms of mobility to unlock their subjectivities and agency. The results of our ethnographic fieldwork among children of Filipino immigrants in France and in Italy demonstrate the different forms of mobility of young migrants throughout the migration process. Using mobility as an analytical lens, we attempt to move beyond nation-state borders by considering carefully the context and temporalities of mobile children’s childhoods.

RC22-382.4

FREUDEMBERG, MAREN* (Free University Berlin, freuemberg@gsnas.fu-berlin.de)
The Emerging Church Movement in the USA As a Critical Response to the Neoliberalization of Religious Organizations

The unprecedented decline in formal religious adherence and sharp increase of religiously unaffiliated Americans at the turn of the 21st century have led to critical assessments of the ways in which neoliberalized religious organizations reconfigured spiritual needs of society and the market. This paper proposes the term ‘the emerging church movement (ECM)’ to denote this phenomenon. The concept of ‘emerging church’ is shown to emerge in the late 20th century. Its followers question and critique existing religious organizations and the influence of neoliberalism on their practices and theologies. Interestingly, the ECM’s flat hierarchies and localized organization are themselves characteristic of neoliberalism, which raises the question to what extent the theologies and variations of orthopraxy represented in this group are also influenced by the spillover effects of free market ideology into the religious sphere.

This paper discusses the ECM as a manifestation of the rejection of neoliberalized religious organizations in the United States in the 21st century. It presents empirical examples of emerging church practices from the American Midwest and the West, showing how the local religious communities are claiming the manifestations and practices of the ECM.

RC21-478.3

FREUDEMBERG, MAREN* (Free University Berlin, freuemberg@gsnas.fu-berlin.de)
The Emerging Church Movement: A New Form of Religious Organization?

The last 30 years have seen an unprecedented decline in formal religious adherence in the United States and has affected a range of religious organizations. As a result, institutionalized religion has undergone heavy scrutiny regarding its abilities to respond to the spiritual needs of society in postmodernity. With the deterioration of grand narratives and absolute truths, institutionalized religion is rapidly losing its monopoly on interpreting the faith and prescribing the ways in which it is to be practiced. Instead, local religious communities are claiming the right to redefine what it means to lead a faithfully Christian life in their individual contexts.

The widespread criticism of institutionalized religion has resulted in the surge of a novel religious movement in the United States and elsewhere: the Emerging Church Movement (ECM). The ECM has no institutional structure or unified beliefs, instead spanning across a range of religious orientations from conservative to liberal, post-evangelical to neo-charismatic. It is often described as a ‘conversational’ in that its followers question and criticize existing religious traditions and theologies and experiment with alternative ways of practicing their faith. They seek to overcome polarizing labels and preconceptions and the institutional and
At The Leading Edge – Does Gender Still Matter? A Qualitative Study On Successful Coping Strategies and Prevailing Obstacles In Academia. Analysing Female Careers In Austria

At the leading edge – Does gender still matter? A qualitative study on successful coping strategies and prevailing obstacles in academia. Analysing female careers in Austria

Although academic science in Austria is still male-dominated to a great extent, recent development evidences changes especially in higher positions. Statistics on the Austrian setting show that the share of female scientists at upper levels of the career ladder is shifting slightly but steadily. This article deals with explanations for this development phase and analyses crucial biographical factors of female academic careers in leading positions. For this reason, the paper focuses on three key research questions: Which obstacles hinder successful female careers? How do successful female scientists overcome these obstacles and which long-term strategies are used to acquire or hold leading positions? The findings are based on eleven qualitative interviews with the most successful female scholars in Austria (i.e. rectors and vice-rectors). The findings are arranged in three sections: (1) The results emphasize obstacles impeding female scientific careers. The analysis reveals that informal encounters, (male-dominated) social networks and the requirement both to be geographically mobile and to handle family issues at the same time are important obstacles. (2) The analysis concentrates on the underlying mechanisms in terms of how successfully female scientists manage to overcome these obstacles. With regard to informal encounters, it appears to be important to keep the distance from one’s environment, while pursuit of change can be seen as a crucial mechanism in terms of coping with the negative effects of (male-dominated) networks. Planning and organisational skills are decisive in conciliating geographic mobility and family obligations. (3) Finally, this paper elaborates on different long-term strategies applied by women in order to achieve leading positions.

RC44-739.6
FRITSCH, NINA-SOPHIE* (University of Vienna, nina.fritsch@univie.ac.at)

Increasing Low-Paid Employment in Germany, Austria and Switzerland Between 1995 and 2011. Who Are the Losers of Recent Labour Market Flexibilization?

Since the 1980s, Western societies have been experiencing an increasing flexibilization of their labour markets, which led to a massive expansion of non-standard jobs. Interestingly, and this is the starting point for the present paper, there has been relatively little research done on this topic in German-speaking countries such as Austria, Switzerland and Germany over the 15 years. Taking up this research desideratum, we discuss the growth of low-paid employment in these countries.

For the empirical analysis, we use GSOEP, EU-SILC and SHP data from 1995 to 2011. Besides descriptive time series analysis, we present results from logistic regression models and decomposition analysis. Our results confirm a growing trend towards low-paid work in all three countries. Compared to Austria and Switzerland, the German rates of paid workers are quite low (25% of all jobs in the labor market in 2012), indicating a substantial change in the historically dominant form of labour market regulations towards a liberal labour market regime. By contrast, Switzerland and Austria only show a moderate enlargement of the low-paid sector and therefore pursue the traditional path of strong regulation. Against this backdrop we highlight the most significant differences and similarities at a national level and display historical trajectories of regulatory processes leading to the emergence of particular regimes of precarious employment.

Moreover, our analysis shows that risks of low-wage employment are not evenly spread across the workforce. In fact, we can observe strong and increasing inequalities between and within special groups. Especially temporary work, part-time employees and workers with fixed-term contracts belong to the losers of the prevailing dynamics on the labour market in those countries. We conclude that the already disadvantaged workforce has to bear special risks produced by recent labour market changes.

INTE-25.1
FRITZ, JAN MARIE* (RC46 Clinical Sociology, jan.fritz@uc.edu)

Addressing Inequality through the Mediation of Disputes and Regional Conflicts

Mediation is a non-adversarial, flexibly-structured creative process in which one or more impartial individuals help disputants. Mediation is one of the areas of practice of clinical sociologists. The primary focus of the paper how inequality may be addressed by mediators before, during and after a mediation.
Problems from the US History of Clinical Sociology: Addams, Du Bois and Gomillion

This presentation reviews the history of clinical sociology in the United States. The presentation will focus on the work of Jane Addams, W.E.B. Du Bois and Charles Gomillion.

RC33-577.2
FUJIKAWA, KEN* (Meiji Gakuin University, fjukika@soc.meiji-gakuin.ac.jp)
GRAEFF, PETER (Christian-Albrechts University Kiel)

Environmental Destruction and the Social Impacts of the Fukushima Nuclear Disaster

The Fukushima nuclear disaster is sometimes called as the worst environmental pollution in Japan. However, the social impact of the Fukushima nuclear disaster has particular features different from other previous environmental pollution cases such as Minamata disease. In this paper I’d like to point out the problems of the refugees from the highly radiation-contaminated area in Fukushima from the perspective on the social structure of pollution victims based on the sociological study of the cases of the ‘kogai’ or the industrial pollution in Japan.

In most cases of kogai, although it took many years for a human damage to be identified as a pollution related disease, the seriousness of the human damage was perceived. Whereas in case of the low dose exposure in the Fukushima disaster, it’s impacts to human health have not been clarified yet and still controversial. At this point, in Fukushima prefecture, more than 150 thousand of people were forced to evacuate from their community soon after the accidents. Recently the national government is trying to shift a focusing point to return and rebuild the communities.

In addition with the evacuation, even family members have to be forced the separation. For example some mothers have taken refuge far away from Fukushima with her children, left their husbands for their jobs in Fukushima. Since there is no credible health standard for the radioactive contaminations, each of them has to make very difficult decision independently. These difficulties might bring the deep cleavages in human relationships within communities as well as within families.

Social stresses of refugees and residents are related with their previous attitudes and sentiments to nuclear facilities in the area. In comparison with the study of the victims of the past ‘kogai’, I will discuss this connection and their anxiety of being neglected their damages.

RC24-438.10
FUJIKAWA, KEN* (Meiji Gakuin University, fjukika@soc.meiji-gakuin.ac.jp)

Social Movements in Solution Process of Environmental Problems: From Case Studies of the Anti-Pollution Movements in Japan

In Japan, many environmental social movements arose against industrial pollution called ‘kogai’ in 1960s. However, most of them are dissolved in solution process of the current issues in 1970s. The decrease of social interests in pollution problems have been a cause of recurrences of similar problems. We can see same situations in Asian countries where the residents around the construction site for chemical factory do not know about the previous pollution problems such as Bhopal case.

In this paper I will start with two case studies of environmental movements which are related with ‘kogai’ and have continued.

I: Itai-Itai disease (or ‘ouchikogai’ disease, cadmium poisoning) is the first pollution related disease certified by national government in 1968. The grass-root movements Itai-Itai disease have continued to work for more than forty years. They have also affected the cadmium regulation policy in Japan and have support- ed the residential movements occurred in other cadmium contamination area.

They have enforced the environmental measures of the mining company which was a defendant of the trial filed by the victims of Itai-Itai disease in 1968. Recently they have succeeded to reduce the cadmium emission to nearly zero level. The long-term corporative measures between the residents and the company have attracted considerable attention from some East Asian Countries.

There are some movements to inform Asian people of the experiences of pollution problems in Japan. Asia Arsenic Network (AAN) organized after the settlement of Toroku Arsenic Poisoning low suit in 1991 is one of the most important groups in this respect. AAN supports the people who are suffering from arsenic pollution caused by natural water flow, mainly in Bangladesh.

At the final section of this paper I’ll consider the meaning of these movements, referring to the grass-roots movements following Love Canal case in the USA.

RC12-227.5
FUJIMOTO, AKIRA* (Nagoya University, afujimoto@usa.net)

Do Increasing Attorneys Mean Increasing Poor Attorneys?

In this paper, I will analyze the income distribution of active attorneys in Japan using the decennial income survey data from 1980 to 2010 collected by the Japan Federation of Bar Associations and the Civil Association of Bar Associations of the 62nd Legal Apprenticeship Cohort (registered in 2009) conducted in 2010 and early 2014 by myself and other legal sociologists as well as the yearly tax statistics compiled by the National Tax Agency Japan. The number of Japanese attorneys is rapidly increasing, especially since Japanese style of law school was inaugurated in 2004. Not only this time, but also whenever an agenda to increase the number of attor-
neys was at stake, critics argued that the larger number of attorneys would have too much competition and yield many poor attorneys, and in turn debase the quality of legal services provided. Indeed media have repeatedly reported some new attorneys are so poor. I found that the income distribution of attorneys has not changed so much as critics argued even in the latest data available, controlling for the age and gender compositions of attorneys. However, the percentage of lower middle income attorneys are slightly larger in the 2010 survey compared to previous data. Based on these analyses, I will argue that current sentiment shared by many attorneys, like “the more lawyers are, the poorer they are,” is not strongly supported by the fact but it would be a necessary sentiment of the transitional period from the age of the litigation lawyer to that of socially permeated lawyer.

RC52-843.4

FUJIMOTO, MASAYO* (Doshisha University, mfuji@mark.doshisha.ac.jp)

Work Motivation and Social Networking Development in Professional’s Job Change Behavior: A Comparison Between the U.S. and Japan

As professionals’ work-related knowledge is not dependent on the organization to which they are employed, professionals are thought to be able to move between organizations more easily than non-professionals. However a great number of professionals in Japan enjoy a lifetime employment system and never change organizations as many large companies in highly professional fields such as science and technology, etc. adopt internal labor market-type employment systems. Therefore, Japanese professionals tend to hope their growth in the same company, and not to change jobs even if the work is not interesting enough.

In the U.S. on the other hand, professionals in Silicon Valley, California found ventures one after another and frequently change jobs. They dislike to continue the same job for three years, because they always are anxious to the opportunity which makes them grow. They have a lot of interesting to the new projects which satisfy their curiosity. For this purpose, they are extending their network not only in the same professional area, but also with other professionals or even non-professionals to meet new idea. They are also looking for colleagues with whom to collaborate to realize such idea.

As a result, professional social networking development in Japan tends to be confined to professional groups such as affiliated companies and academic conferences, etc. Meanwhile, as professionals in Silicon Valley are in a high-risk situation with the fear of bankruptcy and dismissal lurking behind success, a wide variety of social networks consisting of former colleagues, persons in the community, PTA members, and members of the same ethnic group, etc. have developed. These differences in the social environment surrounding professionals have impacted the development of social networks; while employment in Japan divides networks into public organizational networks and private networks, Silicon Valley professionals acquire job opportunities through mixed public and private networks.

JS-56.2

FUJITA, KENJIRO* (University of Tokyo, fitkr@gmail.com)

Coalition-Building Process Between Socially Heterogeneous Organizations in Japanese Biodiversity Movements

This paper explores how and why social movement organizations build coalitions from the perspective of multi-organizational fields, with a particular focus on coalitions between socially heterogeneous organizations. While researching the interaction between social movements and their opponents, most scholars tend to pay less attention to coalitions/alliances between other movement groups or organizations in different sectors, despite suggesting their importance in social movement dynamics. In this paper, existing analytical approaches toward inter-organizational coalition/alliance—namely “coalition work” (Staggenborg 1986), “mesomobilization” (Gerhards & Rucht 1992), and “resource dependence perspective” (from the sociology of the organization)—are comparatively examined and tested. In a case study, this paper attempts to reorder the determinants of coalition building proposed by these analyses.

The case study examines the environmental movements in Japan, particularly organizations involved in advocacy activities for conservation of biodiversity since the 2000s. These biodiversity issues involve many different sub-issues—for example, preservation of wildlife, sustainable development, access to genetic resources, and benefit sharing, and bio-safety of living modified organisms—whereby coalitions among many different actors have been critically important. The following specific movements are reported in this paper: (1) movements for alien fish problems in the early 2000s, in which environmental citizen groups, and fisheries associations began some confrontations against sports fishing groups (2) nongovernmental organizations’ (NGOs) alliance for the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD/COP 10) in Nagoya city during 2010, in which there was coalition building between environmental groups, consumer organizations, and business companies. In discussing these cases, I focus on the interaction between framings and counter-framings, and on resources distribution among these actors.

RC34-583.1

FUJITA, TOMOHIRO* (St.Andrew’s University, fujita.tomohiro@gmail.com)

Japanese Youth “Inward Tendency”: Analysis of Surveys of Japan Youth Study Group

This presentation aims to discuss “inward tendency” of Japanese youth based on the analysis of a social survey of 2012, and a secondary analysis of social surveys of 1992 and 2002, all of which were conducted by Japan Youth Study Group. The term “inward tendency” refers to Japanese youth attitudes that is more “domestic-oriented,” rather than “internationally-oriented” in character. However, up-to-date, its usage is not clear: it refers to both the decrease of youth travelling overseas, and the decrease of students studying overseas. Since the “inward tendency” of Japanese youth started to be considered a social issue in the beginning of 2000s, there is no previous studies, as well as statistical analysis, dealing with it. Therefore, I will review studies on youth in Japan in terms of methodology, examine some government surveys, and discuss which social factors contribute to “inward tendency.” This presentation will attempt to address the following issues in dealing with the study of youth. Though in terms of methodology, it is important to make comparison with other age cohorts in order to understand the characteristics of youth (16-29 years of age), there was no such arrangements in previous surveys. Also in order to know how changes in youth attitudes, it is necessary to carry out repeated cross-sectional surveys. Though its necessity was pointed out, the age, period and cohort were not distinguished (Fujimura 1995). Furthermore, it is assumed that “inward tendency” correlates with other attitudes, such as intimacy, conservatism, and moral issues. The analysis of data makes it possible to clarify which factors correlate to “inward tendency.” And, consequently, it will be discussed that it is not sufficient to analyze the issue of “inward tendency” just as youth attitude, but it is also necessary to consider other macro factors and policies that have an impact on society.

RC40-678.3

FUJITA LAGERQVIST, YAYOI* (The University of Sydney, yayoi.lagerqvist@sydney.edu.au)

An Integrative Approach to Understand Resource Investment, Livelihood and Food Security Nexus in Laos

The paper draws attention to an integrative approach of studying the nexus of resource development, livelihood and food security in resource rich but economically poor developing countries. The paper illustrates an example of applying mixed method approach, which incorporates spatial analysis, community and household survey to study the links between resource development, livelihood and food security in Laos, a least developed country in the mainland Southeast Asia. The paper highlights the linkage between the declining resource base and the problem of food insecurity in Laos. The paper also highlights the inequitable effects of resource investments on people's access to food and wellbeing, and the ways in which different population groups are adapting to the changing social and natural environment.

RC45-741.3

FUJIYAMA, HIDEKI* (Dokkyo University, fujiyama@dockyo.ac.jp)

Network Effects and Activities of University Students in a Seminar

University seminars require students to be involved in intensive activities that require cooperation with each other and also develop their own skills and abilities. In such activities, friends are also an important factor for their activities—we call these network effects. This is similar to activities pursued within modern organizations such as companies and non-profit organizations. Using Bonacich centrality we can take account of these direct and indirect network effects. The aim of this paper is to empirically examine the determinants of activities in a university seminar. In addition to network effects, we included other factors such as the “Fundamental Competencies for Working Persons” that is promoted by the Ministry of Economic Trade and Industry, “generalized trust” and students’ GPA. Results indicate that Bonacich centrality has a positive and significant effect on students’ activities and its magnitude is as the same as that of GPA. In the Fundamental Competencies for Working Persons the competency of “discipline” is both positive and significant. For generalized trust results are negative and significant and this effect is interpreted by Uslaner’s (2008) generalized trust optimism. These three significant factors are consistent with Putnam’s (1993) definition of social capital.

RC02-58.6

FUKASAWA, MITSUKI* (Meiji University, mituky@hotmail.co.jp)

The Structure of the Bangladesh’s Economy

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Bangladesh is described as the “Next 11” or “Frontier 5” and it is expected that it will grow to be a key player in the world economy. Macro-economic data, such as GDP growth rate which keeps as high as 6% since 2000’s, are indicators for the potential of Bangladesh’s economy. The Ready-Made Garment (RMG) sector is the country’s most dominant industry as well as its leading industry to earn foreign currency. It plays an important role not only in domestic economy, but also international market. The thriving RMG sector accounts for approximately 80% of total exports. As a major apparel products exporter, Bangladesh is ranked in 4th place behind China, Hong Kong, and Italy in the supply of apparel goods to the world market.

Even though RMG sector in Bangladesh is making remarkable progress, the industry stands on a fragile base. The following aspects should be taken into account when evaluating the real circumstance surrounding RMG sector: (1) RMG sector is highly dependent on imported raw materials specifically from China and India; (2) RMG is divided into two categories, woven and knit, which can only self sustain in knit sector. While knit sector supply meets most demands, woven sector that make higher value add-on products is far behind at about 20%; (3) Bangladesh’s competitive advantage is found largely in lower wages among than other competing countries such as China, India, Cambodia, Vietnam and so forth. This fact is strongly linked to working condition of RMG workers, which represent current tragedies in RMG factories; (4) Sourcing countries has been changing and it depends on international market trends. The possibility of Bangladesh remaining in its current stage is uncertain due to changing conditions in the external environment.

RC24-438.17
FUKUDA, HIROYUKI* (Hitotsubashi University, fkd.hook@gmail.com)
PR or Social Movement? : Against Climate Change Campaigns in Japan

This presentation examines the national campaign against climate change in Japan through the “frame alignment process” with from the state to the public based on the frame analysis in the social movement research.

State sponsored global environmental campaigns have been blamed for its policies that hide the economic disparity and political-social inequality underlying global environmental problems and trivializing it into matters of personal effort. However, specific analysis of these campaign activities had yet to be conducted. Thus, I investigated one of the national campaigns against climate change, Team Minus 6% (2005-2010) and Challenge 25 (2010-2013), in order to clarify problems that had been focused on and values and strategies that had been adopted. The results showed an overall preference for “frame bridging” and “frame amplification” in the frame alignment process in order to hide conflicts among stakeholders. They repeatedly represented and stressed unity in the fight against climate change through “All Japan.”

In particular,
1. They focused on non-eco-friendly lifestyles as the major cause of increasing carbon dioxide emissions while lobbying efforts, against politics delaying the solution of climate change, receded into the background.
2. They presented the value of “individual environmentalism” in which the efforts of every individual adds up to a major force against climate change. As proof, they would quantify carbon dioxide reductions in accordance to numbers mobilized in a campaign or of individual actions.
3. They adopted a “personal interest strategy,” whereas individual interests and climate change issues are connected.

JAPA-13.1
FUKUDA, SETSUAYA* (Nat Inst Population & Social Security, fukuda-setsuya@ipss.go.jp)
The Changing Gender Relations in Marriage and Fertility in Japan

The trend toward later marriage and growth in the proportion of men and women who never marry is a major cause of the Japan’s low fertility rate. Similar to some countries in East Asia, Japan is a country where traditional gender role expectations, i.e. a husband works outside home and a wife stays at home for household tasks and childrearing, have been firmly rooted in the society, despite of the high level of women’s enrollment to tertiary education. Previous studies often pointed out that the gap between women’s increasing demand or potentials for market labor and the norms of the traditional gender role attitudes leads to women’s retreat from marriage, thus causing the expansion of the non-marriage population in Japan. However, more recent studies began to show a reversed relationship between women’s socio-economic standings and marriage and fertility behaviors. For example, studies using the latest and largest panel survey which covers the first decade of the 2000s show that women with more income or higher education are more likely to marry than their less or lower counterparts in the era of 2000’s. Other study also shows that married women who have a full-time standard job or who are entitled to childcare leave are as likely as women without a job to have the first and second births. How can we interpret these changes? This study first introduces some of the old and new findings regarding to the relationship between women’s socio-economic characteristics and family and fertility transitions. Thereafter, the study seeks for the socio-demographic explanations behind the change and discusses the possible implications for the future trends of family and fertility in Japan.

RC22-384.7
FUKUDA, YU* (Kwansei Gakuin University, yuta.fkd@gmail.com)
Uses of the Future: The Problem of Theodicy in Nagasaki

How is it possible to construct a meaning for the collective trauma among various social groups? This paper explores how people in Nagasaki respond to the collective suffering of the atomic bomb attack through a different approach to the problem of theodicy. The paper focuses on the religious mode of theodicy which can be seen among the catholic community on one hand, and “tragic mode of theodicy” (Simko 2012) observed at the Nagasaki City Atomic Bomb Memorial Park on the other, to investigate a way to deal with collective suffering in contemporary public arena. Urakami, ground zero of the bombing, was one of the residential areas for catholic communities that historically have suffered discrimination in Nagasaki. Immediately after the bombing, religious theodicy could be seen among the community that attempts teleologically to interpret the collective suffering as a “burnt offering” by providence. Although the catholic community found solace in this theodicy at that point, it was later criticized in public not only because it acquits the responsible of the bombing but it also creates semantic conflicts among a variety of social groups that were affected. In contrast with the theodicy of the catholic community, narratives of suffering with collective suffering in contemporary public arena is implied that the secular mode of theodicy oriented toward the future is more prevalent in contemporary Japanese society than the religious mode of theodicy that justifies the past.

JS-54.5
FUKUI, HARUNA* (Arizona State University, haruna.fukui@asu.edu)
Social Inequality of Immigrants in Old Age: Exploring Multiple Dimensions of Social Network and Resource Flow during the Great Recession

This is a qualitative research project whose data comes from 10-month ethnographic field work at two senior centers in Phoenix, Arizona that respectively cater to Mexican-American and Chinese-American seniors. First, I examine how the ethnic minority seniors are of foreign born. The project examines the access to social support and flow of resources among the older foreign-born population relative to their ties to the community as well as to their family. The primary goal of this study is to understand how the current sociopolitical context in Arizona affects the lives of old immigrants and might channel different ways of involvement in their social networks which are shaped by their living arrangements, relationships with younger generations in family/household, participation in community activities and in the labor market, and access to social welfare and services. The project tries to capture various ways in which immigrants in old age navigate their everyday lives when faced with economic and physiological obstacles as well as opportunities, and by doing so, it seeks to understand how they not only access and utilize but also contribute to the pool of resources. The secondary goal is to understand the life course impacts of quality and quantity of social and economic resources that are available to immigrants—individually as well as collectively in each ethnic community. The project examines the factors that encourage the expansion of social networks and reciprocity throughout a life course as they impact well-being in old age. It also explores how individual experiences may cumulatively contribute to well-being of the members who share the social networks. With these goals in mind, the project seeks to investigate probable factors that are associated with persistence of social inequality in old age at community level which may be further impacted by the sociopolitical context of Arizona.

RC12-230.4
FUKUI, KOTA* (Osaka University, kfukui@law.osako-u.ac.jp)
On the Potential of the Classic Japanese Theories of Sociology of Law

After the end of the Cold War, since early 1990’s, the structure of the world society has been greatly changing under the pressure of globalization. The world society has been transformed into a politically multi-polarized, economically covered with the global market and the law becomes complex and hybrid on the global level. Every national society becomes multi-lingual and multi-cultural. Worldwide information
networks make the global transaction much easier than in former times. Legal scholars are as if on an uncertain voyage. However, against all expectations, I insist that we can find a helpful compass for the voyage in the discussion by classic Japanese socio-legal theorists. The modern Japanese law had been constituted under the pressure of the global colonialization in the second half of 19th century, since opening the country in the late Edo era. Still in the first half of 20th century, Japanese legal scholars had to be strongly conscious of the global pressure to harmonize between traditional Japanese/Asian laws and modernized Western laws. Even Japan’s defeat in World War II was regarded as a result of less attainment of the legal modernization in Japan. The pioneer theorists of sociology of law acted in that age. History repeats itself. Global legal issues similar to that of in the age of colonialization have been revived since 1990s. Current hot issues relating to the interface between the global economic laws and domestic civil laws are quite similar to that of the transplantation of western law into Japanese/Asian society. The discussion on the support for the development of laws in underdeveloped countries is also a revived issue in the colonialization age. Of course, the discussions on the polarization between traditional Japanese/Asian and modernized Western law are outdated. Nevertheless, it seems that we can extract valuable indications from the classic Japanese theories of sociology of law.

**RC16-285.7**

**FUKUI, NORIE** (Kyushu University, noriefukui@gmail.com)

**Representation on the Experience of Suffering in Urban Space: Wall Murals in Belfast**

The purpose of this presentation is to show how hostility and empathy have been expressed in post conflict Northern Ireland society by using an analytical framework of visual data in sociology.

Visual culture has been widely argued in various disciplines. Although many disciplines have investigated visual representations, my focus here is to apply a sociological method of urban studies on the analysis of the visual representation.

My research interest is to examine the collective consciousness and memories of two communities where their identities have been in part shaped by the images and icons shared in their communities. To do so, I will deal with and discuss wall paintings in Belfast. Mural can be seen as a community medium (Rolston 1998), since the approval of the community is needed in order for a mural to exist in the community for a long time.

My focus is on production, circulation and reception of murals in the urban space. In particular, I will look at the emplacement of murals in order to assess the positioning of each image in community.

The points that have been revealed in this study are 1) Making use of images from famous pictures, murals on national histories usually express confrontation and tend to be located along main roads in the communities. 2) Remembering the dark side of the history of their communities is considered to be expressed (not covered up) in both communities, although some of them are usually seen in residential areas, 3) “Empathy” between the two communities can be seen when they deal with the experience of sufferings under the authority.

**RC30-518.5**

**FUNABASHI, KEIKO** (Shizuoka University, espoirk@msf.biglobe.ne.jp)

**Emerging Child Care Services in France and Japan: Public, Private or Associative?**

Early childhood education and care (ECEC) system comes to the front in three contexts today. First, quality child care services are indispensable for parents to continue working after their child birth. Second, quality child care services are important for young children to develop their sociability. Third, the quality of the child care services depends on the working conditions of child care staff. In many countries, various child care services are emerging: municipal day care center, on-site day care center, family day care, small day care, parental day care and so on. There are also some facilities such as information center for families, open space for parents, toy museum for kids and so on. Looking at the child care providers, the private sector and the associational sector are growing instead of the public sector. What are the factors of this change? How shall this change influence the quality of ECEC system? I selected two countries for comparison: France and Japan. First I will outline the historical development of the ECEC system in both countries and compare the present situation on the basis of national data. Second I will show some examples of good practices in education and care system provided by the associational sector as well as the private sector from my fieldwork in both countries. At last we will discuss about the conditions for quality child care.

**RC38-656.6**

**FUNCKE, DORETT** (Professor, Funcke@gmx.net)

**From Field To Theory and Back – The Biographical (re-) Construction Of An Unconventional Family Through A Multi-Variant Range Of Data**

By use of the case-related reconstructive method, I will show how various types of data can be integrated in the research process. The topic of interest is an unconventional family, whereby unconventional means the absence of the biological parents. Instead of the conventional family structure, the parental role is fulfilled by a homosexual female couple, who realised their wish for children with the help of a sperm donation. The central method of data collection is the family-historical interview as a core component of the ethnographical access to the families. From that, other methods of data collection were used to ensure that every case is incorporated in the analysis from various angles. This approach is based on the following principle: case reconstructions are not fulfilled in their entirety if only the transcribed interviews of the family history are considered. The set of data also consists of observational data (e.g., the constitution of interactions within context of welcoming gestures, the seating arrangements, door bell nameplates), but also family indicative documents such as family photographs. Furthermore, data is obtained concerning the family of origin and the life course. This data is collected in a genogram, which is a sort of a genealogical tree displaying the hierarchies in a generational context. This approach is based on the investigation of the „biography as a life context of the milieu“ (Richard Grathoff). The aim is to explain biographical constructs, which are limitedly accessible to the own reflection, as an act of negotiation with the family of origin. However, case-reconstructions serve as a basis for theory development. The aim is to overcome the description of a related case, I will also discuss in my lecture the interpretation of the results in the context of theory development.

**RC47-769.20**

**FUNKE, PETER N.* (University of South Florida, pnfunke@gmail.com)**

**WOLFSON, TODD** (Rutgers University, twolfson@rci.rutgers.edu)

**Nervous System: Media, Communications and the Fight for the City**

As urban communities confront the specter of austerity budgets, growing inequality and a diminishing public sector, the question that organizers encounter is how to shift from multiple autonomous movements in a city to one movement for the city. This paper details and analyzes the role of media and communications in the process of developing a united front of people and organizations fighting for urban social change. Specifically, we look at the practices of the Media Mobilizing Project (MMP) in Philadelphia. MMP is both a community-based media and communications network and a network of organizations across the Philadelphia region that aim to "build a movement to end poverty led by the poor and working class, united across color lines." Through MMP’s use of media and communications we argue that communication technologies can be reimagined as a community system that connects different parts of the urban social body, bringing students together with janitors, teachers, and community members fighting displacement.
In this paper we use the concept of the nervous system to analyze the manner through which media conjoints people across the fragmented political topography of the region. In this sense at the core we argue MMP utilizes an independent media and communications infrastructure to collapse isolation between groups throughout the city. The concept of a communications nervous system that serves to build a unified front politics, challenges the long held assumption that media is the arm of an already pre-existing movement, instead showing how through specific media and communication practices (social media, radio, video) new organizational forms and collective identity processes can emerge. In this sense, the paper provides a conceptual framework of how to study and understand the relationship between social movements and media in a contemporary urban setting.

From social work practice I have presented to the public sphere in the Nordic countries, although it is changing, most notably in Sweden. The media do not seem to study. The public sphere is here identified as the state, politics, the media and civil society. Is there a return of public religion in Western countries, this paper asks if this is a real or just a re-emergence of a movement. The norm in Japanese auction markets require participants to have a nervous system to analyze the manner through which media conjoints people across the fragmented political topography of the region. In this sense at the core we argue MMP utilizes an independent media and communications infrastructure to collapse isolation between groups throughout the city. The concept of a communications nervous system that serves to build a unified front politics, challenges the long held assumption that media is the arm of an already pre-existing movement, instead showing how through specific media and communication practices (social media, radio, video) new organizational forms and collective identity processes can emerge. In this sense, the paper provides a conceptual framework of how to study and understand the relationship between social movements and media in a contemporary urban setting.

Rhizomatic Resistance: Social Movement Politics from Porto Alegre to Tunis and Frankfurt

The last three decades have seen massive protests and mobilizations. From the Zapatista uprising in Chiapas in the 1990s to mass demonstrations against war and protests at virtually all gatherings of world leaders to struggles in North Africa and most recently Occupy Wall Street and anti-austerity mobilizations, protests and social movement organizing have taken place across the globe against rising inequality, war, the dispossession of rights and entitlements, democratic deficits and austerity politics.

This paper examines this arch of movement-based politics. Situating it within former frameworks of social movement organizing and relating it to shifting dynamics of capitalism, I argue that contemporary movement-based politics is relying on and enacting a distinct and novel movement logic. Different from the so-called “Old Left” of mass unions and parties and the more ideational politics of the “New Left”, contemporary movement formations are based on what I suggest to call a “Rhizomatic Logic,” forging linkages and synergies across the fractured landscape of “old” and “new” left. Thriving on multiplicity and thus lacking a dominant core or main axis, the rhizomatic logic emphasizes multi-connectivity and heterogeneity of political struggles, which has no central actor, issue, strategy, or ideology beyond opposition to neoliberalism and thus a subsequent need for thicker communicative processes. While this logic allows for unprecedented connections as well as tempering of inherent antinomies of diverse movements and groups, it simultaneously limits the degree of congealed and resilient movement building. Most recently this Rhizomatic Resistance model has found varied expressions in pro-democracy as well as occupy-type and anti-austerity protests from Tunis to New York and Athens to Frankfurt.

Return of Religion in the Public Sphere? Comparing the Nordic Countries

This paper analyses the role of religion in the public sphere in the Nordic countries during the past twenty years. While some scholars have claimed that there is a return of public religion in Western countries, this paper asks if this is a reasonable claim for the five Nordic countries. These countries harbor a combination of common and different features that make for an interesting comparative study. The public sphere is here identified as the state, politics, the media and civil society. The study is based on a wide range of quantitative and qualitative data. The data show a trend towards disestablishment, with the exception of Denmark and Iceland. Although religion is not a major issue among the political parties, it is more debated in the parliaments, except in Sweden. The media do not seem to center more on religion than before. Finally, religious communities seem to deal with the growing diversity by engaging with current political issues and dialogue initiatives. This study indicate that religion has had more of a continued role in the public sphere in the Nordic countries, although it is changing, most notably in Sweden, followed by Denmark, and Norway, and the least in Finland and Iceland.

A Socially Value to Support and Rehabilitate the Elderly

What meaning of punishment the elderly offenders, it is the only to pay for crime of them? I think that there is the socially value of support them, in the criminal policy on aged societies. From social work practice I have presented to need of support them, as a marginalized people, and I want to discuss the meanings, purposes of this practices.

FURUSE, KIMIHIRO* (Musashi University, kfurusue@cc.musashio.ac.jp)
Norns, Normacy, and Market Order: A Study of Closed Auction Markets for Antiques and Secondhand Goods

This study explores how market order emerges in Japanese closed auction markets for antiques and secondhand goods. Most auction markets for antiques and secondhand goods are exclusive to dealers in Japan. The Antique Business Act (Kobutsu Eigyo Ho) states that participants in auction markets must have a secondhand goods dealer license. Participants also need to obtain a reference from an existing member to enter the markets. Dealers belong to auction markets and associate with other merchants. In major auction markets other than pure markets, although the members compete to acquire articles at the auctions. This paper presents the norms and hierarchical relationships in closed auctions that bring order to the markets.

Norms in markets are beliefs about the expected behavior of market participants. The norms alone are not sufficient to engender market order; enforcement mechanisms are necessary. A hierarchy is a typical enforcement mechanism. Authorities observe members and then sanction those who deviate from the norms. Although markets and hierarchies have been regarded as opposing governance mechanisms, hierarchical relations emerge in markets as well as in groups. Market participants in the same marketplace differ in terms of status and power.

The norms in Japanese auction markets require participants to bid based on their own evaluation of items. Buyers who do not have much expertise on auctioned articles may try to follow experts' bidding. Such bidding is condemned by authorities because it deviates from the norms. Furthermore, the norms are enforced mainly by the top buyers who have significant influence in the markets. Their status is earned by their contribution to the markets. They make great efforts to attract dealers and goods to the markets. Participants accept their authority because they know that the markets do not function without their contributions. Although their influence will distort market competition, the hierarchical structure ensures orderly function in markets.

Youth Justice Programs in New York City

Youth justice programs have been part of the fabric of urban landscapes since Civil Rights. During the 1960s and 70s such programs were explicit in helping young people, particularly young people of color, fight oppression and participate in democratic processes. Today, some argue that the sociopolitical aims of such programs are falling by the wayside due to the focus on “youth development” which emphasizes the growth of individual young people, rather than the growth and health of urban communities (Ginwright & Cammarota, 2002). Not only can we expect young people to lead healthy, productive lives when growing up under abhorrent conditions, we believe young people can be a part of the solution for transforming their environments. Youth justice programs engage young people as active agents of change in their own lives. While the outcomes of youth justice programs have been examined (e.g., Austria, 2006; Ginwright and Cammarota, 2002; Hill, 2004), there has been a lack of analyses of the processes critical to determining how they work, how they are implemented, or why such processes are effective. The purpose of this research was to examine such processes by examining how youth workers conceptualize the inequities facing urban youth today and how those conceptions translate into practice (e.g., into methods for engaging young people in social justice). We wanted to understand the key inequities staff identify as critical in the lives of urban youth and how young people are engaged in understanding and responding to such inequities (what processes are used). We interviewed key staff from youth justice programs in the Northeast of the United States in order to obtain rich qualitative data for addressing the research questions.

Probability and Timing of Having a Second Child in Japan: Does Gender and Characteristics of the First-Born Matter?

This study examines whether gender and characteristics of the first-born child predict the probability and timing of a second birth among Japanese parents. I examine two explanations.

Daughter preference has become common among Japanese couples since the mid-1980s (National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, 2011). In 2010 69% of couples with second children had a daughter if they were to have only one child. Past research reveals that having a child of the preferred gender is associated with a higher probability of a subsequent birth and a shorter birth interval if they choose to have an additional child (e.g. Larsen et al., 1998). Therefore, given wide-
spread daughter preference, I investigate whether Japanese parents with a first-born son tend to not only have a second child but also have one sooner. Previous research shows that having a first child with socioemotional and behavioral traits that make parenting easier is associated with a second birth (e.g., Jokela, 2010). It is commonly known that young male children are more difficult to raise than females because they are more prone to illness and injury. Also, boys are considered more physically active and require parental attention. Then, parents with a first-born son may rather hesitate to transition to a second birth or postpone having another child.

Using the Longitudinal Survey of Newborns in the 21st Century, a nationally representative survey of children born in 2001 in Japan, I explore the above explanations. I use Cox regression to model the hazard of progression to a second birth among parents of first-born children surveyed. I especially focus on how gender of the first-born child and measures of parenting difficulty (i.e., occurrence of illnesses, minor accidents, perceived parenting burden/anxiety) as well as other characteristics affect parity progression. Interactions between gender and parenting difficulty on parity progression will also be considered.

TG04-957.3

FUSSEY, PETE* (University of Essex, pfsussey@essex.ac.uk)
RAWLINSON, PADDY (Monash University)

Child Trafficking in the EU

The paper presents findings from an empirical study of the trafficking of Roma children into the UK, involving the establishment of the first EU wide police Joint Investigation Team (JIT) to investigate the illegal movement of humans in Europe. The paper draws on 12 months of UK-based research and four research visits to Romania and Bulgaria yielding more that 100 hours of interview data collected from interviews with senior actors within policing and justice agencies, Roma advocacy NGOs, and child protection organisations in the UK, Romania and Bulgaria. This paper addresses the problems of policing and protecting marginalised populations across different jurisdictions and how vulnerabilities are exacerbated by the diverse and often conflicting remits of the various agencies involved. The paper discusses how the impact of structural issues such as poverty and exclusion, and the resulting confinement of the criminalisation and victimisation of the Roma, has not only limited the effectiveness of available responses to child trafficking, but also served to aggravate the increasingly adverse conditions faced by Europe’s favourite scapegoat. The paper additionally seeks to progress a theoretical space by linking such analysis to sociologies of mobility, marginalisation and the pluralised rendering of criminalised and victimised ‘others’. Key here are the myriad ways in which (national and organisational) borders are imagined, governed and responded to by diverse groups of criminals, victims, criminal justice and social services agencies.

TG04-945.4

FUSSEY, PETE* (University of Essex, pfsussey@essex.ac.uk)

Security, Surveillance and Space: Contested Topologies of Anticipatory Urban Counter-Terrorist Surveillance

Drawing on data generated from ethnographic research and two years of interviews with counter-terrorism practitioners this paper analyses practices and arrangements of domestic security surveillance operations in two empirical case studies: the London Olympic security programme and, also, urban counter-terrorism surveillance measures in a British city. Particular emphasis is placed on the anticipatory turn in security practice and how collapsing distinctions between internal and external security draw multiple new actors and agencies into the dispat- ch of counter-terrorism and attendant surveillance practices. With them come diverse practices, orthodoxies, values, techniques, weightings of risk and ambitions for security and surveillance. The paper argues that topological approaches informed by Foucauldian notions of ‘security’ (2007) and biopolitics (2008) provide particular utility for understanding of these heterogeneous configurations, tech- niques and practice of surveillance. Such approaches not only provide conceptual tools to articulate the diversity, plurality, conflict and cohesion within CT practice but, also, capture how power simultaneously operates at different scales and for varying (sometimes competing) purposes. Moreover, the paper argues that such conceptualisations of security represent a move beyond territorial control and management of circulations, where subjects are left in situ, but their mobilities are monitored, delineated and assessed and, ultimately, reclaims elements of Foucauldian surveillance-focused debate from the shadow of panoptic analyses.
As religious institutions and practices continue to decline in Japan, a number of young men and women have begun traveling long distances to gather at shrines, temples, and other holy sites. In groups or alone, these pilgrims pay respects at holy altars and purchase votive tablets, protective charms, and other religious paraphernalia that have long marked religious consumption practices in Japan. At first, this seems to be a reversal of the processes of secularization that have intensified around the world under the forces of modernization and late capitalism. However, what draws these individuals is not the charisma of the gods enshrined at these sites, but rather the charisma of fictional characters who inhabit the fantasy worlds of particular manga and anime stories which take these actual holy sites as their settings. These subcultural pilgrims are part of a community of fans who pursue a multi-dimensional connection with two-dimensional, fictional storytories. While some scholars view this as the further commercialization and secularization of “traditional” religio-cultural practices, these practices reveal how both “traditional” and “modern” cultural forms—i.e., religion and the popular culture forms of anime/manga—are in fact overlapping cultural idioms of individual effort, charismatic devotion, practical reciprocity, and contingent sociality. In this paper, I analyze the kinds of personal attraction and interpersonal relations formed through participation in subcultural pilgrimages. I suggest that “anime pilgrimage” reveals how religious and secular practices in Japan are neither mutually distinct in a Kantian sense nor dialectically progressive in a Hegelian sense, but rather reciprocally shaped through cultural modes of both ethical sociability and self-advancement. This further calls into question conventional views of distinctions between “traditional” and “popular” cultural forms by revealing how new technologies and pop culture media can be reshaped into augmenting and intensifying previous cultural practices of pilgrimage, self-advancement, and sociability.
her friends to join a tent protest in Tel-Aviv on “14th July,” an initiative that spread throughout Israel with even families and elderly people joining demonstrations, marches and gatherings. Some 800,000 protestors -10% of the Israeli population (nearly 8 million) - comparatively the highest number, even internationally, participated in civilian demonstrations (Schechter, 2012). Public support was 91% (July 2011 Peace Indem). Israeli mainstream media - printed, online and electronic - supported the protests, opening live studios on main TV channels (participant observation; Schechter, 2012).

Research questions seek the modes and reciprocal relationships between activists, journalists, new and mainstream media audiences; through a combined methodology: offline and online ethnography and netnography; in-depth interviews with activists and journalists; and quantitative and qualitative text analyses.

JS-35.3

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THOMPSON-DYCK, KENDRA (University of Arizona)
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The Great Recession Washes Across the Desert: A Study of Neighborhood Organizational Resources and Social Disorganization in the Phoenix-Mesa Urbanized Area

The Great Recession (2008-09) impacted urban communities in the U.S. in many different ways. This paper focuses on the role of organizational resources in mitigating the impact of the recession on one metropolitan community, the Phoenix-Mesa metropolitan area. Our research questions are: did areas’ organizational resources mediate the effect of the Great Recession on neighborhood outcomes? From Wilson (1987), Small and McDermott (2006), and our own research we know that some neighborhoods in the metropolitan area have considerably more organizational resources than others. Logan (2012) labels this spatial inequality. Our hypothesis is that areas that had more organizational resources prior to the recession were better able to cope with the crisis than areas with fewer resources (Sampson, 2012). These intermediate structures enabled communities to absorb the shock and stay intact. People could turn to neighborhood establishments for integrating services, amenities, health care, religious support, and social support. The counter-argument is that this recession was so severe that it destroyed organizational resources that gave some areas advantages over others. The economic crisis not only undermined the capabilities of the household sector, it also destroyed establishments. It was truly an economic tsunami.

The units of analysis are 943 census tracts in the Phoenix-Mesa urbanized area and we use spatial econometric models. We examine data for 2003, 2007, 2008, and 2009 from the U.S. Census, Dun and Bradstreet, the Urban Institute, and phone directories. These data are collected and geocoded. The dependent variable is a composite measure of social disorganization: crime (homicides), poverty rates, school dropout rates, and undergraduate births. The mediating variables are the number of youth serving organizations, schools, congregations, membership clubs, parks, and health care facilities in the census tracts. The independent variables are housing values, unemployment rates, and population change. Finally, we control for racial/ethnic composition and socioeconomic characteristics.

JS-68.3

GALBRAITH, PATRICK W.* (Duke University, pgw2@duke.edu)

The Politics of Research on ‘popular’ Culture in Japan

At the beginning of the new millennium, Japan, then still the second largest economy in the world, was suffering from a decade of recession and watching as geopolitical interests shifted to east Asian neighbors. At the same time, Japanese games, cartoons and comics were circulating around the world, and business and government leaders rushed to support the creative industries. The subsequent strategy to win the hearts and minds of the youth of the world through mega-popular franchises such as Pokemon was dubbed “Cool Japan.” While the success of this strategy has been widely debated, and drawn its share of criticism, in June 2013, Japan’s Upper House sent out a statement that they were redoubling their Cool Japan efforts, giving the go ahead to the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry to earmark ¥50 billion for promoting the cause over the next 20 years. With Tokyo gearing up to host the Olympics in 2020, many expect the charm offensive to continue. However, with increasing interest and investment in branded popular culture, local geek subculture has become an issue of national concern. What is “cool” about Japan, and who decides? How do gamers, comic-book nerds and animation aficionados fit into that image? Is it cool to include such people in projects focused on “Japan”? What sort of research is acceptable, popular and cool within this paradigm? What research is “uncool”? What is the role of the Japan researcher in negotiating all of this during a “crisis” in the field, which is to say declining opportunities for funding and employment? This paper seeks to unpack the politics of popular culture in Japan through the case study of Akihabara, an area in Tokyo that some think is geeky and gross, and others position at the center of Cool Japan.

WG03-912.5

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Missing Bodies? the Visual Landscape of Home and Its Meanings to Solo-Living People

Not only presence of other bodies, but also the absence of bodies of others has a significant effect on the contemporary experience of domesticity and belonging. In her classical study on home as a tyranny, anthropologist Mary Douglas (1991) addresses solo-living only once, mentioning that conflict between persons is just transformed into conflict of wants within one person. In that sense, the normality of home in terms of routines created via the relations of its various members is produced by the single member who has to discipline him- or herself. Goffman-esque “backstage” of home becomes a highly important “onstage” via internalized social norms or aesthetics. In our research we focused on home-centred and home generating practices performed by the occupants themselves, or between the occupants and the materiality of their dwellings and other non-human players (e.g. things, animals). In this paper, we will present the photo essay based both on 1) visual diaries, where photographs and texts were taken and written by participating dwellers focusing on mundane routines and everyday situations (of "doing nothing") as well as on the moments of significant ruptures and changes, and 2) on visual material collected by participating researchers during the research events using go-along ethnography in the dwellings. Both are then interpreted in relation to other written or oral narratives produced within different phases of the research project aiming to understand how the meaning of home is constructed by solo-living men and women, which practices they use to create, maintain, experience and imagine their homes in space and time, and how they position themselves within wider social networks, family and society. We are seeking for more fluid, open and empirically grounded concept of home based not on essentialism and normativity, but rather on performativity and it’s becoming-into-being through active bodies, dynamic meanings and mundane aesthetics.
PETROVA KAFKOVA, MARCELA (Masaryk University)
VIDOVICLOVA, LUCIE (Masaryk University)
The Perception of Leisure By Grandparents in the Era of Active Ageing: Conflicting or Complementary Roles?

Family, education and work in later life, care for grandchildren as well as the imperative of “active” and “healthy” ageing are framing and structuring the everyday life and decisions of the Czech ageing population. The paper aims to bring new insights into the problem of the role overload, i.e. “the stress generated within in a person cannot be efficiently coped with the expectations of a role or a set of roles” (Burr 1973 in Lee 1988: 776). Based on triangulation of quantitative (representative survey) and qualitative (open-ended in-depth interviews) data generated within the research project “Role overload: grandparents in the era of active ageing”, the perception of various and dynamic roles performed by the older people can be examined, focusing, for the purpose of this paper, mainly on the perception of leisure time and leisure activities in the context of the interpretation and experience of other role expectations and role performances. We perceive leisure as a specific integrating field in which the particular roles may be perceived both as complementary as well as conflicting, depending on the self-positioning, available resources and the interpretation of the grandparent’s role itself by the grandparents as well as by other relatives and members of relevant social networks. The attention, then, will be paid to the ways how the possible challenging intersection of these different levels are coped with and actively shaped and lived.

JS-77.6

GALE, NICOLA* (University of Birmingham, n.gale@bham.ac.uk)

Knowing the Body and Embodying Knowledge - the Practice of Complementary and Alternative Medicine

Bringing together findings from several empirical studies I have conducted over ten years with students, practitioners and teachers of complementary and alternative medicine (CAM), I will define and illustrate the concept of ‘embodied knowledge’. I will argue that the concept has significant implications for practice and scholarship in the field of health care research, and give specific consideration to theories of spatial/ bodily boundaries and timescales in practice.

While health professionals of all types have been traditionally viewed as (more or less) credible brokers of knowledge about the human body in health and illness, the embodiment of the practitioner him/herself is an important counterbalance to the focus on power/knowledge of the bodies of ‘others’. The philosophies of different CAM approaches are enacted in day-to-day practice within their social context, with an impact not only on the recipients of CAM treatments but also on those delivering them. The bodies on both sides of the CAM therapeutic encounter are often not primarily constructed as medical bodies; they may be ‘energetic’, ‘emotional’, or ‘spiritual’ bodies. The ‘disease’ of biomedical becomes instead framed as ‘dis-ease’, an imbalance or disturbance of energy. In these models, biomedical timescales and spatial/bodily boundaries are not necessarily relevant. Touch can be ‘energetic’ rather than physical, and the focus is on the subjective temporal flux of illness, with the therapeutic experience can be crafted during the clinical encounter into body-stories (Gale 2011) that actively integrate personal, lay, medical and CAM concepts of aetiology and healing.

I will present an overview of the embodied pedagogies in practitioner training, the challenges of making the transition from training to professional practice and the embodied experiences and practices of being an established and expert practitioner. I will argue that the concept of ‘embodied knowledge’ is vital to our understanding of the knowledge base of healing practices internationally.

RC05-109.5

GALE, PETER* (University of South Australia, peter.gale@unisa.edu.au)

Post-Nationalism or Transformative Transnationalism: Beyond Cosmopolitanism and Narratives of Change Across Borders Among Australian Students and Volunteers in India

This paper is a case study on the possibilities of personal transformation through transnational experiences based on the narratives of Australian students and volunteers working in India. It examines the possibilities of change through transnational experiences with a focus on Australia young people and their experiences of India and challenges to commonly held ideas and understandings of the Other. The research is based on a methodology of participants telling personal stories of experiences across national borders. The paper contrasts the many different narratives exploring what contributes to a transformative experiences and the circumstances that contribute to what can be identified as post-nationalist, or an ethic of transnationalism. The paper is part of a project supported by the Australia India Council that focuses on the relationship between Australia and India through Australians involved in aid and development projects in India. The project particularly focuses non-Government aid organizations and Australian students and volunteers who have been visiting and working as volunteers in India over the past 25 years.

RC04-99.1

TEODORO, ANTONIO* (Universidade Nove de Julho, teodoro.antonio@gmail.com)

GALEGKO, CARLA* (Lusophone University, cmgalegko@gmail.com)

National Educational Systems and Academic Profession: Portuguese and Spanish Cases

The transformation by which the universities are faced now is a global phenomenon that is affecting all regions on the globe. This has led some states to unite in regional blocs to seek strategic responses to position themselves favourably in the global context increasingly competitive. In Europe there is an ongoing process of construction of the European Higher Education Space. In this regard, national political agendas are heavily influenced by what Dale’s calls globally structured agenda for education. Despite identifying processes of convergence in national policies at the time of legislating there is a hybridization of the education arrangements in higher education. Assuming that the impact of political reform are felt and asked differently by social actors in two countries (Portugal and Spain) with consequences in demands for professional competences for professoriate and with the guidance methodological perspective of comparative education, this proposal aims to examine how the European guidelines for the Construction of a European Area of Education, firstly legislated by national governments, produce changes in the ways the professor in the context of economic knowledge societies and thereby assess the importance of the national state in the process of recontextualization of these policies.

RC47-770.5

GALINDO RAMIREZ, LILIANA* (Université de Grenoble, lilianogalindoramirez@gmail.com)

The Invisible Spring**: Internet and Political Practices in Colombian and Brazilian Mobilization

When it comes to social movements like the ‘Arab Spring’, Occupy Wall Street and the Indignados in Spain, there is widespread uncertainty about the extent of their international dimensions. But we do know that these movements penetrated borders to gain support from other contexts, where the use of internet and social networks (especially Facebook) involved the configuration of a particular model of protest and mobilization. What is the relationship between these events and the mobilizations in other contexts?

Two cases concern us: the MANE (Mesa Amplia Nacional Estudiantil) in Colombia, which deployed an unprecedented student movement in the last 40 years of national history, whose founding charter explicitly refers to the events in Tunisia, Egypt, Spain and ACAMPA SAMPA OCUPA SAMPA from the Occupy movement in Sao Paulo, born of the global call to install camps in different cities in October 2011.

This paper shows, in a transnational perspective, how the emergence of new forms of communication in the Latin American context involves a reconfiguration of political action and denotes a new politicity process. The « Invisible Spring » is the metaphor of the origin and deployment of the new movements, their actions against invisibility, and the new online collective actions and protest mobilizations.

This paper will to expose the invisibility notion concerning three dimensions: the international mass media, the political character of these mobilizations, and the connections between these movements and the three international movements (Arab Spring, Indignados, and Occupy). The analysis concerning the Latin American cases presents two foci: the motivations and discourses and the actions and organisational forms.

Overall, the Framework is a PhD research project oriented to analyse the transformations of political practices of the young people in Latin America through the use of Internet (Colombia and Brazil cases). This paper can be presented in spanish.

RC04-78.27

GALLEGOS-DUARTE, LETICIA* (Universidad Autónoma de la Ciudad de México, leticiagallegos@gmail.com)

AMADOR BAUTISTA, MARIA DEL ROCIO (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Mexico)

Publicar o Pecerar El Desafío Para Una Ética De La Investigación Científica

El mundo actual se ha caracterizado por grandes avances científicos y tecnológicos y, al mismo tiempo, por una creciente brecha de desigualdad y una crisis que amenaza la sobrevivencia del género humano en la Tierra. En este

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

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contexto, se hace imprescindible que los investigadores mantengan una postura ética manifiesta, entre otros valores, en la búsqueda incansable por el valor y el trabajo en colaboración, que les permita generar nuevos conocimientos y aplicarlos a los problemas complejos del mundo actual. Contrariamente al espiritu ético que tendría que guiar este quehacer científico, en los últimos años se ha incrementado el plagio académico, como una práctica no ética de los investigadores. En tanto que esta práctica fraudulenta se ha evidenciado a partir de las publicaciones, el presente trabajo busca analizar este fenómeno en tres niveles. El primero versa sobre la normatividad y políticas institucionales para promover la producción y la evaluación cuantitativas en la promoción de carrera y la obtención de mayores niveles de remuneración. El segundo se centrará en la filosofía de publicar o perecer (publish or perish philosophy) y los valores del sistema de producción académica. El tercero busca concretarlo en estudios de caso. Con estos tres niveles de análisis, se propone hacer un acercamiento a este problema de pérdida de valores en la producción académica, así como sus implicaciones en la formación de investigadores y en la generación del conocimiento necesario para la comprensión y la solución a los problemas de nuestro tiempo.

**GALLUCCIO, CATERINA** (Universita' di Chieti-Pescara, cateringgalluccio@gmail.com)

**RC42-711.5**

**GALLUCCIO, CATERINA** (Universita' di Chieti-Pescara, cateringgalluccio@gmail.com)

**Human Well-Being in a Media Multitasking Environment**

The paper discusses the relationship between media multitasking (MM) and human well-being.

Media multitasking (MM) is changing the way people think, talk, learn, socialize and view the world. MM has both cognitive and behavioral consequences on human beings. On the one hand, it drains the brain altering memory, linguistic ability, and learning process and, also, overwhelming humans with a huge amount of potential information, it can lead them to a feeling of being paralyzed and unable to make decisions. On the other hand, being pervasive in people's lives, MM shapes their social interactions creating new "social aliens", and let them experience a weaker capability of being connected with their own self.

Generation gap makes a big difference in the perception of how profoundly MM is affecting human well-being. And in this respect, in an evolutionary framework, does the "digital immigrant" (M. Prentky) original mould risk of disappearing to leave the place to the "digital native" new mould, shaped with new cognitive and behavioral characteristics? Are the digital natives going to create a new risk of disappearing to leave the place to the "digital immigrant" original mould? The "digital immigrant" (M. Prentky) original mould risk of disappearing to leave the place to the "digital native" new mould, shaped with new cognitive and behavioral characteristics? Are the digital natives going to create a new risk of disappearing to leave the place to the "digital immigrant" original mould? The "digital immigrant" (M. Prentky) original mould risk of disappearing to leave the place to the "digital native" new mould, shaped with new cognitive and behavioral characteristics?

The paper reviews the literature on the topic, examines the above issues and, based on some empirical results, proposes some perspectives for the future.

**RC14-247.4**

**GAMBA, FIORENZA** (University of Sassari, fiorenza.gamba@libero.it)

**Technology and Immortality: The Digital Narration of the Anthropogenic Myth of Immortality**

Death had always a traditional role on recording differences and inequalities of member of society. The raise of the modern version of the anthropogenic myth of Immortality on the hand, and the new digital devices of immortality on the other hand, both realia a contemporary narration of immortality: it points of change, of inequality, but in the same time, the new idea of immortality as well as a narration that holds together the dead and the alive and that stars by the personal intent of the subjects. The highlights of presentation stressed these points:

- The digital development of immortality on the net: Facebook and other sites.
- Immortality for everyone: The latest boundaries: the self made immortality and the QR code

Short bibliography


The dead and the alive and that to st held by the personal intent (purpose) of the subjects.

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- The digital development of immortality on the net: Facebook and other sites.
- Immortality for everyone: The latest boundaries: the self made immortality and the QR code

Short bibliography


**LOZANES, LEANNE KYM JANE** (University of Santo Tomas, Manila, leannekyjmjane@yahoo.com)

**The Role of the Communities of Care in Promoting the Social Reintegration of Ex-Offenders: An Account of Restorative Practices in the Philippines**

There is a growing literature on prisons and restorative justice; however, creating social groups as a restorative practice remains underresearched in the field of Sociology. This study argues that the key to successful rehabilitation is in creating communities of care (the media, the government, the business groups, the Church and the family) (Gamo, 2007) that will support and reintegrate the ex-offenders in their re-entry to free society. It employs a local-based model of rehabilitation following the concept of restorative justice – the Care System Model (Gamo, 2007). Furthermore, it utilizes a case study approach wherein data was gathered through semi-structured interviews patterned in a storytelling manner. The findings of the study reveal that a) rehabilitation should start with the community acceptance of ex-offenders; b) the Communities of Care (Gamo, 2007) functions as one in addressing the needs of ex-offenders; and c) the programs and policies created for ex-offenders should respond to their needs. This implies that community acceptance and involvement is significant in promoting the reintegration of ex-offenders as a restorative practice. The what this research reveals is that there seems to be a weak functioning on the part of the communities of care in terms of carrying out their specific functions. It recommends that further studies on ex-offenders, on recidivists and on the communities of care (Gamo, 2007) should be conducted as an addition to the growing literature existing on Prison Sociology.

**RC28-491.2**

**GAMORAN, ADAM** (William T. Grant Foundation, agamoran@wtgrantfdn.org)

**Inequality in Intergenerational Closure As a Barrier to Social Capital Formation**

Intergenerational closure – a term coined by Coleman (1988) to represent a closed social network of parents and children – is a key marker of social participation, as it serves as a basis for social capital formation. There are no financial barriers to intergenerational closure, so one may have expected to see similar levels across economic and ethnic groups. Yet there may be social barriers, especially in diverse populations where young children's friendships formed in school do not necessarily cross over to relations among their parents. This paper examines economic and ethnic differences in intergenerational closure during the course of first grade. Data come from a large-scale randomized trial in which SZ schools were randomly assigned to a family engagement program intended to boost social capital in a control group. The schools this research reveals are that there seems to be a weak functioning on the part of the communities of care in terms of carrying out their specific functions. It recommends that further studies on ex-offenders, on recidivists and on the communities of care (Gamo, 2007) should be conducted as an addition to the growing literature existing on Prison Sociology.

**RC23-405.3**

**GAMORAN, ADAM** (William T. Grant Foundation, agamoran@wtgrantfdn.org)

**The Rise of Privatization in Tertiary Education, and Its Implications for Teaching and Research in Universities**

Increasing privatization in tertiary education is a world-wide phenomenon. In many countries around the world, developed and developing, this takes the form of an expanding private university sector. In the U.S., expanded privatization occurs in the form of sub-baccalaureate for-profit institutions, on-line degree-granting institutions, and the privatization of many functions in public institutions. What do these changes mean for the future of teaching and research in universities? This paper identifies distinctive forms of privatization and discusses the implications of each. An expanded private sector is likely to increase inequality of access to prestigious universities but does not threaten their standing. Moreover, the net effect of privatization on access depends not only on whether families are able to meet tuition demands, but also on whether privatization leads to a general expansion of the tertiary sector, which could increase access overall. Privatization in the form of on-line institutions and for-profit sub-baccalaureate institutions may challenge the ability of universities to maintain their place, but quality distinctions are likely to override the challenges. Privatization within public institutions...
constitutes a more insidious challenge and may shift the balance of resources within universities so as to threaten their ability to provide a well-rounded liberal education.

RC18-325.16
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Elections and Territorial Inequalities in Post-Revolutionary Tunisia

Elections and territorial inequalities in post-revolutionary Tunisia By giving a comfortable advance to the Islamist party of Ennahda (around 37% of the votes), the first free elections of independent Tunisia on the October 23, 2011 have taken by surprise most observers. In this paper, we identify the social and socio-territorial bases of major Tunisian parties through combining quantitative analyses at different scales and field surveys in specific localities. Although most interpretations have focused on the cultural modernist vs. conservative cleavage, hence obscuring the class cleavage, our analyses highlight very differentiated socio-territorial electoral bases for the main parties and indicate deep social differences in voting behavior between peripheral and core areas, as well as within cities. While allowing for a better interpretation of electoral results, our analyses also provide tools to understand possible evolutions within the Tunisian political space.

Key Words: election, democracy, Tunisia, socioeconomic inequalities

RC52-844.8
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PAIS, IVANA (Department of Sociology, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore)

The Reputation Economy: Knowledge Workers and Freelance Networks

A decade after Richard Florida's 'creative class' manifesto we are now confronted to labour markets in the knowledge economy where professionals are increasingly independent and networked. The project-based and freelance nature of contemporary knowledge work enhances the necessity of constructing a solid reputation within a professional network, which appears to be a determinant element to build successful careers. This combines with the use of social media for professional purposes and the increasing importance of digital marketplaces where reputations become visible and, under certain conditions, potentially measurable.

Based on a doctoral research combining mixed methods within an ethnographic approach, this contribution dwells upon the networked dynamics of creative labour across both offline and online environments, to discuss the existence of a Reputation Economy whereby reputation management becomes the determinant element for the professional success of networked knowledge workers. This has implications at the level of subjectivity and hybridization of skills within highly fragmented labour markets.

RC14-249.2
GANDY, OSCAR* (University of Pennsylvania, ogandy@asc.upenn.edu)

Placemaking: Inequality By Accident or By Design

Placemaking: Inequality by Accident or by Design

This paper seeks to extend the literature on the neighborhood effect by examining the myriad ways through which surveillance of the past, present and future in the service of urban planning works to reproduce different types of inequality through cumulative disadvantage. We understand the "neighborhood effect" in terms of the association between poverty and disadvantage and spatially located and colloquially named places within cities. The tensions between socio-structural, cultural, and individualistic explanations for the scope and stability of these correlations are described before an analytical approach that combines all three is presented.

A key focus in this analytical strategy is the role being played by geographic information systems (GIS) in the development of plans for the transformation of urban spaces. It begins by reviewing patterns of growth in the spread of GIS technology beyond its traditional borders, in part through the popularization of tourism and professional relocation services that make use of maps, labels and index numbers to facilitate the evaluation of cities and neighborhoods in terms of characteristics commonly understood as amenities, opportunities and risks. The assessment of educational systems at the level of schools, walkability within user-determined boundaries, public safety or “dangerousness” on the basis of levels of exposure to crime, and motor vehicle accidents or pollution are just a few of the indicators to be described.

On the basis of this background review, this paper will shift its focus to the consequences for inequality that are inherent in the uses of spatial analysis as aids to public participation in the planning of neighborhood and community change, especially as they relate to an emphasis on public transportation as a feature of so-called "smart growth" initiatives.

RC36-620.2
GANGAS, SPIROS* (Deree-the American College of Greece, sgangas@acg.edu)

(Mis)Recognition, Resentment, and Dualism: Challenges for a New Sittlichkeit

In this presentation I shall argue that the category of 'recognition' (Hegel, Honneth) and its approach to social justice can be enriched if we address two major issues: a) the first problem posed for any theory of recognition is to forge a theory of social institutions embedding social justice. Following Axel Honneth's recent shift towards the work of Durkheim and Parsons, I shall defend this pattern arguing that a new theory of Sittlichkeit is indeed pressing for an adequate approach to social justice through the lens of recognition. Yet, and this is issue (b), Honneth's theory leaves largely unaddressed the issue of resentment, a powerful index of misrecognition and disrespect. I shall thus attempt to fill this void in Honneth drawing on Max Scheler's configuration of resentment. It seems that resentment is pertinent to a theory of just social institutions in many ways. For instance, I shall address Parsons' inclusion of 'sour grapes' pathology in his theory of modern society. It can contribute towards regenerating the capabilities approach sociologically, if this proposed reconstruction is plausible, then it can contribute towards regenerating the capabilities approach sociologically, reconfirming its progressive explanatory capacities, the merits of which have already been successfully tested and implemented across diverse sites, movements and organizations that promote human rights.

TG03-931.3
GANGAS, SPIROS* (Deree-the American College of Greece, sgangas@acg.edu)

Human Rights and Agency: Sociological Opportunities in the Capabilities Approach

In this article I shall argue that Amartya Sen's capability approach offers a promising renewal of sociological approaches to human rights. Sociology has only recently tilted towards the capabilities approach. I shall suggest that, on the one hand, any new normative understanding of action, like the one that Sen and Nussbaum offer, can gain from sociological theory simply because the program’s central categories have a precedent among many social theorists. Seeing this affinity as an opportunity for creative theory-building in sociology, and drawing on sociology’s accomplishments, I argue that normative components of Sen’s ideas have been prefigured primarily by Parsons and to a lesser extent by Giddens. The capability approach mediates, I shall suggest, the formal aspects of Parsons’ idea of ‘capacity’ with Giddens’ idea of ‘capability’ in the context of the latter’s theory of structuration. On the other hand, many theories of agency in sociology are normatively wanting. If configured along the tracks of capabilities, sociological categories, like agency, can signal a progressive shift in theory attentive to human rights, a core component of Sen’s research program. Compounded with capabilities, a new notion of agency can offer the appropriate normative justification to the ‘public sociology’ paradigm which re-introduces normative considerations in sociological discourses. If this proposed reconstruction is plausible, then it can contribute towards regenerating the capabilities approach sociologically, reconfirming its progressive explanatory capacities, the merits of which have already been successfully tested and implemented across diverse sites, movements and organizations that promote human rights.

JS-16.6
GANJU (PARMAR), ANITA* (Barkatullah University, antiparmarganjula@gmail.com)
GOVSHINDH, MAMTA* (Saifia Arts and Comm. College, Barkatullah University, anilismishra@gmail.com)

The Study of Hindu Woman Problems in Morden Society

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
The mother India notion of downtrodden women of India, helpless, exploited by men, worn to and early death; and the exotic sensuous women of the orient, who make maharajahs happy with their beauty and talent, are somehow in the picture too. Indian women of dignity, charm, simple beauty in all classes-form women in the village, middle-class women in the cities, government women in New Delhi-who we neither helpless and downtrodden nor absorbed in erotic gratification. Of pampered husbands. Some of these intelligent and still graceful, feminine women were in legislatures, some were running others sector.

Mother India, mother culture, goddess worship, and in a general cultural veneration of the feminine. The study of the Morden societies the Hindu women problem indenitified. The major source of data for the study is descriptive material from ten Indian informants, women graduate student in university coming from educated, urban and middle and upper-class backgrounds, representing various geographical areas.

Literary sources include translations of original Indian literature. The research paper focus if discussion of the Hindu women problem connected with the single women, older women, widow, divorce, mixed marriages, and friendship live-in-relation and NRI friendships etc. Most of these problems are related to the Morden age and its impact of traditional patterns. Some of the problems involved in modern Indian womanhood. Except for widowhood, they are related to changing times and the impact of the globalization.

The Role of NGOs in (de-)Constructing ‘Flight’ Migration at the Mediterranean Borders

Since its inception of the 1985 Schengen Agreement, internal borders within the Schengen space have been abolished. No doubt that this has bolstered the freedom of human mobility within the Schengen borers, which went hand in hand with the southbound, and more recently eastbound, EU enlargement. Observers speak of transnational mobility, commuter/shuttle migration, moving away from the presumed linear nature of migration in the study of immigration. But this is just one part of the European migration landscape: the mobility to the southeastern and southern external borders seems no less vibrant yet the entry into these has become severely hardened owing to the ever tightening border control, as widely reported by the media.

However, we still know very little about what the Mediterranean member states’ migration regimes have in common. Even lesser analyzed is the role of NGOs in supporting these migrants as well as responding to the media coverings. This analysis will be embedded in the history of the public policies (energy and other domains of consumption) and their effects on the behavioural changes. Nowadays, the energy issue returns in top of the agenda, after having known eclipses at the end of the 70s. It is built in a context of the European energy market deregulation. The result policies highlight the importance of the individual behavioural change through the “consumer” representation (energy savings, smart grids, market choice of appliances, supplier choice according to the sources of energy production, etc.). The market tools are privileged, but the French State remains the dominating actor. Within this framework, isn’t the notion of the individual behaviour partly rhetorical? Indeed, other upstream factors encourage in a decisive way the levels of households’ energy consumption (e.g. offer construction, infrastructure choices, thermal regulation, at the French and European level). Moreover, the succession of the heterogeneity of the policy devices that have partly opposite objectives may lead to conflicts in norms and contradictions in the energy practices. Our analysis will be developed through examples related to “sustainable lifestyles”, such as: energy label, low consumption bulbs, carbon tax, choice of the means of transport, waste sorting and water consumption.

Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.

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para las mujeres son las muertes por accidentes de tránsito en todo el período de estudio, lo que causa el mayor impacto.

RC23-412.4
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Ongoing Disaster: Fukushima, Complex Technological Systems and Uncertainties

Catastrophes such as that which struck Japan early 2011, as a result of the accident in the Fukushima nuclear power plant, the most serious accident ever in the history of nuclear power plants after Chernobyl, demolish claims to extremely small risk probabilities for complex systems and upend the delicate balance between costs and benefits argued by safety experts. The Fukushima disaster demonstrated that in contemporary societies, vulnerabilities and threats are difficult to locate or predict, being both incalculable and impossible to offset. The natural tsunami that ravaged Japan was also a technological tsunami with ecological, social, economic, and political consequences. The Fukushima disaster may be thought of not just as a disaster for Japan, but for the technological order. Our analysis of the March 11th disaster begins with a simple narrative showing how a natural disaster in a country at the forefront of technological development precipitated an accident in a nuclear power plant that in turn led to a chain of calamities at multiple levels. How did we become constructors of a world such with catastrophic potential? Section two responds by considering how the nuclear threat is played down as a result of the euphoric notion that human vulnerability can gradually be overcome by the increasing ability of science, technology and probability analysis to control and predict events. The final section retrieves the idea of “foresightedness” as the basis of a political and social approach that can take on not only the uncertainties of the world, but also those generated by technical systems, in order to illuminate our choices and decisions. When faced with calamities and damages that appear to arise out of the blue but are the outcomes of our technological systems, their interactions, and our dependencies, foresightedness emerges as a response both rational and virtuous, however difficult.

RC21-367.3
GARCÍA, MARISOL* (University of Barcelona, marisolgarcia@ub.edu)
DE WEERDT, JULIE (University of Barcelona)

Fighting Social Injustice in Spanish Cities: Social Innovation Practices Against Housing Evictions As a Response to the Current Housing Crisis

This paper analyses the aftermath of the bursting of the housing bubble in Spain, which has left thousands of families without homes and indebted for life. In the first of two parts we look at contextually specific interactions between state regulation and market-oriented projects in Spain. This country is a salient case in which an economic recession and a debt crisis follow upon a long period of growth characterized by a housing bubble and a particular urban growth model. In this part we argue that central government has played a key role in framing the interaction process (Goffmann, 1983) using a finer level of analysis: sensible probability analysis to control and predict events. The final section retrieves the idea of “foresightedness” as the basis of a political and social approach that can take on not only the uncertainties of the world, but also those generated by technical systems, in order to illuminate our choices and decisions. When faced with calamities and damages that appear to arise out of the blue but are the outcomes of our technological systems, their interactions, and our dependencies, foresightedness emerges as a response both rational and virtuous, however difficult.

RC51-825.3
GARCÍA CASTRO, JORGE FRANCISCO* (Universidad de Guadalajara, bolligarcia@hotmail.com)

A Different Path for Public Demands and Their Effects on the Processes of Democratization

En clave de la Teoría de Sistemas de Niklas Luhmann, ésta investigación plantea una explicación acerca del proceso mediante el cual la demanda histórica sobre la democratización de medios en México, retomada en mayo de 2012 por el movimiento #YoSoy132, logró instaurarse en la agenda legislativa para su posterior discusión y aprobar como reforma de ley en materia de telecomunicaciones en junio de 2013. Esto es: identificar la articulación y evolución de una demanda pública propagada principalmente por Twitter, su consolidación en el ámbito mediático y la evocación a nuevos actores, la formulación de múltiples variantes y su consecuente apropiación e implementación como política pública. Así, la relación e irrupción intersistémica que se pone en análisis permite explicar y asociar la operabilidad de diversos sistemas (político, jurídico, mediático, científico, y los movimientos de protesta), en su participación sobre dicha demanda y como fuentes de influencia y de tensión social a lo largo del proceso de decisión del Estado.

Para ello se realiza un estudio longitudinal de corte cualitativo que incorpora principalmente recursos audiovisuales de YouTube, documentos oficiales alojados en Internet, y notas de periódicos digitales. De esta manera mediante un análisis documental fundamentado en la Teoría de Sistemas, el estudio permite observar la interacción entre el núcleo de protesta y su consecuente apropiación e implementación como política pública.

RC12-388.14
GARCIA CHIANG, ARMANDO* (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, agch@canum.uam.mx)

Secularization in Mexico City. a Wrong Paradigm?

Secularization in Mexico City. a Wrong Paradigm?

The political situation of the world and the complicated relation of the West with Islamic countries have provided evidence that the most significant mistake in the theories of secularization is the conviction that modernization inevitably leads to the loss of the importance of religion. Thus the proposition of Berger (2001) replacing this paradigm with an analysis of the interaction between the forces of the secularization and a counter secularization is pertinent.

In a similar way, it can be said that globalization reminds us that the relationship between religion and politics as established in the Western world, that is to say the passage of the religious to the sphere of the private life, is rather an exception.

Religion in the history of Mexico is a key element in understanding the cultural roots of the country and their collective memory linked to the Catholic Church. However, the first years of this century were an undeniable setback for Catholicism. We can talk about changes in the nature of the religious that opened...
new perspectives for study. In that way studying the study of the process of secularization, its modalities and its particularities, become a pertinent subject.

Likewise, it is suitable to indicate that during the first two decades of this century the paradigm of secularization began to be questioned and the idea of a return of religion or a re-enchantment of the world began to emerge. It is possible to speculate that in large Mexican cities, especially in Mexico City, the process of secularization remains constant only in members of a middle class who can be considered carriers of an international subculture; these are people who have received a Western-style higher education, particularly in the humanities and social sciences.

RC32-564.4

GARCIA DOS SANTOS, YUMI* (Federal University of Minas Gerais, yumi@ufv.br)

Brazilian Long-Term Migrant Women in Japan. Work, Family and Subjectivities

This paper aims to present the first results of research initiated in January 2013 about Brazilian women migrant in Japan. Japan has accepted Brazilians of Japanese filiation and their spouses as labor force for over twenty years. The Brazilian community in Japan remains the third largest foreign community (population of over 210,000 in 2012) in that country. If studies of the Brazilian community in Japan focus on both causes and consequences of this migratory phenomenon, an informative analysis of gender relations in migration context is still incipient. Women’s role in the migration process is often naturalized as complementary to male migration. However, studies of social and historical approach indicate that decisions to emigrate depart often from women, married or single, breaking with the classical view of the history of migrations that has been male centered (Rogerat, 1996; Morokvasic, 2005). Thus, we would like to show women’s agency in migration process in Brazilian women’s case. What is the objective and the subjective reasons to leave the country? Secondly, once in the country, what are the specific issues that those women face daily as immigrants, in the public and private spheres? How gender arrangements are done in terms of domestic work and childhood education? How they organize their everyday life as well as their emotional aspects as (foreign) workers, wives and mothers, specially when their residence in the foreign country became durable (contrary to their initial project)? Our analysis will be based mainly on qualitative research conducted with six Brazilian women, of Japanese origin or not, who live in Japan in a long-term period (about twenty years).

RC25-450.2

GARCIA LANDA, LAURA* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, garlanster@gmail.com)

Academic Language Barriers: Professional Stigma or Recognition and Success?

In the last decades, university language policies have strengthened the use of English for publishing papers, books and articles, even in non-English speaking countries such as Spain and Mexico, for example. This fact has led to a series of academic procedures or may place both academics and students at stakes with linguistic and extra-linguistic uses of codes unknown to them and their English teachers. This practice surpasses their real conditions of coping with those matters in a short term period, which triggers ill practices that place them in face threatening situations that later may become a barrier for achieving this institutional goal.

Within this context, English holds the status of the language of academic and professional communication. In this sense, it has become a privileged language in the academic and professional realm, where academic production and activities in other languages are stigmatized. We analyze implicit and explicit language policies in macro and micro school practices where language status places individuals and their (contrary to their initial project)? Our analysis will be based mainly on qualitative research conducted with six Brazilian women, of Japanese origin or not, who live in Japan in a long-term period (about twenty years).

The methodology approach consisted in the construction of a microhistory (Tomich, 2008) examining the following three space-temporalities: 1) the short term, massive layoffs and resistance struggles in Puerto Rico during 2009, 2) the medium term, the analysis of these layoffs and resistances within the context of the world economic and political crisis, from 1968-72/73 to the present, and 3) the long term, the analysis of the 2009 massive layoffs and resistance struggles within the historical crisis of capitalism.

In the short term, I described how union workers and other groups resisted the massive layoffs of 30,000 workers, a policy implemented by the Government in 2009. Typical governmental responses were to recognize the fiscal deficit, led to an unemployment rate of 16.9% in 2010. Employment rate decreased to 33% in 2011. In the medium term, the massive layoffs and resistance struggles held in 2009 were analyzed in the conjuncture context of the economic, political and social crisis from 1968/1972 to the present (Wallenstein, 2004). Considering the experiences of the people and groups who participated in these resistance struggles, six challenges are discussed for unions and other groups. The potency of these and other groups to become anti-systemic movements is discussed. These movements can contribute to create new principles and politics for work and life. These principles and politics will be discussed supporting a new world-system beyond capitalism, the long term temporality presented across the research.

RC44-738.3

GARCIA-ROMAS, TANIA* (University of Puerto Rico, taniagarcia22@hotmail.com)

Resistance Struggles and Movements in Puerto Rico: Towards a New Politics for Life and Work

This paper is a product of research conducted between 2008 and 2012. The research centers on the analyses of the resistance struggles in Puerto Rico during 2009 to confront the layoff of 30,000 public employees. As a result of these layoffs, the union movement confronted six challenges. I discuss the potential insurgencies of unions and other social movements.

2) The year 2009, and the first strike at the University of Puerto Rico in 2010, integrated the most active and prolonged struggles in our country for the last decade. In these struggles participated unions, economists, political and religious groups, feminists, students and professors. As in other important struggles, unionists were among the most important protagonists.

The objectives of this paper are: 1) Explain two significant events that took place in this period: the peoples’ assembly and the one day general work stoppage, 2) Discuss proposals of diverse groups to deal with the crisis, 3) To present a brief historical background of the fragmentation in regards to the local union movement, 4) To evaluate the main challenges and potential insurgency for union and other social movements. Among these challenges are: 1) The continuous dialogue on the meaning of work and the role of workers in this systemic crisis, 2) The importance of diversifying the activities of resistance, 3) Unions and other resistance groups should be aware and oppose the attempt of the state to criminalize their struggle. Finally, the integration of struggles and movements in South Korea, South Africa and Latin-America poses the need of new ways for international alliances between formal and informal workers. These alliances can confront the precarization of labor creating new principles and politics for life and work.

RC22-389.3

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Something Is Changing: Italian Young People Between Religious Indifference and New Form of Believing

Several studies on youth and religion stress how only a very small proportion of the youth population has anything to do with organized religion. There has been, on the one hand, a growth of interest in alternative forms of spirituality and, on the other, an increasing estrangement from the various religious aspects (believing, practice, involvement in religious associations). In this framework, the paper will focus on the outcomes of the socialization process, investigating how young people debate, follow, refuse or interact with religion in the Italian scenario. Are we looking at an Italian version of religious modernity which, on one hand, reflects the typical expectations of living in a pluralistic society and, on the other, an increasing estrangement from the various religious aspects (believing, practice, involvement in religious associations). In this framework, the paper will focus on the outcomes of the socialization process, investigating how young people debate, follow, refuse or interact with religion in the Italian scenario. Are we looking at, among young people, the emerging of a generation characterized by religious incredulity? In this paper we’re going to present findings of a qualitative study carried out with 150 young people aged 18-24, in order to better understand, in the framework of socialization outcomes, what are the key determinants of belonging and not belonging among young people. As in other cases, the main reasons of their taking distance from the religion. The collected interviews allow us to define a typology, defining mainly four kinds of youths according to their religious definition and their religious practice, to their opinion on the Catholic church and to their religious socialization.
Le processus de négociation de paix actuellement en cours en Colombie entre le gouvernement et les FARC pose le problème de la participation des mouvements sociaux et de la société civile dans les négociations dans lesquelles le passage de la guerre à la paix suppose également une évolution vers des régimes plus démocratiques, par une inclusion de forces jusque là en marge de la politique institutionnelle. Or cette participation est face à un paradoxe : d’une part, elle contribue à légitimer le processus au-delà des parties négociatrices, mais de l’autre sa présence peut altérer des négociations marquées par le secret et la confidentialité. Or en Colombie le processus actuel de négociation est face à une importante mobilisation sociale, avec plusieurs expressions, d’une part des mouvements agraires et paysans, autonomes des guérillas, et de l’autre des collectifs de victimes du conflit armé. Les mobilisations s’adressent au gouvernement mais elles ont aussi un effet sur les guérillas qui négocient. Le cas colombien contemporain sera analysé au regard d’expériences similaires par le passé dans le reste de l’Amérique latine, pour le comparer avec des cas où la mobilisation collective a été écartée du processus de négociation (Salvador) et des cas où au contraire elle a été fortement associée (Guatemala). Cette réflexion visera à réhabiliter le rôle des mobilisations sociales dans les processus de démocratisation, rôle trop longtemps négligé par des approches théoriques centrées sur la négociation et les processus politiques.

Le processus de changement une légitimité autre que purement électorale.

Mouvements Sociaux Et Sociétés Civiles Dans Les Processus De Démocratisations : Le Cas De Conflits Armés Néogiciés

Le processus de négociation de paix actuellement en cours en Colombie entre le gouvernement et les FARC pose le problème de la participation des mouvements sociaux et de la société civile dans les négociations dans lesquelles le passage de la guerre à la paix suppose également une évolution vers des régimes plus démocratiques, par une inclusion de forces jusque là en marge de la politique institutionelle. Or cette participation est face à un paradoxe : d’une part, elle contribue à légitimer le processus au-delà des parties négociatrices, mais de l’autre sa présence peut altérer des négociations marquées par le secret et la confidentialité. Or en Colombie le processus actuel de négociation est face à une importante mobilisation sociale, avec plusieurs expressions, d’une part des mouvements agraires et paysans, autonomes des guérillas, et de l’autre des collectifs de victimes du conflit armé. Les mobilisations s’adressent au gouvernement mais elles ont aussi un effet sur les guérillas qui négocient. Le cas colombien contemporain sera analysé au regard d’expériences similaires par le passé dans le reste de l’Amérique latine, pour le comparer avec des cas où la mobilisation collective a été écartée du processus de négociation (Salvador) et des cas où au contraire elle a été fortement associée (Guatemala). Cette réflexion visera à réhabiliter le rôle des mobilisations sociales dans les processus de démocratisation, rôle trop longtemps négligé par des approches théoriques centrées sur la négociation et les processus politiques.

The Cas of Chilean Students and Other Mobilizations in Recent Years

The paper discuss five dimensions of recent mobilizations in LA: democratizing, neoliberal, citizenship, identitarian and foundational, according to the predominant dimension in the movements. This is done comparing with other mobilizations in the world. The main thesis is that behind the different mobilizations and social movements in recent years, underlies a foundational dimension aiming to reconstruct the relations between State and society broken after globalization, neoliberal reforms, dictatorships and democratization processes. This hypothesis is examined in the Chilean case considering three main aspects: the type of society emerging after the process of democratization that we define as a post pinochetist or post authoritarian society linked to the past by the neo liberal model and the Constitution inherited form the dictatorship, the type of mobilizations developed since 2006 and mainly since 2011 and the window opportunity for new relations between politics and civil society opened by presidential elections in 2013 and possible constitutional processes.
strategies. The roles of unionising and collectivising have therefore changed in the recent years. In many ways, the fragmented nature of the workforce weakens collective strength resulting in rampant violations of their rights. Yet, fragmentation of the workforce leads to new strategies and combinations of forces. This is mainly due to the creative and dynamic responses of those suffering its consequences in developing ways to combat these violations present hope for the local-global labour movement.

My study focuses on the work of a trade union of female workers in Mumbai's informal sector. By way of two cases, one of domestic workers and the other of home-based embroidery workers, I show that organizing in the informal sector is in fact possible. More importantly, I point out that while new-age globalisation and traditional conservatism join hands to make the employers and the institutions of the state anti-poor and anti-women, new forms of collective action bringing together different kinds of workers (engaged in various trades and from diverse backgrounds), are creating a space for making space for a dialogue between the poor and with these local and global institutions directly for demanding their rights.

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RC21-370.6

GARZÓN GUILLÉN, LUIS* (Universitat Autònoma Barcelona, luis.garzon@e-campus.uab.cat)

Comparing Latin American Migration in Different Urban Settings: Theoretical and Epistemological Issues

This paper offers a epistemological reflection on comparing Latin American migration in different urban settings. We provide a framework of analysis that is at the same time theoretical and epistemological. Migrants are simultaneously emigrants (thus coming from a certain “society of origin”) and immigrants (that are bound by a new set of structural forces). Therefore we examine the characteristics that have to be taken into account when researching Latin American migration in different cities. Among the circumstances that configure the emigrant experience we should take into account the historical evolution of the country of origin, which originates different social spaces (in the sense of Bourdieu) and fields (ibidem.) where the migrant occupied certain positions. We also address what it means to become and immigrant, that is, a person bound to their initial resources in terms of material, cultural and symbolic legitimacy in the former US military bases in the Philippines. To invoke international support, the emigrant experience we should take into account the historical evolution of the country of origin, which originates different social spaces (in the sense of Bourdieu) and fields (ibidem.) where the migrant occupied certain positions. We also address what it means to become and immigrant, that is, a person bound by a new set of structural forces.

What does Europe mean for Europeans, of many parts of Europe or of places outside Europe where are social groups of European origin? The paper looks for to reply to these questions through a research carried out on fourteen samples of ethnic minorities and majorities of Europeans (about 2700 interviews of people), living in the Italian region of Friuli Venezia Giulia (Italians and Slovenes, Friulians), in the Slovak region of Vojvodina (Serbs and Hungarians, Slovaks), in the Ukrainian region of Kharkiv (Ukrainians and Russians, Belarussians, Jews), and in the Siberian region of Tujmen (Russians and Ukrainians, Caucasians, Tartars). To each sample the attitudes towards Europe and its meanings were requested. The main results (through attitudes) of Europe were: an area included between Atlantic Ocean and Urals, a Christian civilization, the European Union (EU), a common family, the West, the overwhelming some peoples, a common culture, a vague idea. The paper considers the intensity and the relations of these meanings between the macro-regions, between ethnic groups, and between minorities and majorities. The meaning among the macro-regions of the macro-regions, first of all, and inside each region between minorities and majorities.

Besides at the same level of macro-region also the structure of the meaning is very different. For example, the more important factor (Factor Analysis) in the Friuli Venezia Giulia is very simple (West, EU, common culture); on the contrary in Vojvodina the first factor is more complex. In the Kharkiv region the structure of the first factor is simpler, but different than the Italian content (that is: Europe is overwhelming some peoples and vague idea); so as the most important factor (first) is simple for the groups of the Tujmen region, but the structure of the meanings of Europe is composed of West and vague idea.

RC24-438.1

GATA, MA. LARISSA LELU* (University of the Philippines, mlcp.gata@gmail.com)

Abeyance Structures for an Environmental Social Movement: The Case of the US Bases Cleanup Campaign in the Philippines

This paper aims to extend the concept of abeyance structures to the case of the US bases cleanup campaign in the Philippines and US. Abeyance structures refer to various organizational arrangements that absorb the spillover of activists after a social movement declines. In this paper, I outline four routes by which former partners took after the decline of the said campaign. I use in-depth interviews (n=31), secondary data, and internet archives in drawing themes on the routes taken by core activists of the disbanded campaign. I define these routes as follows: (a) Route 1 wherein former partners were absorbed by their original affiliations prior to joining the campaign and which they have maintained while taking active part in the campaign; (b) Route 2 wherein former partners sought new affiliations with other nongovernmental organizations and networks of similar or parallel advocacy as the campaign; (c) Route 3 wherein former partners remain in the spirit of the campaign hoping to renew it in the future; and (d) Route 4 wherein a US-based partner-organization structures itself by adopting a transnational environmental justice framework of action, and cultivating an organizational culture to promote its ethnic identity as collective identity. The results offer insights on the internal dynamics of an environmental social movement. The least-resourced partner, which is the community of victims, resorted to being absorbed by other nongovernmental organizations to provide for their daily welfare. Other partners, which include mostly nongovernmental organizations and professionals, have followed different routes in pursuing their goals. The degree of their success is tied to their initial resources in terms of material, cultural and symbolic legitimacy in either the US or the Philippines. This suggests that stronger partners also fare better following the decline, which in turn raises questions on the ability of networking to overcome inequalities among partners.

RC25-444.4

GARZÓN GUILLÉN, LUIS* (Universitat Autònoma Barcelona, luis.garzon@e-campus.uab.cat)

Latin American Migrants in Bilingual Cities: A Comparison Between Barcelona and Brussels

This paper analyzes comparatively the language use of Latin American migrants in two bilingual cities: Barcelona (Spain) and Brussels (Belgium). Both cities share some similarities but also have some differences. Bilingualism in Barcelona is based on two cocoficial languages Spanish and Catalan. While Spanish is the official language for all Spain, Catalan it is only the official language in Catalonia (the region). Latin American migrants from most countries (with the notable exception of Brazil) are already Spanish speakers and therefore have little incentives to learn Catalan. However, nationalist policies in Catalonia and Barcelona encourage use of Catalan and give preference to those who can speak Catalan in the labour market. On the other hand, Brussels is the capital city of a country strongly divided amongst linguistic lines. In Belgium only Brussels is bilingual while the regions of Walloonia (French) and Flanders (Dutch) are monolingual. Migration policies depend on municipality, meaning that in Flemish speaking municipalities Dutch prevails while French is dominant in the French speaking. Latin American migrants in Brussels, native speakers of Spanish or Portuguese (brazilians) do not speak any of the two as mother tongue and have to learn. Choice of language learnt is related to the place of settlement and social networks. The paper concludes with a reflection on the features of Latin Americans and the likely outcome of the migrant integration in the two cities.

ADH-994.4

GASPARINI, ALBERTO* (University of Trieste, gasparini@units.it)

Meanings Of Europe For Ethnic Minorities and Majorities

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
volved in the lives of the community being advocated on. In the case study, three prominent dimensions of engaged collaboration are present. The technical/legal dimension comprises the strategic decisions on information sharing, policy advocacy, research, and litigation aspects of activism. The ethical dimension covers the moral and affective aspects of the campaign using victimization frame. Finally, the ethnic dimension caters to the collective identity of the campaign anchored on Filipino nationalist identity and the underlying colonial past that created it. Thus, this theory on engaged collaboration enriches the literature because it takes into account how the external advocates deepen their involvement in domestic affairs not only with their partner organizations and the targeted states, but more importantly with the community of victims.

RC40-685.2

GATTU, SATYANARAYANA* (OSMANIA UNIVERSITY, gattu.satyaranayana@gmail.com)

Emerging Agrarian Crisis and Farmers Suicides; A Study of Telangana Region of Andhra Pradesh in South India

Changing agrarian structure and labor relations, Consequent crisis and farmer suicides is an important area for the study of social scientists in contemporary times all over India. It is a well known fact that India is mostly an Agrarian country and even today 70% of its population inhabits in rural India by depending on agriculture and its related occupations despite rapid progress in science and technology. It is a paradoxical situation which prevails only in India where large chunk of population lives even today in rural India with or without land by pursuing agriculture and its related subsidiary occupations resulting rigid social and cultural bond. This complex social structure which constitutes different layers which creates consequent inequality hierarchal structured in terms of caste, class, ethnicity and gender etc.

Further, increasing modernization in agriculture and consequent growing capitalistic mode of production coupled with an unstable returns due to change in climatic conditions resulting the farmers entering into debt traps which leads to help less condition and hopeless life unlike in the past. Lack of timely help from Kith and Kin and indigenous institutional support and constant pressure of ruthless market financiers resulting in large number of farmers to attempt suicides this phenomenon is increasing day by day particularly in the state of Andhra Pradesh in the era of post globalization.

This study aims to understand the changing agrarian structure and emerging labor relations since post liberalization era and the reasons for increasing farmer suicides and its causes and consequences. For this study Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh in South India has been chosen where large number of farmers are attempting suicides.

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RC47-769.5

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PULI, KOTESHWER*(Kakatiya University, pulilkoteswher@yahoo.com)

Telangana Movement: A Study of Problems and Prospects

Telangana movement for separate statehood is historically well known all over the world. One of the reasons for its popularity is that its peasantry revolt with arms during (1946-48) under the leadership of Communists against the Nizams autocratic rule. However the Telangana region of Hyderabad state was merged in Andhra Pradesh on 1st November 1956. But Telangana people wanted to have their own state in view distinct geographical, socio-economic, political and cultural identity. Telangana people were discriminated in every sphere by the See-manarvathy (Sociology) and the gambling concept will be an excuse to draft a reflection on the idea of poetic and philosophical reconstructions (so called comprehensive, to use Weber’s distinction) by developing the concept of utopian reconstruction. This perspective will allow to show how the narrative thinks, how to write is to argue, is to think. We will thus see that narrative categories function as conceptual categories of discovery, as argumentations, as cognitive categories, literature and science (sociology) each appearing sometimes as creation, sometimes as discovery.

RC37-639.1

GAUDEZ, FLORENT* (Grenoble-Alps University, florent.gaudez@upmf-grenoble.fr)

Litterary Cognition and Scientific Fiction Literature As Subject of Knowledge Digressions Around the Pathic VS Epistemic Connection

This presentation aims to consider on one hand science as narrative, as fiction, and on the other hand literature as production of knowledge. We will therefore talk here of literary cognition and scientific fiction by analyzing the confrontation of two areas: literary and scientific (sociological).

The analysis will be organised around four cases (two for each area):

- For the area of literary fiction:
  
  - On one hand the case of T.-S. Kuhn who addresses this issue by the introduction of the science of Nature (so called explanatory, to use Weber’s distinction) by constructing the concept of experiment of the thought;
  
  - On the other hand the case of Jean Duignaud who addresses this issue by the introduction of the science of Culture (so called comprehensive, to use Weber’s distinction) by developing the concept of utopian reconstruction. This perspective will allow to show how the narrative thinks, how to write is to argue, is to think. We will thus see that narrative categories function as conceptual categories of discovery, as argumentations, as cognitive categories, literature and science (sociology) each appearing sometimes as creation, sometimes as discovery.

RC37-631.3

GAUDEZ, FLORENT* (Grenoble-Alps University, florent.gaudez@upmf-grenoble.fr)

To Embark and/or be Embarked ? Emotion As Element of Method Digressions Around the Sensitive VS Intelligible Connection

“To move someone around, he has to be emotionally moved.” said Régis Debray. Sociology is above all a question of vision, perspective, lighting, angle, depth of field, focus and of course fine tuning. Do we not recurrently talk about the “sociological eye”? This issue is of course also relevant to the sociology of art and it is in this context that the question of emotion will be examined here.

Thus, along with John Dewey, we will consider that aesthetic emotion is not a form of feeling that exists independently, but an emotion that is caused by an expressive material inducing a transformation of the initial feelings. What will interest us here is how emotions are then functioning as mediations between the different actors in the process of artistic production.

To this end, the semiotic narrative analysis of a scene of the Wim Wenders film Der Himmel über Berlin will be an excuse to draft a reflection on the idea of emotional risk taking (gambling) drawing the poetic dimension into its path. We will speak here of a sociological focus method characterizing the socio-anthropological posture. Emotion does not exclude reason and to that extent we therefore cannot afford not to take into account the issue of emotion in the sociological method.

At the heart of the creation process, emotion and the gambling concept will thus enable us to recall that thinking, also in science, is working from a fictional construction of reality (itself fictional construction of the “real”) as an intra-subjective, empathic and heuristic process, where emotion, omnipresence, must necessarily be taken into account.

RC18-316.2

GAUJA, ANIKA* (Sydney University, anika.gauja@sydney.edu.au)

Political Parties and Community Organising in an Era of Membership Decline

At a time when formal party memberships are declining across advanced industrial democracies, political parties are experimenting with new ways to re-engage members and reach out to party supporters. Adapted from the experience of American party organisations and campaigns, political parties in the United Kingdom have adopted community organising techniques as a means to address the resource and linkage implications of declining party memberships and to engage supporters (and not just party members) in the community. This paper analyses the character of and motivation for these techniques, how they have been implemented by the Labour Party, the Liberal Democrats and the Conserva.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
the 90's created a new marginalized category of patients: illegal migrants. The theoretical analysis will be supplemented with the network spans across 20 countries with a total of 115 cities and communities. The network must implement a variety of activities in this area. Currently member-domains of city life that might influence the health and quality of life of older people and in 2010 has transformed into The WHO Global Network of Age-friendly City. The aging process is great and unheard of in the past, challenge for governments, economies and societies. This means the need to meet the needs of the growing group of people with specific requirements, with full rights and legitimate aspirations for decent quality of life and mobility.

Effective management in this area is primarily a matter of the reform of health insurance, tax and retirement system, or other distribution of funds. Of course, these changes are important, but we should take various measures to create new health systems. These measures should be designed for the elderly social conditions conducive to maintaining an active lifestyle and innovative projects allowing for broad independent.

The answer to this can be the concept of Age-friendly Cities and Communities (AFC) which was conceived in 2005 at the XVIII IAGG World Congress of Gerontology and Geriatrics. The WHO Global Network of Age-friendly Cities and Communities to foster the exchange of experience and mutual learning between cities and communities worldwide. The Network has identified six domains of city life that might influence the health and quality of life of older people:出来 environments and spaces; buildings; transportation; housing; social participation; respect and social inclusion; civic participation and employment; communication and information; and community support and health services. Members of the network must implement a variety of activities in this area. Currently membership spans across 20 countries with a total of 115 cities and communities. The proposed speech will be a presentation of the idea of AFC as a response to the needs of life in aging societies. The theoretical analysis will be supplemented with the presentation of examples of implementation of the AFC in selected European cities to show the variety of actions.

GEERAERT, JÉRÉMY* (*École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales, geeraert.j@gmail.com)

The Appearance of a Sub-Field of Medicine of Poverty in France

This paper aims to tell and analyze the processes and historical background which gave rise to a sub-field (in a Bourdieuian understanding) of medicine of poverty in France from the early 1980’s to the 2010’s. The main respondents don’t think of themselves as “cultural class” and don’t regard their lifestyle as different from life of the majority. Unstable identity of young scientists and tutors, consumer attitude to the cultural space, passivity and lack of self-organization reduce their creative potential.

RC07-147.1
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The Idea of Age-Friendly Cities and Communities As the Answer for Global Trends of Aging Societies

The aging process is great and unheard of in the past, challenge for governments, economies and societies. This means the need to meet the needs of the growing group of people with specific requirements, with full rights and legitimate aspirations for decent quality of life and mobility.

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GEERAERT, JÉRÉMY* (*École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales, geeraert.j@gmail.com)

Health Care Reform and Creation of an Excluded Category of Patients

The will to universalize the French health insurance system at the end of the 90’s created a new marginalized category of patients: illegal migrants. Splitting them from the other insurance holders by the establishment of a special health insurance (Aide Médicale d’État, State Medical Aid), this population was put at the edge of the health system. It led to unequal health practices and increased the difficulties to access health care providers and health insurance. These two levels of barriers have been underlined by the empirical research based on the study of a department in the French public hospital, named PASS (Permanence d’accès aux soins de santé : Departement of health care access). The PASS is specialized in taking care of patients without health care insurance which are mainly illegal migrants. The Aide Médicale d’État from the other insurances made possible for the administration and practitioners to have discriminating practices. The administration uses the processing of the applications (delaying them for example), while some practitioners exclude those patients from their practice. These barriers keep a part of this population out of the regular health care system, compelling the ‘cultural lag’ phenomenon and health care providers as the PASS. However the specialization of health practitioners in those patients generated new practices, which showed the relevance and the complementarity of combined social and medical care, networking, and recognition of the social and cultural determinants of health.

This paper is based on an ongoing Ph.D empirical study in sociology about the treatment of the social question in and by public hospitals in France through the analysis of the PASS.

RC38-649.5
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FRANK, MAGNÜS (Universität Duisburg-Essen)

Inclusion in Society through Religious Orientation? Biographies of Male Students Participating in the ‘Gülen Movement’ in Germany

The so-called ‘Gülen movement’ (Ebaugh 2009), a global network revolving around a Turkish-Islamic preacher, has become increasingly visible inside Germany. Founding private elementary and secondary schools, as well as centers for private coaching, supporting intercultural and interreligious dialogues, and separating institutions such as “Our Jihad is education”, the movement acts to render possible the educational success of children of Turkish immigrants. By referring to themselves and their practices as hizmet (service), network participants also aim to alter the common view of ‘backward Islam’, a view perpetuated by popular discourse, and to contribute to a perception of a ‘modern’ Islam, which can be synthesized with the natural sciences and with globalized multicultural meritocracies.

So, to lead a Muslim life the ‘Gülenian’ can be understood as a promise not only as a religious orientation, but also plays an important role in resolving crises among young Turkish adults. These crises result from discriminatory discourse in the public sphere in Germany against Turkish migrants and Islam, and from the construction of cultural, religious and ethnic difference in schools and
The need for assessing women's unpaid work and reproductive activity has long been discussed by economists within the context of estimation of a country's economic growth rates, as well as by sociologists within the inequality studies. The world statistical practice has acknowledged that working time budget surveys remain to be the most relevant tool to obtain reliable information on unaccounted work because such surveys allow estimating the ratio of time spent by women and men on labour market employment and on unpaid work in households.

The proposed paper is devoted to presentation of the results of a special sociological survey on assessment of women's unaccounted work realized in Ukraine. The main issues under investigation include: gender inequalities in time spent on domestic work, distribution of home duties and features of decision-making in households.

A particular emphasis is given to gender assessment of involvement to informal work, which makes a rather important problem in the region of transition economies. The role of prevailing gender stereotypes in reproduction of gender inequality is also analyzed based on data of the national sociological survey, as well as on the results of European Sociological Survey. The latter survey reveals a striking contrast between Ukraine and other countries of Europe in terms of public opinion on social gender roles and norms, in particular those related to women's priorities in harmonizing their work and family obligations.

The paper provides also some analysis of gender policies realized in the country, and subsequent conclusions and recommendations on harmonization of gender disparities in paid/unpaid work balance and general empowerment of women in the country.

**GS-10.2**

**GERBAUDO, PAOLO** (King's College London, paolo.gerbaudo@kcl.ac.uk)

**Liquid Organising and Soft Leadership in the Popular Protest Wave**

In activist and academic discourse it is often claimed that contemporary protest movements, including the Arab Spring, the indignados and Occupy Wall Street are ‘leaderless’ or ‘horizontal’ movements (see for example Castells, 2012). However, looking at their internal doings and at their communications it becomes soon evident that far from being leaderless, these movements are characterised by new forms of both personal and collective leadership, in which activist clusters often numbering no more than a dozen people come to acquire much influence in the direction of social movements. What we are witnessing to is thus not the end of leadership, but the emergence of a new form of leadership which attempts to harness the communication ecology of contemporary social movements.

Drawing on my ongoing research about the popular protest wave of 2011-13 in Egypt, Spain, the US, Brazil and Turkey, and developing the argument presented in my book Tweets and the Streets (2012) I describe contemporary leadership as ‘soft leadership’. This form of leadership makes use of the interactive capabilities of social media, tapping into the imaginary of participatory culture (Jenkins, 2006).

Leadership comes to revolve around community management and facilitation, rather than outright ‘direction’ of collective action.

This paper will look at the specificity of emerging forms of leadership and their connection with the informal and ‘liquid’ practices of organising performed by contemporary movements. Specifically I point to the limits of this format of organising, arguing that while soft leadership is powerful in nurturing social movements at their inception, it also runs the risk of exacerbating contemporary movements’ well known tendency towards evanescence. Furthermore, the new forms of leadership emerging in contemporary movements raise serious risks of opacity and unaccountability because of their very liquidity.

**RC48-787.4**

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**The Squares Movements and the Resurgence of Popular Democracy**

This paper argues that the squares’ movements of 2011-12, a protest cycle comprising the indignados in Spain and Greece to Occupy Wall Street in the US and the UK marks a turn in collective action with a renewed majoritarian ambition and the aim to refound democratic institutions. I attempt to capture the nature of this new majoritarian ambition by contrasting it with the countercultural identity that dominated the anti-globalisation movement. Analysing materials originating from a long term ethnographic research, I identify two fundamental traits of the squares movements, a) majoritarianism and b) emphasis on unity, opposing them to the minoritarianism and emphasis on autonomy of the anti-globalisation movement. The squares movements appeal to the majority of the population rather than to an ideational minority, calling citizens to embrace a new ‘democracy 2.0’. Furthermore, they put much emphasis on unity, in contrast with the emphasis on internal autonomy and diversity of anti-globalisation activists. The article proceeds to gauge the significance of this popular turn and its reflection of the democratic crisis of contemporary societies. I assert that the adoption of a popular identity bespeaks the spread of social grievances amidst the global financial crisis, and the capacity of appeals to resistance to resonate with different sectors of the popula-
Globalisation, Market Value and Cultural Diversity and the Predictability of Football Leagues

Processes of globalisation have changed the nature of professional football in two different ways. Firstly, football clubs revenues from different sources have multiplied over the past decades. Today’s football clubs need to be regarded as commercialized globally operating companies. Secondly, football clubs have been attracting foreign players to sign for their teams, leaving only little room for recruiting exclusively from own national ranks. Hence, teams have become more multinational.

This paper examines the extent to which such processes impact on a team's success. 1) Due to commercialisation processes, the market value of a football club has become the decisive factor in determining their chances of success. The market value of a club is defined and measured as the sum of the market value of each individual player on the team. The higher a club’s overall market value, the more likely its success. 2) The increasing multinational composition of football teams influences their chances of success negatively, because coordination within the team might become more difficult to realise. At the same time, however, multinationality can also have positive effects on their performance because players from different contexts living new techniques and qualities that can complement the already existing ones.

We have collected and statistically analysed data from the 12 most successful European football leagues, yielding the following results: 1) A team’s market value has a very strong (positive) influence on their success rate – indeed, ‘money scores goals’. 2) Only to some degree does the multinational composition of a team determine their success. Teams that are composed of some players from different national backgrounds perform better, on average, than nationally more homogeneous teams. However, the direction of association is reversed when there are players from many different nationalities – multinationality, then, influences a team’s chances of success negatively.

Transnational Linguistic Capital. Explaining Multilingualism and English Proficiency in 27 European Countries

Since the second half of the twentieth century, the extent, frequency, and speed of exchange and interconnection between different nation states and different world regions have increased enormously, a process described in the literature as globalisation. As the world system consists of multiple nation state containers and as most nation states have different official languages participation in globalisation is among other things dependent on people's ability to speak the languages of others. Those who only speak their native language are, in contrast, tied to their home country and can only take slight advantage of the perks of a globalised world. Transnational linguistic capital therefore might become a new measure of social inequality in today's increasingly globalised world.

The question central to our study is to what degree citizens in different countries possess transnational linguistic capital and how to explain the differences in multilingualism both between and within the countries. Using a survey conducted in the 27 member countries of the European Union we analyse the respondents' proficiencies in foreign languages.

We present a general explanatory model for foreign language proficiency, create hypotheses from this model and test them empirically by using multilevel techniques. We find that the size of a country, the prevalence of a respondent's native language, the linguistic difference between one's mother tongue and the foreign language affect foreign language acquisition negatively, whereas a country's level of education has a positive influence. Using Bourdieu's theory of social class, we show that besides other factors a respondent's social class position and the level of education are important micro-level factors that help to increase a person's transnational linguistic capital.

After the Insurgency: Changing Strategies for Countering Political Inequalities in Bangladesh

To what extent so-called minority populations gain access to decision-making processes in national government structures is one of the crucial questions for understanding the causes and consequences of ethnic conflict. Especially when nation-building processes are determined by the nationalist projects of majority populations, the demand for autonomy has emerged, a strategy of “exit”, replacing “voice”. This paper argues that the strategies for tackling such political inequalities have changed recently, which goes also to the credit of more efficient transnational and global networks. Based on empirical findings from Bangladesh, it argues that “voice” has become a matter of strategic concession, which has not only caused by shifting power-relations and expressions of solidarity within the region and globally, but which is also related to social transformations within the conflict region itself: the rise of a new generation with quite diverse individual and
collective aspirations leads to social transformation at various levels. First, better educational assets and new job opportunities lead to an erosion of revolutionary ideals. Second, globalization processes have reinforced diverse mobilities; migration to metropolitan centres and new forms of knowledge giving way to alternative visions of a future society, have become more prevalent than before. These are particularly voiced by activists who are increasingly acquiring a new social status within their immediate social context as well as nationally – a process which is highly dynamic and conflictive. This paper inquires into these dimensions from an empirical perspective and discusses the social transformations in relation to the options for expressing demands within the national framework, as members of the minority population see for themselves. Finally, this leads to an examination of broader visions of society and of the scope for fostering social inclusion and an eradication of political inequality through political participation at different levels of society.

RC07-135.2

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Towards a New Security Culture 2030

This paper presents results from a Real-Time Delphi Study which focuses on the following research questions: What are the important trends with high impact on public security in Germany until year 2030? What will be the most relevant risks within the next 15 years? How do security or risk research and research policies deal with these challenges? The aim of the survey is to initiate a broader discussion about the future of public security. Therefore we need to discuss the perspectives of five main expert groups: politics, science, economy, media and end-users (e.g. emergency assistants).

Theoretical and conceptual framework
Theoretical we have two perspectives on security and risk that will form the conceptual framework. Firstly, we know from risk research, that risk is often understood as the probability that something occurs combined with comprising negative outcome (e.g. Bechmann 1993, Renn et al. 2007). Even if this is criticized (because risks aren’t objectively determinable), it is relevant for security research due to the fact that arguments for political decisions are justified by these calculations. Therefore the paper secondly discusses the empirical findings in the theoretical framework of “security culture” (Daase 2012), which understands security and risk as social constructions based on norms and beliefs.

Methodology
The survey will be conducted as a Real Time Delphi Study, a foresight method that collects data from experts in iterative rounds (cf. Gordon & Pease 2005). After the first round the aggregated results are communicated to the experts immediately so that they can change their first rating. Within the presented Delphi Study 1200 experts will be invited to take part in the survey which takes place in November 2013.

Results
The results address the above stated questions and will be displayed as statistical numbers and figures.

RC40-673.6

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Sustainable Agriculture and Regional Development in Western Mexico: Lessons Learned, Challenges Ahead

Globalization is an advanced process in Mexico, profoundly transforming the endogenous properties of the countryside, including its sustainability. As a consequence, many farmers can be identified who have been developing alternative development models, based on agro-ecological farming practices and the revalorization of the local territory, organization and knowledge systems.

In western Mexico, many farmers have been transiting towards agroecological farming practices. Following international trends these transition processes are based upon two main strategies. On the one hand, farmers perceive agroecology as a way for substituting external inputs for locally elaborated ones, while, on the other hand, agroecology is seen as a means for developing an ideologically-based farming style.

This presentation describes the different transition processes towards sustainable agriculture, including motivations of farmers and their perceptions of its possibilities. Furthermore, it describes the regional context of sustainable agriculture. Based on both strategies encountered in our region, recommendations are made for promoting sustainable regional development.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
We argue that public professionals might take the lead in developing appropriate standards. These can no longer be based on professionals’ expert knowledge, including ‘evidence based’ standards, technical guidelines or strict protocols classical professionals used to develop. Times are changing; the problems professionals are confronted with have become more volatile, uncertain, messy and ambiguous. Solutions less possible to handle these problems in a technical manner; problems call for more adaptive approaches. Professionals’ expertise as such is no longer sufficient; it needs to be complemented by other types of knowledge from so-called relevant outsiders, i.e. stakeholders.

Public professionals might tap into several sources of stakeholder knowledge, scientific as well as experiential, and deliberately create effective and legitimate professional action. We label this ‘open source professionalism’. In this way, public professionals open up their professionalism; with stakeholders (networks) they co-produce meaningful and legitimate standards that help them to deliver valuable and valued public services.

RC45-747.4
GHEONDEA-ELADI, ALEXANDRA* (Romanian Academy, alexandra.gheonea@gmail.com)
Incomparable Pay-Offs and Rationality - the Parallel Games Approach

The reason why sometimes people make suboptimal decisions from the point of view of not maximizing wealth has been an interesting question for researchers for a long time now. This question is apparently embedded only in a rational choice theory, but throughout time researchers have given it different answers. From the suggestion that people make suboptimal decisions because their rationality is bounded to their cognitive abilities (Simon, 1965), researchers went on to suggest that suboptimal decisions happen because people are committed to a task with long-term implications (Sen, 1977) and because they tend to be biased by the use of certain judgement heuristics which lead them to make systematic judgement errors (Kahneman and Tversky, 1979; 1981; Kahneman et al., 1982). Later on, scholars noticed that the actor’s choice is only suboptimal to the observer, while being perfectly optimal for the actor (Tsebelis, 1988; 1990; Frisch, 2001) because the actor tries to maximize the outcome of multiple situations, some developing in different “arenas” and others developing around the rules and institutions that govern each situation. Our contribution to this body of research proposes that actors make apparently suboptimal decisions because they have to decide between categories of pay-offs which are not comparable. These categories of pay-offs generally appear in parallel games, that is games played at the same time. An ultimatum game experiment conducted to reveal two parallel games and two nested games was undertaken. Results showed that the presence of a relationship exterior to the experimental game determined a suboptimal behaviour in the experimental game as well as in another game. Further analysis revealed that non-monetary pay-offs, pay-offs from obeying rules and the norm of fairness, as well as the perception of other parallel games accounted for in the design of the experiment motivated such sub-optimal behaviour.

RC38-648.3
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EIJBERTS, MELANIE (VU University Amsterdam)
Biographies and The Doubleness Of Inclusion and Exclusion

Most research on diversity is often showing either exclusion or inclusion prac- tices at work in the integration process. Yet biographical research provides the possibility to see the layerdness that is often involved in the process of societal participation which is rather paradoxical than straightforward. With the term of doubleness we hope to grasp these paradoxical processes in which inclusion and exclusion overlap. In this paper, we explore two paradoxes that show this doubleness: namely the language paradox and the economic integration paradox. Through biographical narratives of women with a migration background we show how the language (language inclusion) could lead to a decrease of sense of belonging (emotional exclusion) when they get access to the national discourse which is negative about migrants. The second, the economic integration paradox, demonstrates that women who were successful to integrate economi- cally (via study and work), felt excluded through everyday negative experiences with other women. Our conclusion is that belonging is more than just a label to be placed on the vector of belonging; this paradox is even more visible for women who are most eager in their quest for inclusion, willing to belong to the society. For them the level of disappointment is even higher when they are able to read and hear about the dominant percep- tion of migrants and thus feel excluded based on their growing level of participa- tion in various levels in society.

JS-81.1
GIACOMAN HERNANDEZ, CLAUDIA* (Pontificia Universidad Católica, cggiacoma@uc.cl)
Shaping Body By the Food: Perceptions in Chileans and Mexicans Adults

The incorporation principle is the common belief that the food ingesting by humans is transforming the body and identity of the eater, and for this reason, the control of food is central in the control of the self (Fischler, 1996). Using this con- cept, this work show how people think the food like a way to shaping body and the role given to the individual and environmental factors in the control of this process. From 70 semi-structured interviews in Santiago and Mexico City, I identi- fied how people actually think that food is one of the main factors that shape the body, helping achieve an ideal body or not. The interviewees think that modera- tion in the intake and consumption of healthy foods produce slender silhouettes; on the contrary, they believe that rich food intakes and consumption of junk food make overweight bodies. I identified two opinions on the individual’s ability to control their body through food. On the one hand, who believe that the quality of ingested food depends mainly on the individual and their will because it is the individual who decides what to eat and therefore what kind of body have. On the other hand, are those who believe that individuals are limited in their decisions by factors outside the human being, as the available food supply, the resources and the food culture. The first position was more common among Mexican inter- viewees, while the second position was more usual among Chileans interviewees.

RC18-319.2
GIANNAKOPOULOS, ANGELOS* (Bahcesehir University, angelos.giannakopoulos@uni-konstanz.de)
Energy Cooperation and Security In The Eastern Mediterranean and Its Future Impact To Local Political Conflicts and To EU-Integration and Enlargement

Due to recent important developments in the energy field in the Eastern Mediterra- nean over the last few years this region is becoming the focus of a growing geopolitical tectonic shift affecting all neighbouring countries, especially Turkey, Greece, and Cyprus. Important developments are, however, expected not only in the energy field as such which will put the relationship of these countries to the EU on a new track, anyway. Leaving aside merely economic impacts of en- ergy supplies from this region to the EU in the years to come one should state that additional weighing factors are currently going on in case that the background of local political and ethnic conflicts which will greatly affect the EU-in- tegration and enlargement processes as well as the EU Neighbourhood Policy ahead. Existing and future alliances as well as conflict potentials deriving from the energy strategies of all countries concerned in the Eastern Mediterranean region were of an important impact on still unsolved political-conflicts in the wid- er region such as the political problem in the still divided island of Cyprus, on the dispute over the Aegean between Turkey and Greece as well as on the long-lasting conflict between Israelis and Palestinians. The proposed paper seeks to analyse what kind of energy strategies in this fragile world region could produce structural impacts and thus additional conflict lines between states in the region and under which conditions multilateral cooperation could support regional solutions to political and ethnic conflicts thus enhancing economic prosperity in the EU and beyond.

RC23-409.2
GIBERT-GALASSI, JORGE* (Universidad de Valparaíso, gibert.jorge@gmail.com)
Scientific Communities and Social Inequalities in Latin America: The Chilean Case

The presentation summarizes an ongoing research regarding scientific com- munities and social inequalities in Chile, which includes more than 50 in-depth interviews conducted with leading Chilean scientists and one digital survey re- sults, answered by nearly 350 academic and researchers from three disciplines. The presentation also describes several structures and mechanisms that are related to the market, the government and the university which, in principle, ensures the “means” to be a scientist in an emerging country such as Chile. The analysis of three communities (astronomers, molecular biologists, and so- ciologists), attempts to uncover the economic, social and cultural reasons for why these function as they do, especially in terms of their different intellectual and social characteristics. The findings indicate that these structures and mechanisms are very different than before, suggesting that there are new structures and emerging mechanisms - local and global - whose impact is still unknown. The framework of analysis and discussion centers around the idea that there is a utilitarian historical and current relationship between the University and companies, conditioned by the Neoliberal economics revolution, which prevents universities from creating a genuine scientific culture of their own. Finally, the principal sociological vari-
ables that come into play in the changes that are occurring in these communities' current processes are described. These changes include gender, age range, income, values, workplace, and use of financial opportunities to develop scientific research.

RC11-205.11

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Social Relationships in Later Life: The Role of Childhood Circumstances

There is an established body of research in social epidemiology which links both health and emotional wellbeing to social relationships across the life course and in later life. However, there is surprisingly little evidence on how differences in the nature and quality of these social relationships arise. It is not known, for example, whether existing social gradients in the prevalence of social engagement, social network size or quality mirror gradients in childhood socio-economic status (SES) and/or health.

This paper investigates the long-term impact of childhood conditions on social relationships. We use data from SHARE (the Survey of Health, Aging and Retirement in Europe), a collection of nationally representative surveys of the over 50s in 13 European countries. Combining novel objective and subjective measures of current social networks with retrospective life history data on childhood health, cognition, SES and household environment we examine the long-term impact of childhood conditions on social network size, social network satisfaction and emotional closeness in older age.

Using regression techniques, we show that there is a strong but differential association between each aspect of childhood circumstance on social relationships in later life. Therefore we critique the index approach to measuring childhood conditions which gives equal weight to SES, health and social environment over time. We find that emotional closeness mediates the relationship between childhood circumstance and social network satisfaction.

RC27-469.2

GIBSON, KASS* (University of Toronto, kass.gibson@utoronto.ca)

Technique, Instrumental Formal Organization and the Hinge in Exercise Physiology Research

This presentation outlines results from a 12-month multi-method investigation of how exercise physiology research focused on physiological mechanisms and markers of sport performance is enhanced, curated, shaped and ultimately deployed, by broader sociological, political, historical and technological trajectories. In doing so, this presentation follows the theoretical leads of Jacques Ellul, Erving Goffman, and Norbert Elias in briefly reviewing three discrete but connected issues. First, the social and political factors that affect the conduct of lab-based research and how they shape knowledge processes from discovery to development, delivery, and use in the sports world; second, the processes of identification, construction, and resolution of bioethical problems in sport and exercise physiology research; and finally, the ways technologically mediated understandings of people developed in the lab and manifest in sporting endeavours facilitate the emergence and transmission of cultural logics and societal values. Throughout the presentation special attention is paid to the recursive relationship between biology and sociology in order to understand how people and their political, social, and moral potentialities are interwoven into historical trajectories of cultural production and societal organization of their bodies.

RC47-768.3

GICQUEL, LAURE* (Laboratoire Pacte, logicquel@hotmail.com)

The Allies of the Front National: A Sociological Overview of the French Nationalist Groups and Parties

Since 2002, when the Front National (FN) suddenly entered the final stage of the French, presidential elections, the rise of nationalism, values, workplace, and use of financial opportunities to develop scientific research.

RC33-579.1

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Social scientists generally rely on three broad modelling strategies to test hypotheses about contextual effects: random intercept and slope (often simply referred to as ‘multilevel’) models, pooled OLS with cluster-robust standard errors, and two-step approaches. Econometric textbooks tell us that while random intercept and slope models are the most efficient estimator, two-step approaches offer robustness in exchange for inefficiency, and cluster-robust standard errors are situated somewhere in between. But how do these trade-offs play out in actual research settings? To address this question, we go beyond previous Monte-Carlo studies by focusing on more realistic set ups with complex data-generating processes. The leading scenario that we investigate is cross-national comparisons, which are characterized by small numbers of contexts, many observations per context and high complexity in terms of marked differences over the contexts.

In particular, we focus on four types of complexity. First, we investigate whether the different approaches are robust to the violation of equality assumptions. In particular, we examine the case where the correlations between level one variables vary across contexts. Second, we show the impact of specifying ‘simplistic’ models that ignore context specific heterogeneity. How well do the different approaches handle unspecified (random) slopes that vary over level two units? Third, we explore the consequences of Normal and Gamma distributed errors

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
at both levels one and two. Finally, we alter the number of level two units, as any simulation study on hierarchical data should.

We focus on linear models with continuous outcomes and on standard set ups as they are typically implemented in applied research papers. However, we also plan to investigate whether and when more refined versions of the three modeling approaches such as GLS with bootstrapping or multilevel SEM improve their performance.

**JS-34.5**

**GIEZEN, MENDEL*** (Utrecht University, m.giezen@uu.nl)

**Talk the Talk and Walk the Walk: Analysing Changing Urban Governance Practices in response to Climate Change**

As nation-states are further lowering their climate ambitions in response to the economic crises, a neo-liberal ideology of a small state, and an ecological modernisation rationale, the challenge seems to have been picked up by lower tier governments such as cities. The C40 Cities Climate Leadership group of mega cities addressing climate change is an example of this new reality. They group indicating that the cities combined have about 4700 actions directed at mitigation and adaptation. However, the question remains whether these actions have resulted in different practices within the cities’ institutional setting. This research uses a survey of the C40 cities in order to investigate the lasting impact of participation in a global network aimed at combating climate change. We use practice theory to analyse how well embedded these new practices are in the urban governance regime. We also analyse what dimensions are particularly relevant to these changing practices. The preliminary results seem to indicate cities more at the centre of the C40 network are also impacted the most in their daily governance practice. Yet the changing practices are primarily associated with spatial departments such as transport and spatial development.

**RC51-822.1**

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**IANNELLI, LAURA** (University of Sassari)

**Connected Audiences of Politics: Analyzing Twitter Conversation on Beppe Grillo and Five Star Movement Generated during Political TV Talk-Shows**

In the last two decades, characterized by an increasing crisis of traditional forms of politics, talk-shows have placed interesting challenges to the research on contemporary political communication and participation forms. Scholars of the “third age of political communication” have studied the cognitive, evaluative, affective effects of this mix of entertainment and information on the citizens/spectators. Recent analysis considered the increasing symbiotic relationship between political talk-shows and Twitter, by studying the “second-screen” practices in terms of audience dynamics generated by the generation of the public debate. Referring to this approach, our study analyzed Twitter connected audiences of all the Italian political talk-shows (1,077 episodes) on air from September 2012 to April 2013. This period covers significant political events related to the 2013 Italian General Election (24th and 25th February), from the electoral campaign to the Five Star Movement’s electoral achievement, and its institutional consequences. We aimed to understand: how much do “connected audience” of political talk-shows discuss on Twitter around MSS, in the different phases of the “permanent” electoral campaign (RQ1); is the presence of MSS, Grillo and other representatives as a topic of conversation on Twitter correlated with specific characteristics of the aired episodes (talk-show, audience, phases of the campaign, issues?) (RQ2). While significantly less frequent than conversations mentioning the right and left coalition, Tweets around MSS were present during the three phases of the campaign. Furthermore, the analysis identified significant amounts of Twitter discussions around MSS generated during the episodes dedicated to specific issues (political backstage, polemics, strategies of the MSS, scandals, anti-politics).

**RC39-672.3**

**GILBERT, CLAUDE*** (CNRS, claude.gilbert@msh-alpes.fr)

**Consequences of the Ambiguous Relationship Between State and Societal Actors in the Management of Risks and Crises**

In France, public policy risk prevention and crisis management still rely on the state. A role is assigned to local authorities and civil society. But only the state appears to have the ability to prevent risks and cope with exceptional situations. More disasters are considered, more state intervention is legitimate. The representatives of the state attach importance to these powers (corresponding to the “state of emergency”).

The predominance of the state in the field of risk and crisis is however being challenged. First for economic reasons: central governments no longer have resources to support alone public policy in this area. A divorce occurred between formal capacity and actual capacity of the state (in particular during disasters). Second, for political reasons: local authorities (in particular in the major cities) and a part of civil society (in particular firms) want to play a role in defining policies they help to finance. Third for “societal reasons”: disasters can no longer justify the interruption of democracy.

We begin to accept the idea that the state cannot be the only or the main actor to manage risks and crises. Reflections on resilience are intended, including by officials, to promote the involvement of other actors in society. But politicians and administrats want both transfer a part of their responsibilities while keeping control of risk and crisis management. There is an ambiguity that local authorities and other actors of civil society help to maintain: if they want to play a more important role, they do not want to assume state responsibilities.

The question central of this paper is to know what are the effects of this ambiguous situation in the effective management of risks and crises (especially from the example of pandemic influenza threats).

**RC01-41.1**

**GILBERT, EMILY*** (University of Toronto, emily.gilbert@utoronto.ca)

**How Much Is a Dead Soldier Worth?**

How much is a dead soldier worth? This paper will interrogate the monetary value ascribed to the death of soldiers in the 21st century, and the narratives of sacrifice and heroism that influence military fatalities. Rather than focus on public funerals and burial, I explore the more intimate (yet no less social) acts of valuation and compensation that are navigated by surviving relatives. Questions regarding the price of death are particularly interesting to consider as civilian compensation has become a regularized component of counterinsurgency strategy. Monetary payments have been made in the event of the ‘inadvertent’ death, injury or property damage of civilians in Iraq and Afghanistan, as a way to win the ‘hearts and minds’ of the population, and demonstrate the compassion of the international forces. How are the lives (and deaths) of civilians and soldiers of different countries valued differently, and for how much? What logics of compensation are articulated? And does compensation in contemporary warfare reconfigure the distinctions between soldier and civilian? These questions will be considered alongside the increasing pressure to reduce deaths, of both soldiers and civilians, as a result of the targeted and remote-controlled strikes of the revolution in military affairs. As tensions regarding death in war increase, how does this impact on how lives are valued, and on our understanding of military service in contemporary warfare?

**RC15-276.1**

**GILBERT, LEAH*** (University of the Witwatersrand, leah.gilbert@wits.ac.za)

**The Mercurial Piece of the HIV/AIDS Puzzle: ‘Stigma’ and HIV/AIDS in South Africa As a Social Scientist’s Challenge**

‘Stigma’ and its relationship to health and disease is not a new phenomenon. However, it has not been a major feature in the public discourse until the emergence of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) in the 1980s. These infections were first identified in and among gay men in the USA but have since spread around the globe, affecting all social strata and geographical areas. Thesimultaneous spread of HIV/AIDS in South Africa, with its rapid rise in prevalence, has presented both researchers and public health officials with a significant challenge. Several prominent sociologists have written about the importance of reflecting critically on the construction of HIV/AIDS and the role of stigma in its exacerbation. This paper explores the concept of stigma in relation to HIV/AIDS in South Africa by examining the role of sociological theory and the implications of sociological knowledge on the day-to-day lives of South Africans. It concludes with a discussion on the importance of sociologists engaging in public discourse and contributing to the fight against stigma. The paper also advocates for a more critical approach to sociological research, particularly in the context of HIV/AIDS. Finally, it proposes a sociological framework for understanding stigma and its impact on the lives of those affected by HIV/AIDS in South Africa.
gence of HIV/AIDS. The range of negative responses associated with the epidemic placed ‘stigma’ on the public agenda and drew attention to its complexity as a phenomenon and concept worthy of further investigation. Despite the consensus that stigma is one of the major contributors to the rapid spread of HIV and the frequent use of the term in the media and among people in the street, the exact meaning remains ambiguous. Therefore, its conceptual complexity and its embodiment in the reality of HIV/AIDS in South Africa present a formidable challenge for social scientists who continue to grapple with the questions it raises.

The main aim of this presentation is to briefly re-visit some of the scholarly deliberations and further interrogate their relevance in light of the HIV/AIDS-related stigma evidenced in South Africa. Although it provides more nuanced understandings of the concept, most of the literature reviewed adds a level of complexity that requires further investigation and renders measuring stigma more problematic. The presentation argues that the fact that there is such an abundance of scholarly articles on the concept and its definitions is testament to the fact that they do not provide adequate explanations for the various manifestations of stigma. In addition, the explosion of studies looking at ‘measuring’ stigma and reducing its impact is evidence that ‘stigma’ exists out there and continues to be a threat to the successful implementation of public health programmes.

**RC29-499.1**

**GILINSKIY, YAKOV** (Herzen University, yakov.gilinsky@gmail.com)

**Social and Economic Inequality As Deviantogenic Factor**

There is no only ‘reason’ of deviance and crime. There are many factors - economic, political, cultural, demographic and others, influencing upon state and dynamics of different forms of deviance. It is important theoretically and practically to define the specific “weight”, “power”, value of each factor in genesis of deviance and its separate types.

K. Marx, R. Merton and many others wrote about a role of an economic inequality as “reasons” of crime and others of negative (deviant) acts.

The ever-growing economic polarization of the population in Russia – is a main source of continuing social conflict. The differentiation between the incomes of the 10% least prosperous and the 10% most prosperous increased from 19:4 in 1991 up to 1:15 in 1999 and later up to 1:11.

Empirical researches of multiple-factor model of the reasons of deviance and crime are conducted in Russia by criminologists S. Ol’kov, I. Skifsky, E. Yuzikhanova. From many factors influencing crimes and suicide - extent of alcoholization, demographic structure of the population, consumption of drugs and economy inequality, the last factor it appeared the most considerable. The Gini index (i.e., index of economic inequality) in Russia increased from 0.289 in 1992 to 0.422 in 2007. According to S. Ol’kov, during 1990-1999 the index was at its maximum in 1994 (0.409) and the number of homicides was at a maximum (32,300) and suicide too (61,900); the index was at its lowest in 1990 (0.218) and the number of homicides was at a maximum (32,300) and suicide too (39,200).

According to research of I. Skifsky (dynamics of 25 years, from 1980 to 2004), the correlation coefficient between homicides and Gini index was the highest 0.9253, between violence crime and Gini index 0.843.

The catastrophic social and economic inequality serves in Russia as the main factor of deviant manifestations.

**RC29-500.1**

**GILINSKIY, YAKOV** (Herzen University, yakov.gilinsky@gmail.com)

**Sociology Of Deviance and Social Control (Deviantology) In Russia**

The criminology, sociology, genetics, cybernetics were forbidden by a Stalin regime. These sciences started reviving only in the period of N. Khurshchev’s “thaw”.

The first articles on sociology of deviance (Y. Gilinsky, G. Zdravomyslov) were published in 1971. The early empirical sociological studies of different deviance types were conducted from the 1970th years. It was researches of alcoholism (A. Gabian, Y. Gilinsky, B. Levin, A. Nemtsov, G. Zaigraev), prostitution (V. Afanasjev, A. Gabian, Y. Gilinsky, E. Pobegailo), suicides (A. Ambrumova, Y. Gilinsky, B. Levin, A. Nemtsov, G. Zaigraev), crime (A. Sachev, and others).


Contemporary sociology of deviance and social control is well developing branch of Russian social science. There are most known centers of a deviantology in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kazan, Tyumen and Krasnodar. The St. Petersburg’s Center of a Deviantology has a site (http://deviantology.spb.ru), which well-known and visited colleagues of Russia, Ukraine, the Czech Republic, Poland. Deviantology is closely connected to sociology of crime.

“Sociology of Deviance and Social Control” is taught at some universities of Russia.

Russian scientists (V. Afanasjev, Y. Gilinsky, M. Rusakova and others) took part in work of Research Committee No. 29 (Deviance and Social Control) of International Sociological Association (ISA) on Congresses ISA in Bielefeld (1994), Brisbane (2002), Gothenburg (2010) and on the Sociological Congresses of Russia.

Besides, conferences on sociology of deviance are regularly held in St. Petersburg, Moscow and Krasnodar, and also in Tyumen and Nizhny Novgorod.

The topic of deviance is particularly actual for Russia, where level of violence, alcoholism, suicide is very high.

**RC05-116.4**

**GILL-KHAN, CHLOE** (The University of South Australia, Chloe.Gill-Khan@unisa.edu.au)

**Gender Politics, Virtuous Racism’ and Diasporic Political Resistance in Europe**

Gender politics has long been the staple of national discourse surrounding the integration of colonially diasporas in Europe, in particular in Britain and France. If during the 1970s and 1980s the male immigrant father was depicted as patriarchal and oppressive who prevented his female counterparts from integrating into the state, contemporary debates in relation to their children perpetuate similar tropes. Male diasporic citizens, now in their third and fourth generations, have come to be seen through pathological images that place exclusive focus on their supposed dysfunctional gender relations rooted in ‘other’ cultural practices.

This paper examines how dominant narratives of the patriarchal and redundant migrant and diasporic male rooted in culture depoliticise – and erase – decades-long struggles to carve their rightful places in Britain and France. De-industrialisation, joblessness, extreme right-wing racism and institutional exclusion are silenced as the driving forces for contemporaneous male political resistance (civil riots). Instead, dominant discourses pathologising ‘other’ cultures divide diasporic men and women, pitting them against one another to legitimise the intervention of the state, a process the French sociologist Nacira Guenif-Soulatmas terms ‘virtuous racism’.

The paper traces the deployment of virtuous racism in Britain and France that serve to reinforce structural inequalities through their precise erasure under the privileging of culture to ‘explain’ diasporic gender politics.

**RC44-734.4**

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**Bringing Workers into View: The State and the Emergence of Industrial Conflict in Myanmar**

**Bringing Workers into View: The State and the Emergence of Industrial Conflict in Myanmar**

**Michael Gillan and Htwe Htwe Thein**

Abstract

This paper examines the emergence of open industrial conflict (strikes, various forms of worker protests) in Myanmar (Burma), with special reference to industrial clusters/special economic zones in the urban periphery of Yangon, the nation’s largest city. In recent years, Myanmar has shifted towards quasi-democratic governance and this has led to significant change in both external relations (i.e. the suspension of most international trade sanction measures) and internal institutional development. The paper will explain that although worker initiated protest and strike actions in various industries preceded democratic reforms, these changes have enabled more prevalent and open expressions of dissent. Indeed, the growing incidences of conflict, alongside the reformation of institutions and governance, mean that the labour ‘problem’ has for the first time in contemporary Myanmar come into view as an important area for intervention and management by the State. Arguably, however, the development of mediating labour institutions (law, dispute resolution agencies, trade unions, employer associations) has lagged behind the expression and management of conflict in the industry, leading to ambiguity as to the capacity and role of the state and workers’ conceptions of forms of collective association, citizenship and dissent.

Moreover, industry development and forms of labour regulation have emerged not only via shifting relations between the state, capital and labour at a national scale. Geopolitics and international institutional actors (ILO, Global Unions, IOs), forms of supra-national regulation (for instance, the impact of international trade sanctions) and internal institutional development. The paper will explain that although worker initiated protest and strike actions in various industries preceded democratic reforms, these changes have enabled more prevalent and open expressions of dissent. Indeed, the growing incidences of conflict, alongside the reformation of institutions and governance, mean that the labour ‘problem’ has for the first time in contemporary Myanmar come into view as an important area for intervention and management by the State. Arguably, however, the development of mediating labour institutions (law, dispute resolution agencies, trade unions, employer associations) has lagged behind the expression and management of conflict in the industry, leading to ambiguity as to the capacity and role of the state and workers’ conceptions of forms of collective association, citizenship and dissent.

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**RC11-201.5**

**GILLEARD, CHRIS** (University City London, Brain Sciences, cgilleard@aol.com)

**Distinction and Identity in Later Life**

The cultural turn in the social sciences during the 1980s brought new prominence to sources of distinction based on the body, such as disability, gender, race and sexuality. We argue that many of the embodied practices associated with these newly privileged bodily distinctions were further developed, sustained and
extended by consumption and consumerism. Drawing attention to aspects of social identity that had been previously overlooked, the new social movements brought into central focus and ‘liberated’ what might be deemed marginalised identities. The identity politics and associated new social movements of the 1960s and 1970s however were situated in the counter-cultures of youth. In this paper we explore how the ‘ageing’ of those youth cultures have affected the contemporary experiences, narratives and performances of age and in the process brought new ways of thinking differently about ageing and the body. This ‘cultural turn’ is exemplified in contemporary research into ageing lifestyles, ageing and exercise, ageing and fashion, ageing and sex and more generally the performative- ities of ageing. Rather than developing a transgressive ‘age liberation’ movement however, much of this embodying performativity seeks to resist the purchase of ‘agedness’ on fashioning lifestyles oriented as much to not becoming old as to still being gendered, racialised, able-bodied/disabled, straight or gay throughout one’s adult life.

How Are Social Relations and Locality Connected? New Ambivalences in the Research on Migrant Families

Research on transnationalism is an attempt to avoid methodological nationalism by focusing on families and its members, which do settle at different places or move between these places. In this perspective not only national belonging becomes relativized, blurred and diminished, but local, regional and national attachments of individuals and social groups as well. Here questions of belonging arise anew for the first time. Such questions of belonging with others and what relevance can be given to the location where people live? Migrants and their families do often experience social interweaving relations, which are not bounded to one single national territory, but interact in a multi-local situated context. At the same time the existing boundaries of the nation-states do still influence a lot the mobility and opportunities of individuals.

The proposed paper discusses the ambivalence of social belonging and local/regional attachments under modern conditions of social fluidity and multi-local attachment in social relations. First, the paper starts with the elaboration of the theoretical framework, that explains the methodological questions related to that. Second, referring to empirical research on migrant families, the paper analyses family practices in which social and cultural boundaries are negotiated with reference to the places to which family attachments exist. Empirical findings show that there is no social belonging to a community or society without local-regional attachment(s) and it precisely the new constellation between the social belonging(s) and the local/regional attachment(s) which can be seen at the basis of ‘the migrant condition’ of human beings.

Situating the self and the family in a context of fluidity and constant change entails developing family practices in which being understood as the ambivalence of social and cultural affiliations, as well as establishing individual and collective attachments to certain places and regions of (biographical) relevance.

Limits of Complexity? – the Need of a Multilevel Approach in Migration Research

In the age of migration, cities have become heterogenic places, which strongly influence the life courses of their inhabitants. They define their framework of opportunities in the economic, educational and social fields. As heterogenic places, cities are in the production of inequality challenging the diversity of their inhabitants. In an international complementary research project on life strategies of migrant families in different local, regional and national urban contexts, the question of heterogeneity and its possibility for comparison arises. The multilevel approach is applied to different urban and political contexts in Belo Horizonte (Brazil), Berlin (Germany), and Klagenfurt (Austria). The challenge of this research is challenging, because there are not only life strategies of migrant families, which will be researched and internationally compared, but also the relevance of local, regional and national influence on life strategies will be analysed. This is particularly interesting is the question concerning the sort of orientations migrant families develop towards the location they are living in and how they are influenced by local and national factors.

By identifying and discussing the relevant contexts for multilevel analysis in our international comparison research, the paper will present methodological challenges of multilevel analysis in the international comparison research. While the multilevel framework guarantees intersubjectivity and contributes to avoiding methodological nationalism, it raises the question about the limits of complexity in the international comparative research. Based on the analysis of group discussions in all three localities, we will show how multilevel research works in practice and discuss difficulties regarding research practice and methodology.

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Deliberating Alternatives to Capital: A Critical Cosmopolitanist Approach

Critical analysis of ideological divisions in the broad Global Left, via the historical, ideational and practical roots of these differences is important, for a key reason: it can help us explain the Left’s past and present shortcomings and difficulties in creating viable coherent solutions to the multiple crises of the world capitalist system. Through such a critical historical analysis of the Left, we can explore some of the key practical and intellectual dilemmas that have caused divisions; e.g. grand debates or dilemmas such as reform vs. revolution (strategy); local/national vs. world/global (scale); ecological vs. economic (value-interest); cultural vs. political (identity); individual vs. collective (agency and society).

This paper outlines the principles of a new theoretical approach to studying ‘transformative ideological visions’ and ‘regenerative social counter-currents’ that may significantly influence debate and practice around constructing new radical and democratic alternatives to existing systems of domination and hierarchy embedded in capitalist social relations. When dealing with transformative ideas and practices, a critical account of cosmopolitanism can be employed in two ways: (1) as a critical analytical framework, that helps us examine alternative ideologies to the social relations of capital, in terms of their capacity to create historical ‘moments and conditions’ for other alternatives to flourish; and (2) as a normative framework that can facilitate critical political deliberation between rival trans-formative practices and political agendas. Such a critical account of cosmopolitanism requires a ‘dialectical mode of criticism’ that needs to be self-reflexively applied to our understanding of the cosmopolitan and its history. Nascent elements of such a cosmopolitanism already exist among some synthetic contempo-rary radical ideologies, such as eco-feminism and radical economic democracy, as well as some forces amongst the global justice movements, including within the World Social Forum, the Occupy movements, and in the recent anti-austerity social movements and popular uprisings.

GILLSON, STEPHEN* (University of Maine, stephen.gilson@umit.
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DE POY, LIZ (University of Maine)

Design, Undesign and Redesign: Eliminating Embodied Inequality

Over the past several decades, design and branding efforts for social justice and democracy have exponentially increased. Designers have apprehended and applied market strategies to create products and images to change the world. However, to date, design and branding have not been analyzed to understand and reassess their power in creating, labeling, and affixing differential worth to bodies that are disenfranchised because they are atypical, unruly alters. This vacuum is a huge gap in intellectual development and guidance necessary to harness design and image to challenge and diminish social inequities that have prevented local through global social acceptance for the full range of bodies. In this presentation, we argue, and illustrate through a targeted analysis of embodied design, its epistemic and axiological foundations and its praxis that design and branding are tacit yet powerful influences on the creation, reification, and perpetuation of the acceptable human corpus and its opposite. We illustrate how design and its byproducts in advanced capitalist global, national and local environments are significant social influences on determining and reifying embodied worth, internalized and assigned identity of category members, social status, and comparative flourishing of members of diverse social groups. Given this understanding, we conclude with the constructs of undesign and redesign as the power tools to advance symmetry, inclusivity, and equality for diverse bodies.

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NEPOMUCENO NARDI, DIEGO (Nagoya University)

DE FARIA GONÇALVES COSTA, RENATA CRISTINA (Universidade de Brasília)

Towards a Democratic and Emancipatory University: Feminist Popular Extension and New Relations Between University and Society in Brazil

Popular Extension is a key element for comprehending the relationship between society and universities in Latin America. By making possible a close col-
laboration between universities and social movements, Popular Extension is a valuable tool for pursuing the construction of a contextualized university capable of opening its walls to the social reality that surrounds it. However, little has been researched regarding the outcomes of this practice on building a real alternative to the hegemonic models of university and rationality. Recognizing the centrality of Popular Extension for universities and community development practice in Latin America, the paper looks upon the experience of the Popular Extension Project "Popular Legal Promoters" on coping with gender based violence in the outskirts of Brasilia, Brazil. Established jointly by feminist movements, the University of Brasilia and the Brazilian Public Minister, the project is based on a freirean approach to popular education on human rights focused on the formation of community leaders able to engage themselves on tackling gender based violence within their communities. By resorting to collected data regarding the project implementation and outcomes, we argue that Popular Extension Projects can be an important tool not only for coping with social issues, such as gender violence, but can also be the founding point for the emergence of an emancipatory and democratic University, marked by a production and circulation of knowledge where the surrounding community becomes an active agent of this process and a constitutive element of University itself, which assumes a more contextualized role as an important stakeholder on participatory development practices.

**GIORGINO, VINCENZO** (University of Torino, vincenzo.giorgino@unito.it)

The Contemplative Turn in Sociological Imagination

In my presentation I will address some epistemological and theoretical aspects related to the integration between sociological and contemplative methods. The latter are social practices originating from the wisdom traditions of human culture, mainly from the religious and spiritual backgrounds. Their recent secularization (going back to the 70s) enables non-experts to achieve specific knowledge in an embodied and interactional perspective, taking into account an established tradition of contemplative approach, such as the ones formulated by the OECD or the ILO in the case of self-entrepreneurship as an unemployment policy in two countries: France and Brazil. In the first place, we will consider the comparative method in terms of most different cases (for example: Gerring, 2007, Tarrow, 2010). By confronting the basic characteristics of the object to be compared in very contrasted national contexts, this methodology sheds new light on the functions of the object of comparison as well as it reveals its boundaries and its significance. Second, we will focus on the scalar dimension of the policy under scrutiny, i.e. on the power relations at the various relevant policy levels and on the vertical bounds linking the various policy scales (Scarpa 2009, Anderson, Ostrom 2008, Mahon, 2006). Finally, the focus on the transnational character of comparison shows a third dimension of the objects to be compared (Walby 2005, Dobbin, Simmons, Garrett, 2007, Hassenteufel 2005, Kettunen, Petersen, 2011, Gilardi, 2010, 2011). It demonstrates the exchanges and mutual influences between cases as well as the way specific cases integrate supranational and global recommendations, such as the ones formulated by the OECD or the ILO in the case of self-entrepreneurship as an unemployment policy.

**GIRIJA DEVI, VISALAKSHI AMMA** (Indira Gandhi National Open University, girijavenugopal@yahoo.co.in)

IGNOU- Paradigm Shift for Higher Education in India

India’s higher education system is largest in terms of number of institutions and third largest in terms of enrollment next to China and United States. Total approximate number of institutions imparting higher education in India is 26,000 whereas it stands at 6,706 in USA and 4,000 in China. Despite massive expansion, there is mismatch between the demand and supply of higher educational institution in India. Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) for higher education in the country is very low at 16.23 per cent as compared to the world average at 27.06 per cent.

Open distance learning is one of such strategy which aims at universalization of higher education, to address the barriers of higher education.

**IGNOU- Indira Gandhi National Open**

The establishment of Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) established by an Act of Parliament in 1985, has continuously striven to build an inclusive knowledge society through inclusive education. The mandate of the University is:

- Provide access to higher education
- Offer high-quality, innovative and need-based programmes
- Reach out to the disadvantaged by offering programmes at affordable costs
- Promote, coordinate and regulate the standards of education
- Adopting a variety of media and latest technology.

IGNOU, the National Resource Centre for Open and Distance Learning, with international recognition and presence, provide seamless access to sustainable and learner-centric quality education, skill up-gradation and training by using innovative technologies and methodologies and ensuring convergence of existing systems for large-scale human resource development.

IGNOU has been conferred with awards of excellence by Commonwealth of Learning (COL), Canada, several times. Recently, it was listed 12th in the webometric ranking of Indian Universities, based on the caliber of its presence on the Internet.

The University is committed to quality in teaching, research and extension activities through ODL system.

**GIOTTO, TIMO** (Univ Toulouse 2 CERTOP, jimogiotto@gmail.com)

**GIREEMMES, JENS** (CERTOP, CNRS)

**Time Saving Account; Capitalization To Improve The Work Life Balance?**

The time saving account was introduced in 1994 in France. At first underutilized, this mechanism allowing the employees to accumulate extra working time on an individual "time account" to be utilised later, became the nodal point of the time-reduction national policy bringing legal working time from 39h to 35h a week in 1998 and 2000. While time reduction was relentlessly pointed as a central cause of French companies loss of competitiveness in regards to international competition, it remained untouched. National Policies focused on giving more flexibility for the companies to respond to the market fluctuations.

After presenting the principles and evolutions of the TSA in the last 20 years in France, this paper aims at presenting the result of a study conducted through in-depth interviews with companies' management, unions and employees of large and medium private and public entities. It focuses on the current use of TSA and on the opportunities to "save" time in order to improve the personal work-life balance.

We will show the close link between economic issues related to the company, the collective bargaining and the individual use of TSA. The fundamental questions rising form this study: is time to be saved as money over the whole working life? How the personal effort should be compensated and accompanied by security and redistribution mechanisms? What means working time capitalization for the every day life?

**GIRAUD, OLIVIER** (Lise CNAM CNRS, oligiraud@gmail.com)

**REY, FRÉDÉRIC** (CNRS-CNAM, frederic.rey@yahoo.fr)

**Comparing Employment Policies in a Globalising World: New Challenges and New Methods**

Globalisation is an overwhelming phenomenon that transforms individual identities and social affiliations as well as it destabilizes the three basic policy-making functions traditionally associated with the nation and the nation-state: public problem formulation, public problem resolution and the definition of citizenship rights. A form of social inclusion and political participation as well as a key symbolic resource (Giraud, 2005). As such, globalisation undermines the validity of the basic assumptions of the comparative method as we have known it so far.

In the paper, we will elaborate on three complementary methodological solutions to address the formulated dilemmas, and will test and discuss them in the case of self-entrepreneurship as an unemployment policy in two countries: France and Brazil. In the first place, we will consider the comparative method in terms of most different cases (for example: Gerring, 2007, Tarrow, 2010). By confronting the basic characteristics of the object to be compared in very contrasted national contexts, this methodology sheds new light on the functions of the object of comparison as well as it reveals its boundaries and its significance. Second, we will focus on the scalar dimension of the policy under scrutiny, i.e. on the power relations at the various relevant policy levels and on the vertical bounds linking the various policy scales (Scarpa 2009, Anderson, Ostrom 2008, Mahon, 2006). Finally, the focus on the transnational character of comparison shows a third dimension of the objects to be compared (Walby 2005, Dobbin, Simmons, Garrett, 2007, Hassenteufel 2005, Kettunen, Petersen, 2011, Gilardi, 2010, 2011). It demonstrates the exchanges and mutual influences between cases as well as the way specific cases integrate supranational and global recommendations, such as the ones formulated by the OECD or the ILO in the case of self-entrepreneurship as an unemployment policy.
The aim of our paper is to analyze trajectories in hourly wages between the ages of 30 and 50 for five different birth cohorts, using the PSID data. More precisely, we focus on processes of intra-cohort stratification by tracing patterns of income as individuals age. Our analysis is informed by the cumulative dis-advantage hypothesis as a process of intra-cohort stratification. Using growth curve models, we seek to describe and explain the patterns of income stratification within and between cohorts. We hypothesize two key patterns: Simple interindividual divergence and path-dependent interindividual divergences. Simple interindividual divergence is indicated when the relation between initial hourly wage and its slope over time is positive (in contrast to convergence, where this relation is negative, and stability, where there is no relation between initial hourly wage and its slope over time). Path-dependent interindividual divergence is indicated when hourly wage differences between men and women, or between whites and non-whites, increase as individuals age. Our analyses will reveal if the patterns of wage divergence over the life course are constant across cohorts, or whether the extent and form of wage divergence is shifting over time.

PALLAS, Aason (Columbia University)

An Inter-Cohort Comparison of Intra-Cohort Social Stratification: How Do Cumulative DisAdvantages Evolve Across Cohorts?

The impacts of Brazil and India’s development dialogue on poverty alleviation policies: knowledge sharing and south-south cooperation

Since the beginning of the 1990ies a South American approach to conditional cash transfers policies for poverty alleviation has been in development. Although widespread throughout the continent two main aims can be singled out as most significant for their characteristics, range and influence: the mexican Opportunidad and the Brazilian Bolsa Familia. Poverty rates have declined in Latin America during the last decade and in the Brazilian case the most intense fall is concurrent with implementation of the national CCT program. Due to the results of these policies the approach has spread beyond the continent and is currently encouraged and financed by the World Bank to alleviate poverty and brake its generational cycle. The spread of this model of poverty is currently in discussion in many south-south forums around the world like BRICS and IBSA. As part of this current discussion in 2012 the city of New Delhi started a pilot program focused on poverty reduction as a result of the on-going National Debate about Cash Transfer Policies. The Latin American experiences were important base for the Indian discussion and the results exposes challenges to the sectors and its proposed horizontal dialog.

This article presents the results of a research done in Brazil and India asking what can be learned from this south-south development dialogue. It exposes the challenges and opportunities as well as the different approaches that each country gives to the same set of policies as well as the discussions about poverty and development.

GIULIANO, ROGERIO (Universidade de Brasília, rogerio, giuliano@gmail.com)

The Impacts of Brazil and India’s Development Dialogue on Poverty Alleviation Policies: Knowledge Sharing and South-South Cooperation

Since the beginning of the 1990ies a South American approach to Conditional Cash Transfers policies for poverty alleviation has been in development. Although widespread throughout the continent two main aims can be singled out as most significant for their characteristics, range and influence: the Mexican Opportunidad and the Brazilian Bolsa Familia. Poverty rates have declined in Latin America during the last decade and in the Brazilian case the most intense fall is concurrent with implementation of the national CCT program.

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GIVENS, JENNIFER (University of Utah, jennifer.givens@soc.utah.edu)

Questioning Development: Global Integration and the Ecological Efficiency of Well-Being

The author investigates the extent to which sociological theories of global integration, including political, economic, military, and world polity theoretical orientations, help explain different countries’ carbon intensity of well-being. The carbon intensity of well-being approach provides a way to measure a country’s progress toward simultaneous environmental and social sustainability by asking how energy (or ecologically) intensely (or efficiently) a nation-state is producing well-being for its citizens. This research utilizes statistically rigorous longitudinal modeling techniques, addresses core sociological issues of inequality, human well-being, and development, and explores questions of sustainability and energy use key to environmental sociology. This is a burgeoning area of research and yet looking at the effects of political economic, military, and world society integration is relatively unexplored for this topic in the sociological literature. Results indicate that varying forms of integration have an impact on states’ abilities to provide environmental protections and well-being for citizens, and therefore unequal levels and various types of global integration are important to consider in environmental and development planning.

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Migrant Nannies In French and German Households – Insights From A Care Worker’s Point Of View

This presentation focuses on migrant nannies working in two European countries: France and Germany. The main interest of this comparative analysis is to evaluate social policies of these two nation states through biographical research with migrant care workers who take care of small children in private households on a regular basis. This is a crucial task as nowadays the industrialized countries are highly interested in finding adequate solutions to their increasing care-deficit. European countries like France and Germany are structurally close and face similar problems such as demographic aging and the pluralization of life and work forms. However, their efforts to guarantee the production of human beings themselves in a globalized and capitalised world differ remarkably. At this juncture, migrant care workers are important key actors, because they represent a significant resource. Therefore it will be interesting to analyze how dimensions of class, but also place and national belonging and racism will shape the relation to local families. The analysis of field studies illustrates not only that nannies use their labor force to fill the local care deficits, but also helps to gain new insights into the care and work realities of their employers: from a nanny’s perspective.
The study on value orientations in Russia has been conducted from the middle of the 1960s when the theoretical works by a psychologist B. G. Anan’ev, sociologists A. G. Zdravomyslov, V. A. Iadov and others appeared, as well as empirical studies. The biggest one was the sociological and social-psychological study on workers’ value orientations (including young people), carried out by Leningrad scientists under the direction of V. A. Iadov [1] in the beginning of the 1970s. During the Soviet time the study on youth value orientations to a considerable degree was directed toward the revelation of their accordance with the communist ideal, to the socialist lifestyle [2]. At the period of the Perestroika (1985–1991) the problem field was noticeably extended due to the studies on the informal youth associations (actually it was the way to the switch to study on the youth subcultures). Finally, during the last 15 years value orientations of the Russian youth have been investigated by considerable number of individual scholars and scientific groups. The situation of social order change and “re-comprehension of values” on the national scale has encouraged the scientists to interpret the transformation of value orientations of the Russians. The extensive study on dynamics of the value orientations of the Russians that was conducted under the direction of N. I. Lapin [3] is of a great scientific significance. There have been dozens of empirical studies carried out in Russia for the last 15 years, several hundreds theses defended on the problem of the youth value orientation [4]. Although quite often the scopes of such studies, their methodological correctness and opportunities for the data comparison remain to be a subject of criticism.

RC22-393.11

GNEVASHA, VERA* (Moscow University for the Humanities, vera.cos@rambler.ru)

Value Identity of Russian Younger’s

The ‘Inter-Vey’. Towards the Conversational Survey

For decades, the dilemma between open-ended and closed-ended response alternatives occupied the methodological debate. Over the years, dominant approaches in survey have reacted to this dilemma by opting for fixed response alternatives and the standardization of interviewer’s behavior. If this methodological decision has been the survey’s fortune, making it the methodology most widely used in the social sciences, however it produces a large amount of biases well known in the literature: misunderstanding of the response alternatives by the interviewees, the multiple word meanings of response alternatives due the communicative functions of quantifiers, the invented opinions (or lies) phenomenon, the influence of the response alternatives on formation of the judgment, social desirability effects, the yea-saying and response set phenomena, etc.

In order to remedy these biases an alternative proposal can be designed by re-discovering and adapting two “old” proposals: Likert's technique called “fixed questionnaire answers” (1930s), and Gobbo’s (1967) procedure named “open question/closed answer”. Both procedures are guided by the same discursive principles: make the interview into a conversation, let the interviewee answer freely in his/her own words, and thus release him/her from the researcher’s schemes, making an “interviewee-centered” survey.

These principles have been recently blended in an innovative technique for collecting survey data, which has been named “inter-vey” (Gobo and Mauceri 2014), blending in-depth and survey interview (or unstructured & structured interview). “Inter-vey” is based on the idea of the “conversationalizing survey” (Schober and Conrad 1991, Maynard and Schaffler 2000, Gobo 2011).

An experimentation (and a procedural example) of this technique will be presented.

RC22-397.8

GODZAGAR, HOSSEIN* (Al-Maktoum College of Higher Education, h.godzagar@almcollege.org.uk)

Can ‘Religion’ Provide a Response to Today’s Climate Challenges? The Valuability of Environment in the Islamic Republic of Iran

The very recent report published by the United Nations confirms unsurprising-ly that around ninety five per cent of the current climate issues are man-made. This illustrates more than ever the significance of various dimensions of people’s everyday life, such as policy, religion and education that influence their practice of environment.

Environmental concerns are growing in Iran. Some of them are related to increasing dryness of rivers (such as Zayandeh-rood) and lakes (such as Urmieh and Hamoun) and expansion of sandstorms even to the mountainous area of north-west Iran. Having said this, intense air pollution in Tehran and other large cities is probably the most urgent concern. The main reasons for the pollution are: population growth, rural-urban migration, the poor quality fuels used by mostly old cars on the road, and industry – mainly due to the economic sanctions and the geographical location of cities – and, more importantly, a lack of awareness of the environment and of a positive attitude towards it.

Islamic government policies that have been used to deal with at least some of these concerns have not always been systematic. The Islamic government’s disregard for the environment is also reflected in the state education system. Education in general, and in particular religious education, do very little to deal with these concerns.

It is expected that ‘Islam’ informs policy, state-provided education, people’s attitudes and practices towards sustainability in Iran. This paper concludes that this is not the case and aims to provide an explanation for this. Is ‘Islam’ really incapable of tackling climate challenges in the context of Iran? A social constructionist approach of ‘Islam’ will be presented.

RC27-466.1

GODRIE, BAPTISTE* (University of Montreal, godrie.baptiste@yahoo.fr)

Shaping the Contour of Psychiatric Intervention. Peer Support’s Contribution in the at Home Project, Montreal

To what extent does the integration of peer support workers (former service users) in mental health services contribute to the renewal of clinical intervention among homeless people with severe mental health illnesses? This presentation is an analysis of the integration of three peer support workers in two intensive case management teams and one assertive community treatment (ACT) team of the At Home project, Montreal, Quebec, Canada (2009-2013). This housing first project (also conducted in four other Canadian cities) compares clinical and housing support services to conventional services. An important feature of the project is the participation of service users in the governance and the clinical intervention.

We will discuss the clinical practices developed within the teams by the peer workers in collaboration with the clinical staff, placing a particular emphasis on two of their contributions: 1) bringing their experience of severe mental illness and their broader experiential knowledge into the understanding of the service users’ situation and the thoughtful application of coercive measures, contributing to the improvement of the existing services; 2) challenging the classical definition of clinical distance with the service users, contributing to the redefinition of the clinical posture in the At Home project. These two contributions will open the debate on the professionalization of peer support workers and their ability to shake the professional psychiatric hierarchy and the traditional practices.

The qualitative data was collected during a PhD field work through observation and 40 individual and group interviews conducted during the year 2012-2013 with 25 peer support workers, clinical staff, managers and psychiatrists of the At Home project in Montreal.

RC43-718.3

GODZIK, MAREN* (Fukuoka University, godzik@fukuoka-u.ac.jp)

Changing Life Course, Changing Housing and the Housing Market

Since the 1960s, a shortage of lodging in city centers has led to high prices and the development of suburban housing estates. The problems of aging suburban populations are attracting considerable attention in Japan, a society of long longevity. The decline in mobility among elderly homeowners is a main problem in aging suburbs because an aging population and the accompanying social prob-
items have begun to threaten residential environments there. The increase in housing vacancies, which is closely connected to a lack of security, sustainability, and human bonds among residents in a community, is one example.

This study aims to examine local responses to the increasing number of vacant houses in suburbs. We pay attention to the influence of local regulations on vacant housing; several local governments, including that of Ushiku City, have enacted regulations to promote appropriate maintenance of vacant houses since the late 2000s. Then, we discuss institutional structures that have caused the problem. We also identify the generative process of housing vacancies in the To-kyo suburbs, and we examine the results of field surveys of several old housing estates in Ushiku City, Ibaraki Prefecture. Based on interview surveys of residents, we clarify the mechanism that produces housing vacancies there. We conclude by examining the attitudes of local communities toward vacancy problems.

RC43-724.8

GOERING, JOHN* (City University of New York, john.goering@baruch.cuny.edu)

Sequestering Public Housing Policy and Research

Sequestering the Poor: Budget reductions and housing policy change in the US and UK

Public housing in the United States has had a long history of both being pressured for financial solvency as well as for redressing the racial and poverty concentration of its residents. In 2013, a fiscal cut-back of substantial size occurred as the budget “sequester” took effect. In New York, for example, the loss of funding amounted to over $200million for the year (Chaban; Dawsey). Politically analogous budget cuts have also occurred in Britain as the Conservative government has pursued fiscal restraints over the social rental sector.

This paper will examine the intersection of the various formats of the US-UK fiscal crisis and its impacts on housing policy and related national housing research. A series of major housing research experiments have been recently launched in the US to learn how to better manage with less, while the ground rules of fiscal support for most forms of welfare policies are being eroded. My presentation will be upon the choices and tensions as these policy experiments are developed, in the context of on-going reductions in support for the poor.

References


RC11-207.13

GOETTLICH, ANDREAS* (University of Konstanz, andreas.goettlich@uni-konstanz.de)

Intergenerational Reciprocity – the idealization of the Interchangeability of Phases of Life

Among the prominent concepts used for the sociological description of intergenerational relations is the one of reciprocity. Adopted from predecessors in cultural anthropology, the term was coined by thinkers like Goubert in the perspective of exchange theory, thereby ignoring other traditions of thought. In the course of time, analyzing intergenerational relationships in terms of exchange theory got confronted with growing problems. It became clear that the “goods” exchanged between generations are not equivalent, that this exchange extends over enormous spans of time, and that donors often are not rewarded by the original recipients. Theorists reacted by introducing additional elements: the double-pole relation was extended to a three-pole relation, time was neutralized in the idea of generalized reciprocity, and models were assembled that allowed the translation of actually incommensurable goods like money, affection, or care. Thus, the initially attractively simple conception became pretty complex and confusing.

Leaving from the phenomenological school of thought, the presentation aims at breaking through to the dimension of reciprocity that lies “behind” its behavioral occurrence. Reciprocity as an action generally rests on the cognitive assumption of reciprocity, as described by Alfred Schutz in the so-called general occurrence. Reciprocation as an action generally rests on the cognitive assumption of reciprocity, as described by Alfred Schutz in the so-called general occurrence. One of their most prominent results is waiting, once defined by Thomas Luckmann as the correlate of “the incongruence of the various temporal dimensions”. In the same breath he deplored the vast ignorance displayed by scientific research concerning “this significant phenomenon”.

Pretty exactly 40 years after Luckmann’s statement, the scientific literature on the topic has expanded, but nevertheless waiting still presents a challenge for sociological theory. Is it to be described as action or rather as inaction? Are processes of waiting to be conceived exclusively as the outcome of unsuccessful synchronization or are they a constitutive part of the procedure of synchronization itself? Is waiting socially dysfunctional or functional?

Considering the existing literature on the phenomenon the presentation does not intend to give answers to these questions, but rather aims at unfolding the spectrum of aspects that have to be taken into account when answering is attempted. It reflects the fundamental difference between “long” and “short” waiting as well as various framing conditions of waiting. Specific attention is given to the aspect of interculturality, thereby criticizing the conception of the so-called FiP-rule (first in, first served) which plays a big role in studies on waiting lines.

RC01-41.5

GOFFI, EMMANUEL* (Paris Institute of Political Studies, emmanuel.goffi@intradef.gouv.fr)

Dying or Living: A Moral Dilemma for Ethical Warriors

Western countries have developed a romantic vision of soldier’s relation to death. In France, the so-called “acceptance of supreme sacrifice” is deeply rooted in both warfare ancient history and the over promotion of physical courage. Dying for France’s higher interest is considered as the core of military identity. This has been reinforced by professionalization of French forces in 1964 which initiated a professional/client relationship between service members and citizens.

With the development of modern remotely controlled weaponry, relation to lethal risks is changing raising concerns among the military about soldiers’ identities. If supreme sacrifice remains a holy concept hardly disputable, concerns are growing due to the gap between the idealized holistic way of thinking sacrifice within the military and the common reluctance to warfare casualties of individualistic western societies. The French military is experiencing a clash between the promotion of altruistic death and the promotion of egocentric life, both within and outside the forces.

Debates about the future of the French forces always focus on how to adapt the current format of the military to the new expectations and constraints it faces. I would suggest that this is the wrong way to deal with these issues. I would suggest instead that we should re-think the way we consider the military in regard to our current objectives and constraints, and not according to outdated concepts.

The proposed presentation thus aims at re-thinking the French pro patria mori to the light of the current framework in which the French military is used, getting rid of the weight of history and re-assessing our relation to death in warfare. My reflections will be supported by philosophical and sociological considerations about physical courage and the need to get rid of the idea that courage is intrinsically linked to combat.

RC22-401.2

GOGA, SAFIYAA* (Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC), gogasaf@gmail.com)

Fashioning Religious Selves: Middle Class Muslim Women in Post-Apartheid South Africa

Almost twenty years after the inauguration of a democratic dispensation, South Africa remains caught up in the paradoxical efforts of nation-building. To produce unity out of a racially fractured past, the language of ‘social cohesion’, ‘diversity and cultural integration’ (even in the setting aside of Heritage Day) is large on the Government’s agenda. Yet signs of the failure of the ‘rainbow nation’ (and hence of the multicultural project) seem ubiquitous – growing socioeconomic inequalities, rampant government corruption, social unrest and discontent among the poor, as well as arguably unchanging or hardening of veils of mistrust and racial separateness. That forms of cultural and religious authenticity arise and are ever more strongly asserted within this climate makes it crucial to ask what they might mean: more specifically for this paper, what does being middle class and Muslim in post-apartheid South Africa mean?

This paper provides some insights into the questions around nationhood and religious subjectivities through an analysis of the historical situatedness of middle class Indian Muslims in South Africa. Some preliminary thoughts will be provided on the ways in which discourses and practices around clothing and ‘proper’ dress among middle class Indian Muslim women in South Africa construct ways of dressing and ‘becoming Muslim’ as a projection of self in both of nation and nationhood. Using a combination of literatures – an extensive global literature on Muslim women and dress/fashion, the literature on Muslims and Indians in South Africa – I will explore how the expression of religious group belonging
through the visibility of the clothed body – relying on connections between the local and the global – ultimately comes to shape the local landscape. 

**RC04-79.13**

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KALERANTE, EVANGELIA* (University West Macedonia, ekalerante@yahoo.gr)

**Consideration and Meaningfulness of the Educational Scientific Research: The Explicit or Implicit Concealment of Social Class**

The present paper is concerned both with the limits and dynamics of research tools in the specification of theory, in data categorization and in the final representation of the educational incidents or situations schematization and meaningfulness. In particular, the issue of investigation is how meaningfulness is rendered, through the single-focus on the variable of gender or nationality, to a uniform society which is typically or atypically conceptualized as a homogeneous collectivity, partially differentiated in terms either of gender or nationality. Social inequality, differentiations in economic, educational and cultural capital elevated through the categorization of individuals in the various social classes was concealed by the argumentation about the in-depth study with focus on one of these variables. There is a thorough analysis of the system which, as the dominant scientific paradigm, was gradually promoted in the capitalist, liberal structures as a model of blunting social inequalities by the projection of new collectivity schemes such as social stratification. The latter actually substituted social class by eliminating the concept of social inequality, different educational opportunities and the individuals’ different present and future based on their social class.

The exemplary implementations depict how non-reference to social class was conducive to an enfeebled theoretical approach, because social consideration, the actual social situation and the social class reproduction model were not elevated, in which the variables of gender and nationality should be co-examined by co-formulating the issue of study within the expanded schema of social class. Within a mature phase of post-consideration, the restoration of social class in the educational research and in education is suggested, being conducive to the promotion of the policy of rights, especially during an economic crisis period.

**RC47-770.3**

GOHN, MARIA DA GLORIA* (Universidad Estatal de Campinas, mgohan@uol.com.br)

**Social Movements and Protests in Brazil in 2013-What’s New?**

Social movements and protests in Brazil in 2013-what’s new?

The paper analyzes the new cycle of demonstrations that have taken place in Brazil from June 2013, which took about one and a half million people to the streets and earned international media headlines. The text examines three relevant moments: June 2013-July 2013 and September 2013. It examines three questions: First: who are the actors who make up the demonstrations, which the movements, organizations and social collectives in action; what are your proposals and differences, what is the role of young people and the use of media and social technologies. In the second block: what are the main practices, which like feature romance of cooperation and of political confrontation; what are the social impacts and innovations produced in society and political institutions. Third block: what the character and sense of the demonstrations, what’s the point of the ongoing democratic process, what are the main ideologies present, which social theories that have been used to explain them, as these are dovetailed with similar demonstrations at the international level.

**RC01-40.2**

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**Different Cultures - One Mandate: Integration of Military and Civilian Personnel within Defence Organizations**

Most defence organizations are comprised of both military and civilian personnel working in partnership with each other towards the realization of defence goals. Civilian personnel (i.e., civil servants) in defence organizations often work closely with their military counterparts (e.g., in headquarters, on bases, in missions, in academic settings). Although the issue of civilian-military personnel collaboration within defence organizations has not historically been explicitly considered in the context of “collaborative work arrangements,” it is indeed an important issue that affects both operational and organizational effectiveness. This presentation will present several related international initiatives to examine collaboration between military and civilian personnel across defence organizations, including a NATO Human Factors and Medicine Research Task Group (HFM RTG-226) and a cross-national survey initiative. Further, results from the Canadian Defence Team Survey will be presented. Civilian personnel in the Department of National Defence (DND) and military personnel in the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF), referred to as the Defence Team, work in partnership to meet the mandate of the CAF/DND. Together, personnel in this integrated represent a unique group dynamic allowing the DND/CAF to draw upon the expertise of military personnel who have specialized skills and knowledge in military and operational functioning, as well as upon civilian personnel trained in a variety of occupations and possessing a range of knowledge and expertise. The Defence Team Survey, presenting the results of 644 Regular Force military members and 1,149 DND personnel, was designed to examine unique issues central to the partnership between civilian and military personnel. Recommendations will be provided for developing strategies and practices for enhancing the quality of collaboration between military and civilian personnel working within defence organizations.

**RC01-38.3**

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**Oh, Didn’t Anyone Tell You? the Importance of Intra-Organizational Information Sharing in Defence Organizations**

Organizational justice, or the extent to which people perceive organizational procedures as being fair and equitable, is a fundamental organizational value. It is widely regarded as being comprised of four dimensions: procedural, distributive, interpersonal, and informational. Informational justice is paramount to the quality of information sharing within an organization, and is fostered by the truthful, timely, and comprehensive sharing of information regarding organizational decisions that affect employees. This type of organizational fairness has been shown to impact on personnel outcomes, such as job satisfaction and commitment, and ultimately to impact organizational outcomes such as performance and retention. In the study to be reported here, based on survey data from 6,503 Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) personnel, analyses were conducted to determine members’ perceptions of informational justice within the CAF, and the role of informational justice on key outcomes of interest. Results indicated that informational justice was indeed highly related to a range of important factors, including overall perceptions of organizational justice, organizational and unit leadership, career management in the CAF, trust in the CAF, and employee perceptions of informational justice. Furthermore, informational justice was related to outcomes such as commitment and leave intentions even after controlling for other key variables such as perceptions of overall justice and satisfaction with leadership, further emphasizing the importance of informational justice. Implications for information sharing within military organizations are discussed.

**RC41-694.4**

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**Fertility Stall and Social-Demographic Risks Of Humanitarian Disasters In Tropical Africa, and Means Of Their Prevention**

The recent decade has witnessed remarkable success in various aspects of socio-economic development in Tropical Africa. However, contrary to the “development is the best contraceptive” expectations, fertility in many countries remains stalled, frequently at very high levels of 5 and more children per woman. We will provide the explanation related to the specific patterns underlying African resistance “pro-natalism” to reveal that some of the best-recognized fertility-inhibiting aspects of development, such as female primary education and female labor participation, are far less efficient for accelerating the fertility transition in Africa than they were in the rest of the developing world. This sharpens the necessity of urgent introduction of effective measures of accelerating the fertility decline, as otherwise the rocketing population numbers will result in burgeoning youth cohorts, tremendous pressure in rural areas, hyper-urbanization, and greater risks of political violence and humanitarian catastrophes. Our analysis shows the most effective ways of accelerating the fertility transition in Tropical Africa to be the introduction of universal primary education (with particular attention to enrollment of women in their 20s and early 30s) accompanied by re-introducing family planning campaigns as a development priority.

**RC09-171.2**

GOLDSTONE, JACK* (George Mason University, jgoldsto@gmu.edu)
**Why the Arab Revolutions of 2011 Are True Revolutions: Implications and Prognosis**

When they began, there was hope that the Arab Revolutions of 2011 would be like the peaceful “velvet” or “color” revolutions in the USSR and Eastern Europe in 1989, or the peaceful revolution in Ukraine in 2004. Instead, with the possible exception of Tunisia, they have turned out to be more like true, classic revolutions with civil wars, counter-revolutions, high levels of violence, and extended periods of turmoil and sudden shifts in government. There are a number of reasons for this difference, including (1) the greater youth of populations in the Arab revolutions; (2) the role of ideological contenders for power – Islamists – alongside the secular liberal revolutionaries; (3) the major interventions of outside powers; and (4) greater internal regional, ethnic and tribal divisions.

**Native Languages of the Bering Strait: The Changing Conditions of Interaction and Endangerment**

A characteristic quality of the area under consideration is the variety of distinct groups inhabiting it. If one only counts broad ethnic and linguistic categories, Chukchi, Siberian Yupik (including St. Lawrence Island Yupik), Nakan Yupik, Inupiaq, and, to a lesser degree, Central Alaskan Yupik have to be considered. The native groups in question have always been in close contact, communicating with each other in both native languages, as well as in English, Russian, and pidgins, both locally designed and maritime “jargon.”

The paper presents a diachronic study (from both locally designed and maritime ‘jargon’). The native languages in question have always been in close contact, communicating with each other in both native languages, as well as in English, Russian, and pidgins, both locally designed and maritime ‘jargon.’

The presence of the team, coupled a detailed public opinion survey at each location, demonstrably raised awareness on coastal change and sowed the seeds for creating an inclusive coastal forum, engaging local stakeholders in the mission of spreading the adaptation message. The research paper will sum up the results of the CHANGE process, aiming to offer a contribution towards new models of adaptive coastal governance.

**The Entrepreneurial University: Institutional, Political and Social Factors**

The mission of the public research university is to advance excellence in research, scholarship and creative activities. Within the increasing cutbacks in government spending on science, the university should achieve a greater degree of flexibility to be more prepared to respond to the needs of a knowledge-based society. It means the greater significance to the ways in which the production of scientific knowledge and the technology transfer are organized. We think that the political sociology of science approach can be adequately applied to study the institutional matrix of the entrepreneurial sector of the public research university. We suggest that intertwining of the institutional, political and social factors gives us an opportunity to build a good explanatory model of the development of the research sector of the university. Political factors cover the state policies, programs and initiatives to engage in and support the technology transfer. Institutional factors cover direct steps undertaken by the university officials to guarantee true entrepreneurial activity. And social factors include both the relationship between the university and the public, and the dynamics of aspirations and value orientations within the community of scholars, contract researchers, project managers, technicians and other professionals who actually make theoretical and practical advancements of science a success. The conjunction of such factors involves a broad cast of actors with different goals and of different perspectives. So it is not a surprise that such factors can be multidirectional. We think that a careful study of antagonisms inherent in such factors may provide us with good insights into regional science-based economic development. To justify this, some results of a broad study of the entrepreneurial activity and the research sectors of the universities in Western Siberia will be provided.

**Climate Change and Coastal Adaptation: Planting the Seed for Adaptive Governance in Portugal**

The most recent IPCC report confirms that climate change is very likely to increase coastal risks. This means that all vulnerable coasts will be required to adopt innovative adaptation strategies. In countries such as Portugal, economic austerity may result in reduced funds for rising coastal defence expenditures. Therefore coastal management will have to confront a geomorphological and social process of creative and progressive adaptive governance if future economies and societies are to remain viable and resilient. Social scientists will be heavily involved in this challenging prospect. This was the experience of a three-year research - CHANGE – Changing Coasts, Changing Climate, Changing Communities (2010-2013). The project used climate scenarios for the coming decades to promote a meaningful dialogue between a range of interested parties and coastal managers regarding possible planning and financing options in three different coastal locations in Portugal.

The research identified a high awareness across the stakeholder spectrum of coastal risks and climate change. But it also discovered a dominant feeling of hopelessness towards future solutions for coastal protection and funding. Furthermore, all previous attempts by coastal managers to engage stakeholders are widely perceived to be failures.

These critical gaps in processes, action and communication have been analysed in a set of interactive workshops. Representatives from regional government and municipalities, private companies, universities, fishermen, among others, met together to discuss science and communication; social and economic impacts; public participation; financing and adaptation solutions.

**Brain Drain and Academic Mobility**

Emigration of high-skilled professionals from less developed countries to developed countries leaves the sending countries economies with a reduced supply of skilled people. The resulting brain drain would limit the use of educational investment in the sending countries, creating conditions for their re-use by the more developed countries. Skilled emigration has been analysed according to two contrasting models: the model of the exodus that stresses the idea that more developed countries leaves the sending countries economies with a reduced supply of skilled people. The resulting brain drain would limit the use of educational investment in the sending countries, creating conditions for their re-use by the more developed countries.

This research aims to test the comprehensive power of each of these theses referencing to the mobility of highly qualified Portuguese professionals to Europe in the last decade. Portugal is one of the European countries where the brain drain is more accentuated in the last decade. The methodology of the study cycle that leads to insert primary or secondary segments of the employment system of the receiving European countries.
Since at least the 1990s, representatives from several Ecuadorian indigenous communities have sought to obtain redress for an environmental disaster attributed to a consortium of oil concessionaires that operated in the Lago Agrio oil field of the Ecuadorian Amazon between 1964 and 1990. The alleged harm includes an unprecedented environmental degradation, and all sorts of health-related injuries to the inhabitants of those communities. The legal battle comprises a complex web of court, arbitration -both investment and commercial- and administrative proceedings in Ecuador, the US -where more than twenty courts and several administrative agencies are involved. Legal remedies have also been pursued in other countries. The centerpiece of this gargantuian battle, however, is an $18.2 billion judgment issued by an Ecuadorian court in early 2011 against Chevron. This judgment is the largest and most complex award rendered against a multinational oil company in Ecuador, and perhaps in the entire region. The Chevron saga has rekindled an interesting debate on the development of mechanisms for the protection of diffuses rights involving the environment, indigenous peoples, and human rights in general; the role of the courts in supervising compliance with judicial remedies, and their engagement in activities that go beyond their traditional role as simple adjudicators; and the role of privately-formed entities in the administration and supervision of monetary awards. My presentation will address these issues insofar they contribute to help understanding the current landscape of environmental and indigenous rights litigation in Latin America, and the interplay between the social, economic, and political factors in the development of large-scale litigation.

RC16-298.2

GON, EIJI* (Chiba University of Commerce, gon@ccu.ac.jp)

‘the Reinvention of the Traditional’ in the Post-Traditional Societies — an Essay on Encouragement of ‘Dependence’

The theory of reflexive modernization led by A. Giddens and U. Beck characterizes the present societies as the post-traditional societies; choices and decisions. In fact, since 1990s the norms for family, communities and jobs have been disappearing in Japan.

The expert systems as the alternative to the tradition, however, don’t fully func.

tion.

People burdened heavily are now starting to seek for the norm to support their daily lives and the groups to belong; nostalgia for the traditions, rise of exclusion nationalism, sympathy for the cults or any fundamentalistic ideas. We can’t dismiss these as reactionary and out of date. These requirements simply show that ‘free and independent lives based exclusively on choices and decisions’ are impossible. They ask for ‘the traditional’ as a reference frame of decision-making. However, we can’t let this movement slide into nostalgism. How can we respond to this requirement for ‘the reinvention of the traditional’? In this study, we take the argument over ‘care’ in Japan and discuss the logic that positively encourages ‘dependence’ on others. Rebuilding new social relationship including ‘dependence’ might be the first step to ‘the reinvention of the traditional’ in the post-traditional societies.

RC07-145.5

GONGORA-MERA, MANUEL* (Free University of Berlin, manuelgm@zedat.fu-berlin.de)

Transnational Articulations of Law and Inequality in Latin America: A Legal Genealogy of Inequality

Until quite recently, Latin American countries widely assumed that legal discrimination against ethno-racial groups was a practice that took place elsewhere but not in the region. Somehow, the articulations between law and racial inequality remained successfully covered for almost two centuries. By tracing how such an assumption has been both held and broken for so long, communities. The legal battle as a demand for them to strive for ‘the traditional’ in the multi-scale intercrossing of racial discourses through law. It aims to elucidate the chronologial and epistemic concurrence between different legal projections of racial stratification operating in different world areas and to expose the crucial role that law played in the racialization of society under different forms and the continuities of such role in contemporary Latin America. For this purpose, I introduce Sérgio Costa’s definition of inequality regime. This concept serves to depict transnational interconnectedness between legal texts and to place norms in the history of race in the civil law systems. The concept is also useful for the study of long periods of time, because it allows a focus on regime change (i.e. major shifts in the racial perceptions and legal standards and their effects in terms of ethno-racial inequalities). The first part of the paper introduces the legal trans-
national approach applied to conceptualize ‘race’ as transregional inequality and the central role of law in this regard. The second part presents some articulations between law and ‘race’ in Latin America as conditioning ethno-racial discourses, social hierarchies and inequalities during European rule and the most significant continuities of such articulations after independence and in subsequent regime transitions.

RC34-600.5

GONOUYA, ROBERT* (RC34 Member, r.gonouya@londonmet.ac.uk)

Double Troubled-Young People Struggling to Cope with the Conjoined Status of Neet-Youth Homelessness in Times of Austerity

Despite the established body of work in sociology illustrating the diversity of youth experiences, there are gaps in understanding the challenges faced by young people whose lives are framed by the duality of NeET-Youth homelessness, particularly in times of economic austerity. As such, the NeET youth homelessness conceptual framework developed in the mixed method study conducted in Essex, Kent and London and reported here, allows for a particular and more nuanced understanding of the nature of this onerous status, including the coping strategies and or tactics of those affected. This encompasses associated aspects such as their attitudes to work, the welfare state, family and training.

One of the central tenets of the NeET-youth homelessness framework present herein is that irrespective of the impact of micro-level factors and personal preferences in shaping young people’s lives, individual situations can only be fully understood by drawing on perspectives which also recognise the impact of broader social change and its role in structuring opportunities and choices available to young people (Russell, et al, 2011).

Importantly, the NeET-Youth homelessness conceptual framework introduced in this paper, marks a shift from the hitherto, dominant ‘silo approach’ to understanding both NeETism and youth homelessness separately, despite their acknowledged links (Smith, J. and Ravenhill, M. (2006);Quilgars et al, 2008; Jones, 2009). This paper posits that those afflicted by the conjoined status are doubly troubled as they not only struggle to cope with the challenges of living in austere times whilst yoked by external influences such as welfare state access conditionality, but also experience debilitating social exclusion linked to their severely compromised personal capacities and turbulent, liminal adulthoods.

RC55-884.2

GONTHIER, FRÉDÉRIC* (Université de Grenoble, frederic.gonthier@iepg.fr)


Public support for welfare state has been shown to be sensitive to economic conjuncture; e.g., to lower with increasing unemployment or inflation rates, and to raise with gross domestic product (Eriksen, MacKuen & Stimson, 2002).

Contrasting with the comparative welfare state literature, that usually focuses on social indicators’ annual figures or covers only short time spans, we will adopt a long period perspective and explore how social indicators’ overtime evolutions influence support for state since the 80s. We will use multilevel modeling with pooled data from the ISSP Role of Government, a survey module that has been repeated four times in an increasing number of countries since 1985. This presentation will deal mainly with global inequalities and public policies indicators. Mixed findings stem from the exploratory analysis. Strong income inequalities are found to fuel support for government, thereby expressing a growing demand for state protection. But more subtle variations appear when we consider the Gini evolution. Support for state appears to be less important in countries where the Gini has increased, suggesting a threshold effect (increasing inequalities usually lower public trust in institutions, and hence dwarf support for state intervention).

The impact of social expenses is only partly as expected. Europeans are all the more in favor of state since they live in countries with low social expenses. However, when social expenses increase, support for state also increases. It indicates that the general public tends to react when political elites answer to social demand, but does not necessarily react according to a “thermostatic” pattern (Wliezen, 1995). Thus, our findings will also raise substantial issues regarding welfare sustainability and democracy responsiveness; e.g., help to understand how public opinion is shaped by previous levels of policy outputs and how government policies answer to prior changes in mass opinion.

RC33-579.4

GONTHIER, FRÉDÉRIC* (Université de Grenoble, frederic.gonthier@iepg.fr)

Comparing the Evolution of Attitudes Toward Government: Cross-Cutting Substantial and Methodological Issues

While many scholars have used cross-national data to investigate attitudes toward welfare state in a comparative perspective, this topic has seldom been explored with pooled waves of surveys. A long lasting survey module such as the ISSP Role of Government, repeated four times since 1985, permits to gauge whether causal moves of attitudes have moved since the 80s. But it is also particularly useful to question aggregate data analysis and its limitations. The goal of this presentation is to address the overtime evolution of support for State from both substantial and methodological perspectives.

First we disentangle the different dimensions of attitudes toward state, so as to compare the global trends across countries and assess the “values convergence” hypothesis (e.g., people are supposed to be less supportive of State due to globalization, individualization and postmaterialism). Hence we raise the issue of aggregate measurements of public opinion and their reliability through time and space.

Then we use multilevel modeling to look at the evolutions among subpublics; especially among middle classes and “transfer classes”, which have been found to be widely in favor of public policies. Complying with the literature showing that statist attitudes are linked to narrow personal interests, we find that demand for welfare is more important among the disadvantaged social groups. Thus we also cope with the problem of harmonized data and comparability of national contexts.

Our results finally provide evidence that support for State tends to move slowly and uniformly among subgroups and countries, thereby confirming the “parallel publics” thesis but strongly contrasting with the idea that welfare retrenchment has a direct impact on values and public opinion. Here we are faced with our last challenge: how global inequalities and public policies indicators can help to understand attitudes toward government?
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GONTIER, FRÉDÉRIC* (Institut d’Etudes Politiques - Universidad de Grenoble, France, frederic.gonthier@iep-grenoble.fr)

Identidad Nacional, Imaginarios Sobre El Estado Nación y Procesos De Exclusión De Los Migrantes Internacionales

Argentina ha sido y es un país a través de procesos migratorios. De este modo, se fue constituyendo un imaginario social acerca de los aportes y las pérdidas de la llegada de los migrantes, que contribuyeron para la “identidad nacional”. Así, la presencia de dichos migrantes es vista como una figura “disruptiva” para el relato nacional, “ficticio”, pero no por ello menos efectivo en la construcción de la “comunidad de nacionales”. Intensificando la discusión, se quiere abordar la problemática del nacionalismo a partir de comparar las manifestaciones de los argentinos acerca de las migraciones llamadas “tradicionales” (que incluyen a las olas migratorias de fines del siglo XIX y principios del XX) y las “actuales” (desde la segunda mitad del siglo XX a la actualidad). y los modos como se construyeron las representaciones inciden en procesos de exclusión de los grupos de migrantes.

Se indagará sobre las representaciones sociales de los nativos (entendiéndose por ese término: los argentinos) acerca de la cuestión antes señalada, a partir del análisis de entrevistas en profundidad realizadas en el marco de dos Proyectos de Investigación en los cuales participo. El primero, titulado: “Exclusión, control social y diversidad articulando la relación entre el migrante externo y las instituciones educativas y judiciales” y el segundo denominado: “Diversidad etno-nacional y construcción de desigualdades en las instituciones escolar y judicial. Un desafío teórico metodológico en el abordaje de los casos del AMBA y la provincia de Méjico”. Ambos proyectos son dirigidos por Néstor Cohen y tiene su sede de trabajo en el Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani de la Facultad de Ciencias Sociales de la Universidad de Buenos Aires.

GONZÁLEZ, ANAHI PATRICIA* (FCS-UBA, anahipgonzalez@gmail.com)

RC06-127.5
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LAPUERTA, IRENE (Universidad Pública de Navarra)

MARTÍN, TERESA (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC))

SEIZ, MARTA (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC))

What Happened with Our Plans? Plans and Behaviour of First Time Dual-Earner Couples in Spain

Most studies show that the arrival of the first child produces a new gender balance within the couple, and frequently initiates long-lasting gender inequalities. This paper investigates how first-time parents deal with the reconciliation problem (combining paid and unpaid work), which are the consequences of adopting different reconciliation strategies (use of family policies, informal networks and couples’ time) on gender inequalities, and to what extent different strategies are based on individual attitudes and societal constraints in Spain. This study has two peculiarities. The first one is the sample selection. We interview couples which had a fairly egalitarian division of labour when they were expecting the first child, and we interview them again one and a half year later; when most couples have already made the decision to return to paid work. The second one is the historical moment in which the interviews were conducted, marked by a deep economic crisis and a sharp weakening of men’s working conditions. The study is based on a sample of 33 egalitarian dual-earner couples interviewed two times firstly in 2011 and secondly in 2013. Results indicate that mothers elaborate more realistic expectations during pregnancy about their chances to combine work and care. More often express dissatisfaction with work-life balance and a greater gap between ideals and reality without really feeling much remorse as they feel that their arrangements are fully justified by their job constrictions and the economic crisis. This study highlights the importance of a good policy design in order to favour gender balance over the life course, even in the worst socio-economic circumstances.

RC41-691.5
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VEGA-LOPEZ, MARIA GUADALUPE (University of Guadalajara)

Male Homicide and Life Expectancy in Mexico

Objective. To determine the impact of homicide on male life expectancy in Mexico and its 32 states during the three-year periods 1998–2000 and 2008–2010 and the weight of the different age groups in years of life expectancy lost (YLEL) due to this cause. Methods. Based on official death and population data, abridged tables for male mortality in Mexico as a whole and its states were created for three three-year periods studied. Health-adjusted life expectancy and YLEL for men aged 15 to 75 were calculated by selected causes (homicide, diabetes mellitus, and traffic accidents) and age groups in each three-year period. Results. In the years between the 1998–2000 and 2008–2010 periods, YLEL due to homicide increased in Mexico by 1.8% (1,244). In more than 1.7% (1,244). In 2008–2010 exceeded two, with the state of Chihuahua standing out at 5.2 years. In 14 of the 18 states where health-adjusted life expectancy among men declined between the two three-year periods, the YLEL due to homicide increased. From 2008 to 2010, homicides were the leading cause of YLEL among men aged 20–44. YLEL due to homicide among those aged 15–44 increased between the two three-year

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
In several states, such as Chihuahua and Durango, this violence appears to be the main reason for the decline in life expectancy among men aged 15 to 75.

I present a case study of a negotiation process between the Colombian government and non-state agents from the system of international cooperation for development, the international human rights system, international NGOs and domestic civil society aimed at the regulation of human rights problematic in Colombia. The outcomes of this negotiation show how a political governance structure can emerge as a change in the political regulation model of this problematic at the national level.

This kind of negotiations entails the participation of plural social agents that act at different scales (national and international), with different interests and power capacity and that must solve a problem of inter-sectorial coordination (state agents and non-state agents) in order to overcome political conflicts and get at some point of agreement with regard to how regulate the problem under consideration. In this research, I used a combination of the structuration theory and the Coleman´s macro-micro-macro loop in order to explain how this governance structure emerged as a new model for addressing the monitoring and compliance problem of the human rights norm by the Colombian government.

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<td>University of Essex</td>
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This paper is an attempt to address Morin’s (1968) plea for a sociology of crisis, focusing particularly on the issues of the sociology of time and intellectual change from the vantage point of intellectual responses to a crisis. Most current sociology characterizes our epoch as one of incessant acceleration, which precludes social agents from being able to weave a lasting narrative where to situate their life-worlds in the context of an ever-changing society. This insight brings together thinkers as diverse as Rosa, Sennett, Bauman and Castells. Nonetheless, when moments of heightened uncertainty occur and faced with a context of pressing time – the classical definition of crisis as a turning point, from the Greek krino (to cut, to select, to judge) – narrations do frequently appear, for without a minimum of foreseeability, action is impossible and the future unearably crowning insights become fundamental. Already Gramsci had acknowledged this. Furthermore, as Morin had already argued, intellectual reactions to a crisis are in no way readily predictable, for they raise forcefully the issue of the justification of normality. This might even mean the ascent of ‘regressive’ responses to a crisis – plagued with dualisms – or a newfound sense of complexity.

From this starting point, I attempt to weave together the tension between cognitive autonomy and narration after critical events. I argue that in order to fathom intellectual change and crisis, sociology must meet at least two characteristics: first, it must understand cognitive autonomy as a relational (not absolute) characteristic of intellectual actors and second, it must be particularly attentive to the issue of time in a self-reflexive way. I.e. it must become a "temporalized" sociology.

This paper compares and contrasts the 15M movement in Spain (los indignados) with the Occupy Wall Street movement in the United States. We examine the class and social background and the grievances and concerns of the protesters in each country. We also examine the external and cross-border influences on each movement, public opinion toward each movement, and the tactical repertoire, achievements, and limitations of each movement. We ask how these movements support or contradict sociological theories about the origins, diffusion, and outcomes of movements.
demonstrates how the effects of both gender and obesity can be explained by considering them as status characteristics which have the potential to create subsequent status beliefs. Finally, the current study reports empirical findings that support obesity as a status characteristic. This study finds an effect for obesity on ratings of diffuse status, and effects for both obesity and gender on ratings of influence and persuasion.

RC10-193.2
GORDON, SARA* (UNAM, arasnodrog@gmail.com)
TIRADO, RICARDO (UNAM)

Social Productivity. Advancing a Concept to Think about Contributions of Social Organizations

The paper deals with social productivity as a useful criteria for assessing the contributions of social organizations to civility, solidarity and quality of life. Commonly social organizations are evaluated with these criteria: a) results, b) the impact of their actions on the world, and c) organizational capabilities. These criteria focuses on examining contributions in a field rather intangible: values and the quality of social relations. The concept points to a poor explored field, although some notable authors wrote about it.

The social productivity concept points to consequences that are not always deliberately sought, since they are often unintended byproducts of organizations behavior. One important aspect is that the image and action of organizations is broadcasted into the civil sphere and it constitutes a role model, that is, it has an effect of social pedagogy. Another important aspect is that organizations' social performance can sometimes be negative, deteriorating social life. Social performance can be seen in these dimensions:

1) From the point of view of the objective or performance materiality and concerns to the contributions of the material and social welfare of the stakeholders. This includes the production of benefits, training of participants in joint decision making, the implementation of the decisions and setting and enforcing rules.

2) From the point of view of the factors affecting the formation of sociality, it focus on the relationship with the environment in which the organizations operate and interact, and covers the image projected by the organization, its actions and how all this stuff interacts with other institutions and actors. These are issues which impact on social connectivity, civility, the public sphere, and the construction of the meanings which are shaping society.

RC08-160.4
GORGES, IRMELA* (Free University of Berlin, l.Gorges@gmx.de)

The Two First Paradigms of Empirical Social Research in Germany

Irmela Gorges

Abstract: The two first paradigms of empirical social research in Germany

Empirical social research in Germany evolved from the necessity to get information about the impact of the industrialization on the social conditions in Germany during the 19th century. At the example of the Association for Social Policy, founded in 1872 in Germany, it will be exemplified how the founders of the Association developed a strategy to conduct empirical social research with which they could collect data which they could use to realize their political views of a functioning society. In front of the peak of the industrial revolution, the second generation of members of the Association, among them Max and Alfred Weber, developed a different political view of a future society. As a consequence, they fought for a different strategy to gather empirical data. Because both strategies of empirical social research differed from one another not only with regard to the methods to collect data but also in view of the political goals, i.e. with regard to their epistemology and methodology as well as methods to collect data, it seems to be justified to identify the two approaches to empirical social research as two different paradigms.

RC26-460.2
GORSHKOV, MIKHAIL* (Russian Academy of Sciences, iring1-tiourina@yandex.ru)

Civil Society and Civic Culture in Modern Russia: Experience of Sociological Diagnostics

It is hard today to speak of a common and well formed civil society in Russia. Civil society exists, but it is fragmentary and divided across both horizontal and vertical sections of the population. The paper contains the results of sociological researches, including a description of the strengths and weaknesses of Russian civil society and the environment in which it develops, as well as recommendations on strengthening civil society in Russia. The author draws a complex, and in many respects inconsistent, picture. The condition of civil society in Russia is not subject to unequivocal judgments in terms of good or bad. The breadth and variety of the information allows the author to depart from simple, sometimes speculative perceptions about Russian civil society. A sincere interest in civil society can tempt to make too many a priori assumptions, but when the empirical base is rich enough, it is impossible to draw black and white conclusions. The author of the paper decided to inform international audiences not so much about his own points of view as about empirical facts and expert judgments. Certainly, the picture is not complete. As will be shown, the research tools capture different aspects of the development of civil society unevenly. Nevertheless, the data obtained are sufficient to assert with confidence that Russian civil society is in a difficult process of development, and it has considerable, if yet unrealized, potential.

RC34-585.3
GORSHKOV, MIKHAIL* (Russian Academy of Sciences, iring1-tiourina@yandex.ru)
TYURINA, IRINA (Russian Academy of Sciences)

Youth Studies in Russia under the context of globalization

The paper is concerned with the problem of the Russian youth, with a special emphasis on the history of the theoretical and empirical researches devoted to the youth issues. The authors attempt to provide a comprehensive account on the development of theories on youth in Russia and the thesaurus conception of youth from the early 1920s up to the present time. The research delineates the term thesaurus and its connection with the formation of modern youth's outlook. The results obtained during analytical work with the literature and empirical data will become the basis for general conclusions and recommendations regarding the development of future research in the area of youth and youth policy. In particular, they determine the main trends in research regarding Russian youth, especially in relation to the so-called «new Russian reality» of the market economy. The institutes of democracy and law-based government (demographic problems in Russia; status of Russian youth in the context of its development; description and sociological analysis of various problems related to it; educational opportunities for young people in Russia; Russian youth identities, etc.). At the same time the paper reveals some certain problems in youth studies, conducted by Russian sociologists under the context of globalization. Not the central foci of the research is social and cultural value orientations of the young Russian. The study presents a detailed analysis of impact that traditional Mass Media and information revolution plays in socialization of Russian youth, its generations, its influence on public opinion formation, etc.

TG04-948.6
GORUR, RADHIKA* (Victoria University, radhika.gorur@vu.edu.au)

Uncertainty As an Asset in Education Policy

Education policies around the world are responding to increased perceptions of risk by attempting to reduce uncertainty. They are attempting to gain clear information and identify ‘guaranteed’ solutions by finding out ‘what works’ to develop policy accordingly. They are setting up clear measures of accountability and transparency. In order to understand states of affairs and identify policy issues,
huge machineries of calculation have been mobilised. Regular surveys are used to track progress and to respond to the first sign of ‘decline’. In this sense, we could say that the complexity and uncertainties of the world are transferred to the processes of calculation, which in turn render clear and less uncertain accounts of the world in the form of numbers.

In this paper, I take the notion of ‘uncertainty’ to the statistical translations of the education world and the attempts made through these translations to erase uncertainty and ambiguity and provide clear, certain accounts. I explore how complex such operations are, and how the uncertainty and complexity of the world constantly challenge and stymie the attempts to tame it. I support my thesis with several empirical examples from my research on the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) and on Australia’s Education Revolution. I explore the dilemmas involved in these attempts to contain uncertainty (including through mathematical devices such as calculating ‘confidence intervals’), and the ways in which the world exceeds these attempts to contain its uncertainties.

Using Callon et al.’s (2001) notion of ‘acting in an uncertain world’, in particular their argument with regard to ‘hybrid forums’, I argue in this paper that keeping uncertainties alive can have the beneficial effect of bringing more resources and expertise forward and adding new voices into the discussion. Uncertainty can thus be an asset rather than a problem to be solved.

RC16-279.10
GOTO, MINORU* (Tokyo Institute of Technology, mgotou@jcom.home.ne.jp)

**Toward a Synergy Society: Beyond Reflexive Modernization**

The purpose of this paper is to consider the reality of synergy society criticizing the theory of reflexive modernization and third way. Though positive welfare oriented third way politics has acquired greater importance in creating active civil society and wealth, it is too Western because reflexive modernization implies the project of political and social institution concerning the ideal of the attainment. Synergy society is its collaboration beyond borders. It lies in seeking the social well-being accompanied with rethinking process of modern values. The rise of communication sector where consultant, adviser, planner and religion play an important role in empowerment is a characteristic of synergy society. Instead of public sphere, we focus on communication media such as the standard of fair trade and eco-label circulate and create the networks of social resonance. This has political, economical and cultural meaning simultaneously. Synergetic modernization is not a progressive project which has political and historical end. It just exploits the tension of what is being continuously changing and we can see it as the influence of utilitarianism and excessive individualism. Then we reevaluated the Japanese semantics of happiness (shiawase) and research the activities of Japanese Buddhism after 311. Arguing the everyday life with suffering and joy, we realize that a contextualized succession of accidental meetings build necessarily social relationships which have potential to form the networks of social resonance relating to germinating aspects of another modernity beyond the risk society. Synergy society promotes social diversity and well-being against the increasing liquidity. But fragility is unavoidable as resonance contains contingent process. Therefore we conclude that stable social commitment and sustainability are possible when institutional embedding of synergy develops to construct interactive partnerships with synergy networks of well-being.

RC02-55.3
GOTTFRIED, HEIDI* (Wayne State University, heidi.gottfried@wayne.edu)

**Re-Regulating Reproductive Bargains**

This paper proposes a framework integrating various of capitalism and transnational approaches with feminist theories of gender regimes. A road map of the varieties of capitalism literature charts conceptual building blocks for the comparative study of economic governance models and related labor regulations. Varieties of capitalism theories implicitly refer to work and social regulations designed for standard industrial work and a corresponding form of standard family life. As such, these theories neglect how gender relations are embedded in the way major institutions are organized, creating blind spots in their political-economic models. Without a systematic account of the gender dimensions of employment practices, institutions, and regulations, the varieties of capitalism approach cannot decipher the gendered patterns of nonstandard employment and its variation across countries. National variation in gendering of nonstandard employment becomes more intelligible with reference to what I call the varieties of reproductive bargaining. The bargaining constitutes embedded structures of social relations that contribute to the differential integration of women and men in the labor market. Discussing empirical trends across four advanced capitalism countries, including the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany and Japan, typically post-Fordist, and then contrasting these countries with emerging economies, the paper reveals a complex picture of the gendered character of nonstandard work in each country. I argue that the type, the density, and the interaction of labor and gender regulations over working time, both directly and indirectly, shape the conditions affecting the supply and demand for particular types of labor and the quality of these arrangements. An examination of the European Union and the International Labor Organization also suggests that supra-national institutions influence the transfer of regulatory norms. Yet, employment outcomes and workplace practices still largely depend on a country’s type of welfare state, coordination mechanisms of employment relations, and varieties of reproductive bargain.

RC24-428.4
GOTTLIB, AVI* (Tel Aviv University, gottlieb@post.tau.ac.il)

**Climate Change Policy: The Role of the World’s Cities**

The community of nations has struggled in vain to shape a coherent and effective response to reduce the global emissions of greenhouse gases. Rather than advancing toward the modest emissions reduction target set by the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, we have witnessed a dramatic increase in global emissions.

Concurrently, climate change policies have evolved to non-governmental actors and to sub-national levels, often with far greater effectiveness. Particularly noteworthy is the role of cities in adapting to climate change. Already home to over 50% of the world population and routinely major players in the global economy, the world’s cities are primary consumers of energy and other natural resources and account for an estimated 70% of global greenhouse gas emissions -- a ratio likely to increase dramatically in the future. Moreover, many of the world’s cities are acutely vulnerable to the effects of climate change, such as rising sea levels.

In light of these profound challenges, it is hardly surprising that many cities are vanguards in reducing GHG emissions, increasing energy efficiency, and adapting to the social, economic, and social risks of climate change. Hundreds of cities around the world have successfully established and implemented climate action plans with ambitious emission reduction and energy efficiency targets, and many are taking preventive measures to cope with climate change-related risks. In light of the unparalleled challenges to urban planning and economic, social, and environmental policy posed by climate change, the articulation of a theoretical model that defines the key elements that contribute to the success of climate change policies is of utmost importance. The current study elaborates such a model and tests it empirically by examining several case studies in cities around the world.

RC04-79.18
POTANČOKOVÁ, MICHAELA (Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital)

GOUJON, ANNE* (Cntr Demography & Global Human Capital, anne.goujon@oeaw.ac.at)

BAUER, RAMON (Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital)

**Towards Better Education and Less Inequality: Trends in Geographical, Generational and Gender Inequality in Education**

In our paper we provide an overview of past, current and possible future trends in disparities in education following the traditional patterns of inequality along gender, generation and geography. Magnitude and recent trends in inequality vary across regions and countries. Educational differences by generation indicate the speed of change in human capital formation over time and we identify different patterns of educational transitions that are closely connected to societal, economic and institutional contexts. We focus on pathways from female disadvantage to gender equality and new forms of inequality. The closing of gender gaps is typical mostly of developing countries, where recent gains in education are often more pronounced for women compared to men, but are not always sufficient to remove the limitation in access to education; whereas the issue of male disadvantage especially in higher (i.e. post-secondary) education emerges in developed countries of the North, as well as countries in Latin America, East and South-East Asia. It must be emphasised that gender inequalities are an important aspect of “over-education”. For the future of potentially “over-educated” societies, emphasis is given to gender differences in access to education policies.

We base our analyses on a unique global dataset on educational attainment -- encompassing the reconstruction and projection of educational attainment from 1970 to 2060 for 171 countries by age and sex -- developed at the Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital.

TG03-931.1
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**Natural Law, Human Rights and Sociological Theory**

Barrett has argued that the requirements of organized social life are the principles of natural law. These laws are “as fixed and unchangeable as the laws which operate in the natural world.” For Barrett, the (normative) force of natural law is found in “if-then” propositions. “If you want to achieve Y, then you ought to do Z.”

There are three dimensions of sociological theory integral to a natural law argument, which is essential in the formulation of a human rights agenda. Barnett’s characterization of the normative force of natural law requires that sociological
theory have a functional dimension, specifying propositions that are held to be valid for all social systems. Second, analyses of social relations must focus on patterns of interrelationship and these patterns will differ depending on the nature of the social structure under analysis. Social theory formulates universal-class propositions about more particular types of social structure. Third, if, for example, a functional theory enables us to say we must do X if we are to avoid social disorder, it does not suggest that we ought to do X. If we are to have hope of providing guidance about how we ought to act, we need to introduce a developmental dimension into our argument. A developmental model characterizes imminent possibilities for social and individual development, where later stages are hierarchically-ordered progressions capable of generating earlier ones, but where the reverse is not the case. The last stage in this progression may then serve as the critical standard judging earlier stages.

A characterization of the stages of social development culminates in a stage that constitutes possible social relationships. Here, Barnett's standard for cultural law is in play, and the theory that guides our selections is contestable. This theory articulates a natural law standard for human rights.

RC06-131.6

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Multiplexity in Personal Networks: Comparing Three Cohorts of Portuguese

Personal networks are paramount for the wellbeing and social integration of individuals, by providing a sense of belonging though the multidimensional interdependencies that occur within configurations. These interdependencies can be symbolic and/or material, ranging from expressive support - such as daily contact or giving advice and comfort - to instrumental support, such as helping in household tasks, lending money or giving supplies. These webs of exchanges are likely to vary according to the composition of personal configurations in which individuals are surrounded. Traditionally, friends are known to be confidents and providers of emotional help, whereas relatives are more likely to exchange practical support. Our point of departure is not to consider friendship and kinship relations in a separate manner, but to look at the personal networks as a whole. A configuration can fulfill both types of support, by including persons who provide different or overlapping types of support. Moreover, these exchanges can be reciprocal or not, in a long or short term, as well as people can give one type of support and receive in another. In this sense, we hypothesize that the pluralization of personal configurations, - mixing primary kin with distant relatives, ex-kin and non kin - has receive in another. In this sense, we hypothesize that the pluralization of personal configurations, - mixing primary kin with distant relatives, ex-kin and non kin - has impact on networks’ multiplexity. Multiplexity is understood as the existence of overlapping exchanges and affiliations within a network of relationships. The pattern of interdependencies are construct within the frame of macro structures (gender, social class), but also by the diversification of life course and family statuses. Do different configurations provide different types of interdependencies? Data is drawn from a Portuguese national survey applied to cross-sectional sample of Portuguese born in three different cohorts (1935-40; 1950-55; and 1970-75) in which respondents provided information about their personal networks and mapped the exchanges of emotional support and material goods between them.

RC34-585.2

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Unemployed Youth: South Africa’s ‘tickling-time bomb’ or ‘democratic dividend’

Young South African’s make up 72% of the unemployed. Organized labor’s reference to the problem as the ‘tickling-time bomb’, has become an emblem attached to young people. Political and social comment insists that there is reason for alarm and consternation. Even government planners refer to youth unemployment as the greatest threat to social cohesion and the greatest threat to social stability in South Africa.

Amidst this dark diapason, government believes that young South Africans may in fact become a ‘democratic dividend’, rather than present any immediate risk or future threat.

The paper will analyze both claims for their respective merits. It will locate the analysis within an educational and labour market framework. However, given such a framework, it is possible to say something about the role of education in preparing young people for the labour market.

JS-16.6

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GAVSHINDHE, MAMTA (Anil Kumar Mishra)

The Study of Hindu Woman Problems in Modern Society

The mother India notion of downtrodden women of India, helpless, exploited by men, worn to and early death; and the exotic sensual women of the orient, who make maharajahs happy with their beauty and talent, are somehow in the picture too.

Indian women of dignity, charm, simple beauty in all classes- form women in the modern middle class- women in the cities, government women in New Delhi- women who were neither helpless and downtrodden nor absorbed in erotic gratification. Of pampered husbands. Some of these intelligent and still graceful, feminine women were in legislatures, some were running others sector.

Mother India a mother culture, goddess worship, and in a general cultural veneration of the feminine. The study of the Morden societies the Hindu women problem indentified. The major source of data for the study is descriptive material from ten Indian informants, women graduate student in university coming from educated, urban and middle and upper-class backgrounds, representing various geographical regions.

Literary sources include translations of original Indian literature. The research paper focus if discussion of the Hindu women problem connected with the single women, older women, widow, divorce, mixed marriages, and friendship live-in-relation and NRI friendships etc. Most of these problems are related to the Morden age and its impact of traditional patterns.

Some of the problems involved in modern Indian womanhood. Except for widowed, they are related to changing times and the impact of the globalisation.

RC25-440.9

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Professing Hegemony: Consensus Building in the Chinese Higher Education Sector

This paper proposes that the economic, political and social transformation of the People’s Republic of China in the post-reform era is an example of ‘passive revolution’, where not the revolution of ideas, but the transformation of the material basis is the primary mover.

From the late 1970s an era of ‘cultural revolution’ seizes China. It is a period marked by the rise to new patterns of communication and culture and have great impact of the Cultural Revolution. Building upon deeply-held structural hegemonic beliefs, the leading Communist Party has, especially in the aftermath of Tiananmen, sought to build consensus to a teleological project: the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

Moreover, that overarching vision for the rejuvenation of China has proved to be durable and robust, changing at pace with the shifting needs of China in a time of dramatic transformation. It has grown to envelop ideas rooted in China’s ancient philosophical traditions as well as more recent historical experience and new concepts designed to characterize the post-reform era.

In doing so, this paper views contemporary China as one characterized as much by consensus as coercion; identifies the overarching vision to which consensus is sought, and defines those actors with whom consensus is sought and also the process through which such consensus can be negotiated.
phone. The use of mobile phone was relatively wider than the accessibility of the internet. The connectivity of mobile phone is spreading cutting across all caste, class and gender categories but internet connectivity is still confined to some selected sections of the mobile users.

RC22-393.15

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Religion and Church in Times of Social Change

In post-communist countries, during the last quarter century two processes have overlapped: the shaping – after communism – of church-state relations and the global trend to strengthen the presence of religion in the public sphere. This is why they are important and difficult to study.

1. The communist system – for ideological and political reasons – repressed churches and believers, who remained in open or covert opposition to the system.

2. However, the countries on which a relatively uniform communist system was imposed differed in many aspects. There were different religions, denominational compositions, relationships between religious and national identities, and the power of the churches (including an assessment of their policies during WW II). That’s why communist authorities had to take into account the "local conditions": the policy towards the church(es) and the faithful had to be different in the relatively secularized Czech part of Czechoslovakia, the religiously divided Hungary and the uniform, religious, Poland.

3. With the collapse of the communist system the situation changed. Churches and believers regained autonomy and the ability and willingness to stand up for their rights, and the democratic government accepted them or even sought their support.

4. So, institutional and legal measures in selected Central and Eastern European countries will be analyzed.

5. These problems should be analyzed in the triangle: state – church – society. For this reason the position of the Church in society will be included in the analysis, as well society’s attitudes – its religiosity, opinions about state-church relations and the sensitive issues in these relations.

6. The analysis will concentrate on Central and Eastern European countries, with comparisons to selected western countries. The main data sources are the WVS and EVS data sets. (These data sets contain many indicators of religiosity, but attitudes on state-church relations and sensitive issues are not represented equally well).

RC33-582.5

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Social Conditions of Survey Research

The analysis will include two aspects: (1) social conditions of conducting surveys, and (2) social conditions of obtaining meaningful, accurate and reliable answers. These first are very difficult to influence, but researchers have to analyze it to know what the situation is. When it comes to getting reliable answers to sensitive questions, a number of indirect measurement strategies have been developed. In both cases we will present the results of analyses of Public Opinion Research Centre (CBOS) data – treating them as an illustration of the broader processes rather than as a basis for more far-reaching generalizations.

Ad 1. The CBOS (along with the Institute of Sociology of the University of Warsaw) has analyzed participation in survey research and the “escape from the field of the questionnaire” (significant answer “I don’t know” is difficult to say or refusal to answer). We attempted to determine whether these responses depend on how and they depend on the questions’ issues (closer and easier, or more distant and more difficult for respondents), the characteristics of the respondent (gender, age, education and interest in politics, the place of residence), the attitude of the respondent to the interview, and finally, dependence on historical time – the analysis included a quarter century – the period 1985-2011 – including the transformation of the system.

Ad 2. Because asking questions about sensitive issues carries risks, and even a high probability of distortion of answers to comply with social norms (social desirability bias), and in Poland the abortion issue is very sensitive, so the randomized response technique was used to get to the actual experiences of abortion of women. Field work lasted six months (November 2012 – April 2013), and the research procedures included a total of 3576 Polish women. The results of this technique will be presented.

RC50-813.1

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Tourism Issues in Japan and China: Nelson Graburn Keynote

Drawing on decades of interaction with Japanese and Chinese colleagues, Nelson Graburn charts the rise of Tourism Studies in Japan and China and current issues now being addressed.

RC11-205.2

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The Life Course and Individual Time Styles of Elderly People in Cross-Cultural Perspective

The life course and individual time styles of elderly people in cross-cultural perspective

Our contribution presents the conceptual framework as well as preliminary findings from a cross-cultural qualitative study, focusing on life course-related time perceptions and time-related agency of older persons in Germany and the United States. Both countries are similarly affected by demographic change, but reveal significant differences regarding life course structures and the institutionalization of old age. Our epistemological interest centers on the interaction between the wealth of everyday time and biographical time poverty in old age. A special focus is set on the relationships between experienced time sovereignty during the life course and the perception of one’s own finitude in old age, i.e. the potential tension between a more autonomous disposition of time in daily routines on the one hand and the necessity of handling the limitations and unavailability of one’s own lifetime on the other. How do both forms of time management interact with each other – and to what extent does the specific individual time style in old age relate to the internal temporal ordering of the life courses elderly people experienced in younger age? Based on problem-centered interviews including large biographical-narrative parts with retirees from various social milieus and different cohorts, we investigate individual experiences with managing ageing, lifetime and everyday time. A special focus is set on the effects of culture (e.g. regarding the relevance of autonomy values or the societal handling of death and finitude). In doing so, the common self-restriction in ageing research with its still-dominating focus on the cultural “own” is overcome. Simultaneously, we aim at gaining a deeper understanding of the peculiarities of different cultural contexts and their specific impacts on the structure of life courses and individual experiences with time and aging.

JS-37.3

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Unhappy Souls at Work: Subjective Narrations about Psychosocial Working Stress

Since the end of the last century new types of work, employment and management have caused substantial changes in contemporary subjectivity. In the meantime, an increasing social consciousness about psychosocial problems caused by working stress can be observed. In public and media discourses, the „diseases of the soul“ are increasingly linked to flexibilized working and living conditions in late capitalism. On the other hand the reality of „the exhausted self“ (Ehrenberg) is questioned – at least in Germany – on the part of psychiatrists and employers’ associations. At the same time, the „psychomediicalization of the social“ is gaining significance in almost every area of social reality.

In my research I aim to contrast these complex socio-discursive interpretation schemes with the subjective knowledge about psychosocial working stress people develop under flexibilized working conditions. I want to know how affected individuals experience and interpret the experience of emotional stress caused by work. By conducting narrative interviews with persons from different working areas (education, health, industrial production, financial services) who have been suffering from incapacity to work due to psychological strain, the interpretive patterns in which this experience is subjectively framed are investigated. The analysis shows how and to what extent psychological vocabulary and interpretation schemes frame subjective interpretations of stressful working experiences – and that they are used in multifaceted and often creative ways, oscillating for example between criticism of working conditions on the one hand and an psychologically “informed” self-ascription of causes on the other. In my contribution I will explore the types of narration and implicit knowledge individuals concerned by working

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
stress use in order to re-establish and/or maintain their personal and biographical agency.

RC41-694.6

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JACOBSIEN, HEIKE (Brandenburg University)
Age and Knowledge As Challenging Factors for the Energy Transition in Germany

The German federal policy for phasing out nuclear power and supporting a shift to renewable energies exerts a strong influence on energy supplying companies. They are forced to readapt their business strategies fundamentally. This is a challenging task as German energy suppliers are traditionally very stable and only step by step develop new strategies. This strategy is reflected in the extraordinary long duration of employment contracts, leading to a high average age. Thus, companies need to rearrange their business by mainly relying on personnel that embodies traditional knowledge and orientations. Furthermore, the recruitment of new, well-trained personnel is limited and it is particularly difficult as it is not quite clear what fields of knowledge and which qualifications will be required in the future. The paper explores how energy supplying companies try to find their way into a more sustainable and eco-friendly future of energy supply and use under the given conditions of an aging workforce and predominant conventional orientations and strategies. The aim is instead of developing new organizational strategies or legal and ethical decisions, to focus on the how to reorganize and restructure the existing organization and how employment structures and relationships as well as work organization and qualifications become reorganized. Our qualitative data show, that employees become grouped into newly defined categories of those that are seen as being part of the “future” of the company and those that represent the “traditional” identity of energy suppliers as conservative realms of primary sector stability and security – be it in terms of employment or in terms of infrastructure.

RC23-416.3

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Eco-Innovation – a New Paradigm for Latin America?

Global phenomena of climate change on the one hand and not predictable technological risks of energy supply on the other hand are challenging not only Germany and the European Union but society, politics, science and industry worldwide. The answers to these challenges are very different. Some countries are screening their existing energy concepts and are searching ways of alternative energy, such as legislation on clean technologies, so-called eco-innovation. It is especially this shift to eco-innovation that catches our attention. It is not reserved for energy technologies. Sustainable products can also be shared in other industries, such as textile. But in the ongoing of the energy turn towards promoting renewable energies increasingly subsumed the concept (Cooke 2010). In the last decades energy policy lived a process of securitization. The connotation of energy policy with the field of security policy automatically led to a change of steering visions and strategies. Thus, the shift towards innovation therefore means not also a reorientation of concepts but also a shift of governance towards multi-level-governance (Kern und Bulkeley 2009) – so far the debate in Europe. How is this concept discussed in Latin America? While the shift towards renewable energy is a quite new debate for Europe, Brazil had already a share of 58.4% of renewables on total energy production in 1970 (Maihold und Müller 2012). Nevertheless compliance to renewable energy not always means sustainable innovation. How is the concept of eco-innovation discussed in Latin America? And how far can we observe the above described shift? In order to shed first insight on these questions we analyze the innovation plans of Argentine, Brazil, and Mexico with focus on the link between ecology, innovation and renewable energies. We use the software Atlas.ti to research the plans with a co-occurrence analysis.

RC34-599.3

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(Dis-)Connected Youth in Bangladesh. De-Mystifying the Digital Generation

When speaking about the current generation, there is a strong tendency to epitomise them as the "digital generation". While the overall role of communication has already been emphasized in McLuhan’s seminal publication on "Understanding Media" (1962) the more recent technical and technological changes of information technology (IT) have brought these developments to the doorsteps of countries, and their citizens, across the world. At the same time, these technological developments went hand in hand with massive internal social divisions of those who have the access, and the purchasing capacities, to access and utilise these technologies. This debate, captured as the "digital divide" has given rise to more comprehensive studies about social inclusion and exclusion. The quintessential of these studies is to elaborate on the vast disparities of access to any form of digital media, particularly in (so-called) developing countries. At the same time, these global developments pose quite a challenge for any government. In terms of national policies, the current Bangladesh government and their "Digital Bangladesh" policy places a strong emphasis on modern Information Technology services. In their Election Manifesto, they point out their past achievements, and argue that these “made it possible for Bangladesh to enter the digital age” (ibid. 2009, 2). In their “Vision 2021” they have epitomised this policy as “Digital Bangladesh”. Yet, the Bangladesh Youth Survey “Giving Youth A Voice” provides data that strongly question the success of this policy.

RC18-325.5

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Democracy and Inequality in the Philippines and Latin America: Historical Patterns and Political Values

This paper explores the case of the Philippines in light of the Latin American democratization experience. Being a Catholic country, with Spanish heritage and a recent authoritarian past, the Philippines may provide a ‘hoop test’ (i.e. a test of necessary conditions) for theories on Latin American politics. Latin America’s fragility in terms of its history of external domination, as well as the reminiscences of an Iberian political culture and the effects of a statist ideology among elites. These theorized causes are present in the Filipino case as well. Located in Southeast Asia, the Philippines shares several cultural and political features with many Latin American countries, such as social and political inequality, patronage and state inefficiency. Despite such problems, the Philippines and most Latin American countries have managed to sustain a democratization process since the mid-80s. The Philippines and Latin America also face similar challenges, for instance popular dissatisfaction with political elites, high levels of unemployment and also corruption. From this comparison, we argue that the argument of case similarity, first we compare historical patterns of development in the Philippines and Latin America. Then we compare available survey data on Latin America and the Philippines in order to test whether political values are in fact compatible among them. Our main goal is to evaluate if theories on Latin American politics (specifically, inequality and democracy are often explained through the lens of historical and political factors) are also applicable to the Philippine case. If the similarity remains in our study, we may say that the Philippines in fact provides a “hoop test” for Latin America. If not, the challenge becomes to incorporate findings in our understanding of Latin America and the Philippines.

RC32-551.3

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The Matthew Effects of the Canada Research Chairs Program: Do Women Enjoy the Same Benefits As Men?

In a classic 1968 paper Merton described the “Matthew Effect” as the tendency among elite scientists to accumulate advantage. As side analyses, Zuckerman and Cole (1975) documented the experiences of women scientists and found women’s productivity was routinely eclipsed by men’s. This, they argued, accounted for the propensity for men to reap disproportionate rewards over their careers. In the years since, the gendered nature of academic work has been the focus of significant attention around the world. Recently, the Council of the Canadian Academies’ Expert Panel on Women in University Research (2012) found that women continue to face obstacles in their appointment to faculty positions and their progress through the ranks. Structural and individual discrimination continue to have adverse effects on women academicians. In 2000, the Canada Research Chairs program was established to attract and retain research leaders across all disciplines. Initially, most chairs were awarded to men. More than a decade after the program was established, only 26.2% of CRCs are held by women. In this paper, we are interested in the ways in which the Matthew Effect plays out for women and men CRCs. We have previously argued that on many dimensions of professional achievement, status, and rewards, women and men CRCs enjoy similar experiences (Grant and Drakich, 2011). Yet, critical differences do exist and these centre around the gendered nature of academic work and workplaces. In this paper, we focus on measures of research productivity (specifically, research grants and publications), career advancement, and found women’s productivity was routinely eclipsed by men’s. This, they argued, accounted for the propensity for men to reap disproportionate rewards over their careers. In the years since, the gendered nature of academic work has been the focus of significant attention around the world. Recently, the Council of the Canadian Academies’ Expert Panel on Women in University Research (2012) found that women continue to face obstacles in their appointment to faculty positions and their progress through the ranks. Structural and individual discrimination continue to have adverse effects on women academicians.
that men are more likely to enjoy greater benefits. We explore the reasons for the enduring pattern of inequitable distribution of rewards amongst women and men.

TG06-964.4

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Investigating Teachers’ Decision-Making about the Use of Digital Technology in Kindergarten

To secure its place in the global economy, the Australian government (2009) recognises that its citizens require highly advanced Information Communication Technology (ICT) skills to meet the demands of global ‘knowledge’ economies. Political initiatives to introduce digital technology in educational settings have seen the emergence of digital technology educational outcomes within the national early childhood curriculum, The Early Years Learning Framework for Australia (2009) and in Building Waterfalls (2nd edition, 2011) the curriculum framework used by Queensland Creche and Kindergarten teachers. Although emerging in early childhood curricula in the prior-to-school sector, digital technology is not yet visible as a policy priority with a plan for funding of digital technologies and infrastructure for support, or for teacher professional development about the integration of digital technology into classroom practice. Against this backdrop of government political imperatives to become a digitally literate nation, new digital technology curriculum accountabilities and an absence of early childhood education digital technology policy the question arises, “How do teachers make decisions about the use of digital technology in kindergarten classroom practice?”

To address my research interest in teacher decision-making about the use of digital technology in Kindergarten classrooms, this paper draws on interview data gathered from nine teachers working with 3-5 year old children in Creche and Kindergarten classrooms throughout South East Queensland, Australia. The interviews form a subset of PhD research data collected as part of the larger Australian Research Council Discovery Project “Interacting with knowledge, interacting with people: Web searching in early childhood” (Danby, Thorpe, & Davidson # 1100004180). Institutional ethnography provides a means of scrutinising how teachers use digital technology is organised and shaped by the discourses embedded in current early childhood curricula and technology policies.

RC06-118.19

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Places and Belongings: “Circular” Conjugality Between Angola and Portugal

In the context of contemporary studies of families and transnational lives, we study the emergence of new forms of conjugality among heterosexual couples living apart (one in Portugal, the other in Angola). Considering the importance of gender stratification when the domestic space is transnational rather than shared, we seek to understand how the construction of masculinity is reformulated in the couple when the man migrates to the other country to find work. The data gathered in my ongoing project ”Places and belongings: ‘circular’ conjugality between Angola and Portugal” (PTD/AFR/119149/2010) capture the repercussions of mobility on conjugality as well as the self-perception and representations of those involved of the domestic space – here understood in its physical, affective, and social dimensions. When a conjugal pair separates as a result of the migration of one person, fluid forms of conjugality arise, demanding realignment of gender roles. The “circular” forms of conjugality that are emerging today can also be studied from the point of view of Post-colonialism Theory – seen in the continuities and ruptures in Portugal’s colonial imagination, the gender-role building, and the migrations between the two countries. The paper contains a first lecture and analysis of the data already collected in the before mentioned project.

RC30-514.3

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Clouds over Spain: Work and Family in the Age of Austerity

Purpose – This paper aims to contribute to the academic literature in two ways. Firstly, the paper will analyse the impact of the financial crisis on the level of flexibility, autonomy and stress of Spanish employees. Secondly, this study aims to identify if the impact of the economic crisis on the work-family balance differs by sex, educational level, economic sector and regions across Spain.

Design/methodology/approach – The article reviews relevant literature in work-family balance. Two databases (2005 Ad-hoc Module on work life balance; 2010 Ad-hoc module on conciliation between working life and family life) were analysed in order to characterise work-family balance before and during the economic recession.

Findings – The findings revealed that (a) economic crisis had a negative impact on the control and autonomy that Spaniards had of their jobs, (b) economic crisis diminishes the level of flexibility at work (c) economic crisis had a negative impact on the level of stress among Spanish employees.

Originality/value – Despite the explosive growth in the work-family literature, it is no work to find empirical evidence showing the relationship between financial crisis and work-family balance. Moreover, the case of Spain is very interesting given the very specific circumstances of austerity there.

RC06-122.19

GRAU-GRAU, MARC* (University of Edinburgh, M.Grau-Grat@sms.ed.ac.uk)

Invisible Assets: What Working Fathers Learn from Their Families

Within the work-family balance literature little is known about the benefits and rewards perceived by working fathers in combining their work and family roles. As literature revealed, research on work-family balance has primarily focus on negative outcomes between work and family domain. The conflict perspective is rooted in scarcity theory (Goode, 1960; Marks, 1977), which assumes that human resources of time, energy and attention are finite. Work-family researchers (Barnett, 1998; Greenhaus and Pararasuraman, 1999) have called for an approach or theory that examines the positive side of work-family balance.

Greenhaus and Powell (2006) did an effort to fully capture the mechanism of enrichment. During the same year, Carlson et al. (2006) published a work-family enrichment scale, based on Greenhaus and Powell’s construct. The recent valid work-family enrichment scale is helping us to examine and determine whether employed parents are gaining knowledge, acquiring skills or having new perspectives in one role that can have a positive impact on the other role. However, neither the theoretical arguments nor the work-family enrichment scale are shedding light on which specific skills, knowledge, resources, values or perspectives are working parents developing or learning in one role that can be transferred in another role and vice versa. Qualitative research methods seem useful for this aim.

Thus, the purpose of this study are, first, to examine if the rewards and benefits perceived by working fathers in occupying both roles fits in the work-family enrichment construct proposed by Greenhaus and Powell (2006), second, to examine if there are differences between the rewards and benefits developed at home and benefits developed at the workplace; third, to extend the work-family enrichment theory to new samples in Catalonia.

RC47-778.1

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When People Fight By Themselves. Anarchist Practices and Values In Grassroots Groups

From the early 21st century, protests in Argentina led by the slogan ‘They all must open the door to a new cycle of mobilizations, both in Latin America and other places around the world, which were led by social subjects excluded from the analyses and definitions of collective action traditionally centered on the institutional and structural dimension of protest. Recently, increasing attention to the cultural and subjective dimensions in the study of social movements has raised the academic and political visibility of grassroots groups, characterized by a social and self-managed organization and proposals where social discourses and practices of anarchism can be observed.

In this paper we wish to contribute to the comprehension of these experiences by putting forward an analysis of the anti-authoritative and self-managed practices inspired in the ethical values of anarchism, based on a piece of research work regarding movements such as NOTAV and NOMUOS in Italy, los indignados in Spain and the insurgency in Oaxaca in Mexico. We aim to highlight that the anarchist values and practices do not arise ‘abruptly’ or as the ‘ultimate’ possibility for change after the failure and the cooptation carried out by the ‘civil society’ and leftist organizations, but consist of a cultural and practical repertoire of protest that has always been present in grassroots organizations.

Based on the direct experience of more than twenty years in the anarchist movement in different countries, such as Italy, Spain, UK and Mexico, and also on ethnographic work, we will show that this interconnection between anarchism and grassroots struggles are not new. As for the anarchist subjects who make themselves present in many of these protests, whether local or national, they have always valued the space of daily practice as a room for struggle and social change.

RC01-33.6

GRAY, HARRIET* (London School Economics & Political Science, h.r.gray@lse.ac.uk)

Domestic Abuse in the British Military Community: Structure, Discourse, and Help-Seeking

- This paper aims to contribute to the academic literature in two ways. Firstly, the paper will analyse the impact of the financial crisis on the level of flexibility, autonomy and stress of Spanish employees. Secondly, this study aims to identify if the impact of the economic crisis on the work-family balance differs by sex, educational level, economic sector and regions across Spain.

Purpose – This paper aims to contribute to the academic literature in two ways. Firstly, the paper will analyse the impact of the financial crisis on the level of flexibility, autonomy and stress of Spanish employees. Secondly, this study aims to identify if the impact of the economic crisis on the work-family balance differs by sex, educational level, economic sector and regions across Spain.

Design/methodology/approach – The article reviews relevant literature in work-family balance. Two databases (2005 Ad-hoc Module on work life balance; 2010 Ad-hoc module on conciliation between working life and family life) were analysed in order to characterise work-family balance before and during the economic recession.
This paper employs a feminist analysis to explore civilian military wives’ experiences of domestic abuse in the British military context. Although military families do not live their lives in complete isolation from the civilian sphere, their lives and communities are shaped to a significant extent by the gendered structures and discourses that construct military culture. Following Stark (2007), I conceptualise domestic abuse as part of a pattern of power and control in which a perpetrator attempts to entrap his/her partner in a state of “unfreedom” through the micro-regulation of his/her everyday life. I suggest that the particularities of life in the British military community reshape the tools and opportunities so, as well as the barriers to, both the perpetration of and the resistance to such a pattern of control. This has implications for help-seeking and the provision of support services.

This paper draws on interviews carried out with civilian women who have experienced abuse in marriages to British servicemen, servicemen who have perpetuated domestic abuse, and military and civilian support workers with experience of supporting either both of these client groups. I tease out the ways in which a range of factors including the material structures of military life, militarised constructions of the public and private spheres, wives’ disempowered position on the borders of the military community, and discourses around heroism, duty, protection, and precarity produce particular vulnerabilities to abuse and particular help-seeking needs. In conclusion, I explore the contributions of this paper for the provision of services to this particular group of women as well as its wider implications for understanding the challenges faced by military families in the 21st century.


RC12-230.1
GRAY, KEVIN* (American University of Sharjah, kegray@aus.edu) Systems Theory and the Constitutionalization of International Law

In this paper, I propose a critique of the Habermasian model of the legitimacy of global institutions, drawing on Luhmann to explain how legal systems multiply, recreate and maintain themselves in worldwide social system. Recently, legal theorists have drawn on Habermas work to suggest that it is possible to imagine a constitutionalization of international law and legitimation of international nation along broadly Habermasian lines (Von Bogdandy 2012; Von Bogdandy, Dann and Goldmann 2008; Von Bogdandy and Dellavalle 2009; Von Bogdandy 2011). The broad trend has been to theorize the development of legitimate international law in terms of processes of will formation outside the state that mirrors the distinction drawn by Habermas and Fraser between strong and weak publics where strong publics are parliaments and other deliberative institutions, and weak publics are those public spaces which influence parliaments and international organizations such as the EU, international courts, NGOs, etc. Similarly, the tendency is to treat the role of law in terms of the hinge theory of law as outlined in Between Facts and Norms—law is a transformer which transforms commands from the public sphere and the lifeworld into a specific language of commands for the economic and bureaucratic fields (Habermas 1994).

I will argue, against the Habermasian, in my paper that the model of international law proposed here is empirically incompatible with law making in the international arena. Luhmann and Teubner’s model of law formation does a better job of imagining a constitutionalization of international law and legitimation of international arenas. Luhmann and Teubner’s model of law formation does a better job of imagining a constitutionalization of international law and legitimation of international arenas and political conflict since 2006. The predominance of Theravada Buddhism is considered an important aspect of the Thai setting since it influences Thai people’s attitudes, thoughts, and ways of life. The purposes of this study are to explore whether the level of happiness is changed over the period and whether religiosity and spirituality has a significant relationship with happiness among Thai people.


RC42-712.3
GRAY, ROSSARIN SOOTTIPONG* (Mahidol University, rossarin.gra@mahidol.ac.th) NGOWIWATCHAI, NONGLAK (National Statistical Office, Ministry of Information and Technology) Religiosity, Spirituality and Happiness In Buddhist Thailand

Thailand, a Buddhist country in Southeast Asia, has experienced deep social division and political conflict since 2006. The predominance of Theravada Buddhism is considered an important aspect of the Thai setting since it influences Thai people’s attitudes, thoughts, and ways of life. The purposes of this study are to explore whether the level of happiness is changed over the period and whether religiosity and spirituality has a significant relationship with happiness among Thai people. The pooled data of population age 15 years and over from the National Statistical Office described in this paper illustrates the innovative characteristics of activism to promote access to patented antiretroviral drugs priced beyond the means of developing country governments, with significant success. Following its successes, however, the movement largely demobilised. The recent patent dispute between Novartis and the Indian patent office over the rejected patent application for the cancer drug imatinib (sold as Glivec)—the rejection eventually confirmed by the Indian Supreme Court in 2013—spurred existing activist networks into action for a globally-coordinated campaign in support of the rejection (especially after the United States placed India on a trade “watchlist” in response). The mobilisation described in this paper illustrates the innovative characteristics of activism to promote access to medicines in the context of globalised corporate power, as well as global trade and intellectual property rights regimes. These forms of organisation include North-South and South-South collaboration and horizontal forms of organisation that span geographic and sectoral boundaries—representing what Ferguson (2004) might have termed ‘horizontal topologies of power’—in order to deploy influence and social power at the global level. The paper further develops the ‘networks of influence’ theorisation of transnational civil society mobilisation previously described.

References

RC05-108.6
GREEN, DAVID* (Nagoya University, david.green@law.nagoya-u.ac.jp) New Forms Of Transnational Organisation On Access To Medicines: The Global Activist Response To The Imatinib (Glivec) Case

In the late 1990s and early 2000s, global AIDS treatment activism had been characterised by innovative forms of organisation, including the construction of transnational ‘networks of influence’ (Grebe 2011,2012) incorporating activist networks and broader coalitions comprising national and intergovernmental bureaucrats, scientists, the media, etc. These networks were built and deployed in order to expand access to patented antiretroviral drugs priced beyond the means of developing country governments, with significant success. Following its successes, however, the movement largely demobilised. The recent patent dispute between Novartis and the Indian patent office over the rejected patent application for the cancer drug imatinib (sold as Glivec)—the rejection eventually confirmed by the Indian Supreme Court in 2013—spurred existing activist networks into action for a globally-coordinated campaign in support of the rejection (especially after the United States placed India on a trade “watchlist” in response). The mobilisation described in this paper illustrates the innovative characteristics of activism to promote access to medicines in the context of globalised corporate power, as well as global trade and intellectual property rights regimes. These forms of organisation include North-South and South-South collaboration and horizontal forms of organisation that span geographic and sectoral boundaries—representing what Ferguson (2004) might have termed ‘horizontal topologies of power’—in order to deploy influence and social power at the global level. The paper further develops the ‘networks of influence’ theorisation of transnational civil society mobilisation previously described.

References

RC47-769.6
GREBE, EDUARD* (University of Cape Town, eduard.grebe@uct.ac.za) LOW, MARCUS (Treatment Action Campaign) New Forms Of Transnational Organisation On Access To Medicines: The Global Activist Response To The Imatinib (Glivec) Case

In the late 1990s and early 2000s, global AIDS treatment activism had been characterised by innovative forms of organisation, including the construction of transnational ‘networks of influence’ (Grebe 2011,2012) incorporating activist networks and broader coalitions comprising national and intergovernmental bureaucrats, scientists, the media, etc. These networks were built and deployed in order to expand access to patented antiretroviral drugs priced beyond the means of developing country governments, with significant success. Following its successes, however, the movement largely demobilised. The recent patent dispute between Novartis and the Indian patent office over the rejected patent application for the cancer drug imatinib (sold as Glivec)—the rejection eventually confirmed by the Indian Supreme Court in 2013—spurred existing activist networks into action for a globally-coordinated campaign in support of the rejection (especially after the United States placed India on a trade “watchlist” in response). The mobilisation described in this paper illustrates the innovative characteristics of activism to promote access to medicines in the context of globalised corporate power, as well as global trade and intellectual property rights regimes. These forms of organisation include North-South and South-South collaboration and horizontal forms of organisation that span geographic and sectoral boundaries—representing what Ferguson (2004) might have termed ‘horizontal topologies of power’—in order to deploy influence and social power at the global level. The paper further develops the ‘networks of influence’ theorisation of transnational civil society mobilisation previously described.

References
**Immigration and Public Opinion in Japan: Keys to Fostering Integration**

It is often hoped that efforts at integrating foreign immigrant populations on the part of both local communities and government will bring about a more favorable perception by the public at large. Yet as immigrant populations increase, public opinion tends to get stuck in the middle—whether through the case of an individual or through statistical cases, research examining public opinion on immigration in Japan is surprisingly rare. Public opposition to immigration is often unquestioningly taken as a given with little subsequent analysis, either due to language barriers or a lack of interest on the part of Western scholars. Utilizing data from nationally representative public opinion polls, this paper aims to bridge this gap. We propose to dig deeper into public opinion on immigration in Japan, arguing that while the public perception may remain negative overall, there are a number of important mitigating factors that can elicit more positive associations with immigration in the country. If communities and local policymakers hope to foster integration and improve relations with immigrant communities, this research can provide important clues as to what sort of actions can be taken.

**RC29-501.4**

**GREENBERG, DAVID**

* (New York University, dp4@nyu.edu)

**Criminal Careers: Discrete or Continuous CANCELLED**

Numerous empirical studies of criminal careers have made use of finite mixture modeling to analyze sequences of events such as crimes or arrests. This approach represents a set of individual event sequences with a number of discrete trajectories. Individuals are typically matched to the trajectory that is most likely, given the distinctive pattern of that individual's sequence. We use hierarchical linear modeling and individual time series techniques to test the assumption that arrest trajectories are meaningfully and usefully classified into a small number of mutually exclusive discrete classes, using data for 332 males released from the California Youth Authority in 1981 and 1986, and followed for several decades after release. In this data set we find little evidence of sharply discrete arrest trajectories.

**RC29-506.2**

**GREENBERG, DAVID**

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**WEST, VALERIE**

* (John Jay College)

**Cross-National Differences in the Use of Capital Punishment CANCELLED**

We examine sources of variation in possession and use of capital punishment using data from 193 nations in order to test theories of punishment. We find the use of capital punishment to be influenced by a country's legal and political systems, and its religious traditions. A country's level of economic development, its educational attainment, and its religious composition shape its political institutions, and practices, indirectly affecting its use of the death penalty. The paper concludes by discussing likely future trends.

**RC21-365.4**

**GREENBERG, MIRIAM**

* (University of California Santa Cruz, miriam@ucsc.edu)

**“What is to be Sustained?: Towards a Critical Theory of Urban Sustainability”**

We live in a time when the need for urban sustainability has become a new common sense. We daily witness confirmation of the famous prediction made by Henri Lefebvre that our planet is becoming progressively urbanized, as well as more crisis-prone (Lefebvre, 1970). Urban sustainability appears to many the “hardest form”: unilateral military intervention. From a social constructionist standpoint (in distinction from, say, a theological or metaphysical one), while human rights might be thought to involve obligations toward humanity as a whole, for every given individual in a particular political community, a human right to democracy in any sense? Did any part make the idea of a human right to democracy plausible? A right is plausible only given some connection to specific duty-holders, to financial support of domestic opposition groups, to conditions on aid packages, to the “hardest form”: unilateral military intervention. From a social constructionist standpoint (in distinction from, say, a theological or metaphorical one), while human rights might be thought to involve obligations toward humanity as a whole, for every given individual in a particular political community, a human right to democracy makes no sense, and outside intervention toward encouraging local democracy would not be warranted on human rights grounds. Still, the local vernacularization of human rights could possibly be sustained.

**JS-28.1**

**GREGG, BENJAMIN**

* (University of Texas at Austin, bgregg@austin.utexas.edu)

**The Local Construction Of a Human Right To Democracy**

Is the idea of a human right to democracy coherent? Sociologically oriented human rights studies can usefully identify civil society processes that show why and how particular societies have come to embrace, to some extent, various kinds of human rights standards. These are empirical studies in vernacularization, i.e., the translation of human rights norms into local practice. Did any part of the Arab Spring, which took place in non-democratic communities, vernacularize democracy in any sense? Did any part make the idea of a human right to democracy plausible? A right is plausible only given some connection to specific duty-holders, to financial support of domestic opposition groups, to conditions on aid packages, to the “hardest form”: unilateral military intervention. From a social constructionist standpoint (in distinction from, say, a theological or metaphysical one), while human rights might be thought to involve obligations toward humanity as a whole, for every given individual in a particular political community, a human right to democracy in any sense? Did any part make the idea of a human right to democracy plausible? A right is plausible only given some connection to specific duty-holders, to financial support of domestic opposition groups, to conditions on aid packages, to the “hardest form”: unilateral military intervention.

**WHAT COGNITIVE SOCIOLOGY CAN CONTRIBUTE TO HUMAN RIGHTS DIFFUSION**

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Because many a social construction appears parochial from standpoints outside and beyond the community of origin, one wonders: On what basis might one parochialism ever justifiably trump another? Specifically, how might particular human rights be made widely plausible from within communities in which they currently appear implausible for local cultural reasons? The words “from within” already suggest a central aspect of my thesis: a parochial idea is legitimate for the community that embraces it. Human rights can be legitimate for any community that comes to embrace them. But how can particular human rights become persuasive within cultural communities tomorrow that today regard them as alien or misguided? The conception should have critical implications: conceptual for the sociology of culture; practically for the human rights project. My approach aspires to redeem both possibilities. As theory, it combines cognitive sociology with normative philosophy. With practical intent, it would facilitate human rights diffusion through a new conceptual insight. It construes human rights as a cultural phenomenon and (3) as a social system. (6) These steps render human rights, understood in the two senses: (4) as a “cognitive community” and (5) as a social system. (6) These steps render human rights, understood in the theoretically least taxying way as merely parochial social constructions, nonetheless less spreadable across cultural and political boundaries – through a technique of “cognitive reframing.”

RC54-866.2
GREGORY, MICHELE* (City University of New York, mrgcpw@earthlink.net)

Body, Sports and Work

Organizations, from financial institutions, government bodies to hospitals are important spaces for understanding the relationship between sports, bodies and production. This relationship is particularly vital when employers use competitive sports to construct hegemonic masculinities, which sometimes affect workplace opportunities for the disabled, immigrants, working classes and ethnic, racial, gender and sexual minorities. In a recent lawsuit filed by former female employees of Goldman Sachs, one alleged that ‘golf’, ‘push-up contests’ and ‘other physical pursuits’ represented the culture of the trading floor (Lattman 2010, p. B1). Other lawsuits against banks and investment firms have involved discrimination lawsuits ($46 million) and the use of male sports was notable (Anderson 2007, p. C18). These lawsuits illustrate that competitive male sports are used by employers as a form of cultural capital, excluding women and possibly ‘others’ who have no interest in sports and who do not fit the athletic male model of fitness.

Using empirical case studies, I will apply the concept that I call ‘sportswork’ to describe and analyse how white collar professionals in non-sport organizations use sport in the workplace to engage in a range of practices, such as symbolic practices, actual practices and exclusionary practices. Sports is not devoid of power and social relations – class, disabled, gender, immigrant status, racial and sexuality (van Ingen, 2003) – therefore the paper will also illustrate how sportswork is used by employees to manage their bodies and how it shapes employees’ perceptions of their and others bodies.

References

RC22-388.9
GRIERA, MAR* (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, marigdelmar.griera@uab.cat)

On Religion and Hospitality Cultures in Economic Relations

Recently prominent scholars (as Beckford 2003, Casanova 2004, Habermas 1993) have offered an argument for integrating the sociology of religion into the landscape for the Catholic Church’s symbolic and practical role in public institutions, from financial institutions, government bodies to hospitals. This paper aims at contributing to the debate with an argument for a historical study of Copenhagen. It addresses the role of some of the intermediaries in the age of the European trading companies many of whom travelled extensively namely the merchants - with a focus on Port Jews involved in the seafaring and maritime economy (Cesaroni 2000). It studies the role of these intermediaries in disseminating the rules of the marketplace from other port cities with direct access to the Atlantic and Indian Ocean. And it takes a closer look into how these rules have structured particular ‘spaces of hospitality’ in the city of Copenhagen.

RC16-290.1
GREVE, ANNI* (Roskilde University, anni@ruc.dk)

On Spaces of Hospitality

Although specialists in hospitality have worked extensively on hospitality with respect to relations between different nations or between nations and individuals of a different nationality, for instance when they seek asylum, Jacques Derrida preferred to focus instead upon the relationship between the guest and the host. This has provided a much-needed rethinking of how to understand hospitality as a way of relating, as an ethics and as a politics. Within this work, there have often appeared discussions of ‘spaces of hospitality’, but these spaces have remained largely abstract. This is where this paper comes in: it will re open discussions of ‘spaces of hospitality’ and present a broader and deeper analysis of the notion. The paper introduces into a historical study of Copenhagen, it addresses the role of....

RC05-116.5
GREWAL, KIRAN* (University of Sydney, kiran.grewal@sydney.edu.au)

‘the Veiler and the Rapist’: Muslim Masculinity and the ‘Feminist’ French Republic

In the early 2000s in France an intense and highly emotive public debate took place around a phenomenon called ‘les tournantes’ – a slang term for gang rapes that were allegedly widespread in banlieues (poor housing estates) around Paris. What started as a sensationalised march by women of the banlieues under the banner of Ni Putes Ni Soumises(’Neither Sluts nor Submissives’) protest against violence and sexual violence was later entwined with debates about Islam, immigration and the future of the French Republic. This was further aided by another round of ‘hijab’ laws (first introduced in the late 1980s) in 2004 banning girls from wearing Muslim headscarves in public schools and various panic around an increase in radical Islam in France. This paper seeks to contextualise the popular debate in France against the backdrop of discourses of French Republican values and the colonial legacy of the banlieues. The image of the young Muslim man as a deviant Veiller and Rapist became ubiquitous in the French popular imaginary.

France is not the only country to have experienced this problematisation and pathologisation of Muslim masculinities but its particular brand of Republican political rhetoric has affected the ways in which this discourse has been constructed. This paper examines a range of texts (media, cinematic, autobiographical/testimonial literature), which sought to represent and reflect on les tournantes. In doing this, this paper seeks to contextualise the popular debate in France against the backdrop of discourses of French Republican values and the colonial legacy of the banlieues, which continue to haunt France’s relationship with its Muslim population.

RC22-388.9
GRIERA, MAR* (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, marigdelmar.griera@uab.cat)

MARTINEZ-ARINO, JULIA (Universitat de Montràl)
GARCIA-ROMERAL MORENO, GLORIA (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)
CLOT GARRELL, ANNA (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)

Facing Secularization and Diversification: The Role of the Catholic Church in Public Institutions in Spain

Spain, together with Portugal and Italy, is part of a ‘family of nations’ (Castles, 1993) where the Catholic Church has historically had a monopolistic role in the religious field. However, rapid transformations have displaced the Church from its old hegemony and have drawn a new scenario in Southern European countries. In Spain, the constitutional disestablishment, the detachment of a great part of the population from the traditional Catholic structures and the significant increase in religious diversity have compelled the Church to reconsider its own position, role and strategy within the Spanish society. Two lines of contention delimit this readjustment: the secular/religious divide and the religious monoply/religious diversity division. In this paper we analyse the effects of the changing religious landscape for the Catholic Church’s symbolic and practical role in public institutions. The paper draws upon the fieldwork (interviews and observations) carried....
out in public institutions (hospitals and prisons), where religion meets the secular and the old religious monopoly meets religious diversification. The research has been conducted in the framework of the project The accommodation of religious diversity in hospitals and prisons in Spain funded by the National Research Programme of the Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness.

TG06-964.A

GRIFFITH, ALISON* (York University, agriffith@edu.yorku.ca)
NICHOLS, NAOMI (York University)

Educational Accountability, Safety, and Youth

Abstract:
Young people who feel unsafe and disconnected from their neighbourhoods are most likely to engage in violent or unsafe actions, themselves (McMurtry & Curling, 2008). Students designated as ‘unsafe’ through Ontario’s Safe Schools legislation are pushed out of their neighbourhood schools through suspension, expulsion, and proactive relocation processes. In this way, Safe Schools and other institutional processes that are designed to mediate the unsafe behaviour of particular young people also serve to exclude these youth from their neighbourhoods and neighbourhood institutions, increasing the risk that the young person will engage in further violence. During our presentation, we will describe a project that seeks to understand how young people’s transitions between programs and between systems (e.g., education and youth criminal justice) influence their own experiences of safety and unsafety and their connections to their neighbourhoods, to community-based organizations, and to mainstream institutions.

Research for this project is being conducted in collaboration with a community hub organization – Promoting Education and Community Health (PEACH). PEACH is located in a designated priority neighbourhood in Toronto. It houses a Safe and Caring Schools program for the Toronto and the Toronto Catholic District School Boards. The research – an institutional ethnography – documents and analyzes inter-institutional processes, and the project seeks to understand the contexts of young people’s experiences of safety and unsafety in the neighbourhood. Focusing on young people’s transitions within and between institutional systems, we seek to understand the contexts of young people’s experiences of safety and unsafety, and their connections to their neighbourhoods and community organizations.

RC49-802.6

GRIFFITH, LAURA* (The University of Oxford, laurabgriffith@gmail.com)

Finding a Language for Mental Distress: Narrative Accounts of ECT

Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) remains one of the most controversial treatments in mental health today. It can cause permanent loss of some personal memories. ECT if often given to people with severe depression who have not responded to other treatments or for people who have responded to ECT treatment previously but whose symptoms have recurred. The effectiveness of ECT vary from 40-70%. The decision to have ECT is viewed seriously by clinicians and ECT remains one of the most intrusive clinical practices in modern psychiatry. The issue of “capacity” to make a decision is viewed seriously by the medical establishment in the UK as the ability to (a) understand the issues and (b) to weigh them in making a decision. However under the Mental Capacity Act, a doctor can declare that it is in their best interests. Alternatively, they may be detained under a section of the Mental Health Act. If, on the other hand, they are capacitous, then their wish not to have ECT must be respected: they cannot receive ECT, even if they are detained under the Mental Health Act.

However comparatively little qualitative research has been conducted into the decision-making process, experience of ECT or a fuller narrative investigation of the effects of ECT. This paper presents this decision as located in the wider context of someone’s feelings about their mental health, their social care and support networks and their experience of mental health treatment – including their experiences of compulsory care. Through the analysis of the narratives of 30 people who have been offered ECT, and 13 carers, (collected by the Health Experiences Research Group at the University of Oxford) the broad social context of this decision is described and analysed with some surprising results.

JS-2.5

GRIGA, DORIT* (University of Bern, dorit.griga@edu.unibe.ch)

Educational Inequalities in the Access to Higher Education at the Intersection of Gender and Migrant Background: Results from Switzerland, Germany and France

Gender inequalities as well as migrant-related inequalities in education have been profoundly analysed in sociology during the last decades. While gender inequalities were shown to have been reversed during the last decades (Buchmann et al. 2008), youth with a migrant background appeared to generally perform lower in most European educational systems (Heath et al. 2008). However if it is controlled for social origin and school performance – and in line with migrants' higher educational aspirations - many studies reveal increased transitions of migrant youths to the more demanding educational tracks available to them (Jackson et al. 2012).

In spite of these studies, the question of a possible interaction between gender and migrant background has been rarely investigated so far (e.g. Fleischmann and Kristen 2011). Given this lack of research, the paper focuses on such educational inequalities at the intersection of gender and migrant background at the transition to higher education.

In order to formulate the theoretical expectations, we refer to decision theory. As an example the analysis stands a comparison of Switzerland (datasource: TRED), Germany (HIS-Studienberechtigte 2002) and France (Panel d’élèves du second degré 1995). Multivariate regression models were run in order to investigate the research questions.

Preliminary results indicate increased transition rates to Higher Education for second-generation males from socially disadvantaged groups for Switzerland and Germany, if controlled for social origin. A deeper analysis for Switzerland thereby also reveals that such advantages are largely driven by the high occupational aspirations these males pursue.

However, the assumption that second-generation females originating from countries characterised by a rather patriarchal culture would encounter disadvantages at the transition to higher education was not backed by the data for none of the countries under consideration.

RC22-393.5

GRIGORIEVA, LUDMILA* (Krasnoyarsk State Pedagogical Univ, adonai@bk.ru)

Sociologist of Religion: Insider As a Professional Outsider. on Professional Competence and Potential Engagement

This type of research is about understanding concealed internal meanings of a religious belief and religious action from the viewpoint of Max Weber’s interpretative understanding of social action. This method helps to reveal subjective presumptions, incentives and personal foundations for religious belonging and religious service. This research requires specific conditions and specific methods: “ethnographic”, “anthropological” and phenomenological methods. Typical sociologists of religion face numerous problems when they study unknown communities as outsiders. The difficulties are about recruiting, duration and continuity of staying in a group, the difficulty of understanding the internal worlds of believers, etc.

Contemporary religious communities involve people of every social class, educational level and intellectual abilities. Sociological education per se does not always result in high quality research.

It can be argued that an ‘original insider’ cannot avoid religious engagement or that they cannot be completely objective, an important rule to observe in any research. The author explains that every society member has a greater or lesser degree of religious engagement caused by their initial attitude to any religion (Max Weber, ‘Intellectual Honesty as a Principle of Religious Cognition’). Speaking generally, each of us is ‘engaged’ by our temperament, nature, experience, beliefs, prejudices, etc. Being objective might be a theoretical objective for any researcher with a bit of self-discipline and an honest attempt to distract from their personality. A ‘professional outsider’ is not especially different from an ‘original insider’ in this respect.

The problems might be mitigated if original insiders could become professional outsiders. They could be members of a studied community by birth, education and conversion. And essentially, they would have the necessary level of intellectual culture and training. The paper discusses some methods of finding, attracting and training such researchers.

JS-1.5

GRIMMER, SASCHA* (University of Basel, sascha.grimmer@unibas.ch)

Sociology of Corruption

Corruption under the perspective of its effect on the stability of macro-social democratic societies shall be discussed. It appears as deviation from normed functionalities in spheres of society with the aim of taking advantage for all parties involved in the corruption relationship. In the theory of differentiation this is an effect of dedifferentiation, a throwback of modernity, because their superior, functional differentiation and specialization based operation has been abandoned. Corruption appears to herein as functional equivalent of subsystem-specific function logics. It appears from the normative point of view of democratic theory and a corresponding democratic political culture as a system in jeopardy context. The reference to the political culture may be enough to highlight that corruption in everyday life and its many small, non-significant standard violations begins with each individual. The studies of Morlok and Tänzer refer to such structuralizations, which promote structural level corruption. In the sociology of domination and social theory, where corruption with respect to the functioning of organizations or subsystems have no relevant role. They operate as criminalized forms of deviant behavior and not as a functional equivalent to...
In the early 90’s of XX century Russia adopted the law on freedom of conscience and Russian people were enabled to express their religious views. Religion became an opportunity to gain inner stability in the midst of a social chaos. All that in a very short time contributed to a higher percentage of formal Orthodox Christian believers but a lower proportion of practicing believers. In this paper we analyze the social phenomenon of university students’ mixed religiosity in post-Soviet Russia. Results for our research are based on interviews conducted with 323 Russian university students, between 18 and 25 years old. Nearly 68% of the respondents stated that they believe in God, however religious faith comes second to last out of 14 most important life values. 11% of those respondents can be attributed to a ‘practicing Orthodox believers’ group. In the course of our research, we have identified three religiosity types of the university students: formally religious, actively practicing and spiritual. We argue that a significant gap between formally religious and actively practicing Orthodox students has occurred mainly because of a prevalent mixed religiosity among the students and might be explained in terms of uninstitutionalized forms of religion. Mixed religiosity is defined as a combination of different elements of traditional religious concepts and spiritual ideas and practices. The processes of secularization at macro- and meso-levels are analyzed in the article and viewed as preconditions for a mixed religiosity at the micro-level.

To sum it up, we argue that a broken religious socialization between generations is an important factor for emerging mixed religiosity among Russian university students. The attitude toward religion in the Soviet society, that affected the behavior of our respondents’ parents, continues to indirectly influence the religiosity of students in the 2010s.

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**Comparing Occupy Movements: Global Mobilizing Power, Local Political Context and Dynamic**

A new wave of mass mobilization and popular struggle has spread all over the world since 2011, traveling from Tunisia and Egypt to Spain, Chile and Israel and other places. The aim of the paper is to discuss the way in which the global aging crisis gives special configurations to elderly care. To this end, an analysis of the Brazilian recent debate on transforming caregiver into a professional career that took place in the legislative arena is juxtaposed to the practical solution given to elderly in middle and low-income families in Italy. The absence of public policies directed to old age and the new needs of care reconfigure and give new meaning to women migration and to domestic paid work.

**Immigration and Elderly Care in Italy and Brazil**

This paper focuses on the migration of women from Latin America and Eastern Europe to work with home care of the elderly in Italy. Through an ethnographic approach and based on field research conducted in Bologna with caregivers and their employers, the aim of this paper is to discuss: (1) the configuration of this new growing market that responds to the rapid aging of the world’s population; (2) gender, age and nationality produce categories of differentiation and inequality; (3) how the visibility gained by the duo combining two unwanted populations -the elderly and immigrants- redefines forms dependence, gives new meaning to family relationships, to obligations of the state and to domestic life. The discussion of these topics is guided by a double comparative perspective: family relations in Brazil marked by the presence of domestic workers and the transnational sex industry and the global care industry.

**Comparing Occupy Movements: Global Mobilizing Power, Local Political Context and Dynamic**

A new wave of mass mobilization and popular struggle has spread all over the world since 2011, traveling from Tunisia and Egypt to Spain, Chile and Israel and the USA. When the wave arrived to the US the New Yorkers gave to name to the global new repertoire of resistance - occupy movement. Although the events in one place encouraged activists in other places, the content and impact of the new movements was determined by the local political conditions. It is my argument that despite all the differences and peculiarities of political context and dynamics, there is a common pattern to all movements: the need to occupy the public space in order to be recognized and to talk in the name of the people, the masses or 99%. All mobilizations are resisting the economic damage caused to middle and lower classes by the neo-liberal economic policies. Two main effects of neo-liberal policies gave rise to the occupy movement’s new repertoire: the individualism that destroys social solidarity, and the weakening of political parties as the locus of negotiations between civil society and the state. Occupying the public sphere is an innovative repertoire designed to reconstruct social solidarity and “peoplehood” that have been destroyed by the neo-liberal policies, and to make claims in its name. The paper will compare various the most salient cases of popular mobilization, and the specific political contexts that facilitate the movement, and the different political dynamics they provoke.

**Orthodox Christianity and Mixed Religiosity Among Russian University Students**

In the modern society the elimination of the problem of youth employment becomes one of the main tasks for every country despite of its level of development and income. It is absolutely clear that developing countries and countries with transition economic systems have more difficult situation and have less institutionalized conditions for providing enough possibilities for young people. One of the most perspective trend that is considered as a reliable solution to this problem in the world is the self-employment youth. Though international experience is of great help for some young current and potential entrepreneurs, the extent of its efficiency in countries like Russia is still questionable.

The author suggests a hypothesis that these difficulties can be solved by eliminating unnecessary institutional formations and correction of youth policy as a whole. The author had conducted a survey that was aimed at identifying the main obstacles to the creation of youth business. There were surveyed 800 university full-time students aged 18 to 25 years. The results of the study showed that the most significant barriers to the startup. For example “unofficial payments at the opening of business” were checked by 46.8% of respondents, while 59.2% were concerned about “additional fees to inspection bodies” though there are some ways that make possible to avoid such fees students consider them as something inevitable. This imbalance shows that there are some problems with information support of youth startups while students themselves are not too bothered by this problem (19.2%). Further analysis of the results showed that some of the essential elements of the current policy of the country are neglected. Author believes that such situation is represented in many regions and countries and offers some recommendations in order to reduce the dysfunctions of current programs for business-active youth.
Following the Constitution of an Organizational “Way of Seeing”: Intertwining Talk, Body and Materiality in Context

Many practices within organizations are centered on the visual capacities of the agents. For example, in the field of architecture (Ewenstein & White, 2007; Styrhe, 2011), construction (Nicolini, 2007), medicine (Mondada, 2003; Alac, 2008), scientific work (Daston, 2008; Vitteret, 2012; Vertesi, 2012), researchers have shown how the members share a “professional vision” (Goodwin, 1994). These studies investigated visual practices in professional communities and demonstrated their role in the production, creation of knowledge, expertise and so on. Following the work initiated by these studies, my objective is to analyze and understand how an organizational “way of seeing” is interactionally constituted and shared as a means to sustain the production of expertise. To do so, I conducted an organizational ethnography (Ybema et al., 2009) in 2012 in a firm of land surveyors. The video recording of the daily activities was privileged (Heath et al., 2010) in order to grasp the multidimensional dimension of the interactions (Mondada, 2008). I studied the survey work as a situated activity and an interactional activity based on a variety of multimodal resources such as speech, gestures and manipulation of objects or technologies. In this study, I analyzed how organizational members progressively and jointly build expertise about a property, and, in particular, how specific “practices of seeing” (Styrhe, 2010) are constituted through the daily work activities. My goal is to reveal how materiality, corporeality and language play a key role in the constitution of a collective “way of seeing” in organization. In this presentation, I would like to contribute to the discussion of the role of “socio-technical arrangements/agencements” (Callon, 2004; Latour, 2005) in processes of constituting an organizational ‘way of seeing’.

GROSS, DINAH* (University of Lausanne, Dinah.Gross@unil.ch)
Representations of Desirability and Accessibility of Jobs in the Transition to Vocational Training in Switzerland

Transition to vocational training in Switzerland is still characterized by social inequalities, in particular in terms of gender, social origin and nationality. In this paper I wish to explore how the theory of social representations can help us understand the way in which young people make in obligatory school imagine their future jobs, how they represent them, their professional aspirations and choices. In particular I wish to explore how different characteristics of an imagined job, its desirability and its accessibility, can be differently emphasized among different social groups. I will explore the factors that contribute to this different emphasis, in particular the consequences of belief/disbelief in the possibility of social mobility, of degree of self-confidence, of school results and of the representation of how difficult the studies to access a particular profession are, on evaluations of accessibility and the consequences of representations as to social prestige of jobs, as to school and acquiring new competences, as to parental expectations and as to gender roles, on evaluations of desirability. This research is based on a dataset that was gathered from over 3000 13-15 year-olds in five Swiss cantons in 2011.

GROSS, TOMA$ (University of Helsinki, toomas.gross@helsinki.fi)
Marathon Running, “Bodies for Others,” and Social Class in Post-Communist Estonia

Like many other countries, Estonia has in recent years experienced a veritable boom of recreational long-distance running. Since the turn of the millennium, the number of people running at least one marathon a year has grown nearly twenty-fold, and year-on-year growth rate of marathon runners in Estonia has been constantly over twenty percent. This paper, based on an ethnographic study, seeks to understand the corollaries of this process and links the marathon boom to wider socio-economic and value changes in the post-communist setting. The paper pays special attention to the phenomenology of the body in the context of novel ideals of health, welfare, and success in post-communist Estonia. Bourdieu’s notion of “bodies for others” is particularly helpful when trying to make sense of the runners’ perception of their bodies in the new social and economic environment. As will be argued, long-distance running as a bodily experience is related to class identity. In Estonia, a sport is more often adopted by a social class if it does not contradict that class’s relation to the body at its deepest and most unconscious level. The paper demonstrates that subscribing one’s body to regular physical strain when training for and running marathons corresponds to various class-specific ideals of self-discipline, motivation, success, and perseverance. Also, runners now increasingly subject their bodies to constant self-monitoring and measurement by means of modern technology. Such technologically enhanced and informed “optimisation of the self” constitutes a new form of bio-politics that fits with the neoliberal values of efficiency and productivity.

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SCHWARZ, NINA (Helmholtz-Centre for Environmental Research - UFZ, Leipzig)
Exploring Residential Mobility As a Spatial Practice Via Qualitative Interviews, Quantitative Survey and Agent Based Modeling

The paper reports on a collaboration of sociologists and landscape ecologists in understanding future residential patterns in a medium sized shrinking city in Germany. Shrinking cities are an especially interesting case here, because numbers of inner city relocations are in general higher than in other cities (Sturm et al. 2013 for Germany). This is due to housing over-supply with more and cheaper offers being available. Like this, patterns of socio-spatial segregation can alter faster.

In a step-wise design, we included inductive and deductive steps, qualitative and quantitative approaches and finally the construction of an agent-based model to simulate future households residential mobility patterns. Firstly, we explored mobility practices by means of in-depth interviews from which we derived context-appropriate information on the orientations and decision criteria of residents. Here, space is included as the life worlds of interviewees.

Secondly, from these results, we constructed a classic questionnaire survey to achieve representative data on the decision criteria among different social and demographic groups. In this step, administrative spatial boundaries were introduced in order to standardize questionnaire responses. From the survey results, thirdly, we develop rules of behavior of households and simulate their decisions in an agent-based model (ABM) as a method to understand patterns emerging from individual behavior. Thus, ABMs use abstract spatial categories and typologies of spatial practices of agents (households in our case). In ABMs, space can be both an independent variable (thus influencing behaviour) and a dependent variable (if the space is influenced by human actions) In our case, space is an independent variable in that location choice depends on the socio-spatial structures and the images attached to certain places and neighbourhoods, on distances to work-places, social networks, infrastructure access etc. Space is a dependent variable when analyzing collective households migration patterns and the changed patterns of socio-spatial segregation.
Socio-Spatial Inequalities and Socio-Spatial Policies in Shrinking Cities

Socio-spatial segregation – the question of the uneven distribution of social groups in urban space – is a classic of urban research literature. The extensive body of literature was elaborated set against the background of growing cities all pointing to the growing spatial separation of social groups in today’s cities. Less is known about the dynamics and patterns of socio-spatial segregation in shrinking cities that is cities which loose population over a longer period of time due to a bundle of causes, ranging worldwide from de-industrialization or other economic restructuring, waves of suburbanization, political change or conflict, natural hazards or demographic change. In our paper, in a first step we analyze how urban shrinkage impacts on the process and patterns of socio-spatial segregation. These are based on empirical work in three of the case studies of the EU 7th Framework research project “Shrink Smart”: Leipzig/ Germany, Ostrava/ Czech Republic and Genoa/ Italy. The loss of inhabitants due to far reaching de-industrialization experiences, job migration, suburbanization and steep drops in fertility rates impacted on urban structures in a variety of policy fields, socio-spatial segregation being one of them. With the support of selected data, we shed some light on how urban shrinkage influences the social make up of cities. We will show that in all case studies, population decline acts as a catalyst to socio-spatial segregation leading to pockets of rapid change and decline. Set against this background, in a second step, we examine which policies are promoted to solve problems such as ethnic segregation, aging, and socio-spatial inequalities. The results show that even though shrinkage is related to increased social changes for social cohesion, the attempts of policies to tackle them still appear to be secondary priorities, sectoral rather than comprehensive, and involve a certain delay.

GROTOWSKA-LEDER, JOLANTA* (Institute for Social Initiatives, leder@interia.pl)

The Risk of Becoming NEET in Poland

The emerging phenomenon of young NEETs in recent decades has been linked to transformation processes of societies like the global processes of individualization and de-institutionalisation of a life-course and individualization of social risks (i.e. Beck, 1996). The effect of de-institutionalisation seems to be much stronger in Central and East-European EU member states, also in Poland, where the collapse of the strictly regulated old system has considerably increased flexibility and vulnerability of youth transitions if compared to the old EU members. The economic recession starting from the late 2000s has further worsened the process of young people's transitions towards independent living. Becoming NEET is the risk for a young people and for society.

The main question of the paper is on the scale and dynamic of the Polish NEET population and its heterogeneity in perspective of ways and barriers of transition to independent living of the young. I also discuss the consequences of being NEET for young people and for societies. The analysis are based on quantitative data of Polish Central Statistical Office and the Eurostat the disclosure of the scale, dynamics and differentiation of socio-economic characteristic and on qualitative data collecting of own research to show the reasons of the young belonging to NEET for their fate and the decision to remain outside the labor market and education and consequences for their fate and the situation in the society.

GROTOWSKA-LEDER, JOLANTA* (Institute of Sociology, University of Lodz, leder@interia.pl)

Why Do They Sit at Home? the Neet Youth in Poland in Perspective of UE

The paper focuses on NEET youth in Poland in the perspective of EU. The NEET is the acronym of the young who are not in education, employment or training and first emerged in the UK in the late 1980s, reflecting an alternative way of categorizing young people following changes in unemployment benefit policies. Now the interest in the NEET group has grown at EU policy level, and NEET-equivalent definitions have been discussed.

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The main question of the paper is on the scale and dynamic of the Polish NEET population and its heterogeneity in perspective of ways and barriers of transition to independent living of the young. The study are based on quantitative data of the Eurostat and Polish Central Statistical Office for the disclosure of the scale, dynamics and differentiation of socio-economic characteristic and on qualitative data collecting of own research to show the reasons of the young belonging to NEET for their fate and the decision to remain outside the labor market and education. This part of the analysis concentrate of most significant events in a young Pole’s life during the transition from childhood into independent adult life (from education to employment, leaving parental home, family formation, etc.).

GRUJIC, MARIJA* (Goethe University, marija.grujic@gmail.com)

The Ambivalence of Memory and History - the Case of Kosovo and Serbia in the Biographies of the Kosovar Serbs

The main topic of my presentation is how Serbian and Kosovar histories are discussed and negotiated in the biographies of the Kosovo Serbs living in the displacement in Serbia. I am drawing on the biographical interviews collected in Serbia in 2012, and my ongoing doctoral research on the intersectionality of national, gender and religious facets in the social and political realities of the war and belligerent nationalism caused migrations.

In particular, I want to focus on the interrelatedness between political (national) and religious dominant discourses on Kosovo as “Heart of Serbia” or “Serbian Jerusalem” in the biographies of the Kosovar Serbs. Therefore, I am looking into the period after the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) bombing of Kosovo and Serbia in 1999 (when majority of the Serbian population left Kosovo), and the social and political situating of Kosovo in the Serbian national-religious (Serbian Orthodox) memory practices relevant to this event and the wider understanding of the “Kosovo conflict”.

The question of history has emerged in my research as significant topic, and I am currently analyzing its relatedness. First, there is an ambivalences of knowledge(s) and memories on the Kosovar and Serbian histories - both on the individual and collective level, and second that the history of the former Yugoslavian conflicts and therefore ”Kosovo conflict” is often orientalized and balkanized, both in the scholarly work and the media reporting.

My findings are that personal and collective histories are intertwined in the religious and national discourses on the collective (nation, religious community) histories. Moreover, I am arguing that in the case of the wars and conflicts this entanglement becomes more visible and prevailing, leaving the individual almost hidden in the biographies.

GRUJIC, MARIJA* (Goethe University, marija.grujic@gmail.com)

Who Are Kosovars? Multifaceted Positioning of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) from Kosovo in Serbia

In my paper I discuss the politics of belonging and multifaceted positioning of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) from Kosovo in Serbia and the racialized images of “Kosovar”, as part of the IDP from Kosovo group, in the Serbian society. Internal displacement in Serbia is not only a political category but as well a discursive one, constructed on the basis of ethno-national, gender, class and housing arrangements. I am drawing on the biographical interviews and participant observation conducted in Serbia in 2012, and a further data analysis of my ongoing doctoral research on the intersectionality of national, gender and religious identities in the contemporary Serbia.

My argument is that the notion of a “Kosovar” carries a negative imaging and ambivalent notions of belonging to the national imaginary of the Serbians and the Serbian community as the “other kind of Serb”. In addition, the political community of belonging for the Kosovar Serbs is the Serbian community, but in the politics of belonging of the Kosovo Serbs living as IDPs in Serbia are visible significant referential and differential points as localities of belonging – in terms of language, region and ethnicity. Although, in the studies on social exclusion and boundary-making this could be described as a “classical” examples of the tensions between the “newcomers” and “locals”, or, “established” and “outsiders” leading to different aspects of marginalization, in the case of the Kosovo Serbs (IDPs ethnic majority) it is paradoxical. Namely, Kosovo-Serbia displacement/emplacement politics of belonging shows a significant gap in relation to the dominant (right wing) nationalist discourses on Serbians and Serbianhood - describing Kosovo as the most important topos of the Serbian national history, and Kosovo Serbs portrayed in as a “Serbian martyrs” while Kosovo is a Serbian Jerusalem.

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VOSKO, LEAH* (York University, lvosko@yorku.ca)

Measuring Employment Standards Violations, Erosion and Evasion Using a Telephone Survey

This paper reports on efforts to develop a telephone survey that measures the overall prevalence of employment standards (ES) violations as well as their...
Analyses to investigate these problems.

The effective sample consists of 1000 students. Students are trained in various specialties of concern to the problems of higher education in modern Russia. Representativeness is important to ensure that the results are generalizable to the entire population of interest.

Depth interviews with experts are applied to identify central issues. The research methodology combines qualitative and quantitative methods, allowing for a comprehensive understanding of the topic.

In Eastern Germany, East German mothers regain financial independence much faster and at higher rates. More than 60% reach their pre-birth earnings within ten years. About 80% of women show earnings losses, but the rate is lower (59%) for West German mothers. We operationalize the re-attainment of economic independence upon return to employment.

Access to and Perceived Quality of Childcare (and elder care) in Europe

The reconciliation of work, family, and private life has become one of the main challenges for younger and older families in Europe today. Access to affordable and good quality childcare is essential in removing barriers to parent’s (especially working womens’) labour market participation, as it ensures effective access to affordable, quality early childhood education and care for all families that also fits into the increasingly diverse working patterns (European Commission, 2013). The same applies to elder care, which is an important service in connection with generally longer life spans, population ageing and the increasing labour market activity of women.

Our paper’s research was funded and done for the European Foundation of Living and Working Conditions in Dublin (Eurofound) and is based on Eurofound’s EQLS53 data set, a European quality of life survey which was run in 2011/12. It investigates perceived access to and perceived quality of childcare and eldercare (also known as long-term care) services in Europe as a whole and in different EU member states and how the availability of such services is related to (female) labour market participation. In order to investigate the determinants of perceived quality of childcare and elder care services, we use multi-level analysis with grand mean centering (Hox, 2010). The model takes into account not only individual but also country-related factors, thus investigating the impact of age, gender, number of children, household’s financial situation, overall life satisfaction, female employment rate, being employed, rural or urban living area, satisfaction with economic and health systems, the immigration policies, in both the parents’ countries of origin (Senegal) and the parents’ countries of destination (United States, Italy), shape the organisation of transnational families (Bryceson, Vuorela, 2002, Mazzucatto, Schans, 2008, Razy, Baby-Collin, 2011). Migrant parents examine the advantages and drawbacks of origin and destination countries, when deciding where their children should be raised. However, these children are also frequently affected by internal mobility (Vandermeersch, 2002) within Senegal in response, amongst other reasons, to parents’ work constraints, health issues, family solidarity, and educational choices. I then discuss the differences between various care-giving arrangements (internal and transnational fostering) within the extended families which have been studied.

Precariousness in Mexico: Labor Trajectories and Meanings of Work

In the context of the processes of globalization, productive restructuring and labor flexibility, data from international and national studies on the topic shows that contemporary work features a spread precariousness condition. In order to contribute to the discussion in this paper, we present the main findings of a study about work precariousness in Mexico which is based on the heterogeneity of this phenomenon. In giving account of the diversity of development of work precariousness, we compared the labor situation of women from three contrasting occupations in different regions of the country: garment workers, call center workers and orchestra musicians. Empirical research was based on a mixed methodology which allowed us reconstruing workers’ labor.
Adapting To Climate and Biodiversity Change: The Case Of Large Canadian Cities

Adaptation is generally thought of as a successful response to a changing situation. For the social sciences, adaptation is the outcome of a long series of deliberations, decisions and negotiations. One cannot take for granted that adaptation will normally follow changing conditions. Adaptation must be seen as a social process whose outcome is not known before hand by the actors and institutions. The paper starts with a critical examination of what adaptation is for sociology. A multidimensional model is proposed wherein adaptation is conceptualized as a process which is both controversial and cooperative and is the result of interacting actors and institutions which come to a common understanding of a problematic situation and of its solutions. To understand this process a combination of different theoretical approaches are necessary. The overlapping elements are the following: 1) governance process where ecological uncertainty is pervasive, and where structural and social diversity has deep implications for decision-making; 2) controversy analysis, which focuses on debate on common understanding and on the choice of courses of action; 3) cultural theory to explain how people perceive and organize the changing world (natural as well as social) they live in; 4) since some, if not all, adaptation measures are likely to be innovative solutions, an understanding of how innovations are produced, diffused and adopted, even co-produced, is important; 5) finally, one may ask to what extent models and instruments of environmental governance are sensitive to social and ecological justice. This approach will be applied to problem-definition and policy-making in adaptation to climate and biodiversity change in a selection of large Canadian cities.

On the Concept of ‘human’ and the Aporia of Social Sciences

It is to be ascertained by way of a simple juxtaposition that the set of concepts “human / human being / humanity / humanness”, which forms the very core of modern scientific production in its entirety, belongs to a category that qualitatively differs from all those morphologically, lexically, pragmatically comparable concepts. The concept of “human” does not assign any manageable features, or assessable parameters, to those phenomena subsumed by it. It belongs to a class of concepts that I provisionally call “hoax”. A concept of this category pretends to indicate a set or subset of conspecific phenomena in that one or more shared accidents are applied as differential features of the construct. The concept “human” is the best and truest of this kind. It is the epitome of “hoax”. Withal, it doubles its uniqueness by appointing itself to both the source and the guarantor of its own legitimacy and virtuousness. To top it all, one of the most significant features of “humanness” and human existence consists in the circumstance that the humanness of the concrete units of human society is determined heteronomously. The simple, but nonetheless devastating, consequence of this briefly described construction and operating principle of the concept “human” is that the whole edifice of modern social science, no matter the path taken, no matter how sublime the respective motive and objective may be, is damned to always end up in a cul-de-sac of some type of biology. Parallel to a radical critique of the central conceptual edifice of the modern social sciences, and, within the framework of a theory of ‘modified and extended semiotics’, and a qualitatively different mode of knowledge production developed on the basis of this, my paper offers a radically new line of approach to the texture and the mode of operation of human society.

Postcolonial Sociology: An Oxymoron or a Border Crossing?

Since its inception, the division established in the course of securing the disciplinary borders of the sociology field between the populations to be studied by sociologists and those who fell in the “other” group to be studied by anthropologists has been taken for granted. The remaining obstacle to the political conditions of possibility of the institutional recognition of their profession that included the labor division between sociology and anthropology. Now that the
descendants of those other populations have become the new citizens of former
empires such as France and UK, or Japan, the question of the repatriation in the
sociological repertoire of notions such as de/colonization, indigeneity, autochto-
ny, and the coloniality of power and social relations, in terms of gender, race and
ethnicity to be investigated anew. If such endeavor is upheld in various cor-
ners of the globe, the sociology has become, in places like France, where a
main sociological contribution was made, it remains a contentious topic. From
this situated sociological universalism, post-colonial studies remain the outside
of the sociological field. Whether one thinks of courses taught in an interdisciplin-
ary perspective or of research funding moving beyond the pale of deliverables,
coloniality and its contemporary expressions are unthinkable in a still ethnocy-
tric sociology climate. Acknowledging that the colonial is indeed the past and the
outside of sociologized societies and sociological routines, but also their present,
may be a first step towards a postcolonial sociology in search of its academic
locations and professional habitations. Mapping such an ongoing history may
help include, or not, France in a global dialectical field at aiming understanding
enduring inequality processes.

JS-36.4
GUÉNIF-SOULAMAS, NACIRA* (University Paris 8, ngs39@hotmail.fr)

Reflecting/Reflexive Surface: An Ethno-Gender Othering Experience

Practicing sociology as an art of resistance offers an unusual vantage point
on what may seem to be the hidden agenda of the sociological duty: locating
the other sociologist from within. Beyond empirical and routinized practices, this
paper aims at giving an account of oneself as a sociologist at the margin or as a
minority sociologist. Recording and narrating various encounters of the othering
processes, it will explain and discuss the kind of knowledge built under such guise
and the way in which it can add some value to the sociological experience. Undo-
ing the disciplinary process still considered central to the existence of sociology is
an intellectual itinerary and a collective platform for change in times of enduring
inequalities. Reconciling the individual and intimate, here considered as a reflect-
ning/reflexive surface, with sociology as a discipline will be one of the challenges
of this paper, as it is one for sociologists in a common world of uncertain paths
to equality.

RC18-322.4
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Party Members in Bulgaria, Slovakia and Czech Republic

Political parties in ECE countries are assessed to be unstable, weakly en-
trenched into the civil society, very much attached to the state (Hafner: 2001) and
with low levels of members (Brezen and all.). Political parties in ECE countries are
even described as “party with no members” (Cabaña: 2013). This is problematic for
the parties, the levels of representativeness and the levels of member appropria-
tion and the expression of different civic groups and interests. In general, parties
in ECE countries are not implementing formal rules for equal representation of
young people, woman and minorities. According to some researches the bound-
aries between statutes of formal party membership and other forms of activism
are blurred because the members don’t matter. Parties in ECE countries are also pointed as based on clientelistic net-

RC54-864.3
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Control of the Bodies and Self Expression during Mealtimes in the French Nursing Homes. a Ethnographic Study

This presentation falls within the framework of my PhD research, which aim
to get to a sociological understanding of mealtimes uses in the French nursing
homes. I’m studying the social conditions of the daily lunch – when the residents
have to eat together – in spite of physical and cognitive disabilities, eating and
moving challenges, and frequent deaths. I question this social practice consider-
ing that residents often declare they do not want to live in institution, and do not
want to share mealtimes with others. Eating together is a daily rule in all types of
nursing homes – public, commercial, or associative. Eating alone is always an ex-
ception and only justified medically

RC24-420.5
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Sustainability and Social Equity in Rough Economic Times

The interest for sustainability issues and the redefinition of social priorities in an
economic crisis (Schachter’s context [Schachter, 1980]) has covered, for better or for
worse, their own way in today’s societies, and the urgency of change is gaining
more and more advocates. Despite this, the holistic view of sustainability – while
promoting human welfare and preservation of the natural environment – is be-
coming a programmatic and cross dominant ideology that has shaped the gener-
ality of environmental policies, but its effective implementation has basically
been done in an evasive (Adger and Jordan, 2009), superficial (Redclift, 2005), and

In those rough economic times that we are experiencing in Europe – and de-
spite the end of the "age of irresponsibility" the EU and its infinite re-

RC24-431.5
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Sustainable Adaptation Projects and Initiatives in Portuguese Municipalities

Governance for sustainability has gained greater public awareness and so-
cial significance since the late 1980s (Adger and Jordan, 2009), and it shares
basic purposes and characteristics with sustainable adaptation. Consequent-
ly, both governance for sustainability and adaptation to climate change often
overlap in policy design and implementation (Kemp, Parto and Gibson, 2005). In
the Portuguese case, despite the persistent lack of a concerted national frame-
work and/or reliable funding policies, incontrovertible advance has taken place
in recent years. However, these dynamics are still irregular, in reality some mis-
conceptions and unsustainable practices are persistent (Schmidt & Guerra, 2011).
Bearing this in mind and in the context of climate change, the overall objective of
BASE - Bottom-up Climate Adaptation Strategies for Sustainable Europe, (a FP7
funded project) is to produce knowledge to support decision making on adapta-
tion strategies and pathways, as well as related action programmes across Europe.
Based on results from an online survey applied to a representative sample of
Portuguese municipalities by the BASE Portuguese team, and framing our analy-

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
study derives from three different sources. Firstly, the European Values Studies (EVS) conducted in 2008 offers a unique value for this research because fieldwork for the survey in Estonia coincided with the military confrontation between the Russia and Georgia on 8-14 August. EVS, among other domestic and international institutions, inquired about the level of confidence in the United Nations (UN), the European Union (EU), and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), which serve as the dependent variables of the current study. Using propensity-score matching technique, respondents who were interviewed in a time interval before the war are designated as the control group, whereas those respondents who were interviewed after the war started, can be designated as the treatment group. Secondly, the information from this dataset is further supplemented by observations and in-depth interviews conducted in Estonia both in the period around the Russo-Georgian conflict, and after it. This will enable us to go deeper into the embedded meanings of trust that Estonians exhibit towards international organisations, and the West more generally. Thirdly, we will offer a brief review of how the 2008 conflict was framed in Estonian media at the time, and how this may have shaped the perception of the Estonian public.

RC34-593.4
GUERRA, PAULA* (Faculty of Arts University of Porto, paula.kismif@gmail.com)
(Almost) Four Decades in Punk in Portugal: A Culture Still Young?

It's been nearly four decades since the emergence of the first punk movement - in the UK and USA - and, since then, the 'movement' has deeply changed at different levels. One key aspect of this transformation of the punk has to do with how it has been globalized and differently appropriated by urban youths from different parts of the world. What were, at the beginning, the key milestones and who were the original Portuguese punk players? How the punk movement allows us to read and understand the evolution and transformation of Portuguese society over the past four decades, in their aspirations, expectations and weaknesses? Why punk still is, until nowadays, a relevant reference point for some Portuguese youths, persisting as a relevant and dynamic urban culture? And, on the other hand, how is it possible to get older in the 'scene' and still claim to be punk? Here, will be deeply analyzed a wide range of interviews conducted with dozens of participants in the Portuguese punk scene, from different generations. This approach focuses on a social theory argument – one that has been delayed, although it is a rather relevant now - around the following question: the subcultural concept is still heuristic regarding the understanding and explanation of the youth resistance ritual practices or, in the other hand, we are standing before a context of explaining opportunity of the post-subcultural theories as we emerge in a context of change, transience, neo-tribalism, bands and scenes? In times of growing economical and social exigency, we discuss here the complex processes of youth identity construction around the punk, that global mediascape. This multifaceted landscape of the musical youth cultures, made of multiple expressions and references, finds meaning in an also plural ontological landscape.

RC37-638.1
GUERRA, PAULA* (Faculty of Arts University of Porto, paula.kismif@gmail.com)
A Different Kind of Tension: Portuguese Musical Creation and Idiomatic Narratives

In this paper, we propose a discussion around the relationship between music and society. Considering that the core object of the Sociology of Arts is, at last, the music itself, the derivation of the musical object is then being analyzed, a task to be done to analyze of the identity features present in the Portuguese music editions of the years 2011 and 2012. It is important to understand the established relations between music and society: how far music expresses themes, subjects, emotions? How far those themes, subjects and emotions, as well as the social reality, reflect themselves in music? Recognizing music as a social phenomenon, sociology must accept the sound world autonomy, with its own symbols and norms without neglecting the importance of external factors that come in line with it. In this sense, this paper intends to make a plural balance of the sociological reflection on the sounds achieved around the following question: the subculture concept is still heuristic regarding the understanding and explanation of the youth resistance ritual practices? The argument developed in this paper is that behind their technical substrate and their apparent neutrality, international comparisons carry values, interests and power relations. Under the guise of rationalizing and depoliticizing decisions, international comparisons are less a tool of learning than a tool of power. Therefore, it is probably the fundamental reason for their success. First, comparisons hide that health policies choices are always value-laden. Indeed, comparisons are in themselves "scientific" and thus deliver the "truth". Furthermore, the language through which comparisons are presented (tables, histogram, etc.) create effects of truth. As a consequence comparisons rule out any debate. Moreover, international comparisons create social pressure, not least because this language is easily understandable and particularly well-suited for the mass media.

This gap between the official and unofficial role of international health comparisons can contribute to explain the tension between the apparent convergence and persistence of country-specific arrangements. This paper will develop all these points on the basis of case studies from Europe, the USA and Asia.

JS-43.4
GUILAT, DR. YAELE* (Oranim Academic College, yael_g@oranim.ac.il)
Redefining The Public Space Through Art and Culture Events—The Case Of Bat Yam City In Israel

I propose to examine the ways in which contested images are inscribed in the public space beyond and behind art events. The city of Bat Yam in Israel was chosen as the location of this study because, in recent years, it has been the municipal centre of the city of Bat Yam to promote diverse cultural enterprises such as the Biennale of Landscape Urbanism, and the street theatre festival that has taken place since 1996 along other art projects. According to the extensive research about the link- age of art and gentrification (Freeman and Braconi, 2004) and in keeping with the social profile of Bat-Yam—a medium—lower class city on the Mediterranean coast south of the Tel Aviv-Yafo metropolitan area—this policy evidently constitutes an explicit attempt to improve the town's prestige and attract potential new residents and investors. The groups of artists that participate in the municipal projects have a different aim: to empower residents and their identities in the public space and rehabilitate the local multicultural communities. The paper will focus on the strategies used by different actors during the three intensive days of the International Festival of Street Theatre to influence on the public space under the umbrella of top-down art events for the purpose of reinforcing their social aims.

From this perspective, the process at the festival may be viewed as a micro-cosm or a lab that allows us to examine whether and how the public space and more specifically the linguistic landscape reflects or conceals the conflict between social forces, especially between the municipality, which strives to promote
the economic and social regeneration of the area, and the groups of artists, who propose to empower residents and their identities in the public space and attain the rehabilitation of the actual community.

RC44-739.20

GUILLAUME, CÉCILE* (Université de Lille 1, cecileguillaume94@gmail.com)

Trade Unions As “Contested” Legal Intermediaries ? Reflection on British Unions’ Legal Mobilisation for Equal Pay Since 1970

Since 1970, British trade unions have been involved in the obtaining of a national equal pay legislation, in the pursuing of significant claims and in the implementation of the law through collective bargaining and job evaluation schemes. This legal mobilization did not developed in a consistent manner over time and across unions though. In the 2000’s, unions have been heavily criticized for having consistently colluded with the employers to minimize the effects of equal pay legislation, while being forced to support massive litigation on behalf of their low-paid female members. To understand this contrasted story, I will use a conceptual framework that defines trade unions as “contested organisations” which highlights the disputes both between and within unions as to what constitutes the central trade unions “project”. To understand why union legal mobilization for equal pay has been very controversial within the trade union movement and challenged by lawyers, I will argue that trade unions can be characterized as “contested legal intermediaries”. Drawing on a multi-methods approach combining 34 interviews with trade unionists, legal practitioners and experts, union archives analysis and legal case study data, I will argue that union legal mobilization needs to be understood in the context of the contentious (and gendered) relations existing between members with different interests, the competing relations between union officials and their base, and the often adverse relations between trade unions and employers. I will also claim that litigation strategies need to be apprehended in their complex and sometimes constrained relationships with other types of legal mobilization such as collective bargaining. Finally I will reflect on the effects and limits of massive litigation on union agenda and practices, pointing out the potential risk of marginalization and de-politicization of pay inequalities issues.

TG04-942.5

GUILLAUME, OLIVIER* (EDF R&D, olivier.guillaume@edf.fr)

Fishing in River, Confrontations at Risks and Ambiguous Situations

The contributions dealing with industrial risks bring to light the organizational and sociological causes which provoked accidents (Perrow, 1984; Vaughan, 1996) or those who prevent them (Laporte, on 1996). They also reveal the controversies which denounce the presence of the works modifying the living environment of the local residents (Lolive, 1997), or externalities are denounced as being risks (Chataureynaud and Torny, 1999; Borraz, 2008). But what about cases where the local residents do not denounce the industrial risks and confront themselves with the risks? And what can be their incidence on the risk management?

Not feeding controversies towards the industrial works and their risks, the local residents can even develop practices of leisure near the industrial works, minimize the incurred risks and go against rules. If the theory of the perception of risks (Slovic, 1987) and the concept of classical leisure such as collective bargaining. Finally I will reflect on the effects and limits of massive litigation on union agenda and practices, pointing out the potential risk of marginalization and de-politicization of pay inequalities issues.

RC53-856.4

GUIMARAES, JAMILE* (Universidade de São Paulo, jamile.sguimaraes@hotmail.com)

LIMA, ISABEL (Universidade Católica do Salvador)

SCHOR, NEIA (Universidade de São Paulo)

Children’s Participation in the Promotion of Their Right to Health: The Specialists’ View

More than 20 years after the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the right to participation is yet to become common practice. This article has analyzed the concept that scholars and NGOs specialized in child health have about the role of the children’s participation in promoting their right to health. The General Comment on Article 24 by the Committee on the Rights of the Child was organized through a requested contribution from experts, who submitted 36 comments. Among these, 19 addressed the issue of child participation with a view to have their right to health realized. Results indicate: a) a consultative participation, limited to the institutional and political reorientation of health services; b) the access to information as a prerequisite to participation in the promotion of the right to health; c) the recognition of health education as an instrument of information dissemination; and d) the domains of social interaction and intergenerational relationships in the family, school and community are not appreciated as health promotion areas. In summary, experts believe that the right to information is the sine qua non to the right to participation. Because valid opinions are conscious, participation is manifested when they are formulated. This perception does not include ‘learning by doing’, which is centered on the development of personal and social tools. One text alone mentions the importance of the children’s awareness and knowledge about their own rights, as well as that of exercising their citizenship.

RC19-329.3

GUIRAUDON, VIRGINIE* (CNRS and Sciences Po Paris, virginie.guiraudon@gmail.com)

Household Carers and Gender Inequalities: A Comparative Perspective on Care

Domestic services are now on the global policy agenda. In Europe, there has also been a development of varied forms of domestic work that recall periods such as the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries where domestic help spread beyond the nobility to merchants and farmers’ households. In fact, then as now, the recruitment of domestic labor is an important expression of social relations, including social class and status, as well as a means of reproducing them. Household services have also been understood as a solution to the “Great Transformation” of recent decades that involves ageing of the population, changes in family structure and gender roles, with the masculinisation of women’s employment patterns, in a context of shortage of public care services, in-migration and de-industrialization which in turn calls for the development of the services sector. This paper examines policies that and change (through fiscal policies mainly) the hiring of domestic workers thus has a political economy aspect since labor market regulations and welfare state policy legacies will influence responses to socio-demo- graphic changes. It focuses on gender inequality: Domestic workers relieve women from doing this work themselves and avoid gender conflicts over the division of domestic work but can reinforce inequalities amongst women and reproduce gender roles. Finally, domestic work is often performed by migrants or minority women from previous migration waves although some activation policies have emphasized the retraining of women native workers. Notwithstanding what is the contribution of household services and thereby on the question of global inequality? This paper focuses on political debates relating to domestic work during the last quarter of century and the policy measures adopted, their stated goals and their actual consequences in France, Belgium and at the EU level.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
The Territorial Separated Marriage As a New Reality

Aim of this research is a one new form of marriage – the territorial separated marriage. Now some part of migrants have two (or more) families: the first is in the motherland and the alternative – on the migration territory. What are the reasons of this situation? How many kinds and species it has? What are the profit and problems men and women have? What about children?

Background of this research is the theory of demographic transition, theory of social stratification and social mobility, analysis of the international labor market and labor migration and the model of balance outlays/income of the generation offered by author, published in the paper of RC33 Eighth International Conference on Social Science Methodology in Sydney, July 2012 (N. P. Guliaeva. Socio-demographic problem of modern society: age structure, migration and labour force).

The research method is the analysis of the open (official) statistic data, media data (including internet source) and the results of investigating activity published by another authors and researching centers.

Results: the territorial separated marriage is a new form of marriage generated by long-time migration. Appearance a new marriage on recipient territory often does not destroyed a first marriage on the motherland. Frequently it is because of the lack of possibility or necessity removing the first family to the job land. At the same time the job of the working migrant is the main source of income to both families.

It is concluded that the territorial separated marriage is reality. As international migration is growing it is opportunity of the dissemination of this form of the marriage.

The Role of the Court-Reforms in Transforming Azerbaijani Society

Both in the judicial system and in the minds of the population, there are still problems with the past communist regime in modern Azerbaijan. The conducted survey of the character and the essence of this problem can allow us to identify the ways of improving the judicial system in the country in line with the requirements of a democratic society.

The majority of the surveyed believe that democratic transformation of society cannot be successful and private enterprises cannot develop without legal base and perfect judicial system that are capable of effective protection of private property rights, control after execution of the agreed responsibilities, protection of the rights of economical subjects, foster creation of market relations.

One of the reasons for the judicial power not to be able fully satisfies demand for the services is the fact that this demand is artificially lowered because of the distrust of the population to the judicial system. The other reason that lowers demand for the judicial services is lack of economical growth, which doesn't foster growth of the need in resolution of economical arguments.

It is evident that the observed tendency for activation of the commercial activity and successful implementation of the economical reforms will foster increase of demand for the services of the judicial system.

Some of the opinions of enterprise managers, representatives of the general population, judges and employees of the court machinery, analysis of their judgments and proposals allowed to reveal the most relevant problems related to the work of courts and render of the judicial services, to determine the paths for expansion of population's and business sector's access to the judicial services, which will help to further improve the judicial system and will become a cause of the more effective implementation of the goals of the judicial reform in Azerbaijan.
ties for women and men on a labor market, expansion of opportunities for career
growth women, appointments them on senior positions.

The state supports strengthening of social protection and protection of mother
and children, baby sitting simplification for working parents according to the rat-
ified in the Workers with Family Responsibilities Convention of the Internation-
al Labour Organization increase in number of kindergartens, and also development
of services on to family planning.

For the purpose of realization of noted directions the parliament of Azerbaijan
accepted a number of the target documents. The parliament accepted such impor-
tant documents, as “Strategy of the Azerbaijani families”, the National plan of
action on gender equality, Children's code and National children's strategy. Along
with it, in the country are created institute “Family psychologist”, the help and
shelter centers for the women who have undergone the household to violence, and
also system of monitoring of violence against women, evasion of women from
education and early marriages.

Leisure-Disabled Children & Their Welfare Measures: A Study Of
Hyderabad Karnataka Region

The study of leisure disabled children and their well-fee measure assuming an
important role in the specially developing countries of the world in gen-
eral india is in particular. The children are the most precious asset of any nation
& deserve the very best of man kind has to offer . They have not only a right to
full health, phigically development but also the right to grow to full their potential
intellectually, socially, morally, & culturally all efforts and resources mobilized to-
wards the end by any society or country are a necessary and crucial investment.
At present 80 % of disabled live in the developing countries where less than 1%
received any trained help. of the 146 million disabled children under the age of
15 year, as many as 106 million are in asia & africa. according to senses of 2011
figures, 5.7 million children in INDIA are disabled in which means 1 out of every
4 children suffering from one or the other kind disability. Hence , it is extremely
important focus on their urgent needs, allowing such children to lead a reputable
& life quality in the society recognizing their leisure rights. the present study is
aimed to know about the socioeconomic status and the effective utilization of
leisure time & wel-fare service measures of the disabled children in Hyderabad
Karnataka region of India.

This study data has collected on the basis of empirical survey & detiled in-
terview with the respondant interactive method of interpretation is adopted to
interpret qualitative as well as quantitative data.
students from diverse academic programmes and disciplines of the University of Hyderabad in India. The survey method, selected individual and focused group interviews have been conducted in order to map out the rationale behind supporting and opposing reservation based on ascribed and achieved identities. The opponents of reservations felt that reservation is nothing but the exclusion of the meritory and talented students from the higher education, employment. On the other, the reservation policy gets support as a compensatory justice mechanism for the historical exclusion and multiple forms of deprivations and discriminations against the marginal groups of the Indian Society. The study also brings the personal narratives which demonstrate how reservations enables the social mobility for the marginal caste/groups and works as a mechanism in the case of students from upper castes, male and normal students. Therefore, the paper brings debates and (dis) contents associated with preservation and suspension of reservation policy within the framework of public policy and development discourse.

Since the late 1970s, Kawashima’s approaches to Japanese law that attribute significant explanatory value to culture have been in Retreat. Recent sociollegal scholarship share a skepticism about efforts to explore Japanese law through the lens of culture, which they see as conceptually weak, undefined.

With cultural translation theory, this paper argues that the vagueness of Kawashima’s theory has consequence for the salience and scope of legal problem, by focusing on the link between legal professional, media literacy and local culture. A case study of Communicational Impact in Kawashima’s Legal consciousness theory is analyzed in two part: the first, to compare the form of Kawashima’s communicative work and discourse on public, with a paperback book called Ni-honjin no ho isshiki (The Legal consciousness of the Japanese), shows that legal profession and layman culture has different types of legal information. The second is to confirm the possibility of comparative understanding of legal theory, by following Kawashima’s Legal consciousness debate in Japanese, American, Chinese legal review from 1967 to present.

 search for a sense of belonging and defining one’s sense of self has become a complex task in this globalized world. The way we define ourselves, for instance along ethnic lines, has consequences for our understandings of others in our everyday lives. This presentation will depart from a project that uses semi-structured qualitative interviews – with 24 young women of Middle Eastern backgrounds aged 15-22 – to explore the ways in which identity can be constructed. The reason why these women’s identity is in focus is that they have been the subject of heated debates on honor related violence in the Swedish news media in recent years. Against this backdrop, questions about the implications of being regarded as ethnic ‘Others’ can be explored. In this presentation, the focus will be on social identity processes and the interplay between self- and public image, with specific regards to ethnic identity. The presentation will draw attention to the way in which understandings of Swedishness play a role in these women’s conceptualization of self. These understandings include, among others, assumptions regarding Swedish peers’ liberal approach to norms on sexuality and the informants’ relation to the Swedish society as a home, yet, not a ‘homeland’. As such, the presentation problematizes how sense of belonging and definitions of the self are constructed when identity is contested and negotiated in everyday life settings.

A series of dog-rescue actions intending to save dogs from being slaughtered and destined for restaurants have been occurring quite regularly in China in the past two years. As seen activities taking action on highways to demand dogs to be released from the trucks, interrupting traditional festival in Yulin, Guangxi Province celebrating eating dog meat, and exposing illegal slaughterhouses for dogs. In China where dog meat has been a common source of meat and where dogs have been socially and culturally regarded as lowly creatures, these activities should deserve closer examination. For one thing, do these activities indicate an emerging movement advocating animal welfare rights? Or do they reflect some broader changes in the values and practices of a new generation of Chinese growing up in post-reform affluence and what does it mean? And how has such a movement been able to expand, especially in a social milieu that is generally conservative and authoritarian?

Adopting the lens of frame theory, this research endeavors to answer these questions by inquiring into the participants and organizers of these activities and the frames they share and develop in spearheading their organization and movement. In turn, a critical analysis of the broader social, cultural and economic changes in post-reform China will be carried out.

A case study of an Animal Rescue Organization, which has organized two dog-rescue campaigns is been conducted in Kunming, while 20 depth-interviews with activists in Kunming, Beijing and Chongqing have been delivered as well.

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Searching for a sense of belonging and defining one’s sense of self has become a complex task in this globalized world. The way we define ourselves, for instance along ethnic lines, has consequences for our understandings of others in our everyday lives. This presentation will depart from a project that uses semi-structured qualitative interviews – with 24 young women of Middle Eastern backgrounds aged 15-22 – to explore the ways in which identity can be constructed. The reason why these women’s identity is in focus is that they have been the subject of heated debates on honor related violence in the Swedish news media in recent years. Against this backdrop, questions about the implications of being regarded as ethnic ‘Others’ can be explored. In this presentation, the focus will be on social identity processes and the interplay between self- and public image, with specific regards to ethnic identity. The presentation will draw attention to the way in which understandings of Swedishness play a role in these women’s conceptualization of self. These understandings include, among others, assumptions regarding Swedish peers’ liberal approach to norms on sexuality and the informants’ relation to the Swedish society as a home, yet, not a ‘homeland’. As such, the presentation problematizes how sense of belonging and definitions of the self are constructed when identity is contested and negotiated in everyday life settings.

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RC17-307.2

GUTIERREZ, FILOMIN* (University of the Philippines Dilmnan, fc.gutierrez09@gmail.com)

Brotherhood, Masculinity, and Social Capital: Fraternities At The University Of The Philippines Dilmnan

The paper is based on the study of college fraternities rooted in traditions of bond and loyalty at the University of the Philippines Dilmnan (UPD), the country’s premier state university campus. Tracing their roots in the early 1900s, UPD fraternities have built a vast network of brotherhood ties connecting various generations of men, from college students to professionals who now occupy leadership positions and status in government, private and corporate sectors in the Philippines. The study looks into the identity formation of young men, including the quest to be part of a trust-based social network to affirm masculinity, survive the competitive challenges or enjoy the adventures presented by college life, and assure paths to social capital and professional status.

The paper discusses how young men gravitate to fraternities for constructive aims such as academic excellence and socio civic service, on the one hand, and become ennobled in antisocial violent behaviors within their group or in conflict with rival fraternities on the other. Such violence in gang fights and hazing rites has claimed the lives of at least eleven, and injured hundreds of young college men in the history of the university. The concepts social capital, identity and masculinity are utilized to understand the meaning of “brotherhood”, the origin and shifts in orientation and behavior of the group and individual members over generations. The study analyzed documents supplied by fraternities, and examined the narratives of fraternity “bros” or members from various generations or cohorts since the 1950s to the present.

RC05-103.4

GUTIERREZ CHONG, NATIVIDAD* (Universidad Nacional Autonoma, nati.gutierrez.chong@gmail.com)

Ethnic Conflict and Internal Colonialism: Theoretical Reflections for the Indigenous Mobilizations of the 21st Century

This paper discusses why ethnic conflict in Latin America is not related to secession or ethno nationalism, rather it is characterized as a renewed political activism of indigenous peoples denouncing violence and threat in a context of defending territories and natural resources. The concept also implies the revision of “internal colonialism” as a theoretical guideline that inspires intellectual and political projects of ethnic mobilizations. Finally, the paper argues what are the main characteristics of ethnic conflict in Latin America: a) low tendency to rebel against the state, b) low use of violence form indigenous peoples, c) very high use of violence and threat against indigenous peoples and d) widespread social exclusion and racial discrimination.

RC51-829.3

GUTIERREZ RESA, ANTONIO* (UNIVERSITY UNED, antoniogutierrez@der.uned.es)

Immigration Key for Immigrants in Spain 2013

According to our recent research study/survey, it shows that the immigrants in Spain 2013 (Romanians 19%, Morocans 18.8%, Ecuadorians 9.4%, subsaharian Africans 6.3%, Colombians 6.1%, Bolivians 9.4% and those with dual nationality 16.9%) 77.6% of them live in rental housing, 27.3% work in private labour market with temporal contracts and 21.1% with fixed or permanent contracts, while 26% are uninsured although they have worked before. 57% of them have the intention to stay definitely and in general terms, they are highly satisfied with the services. They are also highly satisfied with their interpersonal relations (88%), with their family life (80%) and at work/studies (63%). Nevertheless, only 44% of them are satisfied with the economic situation. 83.5% consider their cultural contribution as positive and 75.3% consider their economic contribution as positive and 69.8% consider their demographic contribution as positive. 50% of immigrants surveyed think that they should keep their civil traditions, specially if they can. However, 68% agree that the languages which are majority should be included in the academic curriculum and 37% agree with the headscarf ban in classrooms. Integration for 78% of the surveyed is a society issue, and those with more difficulties are the Magreb population 36.9%, the subsaharian African countries 13.8% and the Chinese 13%. We conclude with the affirmation that, according to the immigrants, 50% of them agree that the economic aids should exist for Spaniards and immigrants only from their legal or illegal administrative status and for 97% of them, they should have the right to live with their families, 95% think they should collect their unemployment benefits after paying their social security taxes, 80% think they should be able to vote in local/municipal elections and 85% think they should be able to obtain the Spanish nationality.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name. 349
\textbf{RC33-575.3} \\
\textbf{GUZI, MARTIN}\textsuperscript{*} (Masaryk University, martin.guzi@ecvo.muni.cz) \\
\textbf{DE PEDRAZA, PABLO} (University of Salamanca) \\
\textbf{Effects of Interview Mode on Self-Reported Well-Being} \\
This study explores the differential effects of face-to-face interviewing and web-survey self-interviewing on subjective well-being questions. The analysis employs individual data from traditional surveys (e.g., the World Values Survey, the European Social Survey, and other representative national surveys) and data obtained from a web survey posted at WageIndicator websites in more than 30 countries. The analysis compares respondents at a lower cost and large numbers relative to traditional surveys that are conducted via phone, mail, or on a face-to-face basis. The WageIndicator is a labor market oriented survey that also includes several subjective well-being indicators. In the first step we contrast the characteristics of samples resulting from different modes. Second, controlling for demographic characteristics, we test the hypothesis that online surveys decrease measurement error in sensitive questions created by the presence of an interviewer (e.g., the underreporting of socially undesirable behavior). We show that mostly in advanced economies respondents tend to report higher subjective well-being levels in the presence of an interviewer, whereas in developing and former communist countries the presence of an interviewer generates a downward bias in the reported well-being levels. The paper also contributes to the ongoing debate on web survey data quality, reliability, and validity for scientific use. It demonstrates how social sciences can benefit from the use of web survey data in order to overcome the limits of traditional information sources.

\textbf{RC27-472.2} \\
\textbf{GÜNEL, OZAN}\textsuperscript{*} (Istanbul University, ozzygunel@gmail.com) \\
\textbf{Changing Identity: Istanbul Clubs during Gezi Protests} \\
Galatasaray, Fenerbahçe and Beşiktaş are the biggest sport clubs in Turkey. Even they are sport clubs their main focus located in football and football has an obsession level love and hate relation within Turkish public. But even %90 percent of Turkey’s population see themselves as fan of these 3 biggest clubs which are the oldest clubs, these Istanbul clubs have zero class affiliation throughout history. Very crudely Galatasaray represent aristocracy, Fenerbahçe bourgeoisie and Beşiktaş worker class but like we said these assumptions are very crude and can not apply to fans and general public.

At June 2013 Turkey was the headline of all press worldwide. A small peaceful protest started with environment concerns turned into a nationwide protest and rebellion against ruling party AKP (Justice and Development Party) and especially its leader Recep Tayyip Erdoğan. While police brutality against peaceful demonstrations triggered the situation it must be realized that there is a building frustration in non-conservative society for the last couple of years. At Gezi Park protest we can see mostly all political, ideological views developed in Turkey. From communists to nationalist, from Muslims to Atheists, from LGBT to football fans of these 3 biggest clubs. Of course politization of these fan groups can be described as political awakening of youth after 1980 military coup and turning it into a struggle within their passionate interest.

This paper aims to understand these fans, their change and their demands from authority.

\textbf{RC29-499.2} \\
\textbf{GYONG, JOHN EMMANUEL}\textsuperscript{*} (Sociological Association of Nigeria, gyongemma@yahoo.com) \\
\textbf{The Socio-Economic Implications of Kidnapping in Port Harcourt, Nigeria} \\
Kidnapping seems to be growing as an industry involving every level of the society. However, studies on it have been relatively a recent phenomenon, with much of the literature coming from Asian, American and European continents. There is very little empirical research carried out on kidnapping in Nigeria and yet there are series of media reports of daily incidence of kidnapping in the country. In port Harcourt, the commercial and oil Hub of Nigeria’s Niger Delta, kidnapping was/is generally said to be a fearful and threatening crime. While in other places, the problem is more or less an occasional thing, that of Port Harcourt is generally observed to be habitual, sporadic and spontaneous that happens almost every day. It is against this backdrop, this study examines the nature of kidnapping and the socio-economic implications of kidnapping in Port Harcourt, Nigeria. Using the multistage cluster sampling method, a sample survey of 350 boys was administered questionnaire. In addition, official crime statistics on kidnapping from the police was collected and 15 in-depth interviews (IDI) including victims, police officers, traditional rulers among others were conducted. The findings show that one, kidnapping takes a violent dimension and it has been established, operated and executed in form of business empire; two, there is the development of independent negotiator between the victim and perpetrator of kidnapping; three, there exist paucity of official reported cases; fourth, there is general behavioural modification of residents on socio-economic activities and relationships. In conclusion, the study confirms that kidnapping has negatively influenced people’s behaviors and that cases are grossly underreported to the police as government does little or nothing to stamp out the menace.

\textbf{RC22-389.4} \\
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\textbf{Voluntary Commitment in Church-Based Environments As a Chance of Generating Meaning for Adolescents} \\
In analyzing the religiousness of youth, positions vary between the hypothesis that religiousness has decreased and the hypothesis that there is a specific youth religion. In my paper I will assume that the development of religious identities and convictions depends on social contexts and family environments. My paper elucidates that adolescents generate different religious interpretive patterns in order to position themselves in relation to concepts of life and meaning in societies that are marked by the pluralization of values, the secularization of social relations and the individualization of life styles.

In western Germany, church-related status passages are still part of the norm. We unpack how knowing the ‘new’ and ‘old’ is being translated and reinterpreted among the two generations. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork I am going to
show specifically how the implicit dimensions of knowing how to use ‘new’ and ‘old’ media becomes visible and obtains agency in each of the context of the other generation.

The paper is divided in three steps. First, I will discuss the moments when members remember how to use either ‘new’ or ‘old’ media and discuss the implications for daily memory and transport practices in which the five sensual activities are engaged. Drawing on the recent developments in the realms of ‘sociology of translation’ and the ontologies of ‘urban assemblages’, this paper wishes to unpack the specific case of visual, acoustic, haptic, taste and smell related ruptures and reconstructions of body rhythms in the city. The case will be unfolded in three steps. First, I will focus on specific moments when sensory ruptures occur and reorder the body rhythm of movements through the city. I will draw on ethnographic field work in the cities of Hamburg and London introducing different moving crowds in political settings of protest, shopping related activities and transport practices in which the five sensual activities are challenged in various ways, overlap, interact and compete. The rhythmanalysis as offered by Henri Lefebvre is going to be applied in a fresh way showing how sensual translations become social makings and unmakings. In the second step, I will stress the epistemological consequences when extending the agency of observation through film and photo cameras and show how to follow the new ontologies that occur through these lenses. In the third step, I am going to argue for a sociology of sensual translations offered when taking into account the methodological agencies of film and photography in settings of urban experiences.

Unpacking Sensual Ruptures and Rhythms in the City: Methodological Devices for a Sociology of Sensual Translations

 Studying urban sensual experiences through film and photo cameras is one of the most intense settings through which an argument about the performativity of methods and their epistemological and ontological consequences can be developed. Drawing on the recent developments in the realms of a ‘sociology of translation’ and the methodological devices offered by the ontologies of ‘urban assemblages’, this paper wishes to unpack the specific case of visual, acoustic, haptic, taste and smell related ruptures and reconstructions of body rhythms in the city.

The nature of international involvement in improving the status of women in Iraq has been ironic, inconsistent and controversial. Since the initial years of the war, women’s oppression has been rhetorically used by Anglo-American coalition forces as an excuse for the military operation. Ironically, the US has been accused of trading women’s rights for cooperation from the Islamists and reports by foreign governments, the UN and human rights organizations have until recently ignored the deterioration in the status of women and the rise in gender-based violence in Iraq. The tendency within the international community is still to consider culture, underdevelopment or religion as the root cause of women’s subordination and to push for “modern” changes in society and law in compliance with a western liberal model of law and gender egalitarianism. This article investigates the nature of negotiations among international actors, governmental authorities and local politics for institutional restructuring and the implications of this international endeavor for women’s rights and solidarity in Iraq. The article argues that the implementation of specific social and legal models/refs based on the norms and systems in western liberal states, targeting disadvantaged groups such as women, in a socially and politically precarious context like Iraq might raise serious problems and contribute to social inequalities and violence if the complexities of local politics of gender are not analytically taken into consideration. The article aims to contribute to activist efforts to enhance women’s status in war-effected societies, promote women’s solidarity against ethnic polarization and empower women to be active agents in advancing peace and justice in the face of radical transformations taking place in society, economy and politics that are dominated by men at all levels including local, regional, national and international.

WG03-910.2

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Unpacking Sensual Ruptures and Rhythms in the City: Methodological Devices for a Sociology of Sensual Translations

The nature of international involvement in improving the status of women in Iraq has been ironic, inconsistent and controversial. Since the initial years of the war, women’s oppression has been rhetorically used by Anglo-American coalition forces as an excuse for the military operation. Ironically, the US has been accused of trading women’s rights for cooperation from the Islamists and reports by foreign governments, the UN and human rights organizations have until recently ignored the deterioration in the status of women and the rise in gender-based violence in Iraq. The tendency within the international community is still to consider culture, underdevelopment or religion as the root cause of women’s subordination and to push for “modern” changes in society and law in compliance with a western liberal model of law and gender egalitarianism. This article investigates the nature of negotiations among international actors, governmental authorities and local politics for institutional restructuring and the implications of this international endeavor for women’s rights and solidarity in Iraq.

The argument of this paper is that the discrepancy between the priorities of international state-building efforts (based on international norms, humanitarian causes and self-interest) and the complexities of national and local politics in a highly militarized multi-ethnic context like Iraq has contributed to the institutionalization of social injustices, marginalization and frustration of youth and consolidation of ethnic fragmentation between Arabs and Kurds. The paper aims to provide insights about the international involvement in domestic politics in the Middle East and contributes to the theoretical discussions on the complex repercussions of state-building and institutional design through military and humanitarian interventions.

RC32-552.2

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In the Name of the Rule of Law and Democracy: Institutional Restructuring of the State and Women’s Rights in Iraq

The nature of international involvement in improving the status of women in Iraq has been ironic, inconsistent and controversial. Since the initial years of the war, women’s oppression has been rhetorically used by Anglo-American coalition forces as an excuse for the military operation. Ironically, the US has been accused of trading women’s rights for cooperation from the Islamists and reports by foreign governments, the UN and human rights organizations have until recently ignored the deterioration in the status of women and the rise in gender-based violence in Iraq. The tendency within the international community is still to consider culture, underdevelopment or religion as the root cause of women’s subordination and to push for “modern” changes in society and law in compliance with a western liberal model of law and gender egalitarianism. This article investigates the nature of negotiations among international actors, governmental authorities and local politics for institutional restructuring and the implications of this international endeavor for women’s rights and solidarity in Iraq.

The argument of this paper is that the discrepancy between the priorities of international state-building efforts (based on international norms, humanitarian causes and self-interest) and the complexities of national and local politics in a highly militarized multi-ethnic context like Iraq has contributed to the institutionalization of social injustices, marginalization and frustration of youth and consolidation of ethnic fragmentation between Arabs and Kurds. The paper aims to provide insights about the international involvement in domestic politics in the Middle East and contributes to the theoretical discussions on the complex repercussions of state-building and institutional design through military and humanitarian interventions.

WG02-904.3

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Interrogating the Role of International Actors in State-(Re)Building in Iraq: Implications for Ethnic Politics, Youth Discontent and Social Justice

A significant consequence of the military intervention in Iraq has been the active involvement of international actors and agencies (e.g., foreign governments led by the US, the UN, EU and INGOs) in the institutional restructuring of the country. Substantial changes inspired by western (neo)liberal (political, economic and legal) models have been introduced to the institutional system of the country, ultimately to establish democratic institutions, encourage political participation of youth, reconstruct the economy, achieve ethnic reconciliation and implement the rule of law (e.g., Legislative Strengthening Program sponsored by USAID and UNAMI -United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq). This international endeavor entails a rather controversial role for humanitarian actors like the UN, as their role has been to mitigate the discrepancies between the priorities of foreign agents (e.g., fiscal and security reforms, modernization, economic growth and so on) and daily injustices suffered by Iraqis. By analyzing the three significant lines of action by the international community, i.e. “ethnic reconciliation”, “youth empowerment” and “social justice” in which the UN and foreign governments are actively involved, the paper investigates the scope of international interference in Iraq, more specifically the nature of negotiations among international actors, governmental authorities and local politics in the course of state-(re)building since 2003. It argues that the discrepancy between the priorities of international state-building efforts (based on international norms, humanitarian causes and self-interest) and the complexities of national and local politics in a highly militarized multi-ethnic context like Iraq has contributed to the institutionalization of social injustices, marginalization and frustration of youth and consolidation of ethnic fragmentation between Arabs and Kurds. The paper aims to provide insights about the international involvement in domestic politics in the Middle East and contributes to the theoretical discussions on the complex repercussions of state-building and institutional design through military and humanitarian interventions.
Competition over Expert Authority in the New Field of Human IVF

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Is human IVF (in vitro fertilization) the extended version of animal IVF or is it human fertility? Such a question may seem odd today. Nevertheless, the question ignited controversy in the 1980s when the term “human IVF” first appeared, creating competition between experts.

This paper illuminates on the competition over expert authority between obstetrics and gynecology clinicians (OG clinicians) and embryology (E) scientists in the 1980s when human IVF began to take root as a new field in Korea. Here I refer to human IVF not as a discipline but as a field because IVF is “an amalgam of thoughts, a mixture of habits, an assemblage of techniques” (Mol & Berg 1998), not a coherent, prime face. The process of mixing and assembling that which is originally different is neither simple nor peaceful. The new establishment of a field inevitably requires a process of determining the “dominant professional” (Oudshoorn 1994) through competing with rivals and making the field appealing to outsiders. The human IVF field in Korea was settled down by OG clinicians who had the capabilities to motivate a wide range of resources; E scientists entered the field with the help of these first players.

This paper aims to provide insight into the human IVF field of the 1980s in light of its developmental history through analyses of academic journals, in-depth interviews with experts, and analyses of discourses over the issue, all of which reveal how the experts regarded this new field as an extended version of their own expertise.

Expert authority is not self-evident but results from social politics. This insight is gained when we consider human IVF as a social reality and when we pay attention to the construction of that reality, not regarding it as a natural object. To that end, a sociological analysis is required.

Urban Shrinkage As a Travelling Concept

RC21-370.5

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Urban shrinkage as a phenomenon has globalized during the last years: worldwide, including also the global South, cities have faced population decline and its manifold consequences for urban space, fabric and society. In terms of urban theory, shrinkage as a phenomenon or way of urbanization was disregarded for a long time, or shrinkage was looked at through the lens of urban growth as the basic trend of urbanization: as deviance from the norm, a bad or false development which challenges the essence of what shrinkage was hitherto be defined as.

Shrinkage as a concept was used first in the German discourse and got onto the national scientific and public agenda with the extreme population losses of East German cities during the 1990s and early 2000s. Shrinkage got accepted as an international term with the growing number of comparative studies and projects from the mid-2000s onwards.

The concept of shrinkage today faces a twofold challenge: On the one hand, it still struggles for recognition as describing a common pathway of global urbanization. On the other hand, research shows an overwhelming diversity of contexts which challenges the essence of what shrinkage was hitherto be defined as. The recent crises in the US and Europe, however, represent a context where expertise and explanations from shrinking cities might be helpful for the understanding of recent crises in the US and Europe, however, represent a context where expertise and explanations from shrinking cities might be helpful for the understanding of recent crises in the US and Europe.

This anachronistic way of legitimising the profession may bolster the self-confidence of the engineering students making it through to graduation, but it is also likely to be an obstacle to the stated objectives of engineering education systems of attracting more women to the engineering profession and of providing engineering professionals able to address challenges of a dynamic, global society.

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Self-Selection and Economic Assimilation Of Immigrants: The Case Of Iranian Immigrants Arriving To Three Countries During 1979-1985

RC28-484.1

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Self-selection and economic assimilation of immigrants: the case of Iranian immigrants arriving to three countries during 1979-1985

The study is designed to evaluate the impact of the interaction between patterns of immigrants' self-selection and the context of reception at destinations on the economic assimilation of Iranian immigrants who came to the three countries during 1979-85. For that purpose we studied immigrants at the age of 22 or higher upon arrival by utilizing the 5 percent 1990 and 2000 Public Use Microdata files (PUMS) of the US census, the 20 percent demographic samples of the 1983 and 1995 Israeli censuses of population, and the 1990 and 2000 Swedish registers.

The results indicate that the "most qualified" immigrants – both on observed and unobserved variables, who left Iran right after the Islamic revolution, arrived in the US. Their positive self-selection led them to reach complete earnings assimilation with natives there. Iranian immigrants who arrived in Israel and Sweden did not achieve full earnings assimilation with natives. Of these two groups, a smaller immigrant-to-native gap in average earnings was found in Sweden, but in the US the Iranian immigrants in Israel were more positively self-selected and showed better assimilation than their counterparts in Sweden. Market structure played a certain role in immigrants' earnings assimilation mainly in Sweden.

Repositioning the Racial Gaze: Aboriginal Perspectives on Race, Race Relations and Governance

RC05-103.6

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Repositioning the Racial Gaze: Aboriginal Perspectives on Race, Race Relations and Governance

In Australia, public debate about recognition of the nation’s First Australians through constitutional change has highlighted the need to improve public understanding between Aboriginal peoples and the Euro-Australian mainstream. But the unevenness of race relations has meant Aboriginal perspectives on race relations are not well known. This is an obstacle for reconciliation which, by definition, must be a reciprocal process. It is especially problematic in regions with substantial Aboriginal populations, where their visibility make race relations a matter of everyday experience and discussion.

There has been considerable research on how mainstream Australia views Aboriginal people but little is known about how Aboriginal people view non-Aboriginal people or mainstream institutions. This paper is based on an Australian Research Council project undertaken in partnership with Larrakia Nation Aboriginal Corporation. It aims to reposition the racial gaze by investigating how Aboriginal
peoples in Darwin recognize and understand who is Euro-Australian, who is Ab- 
original, and Aboriginal views on Euro-Australian values, priorities and lifestyles. 
We argue that a necessary ingredient for improving race relations in Australia 
is for dominant cultures to understand the relative nature of their own cultural 
attachments. Through interviews, social media and survey with Aboriginal peo-
ple this research provides a basis for Euro-Australians to discover how they are 
viewed from the outside. It repositions the normativity of Euro-Australian culture 
which is a prerequisite for a truly multicultural society. 
Aboriginal disengagement from mainstream political and civil law processes 
and institutions contributes to their social exclusion but the reasons for this dis-
 traction is not well understood. Through ideas of agency, recognition and 
resistance we also explore how Aboriginal people view and understand the gap 
between Western-style governance and traditional Aboriginal approaches to de-
cision-making and the impact this has on patterns of compliance and participation.

RC34-599.4

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Romantic Love and Media Usage Among Japanese Youth
Over 90 % of Japanese married people are married until 35 years old and single 
people who would like to marry are 82.7%. Japanese have a strong desire for a 
formal marriage and making a family. An opportunity of the modern marriage is 
needed the encounter at a school, in friend relations, at the workplace or at a daily 
place. Japanese marry from 20s to early 30s, after their experience of romantic love.

After early 2000s, a new style was born in the place of an electronic encounter, 
like SNS web sites. This paper is aimed to examine what is the relationship between the experi-
ence of romantic love and media usage in Japan; drawn on our quantitative re-
search conducted in 2011.

RC01-34.1

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Attitudes Towards Patriotic Education and Armed Forces among Slovenian Youth
Contemporary democratic societies are encountering many demanding challenges 
such as decreasing political participation in the democratic societal sphere. In most 
European countries one can detect an almost annual drop in citizens’ political partici-
pation. Due to the dramatic changes in political, security and societal conditions in 
Europe in the last decade, today’s youth is being brought up in a fundamentally differ-
ent spirit. By putting more participation citizens for the future, there is debate in Slovenia regarding civic and patriotic education, as well as active citizenship 
among the youth. Differing opinions may be found on how to realise this education, 
and what forms and methods should be involved. In general, two different concepts are 
at odds: a discipline of patriotic education, introduced in rather limited way into the 
Slovenian elementary schools in 2009; b) second concept attempts to cultivate a 
sense of taking responsibility and of the acceptance of democratic culture while si-
multaneously maintaining a critical stance on the very political system; this concept is 
traditionally not synced with military tradition, but was introduced into school curric-

dula in 1990s. The proposed paper will analyse attitudes of youth towards patriotic ed-
ucation, and try to ascertain, whether the concept of patriotic education is has been 
able to deliver its goals. When analysing trust of youth towards different institutions of 
state and society, which obviously has created some features of anomy . Additionally the art 

RC01-37.2

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A War without Images?
A “war without images”? : Secrecy, information and communication during the war in Mali
As the international operation is still under way in Mali since January 11th 2013, the French armed forces played a huge role in the defeat of the jihad’s fighters. From the first days of the French commitment (i.e Operation Serval) to the Mali presidential polls (August 11th 2013), this paper will deal first with the information and communication policy conducted by the French forces during this new “war on terror” both on the political and organizational sides (political discourses and structures), is the war in Mali a “war without images and without facts” as French and foreign reporters described it? How the French authorities dealt with this traditional dilemma: the (French) people’s right to be informed and the need of secrecy, especially on the front line? Based on the analysis of the political an instit-
tutional discourses and on interviews, this paper will explore all these questions.

RC04-95.4

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Women in Minority Communities in West Texas: Negotiating Work and Family
This paper is based on the collection of oral histories and qualitative research that has been conducted in the Permian Basin, Texas, among the members of the African-American Community. The individuals interviewed provided a magnifi-
gation and values (finn, 1989). Genetics that illustrate - the disparities in the masculinity 
and femininity – are orientations that are assumed to structure attitudes, aims, 
motivations and, finally, behaviour, and are therefore also relevant for education-
al success. Analyses are based on a Swiss mixed-method study (standardised sur-
vey among 872 eighth-graders, group discussions, class room observations). Re-

results indicate that the gender gap in educational success is caused partly by boys 
being more alienated from school and preferring patriarchal gender roles. The 
impacts of these factors on educational success are mediated by school deviance. 
Further important issues emerging from this analysis are peer attitudes towards 
school and teaching style; both of them environmental factors which influence 

school alienation. In particular an authoritative teaching style can largely reduce 
school alienation.

RC37-637.5

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Coherence; Art Content & Society
Some claim considering the content of art is a task for art critics & historians. However, this may be relevant also for sociologists, to reveal information on so-
ciety. Contemporary art is dominated by conceptual art with a broad range of art 
expressions, diverging from traditional art. Many consider this tendency to 
express democracy and art diversity; others regard it as a breakdown of rules 
classification claiming it creates art anomy. Durkheim describes how anomy appears in times 
of crisis. However, he also describes how anomaly may appear in times of sudden 
wealth, which is the case in Norway, which has grown tremendously rich during 
the last decades. Simultaneously there has been a breakdown of norms in the 
society, which obviously has created some features of anomaly. Additionally the art 

interest has increased, as well as governmental support to artists, on principals 
of democracy and freedom of speech. Today Norwegian artists have great free-

dom to create whatever they like, including controversial political art, such as a 
Norwegian artist who creates art performances in North Korea with North Korean 
artists. Although he is criticized by many, as his performances probably requires 
some connection with North Korean authorities, others defend his performanc-
es. According to Benjamin, art criticism is crucial for art development. Although 
Norwegian media often provide art articles, art criticism is rather weak and art is 
seldom criticized in a critical way. Norwegians today seems liberal to controver-
sial art, perhaps more than people outside Norway. My PhD-thesis on corporate 
art and architecture (2011), also reveal that Norwegian art collectors seem more

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
liberal to controversial art than collectors abroad. This makes me wonder; is it a coherence between art liberalism and features of anomaly in a society caused by sudden wealth? May this be reflected in the content of art in the current society?

RC37-631.4

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When Art Becomes an Emotional Burden

Art influes our emotions, usually positively. However, art may also appear as offending and become a burden. Here I discuss so-called “offending art”, defined as art with improper sexual, violent or blasphemous content. I use empirical examples from my PhD-thesis (2011) and new observations. My thesis reveals different practices for corporations collecting art in four countries, including the USA and Norway. Although related cultures, the policy for collecting art diverges regarding offending art. While most of the American corporations express that they avoid art that can be experienced offending by employees and visitors, the Norwegian corporations are more liberal. Although most art in the Norwegian collections are not offending, they also contain offending artworks that creates emotional reactions among employees, who experience this art as a burden. Due to the emotional impact on employees and visitors corporations have had to remove artworks from public areas, for example a painting regarded blasphemous. An artwork still hanging contains a digital text about sexual abuse and is described by employees as depressing. The employees have got used to it and suppress their emotional reactions. Corporate collectors can easily avoid offending art, as these are in my study codetermined by the choices of other actors. Mutual interdependence creates a particularly experienced conflict is also a social dilemma because the outcome of an action is less capable of collective action. These entities are related to each other. Three main perspectives.

RC16-291.5

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Institutional Change through Rational Collective Action

The paper seeks to establish an analytical framework for the study of institutional change. Its main components are drawn from sociological systems theory, rational choice and institutional theory. The distinctive theoretical maneuver is assuming that modern, functionally differentiated societies can be analyzed as communities, more or less capable of collective action. The analytical core of the framework is a concept of collective action characterized by the conflict between collective and individual rational lines of action. This subjectively experienced conflict is also a social dilemma because the outcome of an action is codetermined by the choices of other actors. Mutual interdependence creates a particular social dynamic that can be applied to the study of institutional change.

We take modern society to consist of several self-referential social systems that operate through unique social media and bound by rules. However, we also conceive of modern society in a second sense, as a kind of reflection of society in the first sense, and which regulate or condition the operations of subsystems. A modern society like the Norwegian has developed a vast number of organizations that deal with different aspects of its function systems. To an extent these belong to the political system and are the authoritative means to put political decisions into effect. However, collectively binding, both political decision-making and its instruments must be anchored in society through rational collective action.

A set of concepts, e.g. function problems, rational solidarity, collective power and collective decision-making are introduced to explain how collective action might become a rational choice that transforms societal institutions. Instead of asking what a collective (really) is we believe sociology should create ontologies of the social that enable a new understanding of these entities are related to each other. There are three main perspectives.

The tradition emerging from Weber conceives of a modern society consisting only of parts. This view is epitomized in Niklas Luhmann's theory of a modern society characterized by functional differentiation. In the tradition emerging from Durkheim, mutual interdependencies among the subsystems create a social bond of organic solidarity particular to modern society. Society is a community or even collective, because of legitimate institutions, shared social norms and a common culture. In the Marxian tradition the other subsystems are regulated by capital and power, with the market and the bourgeoisie state as the real centers of society. All three perspectives have their merits and can claim empirical confirmation either in a world society of global financial markets, art and science, or nation states as embodiments of solidarity and power.

However, all three perspectives share a common weakness: They are unable to explain how mutual interdependencies among subsystems lead to problems of performance or function that are also problems of collective action, and thus collective as a collective regarding its own cohesion or societal integration. The reason for this shortcoming is an ontology of the social based in spatial metaphors which reifies collective phenomena. When this epistemic obstacle is identified, we might create an alternative ontology that enables a new understanding of modern societies as communities or social wholes with varying capacity for collective action on local, regional and global levels.

RC44-739.18

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Renewal of Organizing Strategies for Child Care Workers?: Union Responses to Neoliberal Child Care Reform and Downgraded Care Work in Japan

Child care work, mostly performed by women, is almost always poorly paid. Unionsizing child care workers is an important strategy for securing fair compensation and better working conditions for child care workers. This entails social movement that re-evaluates care work and women's work.

In Japan, certified child care teachers have been relatively well organized under the All Japan Prefectural and Municipal Workers Union (Jichiro). This is because local governments acted as major care providers at least until the 1970s, and they employed certified child care teachers as local government employees for publicly run child care centers. With their collective bargaining power as an occupational group and a women's group, organized teachers have also played a critical role in improving working conditions for child care teachers as a whole.

However, their influence has been on the decline both in the policy-making process and in the union with the arrival of neoliberal reforms such as the privatization of accredited child care centers, and the deregulation of the work force such as lifting of the limit on the number of part-time teachers per center. Certified child care teachers employed by local governments, once regarded as secure and decent jobs for women, are disappearing, and child care providers, including certified teachers, are now becoming members of the working poor.

How will unions renew their strategy to organize child care workers? How will teachers respond to lost occupational homogeneity? Furthermore, will the union's survival be compatible with sustainable care provision? This paper describes some of the history of the organization of the child care teachers and their activism, and focuses on and compares the current struggles and functions of two unions: the All Japan Prefectural and Municipal Workers Union (Jichiro) and the Craft Union for teachers and non-certified teachers affiliated on an individual basis.

JS-9.3

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Hidden Tapestries of Lived Experiences: The Commodification of Latin American Migrant Workers in Canada

This paper will explore how the complex lived experiences and plural identities of Latin American agricultural migrant workers participating in Canada's Seasonal Agricultural Worker Program (SAWP) are reduced to very narrow representations in the Canadian racial imaginary. Although our interactions with workers have revealed their lives to be rich tapestries of experience, love, fear, regret, and complex familial ties, popular perceptions of migrant workers remain negatively racialized, gendered and classed. We argue that this suppression of workers' individual histories in the Canadian imaginary is a key component in legitimizing and maintaining the commodification of migrant labour and, by extension, transnational systems of exploitation. In turn, these processes of inscription serve as hidden mechanisms of social and spatial control, shaping the ways that the Canadian public interacts with migrant workers and the degree to which migrants are considered part of the Canadian communities in which they live and work. Motivation for this project was sparked through the relationships we have built with migrant workers in our work with a grassroots migrant worker support network in the Okanagan Valley, British Columbia. This paper is also informed in part by a 2012 case study

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
of Mexican migrant workers in Canada’s largest cherry orchard conducted by Elise Hahn on behalf of the Lake Country Heritage and Cultural Society. In conjunction with our paper, ten original photographs of migrant workers in the Okanagan Valley, products of the aforementioned case study, will be presented. Together, these experiences have challenged our pre-conceived notions of who migrant workers are, the lives they lead, and their cognizance of the racialized processes to which they are subject in Canada.

RC21-358.2
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“Planning the Unplanned” - Trajectories of Managing the Informal in the Urban North

This paper will present research on how informal activities and practices in Berlin’s public spaces are tackled. The global trend of proliferating informalization in urban centers as a result of ongoing neoliberalization is not solely a contemporary reality in cities of the Global South but encroaches as well on North-Western cities. Especially in multicultural societies of reeding welfare states, many people’s possibilities have become confined to informal economic opportunities as they have been denied access to more formal spheres. As such, the street vendors and bottle collectors that are working in many of Berlin’s parks are faced with various regularization strategies in a city that otherwise is known for its “anything goes” attitude. While on the one hand tightening the possibilities for diverse informal practices to develop and proliferate, the city government on the other hand also promotes its “urban pioneers” that have informally appropriated various spaces in the city. Right after the fall of the Wall, the abundance of vacant lots and buildings has been perceived as weakness in the new urban development processes. However, today they are endorsed and proclaimed as strengths and idiosyncratic features of the urban landscape. Hence in current governmental strategies “planned informalization” is an important pillar to develop urban space that is otherwise lacking financial investment.

Overcoming the informal/formal dualism and stimulated by this debate which emanates from the Global South, the paper will show how informality and formality are intricately intertwined in the researched cases in Berlin. Furthermore, it will talk about theambiguous role of the city government that on the one hand, embdedded in the neoliberal agenda, is promoting certain kinds of activities, while on the other hand, evoked by the image of the modern and orderly city, is regularizing undesirable informal practices.

RC21-371.1
HAILA, ANNE* (University of Helsinki, anne.haila@helsinki.fi)
The Rent Question

RC31-526.10
HAINDORFER, RAIMUND* (University of Vienna, raimund.haindorfer@univie.ac.at)
REINPRECHT, CHRISTOPH (University of Vienna)
WIESBÖCK, LAURA (University of Vienna)
Circular Labor Mobility in the Central European Region: Job Finding and Labor Market Outcomes of Cross-Border Commuters from Hungary, Slovakia and Czech Republic in Austria

Circular labor mobility within the EU has been strongly promoted through several institutional programs since the 1990s. However, so far the given circumstances for participants in these emerging transnational labor markets have not been investigated in depth. This is especially the case for European cross-border commuters. Our paper aims to close this gap by taking the Central European region (CEN Trope) as an exemplary instance.

Therefore we investigate job-search strategies and related labor market outcomes of cross-border commuters in the regions of the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary, living in Austria. Theoretically, we build upon a model developed by Aguiller and Massey on the nexus of social networks, job search methods and related labor market outcomes. Methodologically, we use a brand new longitudinal survey on employment careers of cross-border commuters conducted in 2013 (N=2,550). Empirically, the focus of our paper lies on three research questions concerning the methods of job search and labor market mobility. From cross-border commuters from Hungary, Slovakia and the Czech Republic in order to find employment in Austria (1)? What are the labor market outcomes of these job search methods in terms of wages (2)?

Our results strengthen the hypothesis that human and social capital resources serve as key factors for finding job strategies and successful labor market integration. For example, we can show that far family and friendship ties are more intensely related to job finding than near-family contacts. However, near or far social ties do not influence wages of cross-border commuters. Furthermore, there are substantial gender differences and differences related to previous occupa-
and activists engaged in environmental and human rights issues, such as Marie Byles, Natasha Jackson, Venerable Robina Courtin and Judith Snodgrass. Courtin, has frequently featured in the Australian press and been referred to as ‘unconventional’, given her forthrightness and dynamism. On October 22, 2009, four women received Theravada Bhikkhuni Ordination in Perth, in the Thai-Forest Tradition, which has generated a considerable amount of controversy. Members of the Australian Sangha Association, including prominent nuns and monks such as Rev. Chi Kwang Sunim, Ajahn Braham and Bhante Sujato have, and continue to be, at the forefront of promoting gender equity in Buddhism in Australia. This paper explores the contribution of Buddhist women and men, and also Buddhist organisations, in addressing gender disparities in Australia. It argues that stereotypes of Buddhists, and Buddhism more generally, as passive and passive, negates Buddhists’ commitment to the Bodhisattva ideal, social justice and social engagement, evident in both traditional and contemporary Buddhism.

JS-33.3

HALAWA, MATEUZ* (Polish Academy of Sciences, mateuszhalawaj@gmail.com)

Mortgage Households As Carry Traders: The Social Life Of The Swiss Franc In Poland

The recent innovation of mortgage credit in Poland has been rearranging property relations, stimulating construction and enabling new middle class aspirations. There are more than 1.5 million active contracts; there exists no significant population who paid off. Half of those contracts are adjustable rate mortgages denominated in Swiss francs. They draw housecos into the currency market, making for possible factoring traders, betting for how LIBOR on the francs and a favorable exchange rate between the Polish zloty and the franc. “Franc people,” as they have come to be known, enjoy the benefits of this speculation, but are also subjected to unprecedented risks. As the recent crisis attracted investors worldwide to the “safe haven” of the Swiss franc causing its strong appreciation, the mortgage payments saw a sharp plunge of equity on their houses and an increase in monthly payments. Based on ethnographic fieldwork this paper traces the dual productivity of the Swiss franc in Poland through the lens of the groupmaking effect of currency: “Franc people,” or “currency spread generation.” Economically, the franc is capable of producing independent effects that contradict the conventional wisdom that money is “just a veil” to economy. Symbolically, as a discursive site, or locus communis, the franc and its people become a vehicle for debates about postcolonialist transformation, capitalization, generation, instabilities of contemporary capitalism, and the legitimacy of speculation. What are the practices of domestic living with multiple currencies engendered through a complex long-term contract? How do charts, exchange rates, and the LIBOR index become objects of attachment both in intimate household economies and in the public discourse at large? While based on the Polish case, this paper also uses data on the social life of the Swiss franc in Croatia, Hungary, and Spain for a more comparative and theoretical perspective.

WG03-920.1

HALD, LENE* (KEA Research and Innovation Centre, lhal@kadk.dk)

Design Experiments As Intervention: How May This be Rendered Visible?

Building on empirically based visual experiments in the form of design interventions and co-designerly processes this paper seeks expand the field of visual sociology. This is done through an exemplification and discussion of how we might visualize interactive, multisensory and process based aspects within fashion and identity studies. Furthermore, the paper addresses how visual, expressive and design strategies of constructing and representing sociological insights affect our understanding.

Visual sociology is based on the notion that valid scientific understandings of our world can be attained by observing, representing, analysing and theorizing its visual manifestations through people and material artefacts of culture (Pauwels 2010). Equally, fashion, like the arts, is often considered a visual phenomenon and the creation of aesthetically appealing artefacts is frequently described as one of fashion design’s main goals.

Design disciplines (including fashion design) have, throughout their histories, actively engaged visual methods in the form of photography, moodboards, sketching etc. (Boradkar 2010). Furthermore, fashion design and the study of fashion & identity have been moving towards a broader definition than mere object making by being concerned with activism, critical and social design (von Busch 2008) - elements that historically have been the core of sociology. This points out some of the parallels between visual sociology and the study of fashion which make it prima facie plausible that visual sociology has a potential for social and cultural fashion studies.

Through visual design experiments conducted within a specific case-study concerned with troubled youths, fashion and identity, this paper seeks to investigate whether it is possible to grasp meanings of fashion beneath the visual surface and re-frame these meanings in a visual and designerly manner.

TG04-943.2

HALL, ALAN* (Memorial University, alanh@mun.ca)

Vulnerable Workers: The Significance of Trust and Uncertainty in Coping with Workplace Hazards

Based on a qualitative study of 120 Canadian born and immigrant workers in unorganized and unionized workplaces this paper explores the different ways in which workers manage and cope with workplace safety hazards in contexts of varying forms of employment vulnerability and insecurity (Vosko, 2006). I examine the rationalizations, beliefs and identities that workers employ to dismiss or make sense of their risk-taking, while also considering the ways in which they seek to construct levels of control over hazards and security in their employment, in part through the building of knowledge and trust with other workers and supervisors. I also consider the contradictory nature of workers’ actions which are frequently in tension with each other, including taking safety risks to build employment security, as well as taking employment risks to establish limits to their acceptance of safety risks. In this latter part of the analysis, I explore the conditions and actions which limit worker compliance to certain levels and kinds of hazardous conditions, arguing that some workers are relatively successful in working either individually or with other workers to build what they see as a balanced level of safety and security.

RC04-684.2

HALL, DEREK* (Wilfrid Laurier University, dehall@wlu.ca)

Where Is Japan in the Global Land Grab Debate?

Some of the main explanations of the "global land grab" implicitly suggest that Japan should be close to the center of the phenomenon. Japan, after all, has the world's third-largest national economy, is extremely dependent on imported food and fuel, is a massive capital exporter, and has multinational corporations with vast international experience. In fact, however, the main land grab inventories show few cases originating in Japan. We also evaluate the impact of Japanese land and the land grab literature has little to say about the country. This paper seeks to explain both why direct Japanese investment in overseas land might be limited and why whatever land grab-related activity Japanese actors are engaged in may go relatively unremarked. I argue that 1) the international experience of Japanese multinationals has predisposed them to avoid large-scale overseas land acquisitions; 2) the Japanese government is prioritizing and supporting forms of international agricultural investment other than direct land acquisition by Japanese actors; 3) the avoidance of sub-Saharan Africa by private and public Japanese actors (with the major exception of the ProSAVANA project in Mozambique) lowers the visibility of Japan's actions; and 4) more generally, that little attention is paid to Japan in broader discussions of world politics. I also suggest that Japan's experience shows that there is much more to "land grabbing" than land, and that the literature needs to pay more attention to areas like investments in agriculture-related infrastructure, control over shipping, and technology transfer where the Japanese role has been quite prominent.

RC05-108.7

HALL, JEFFREY* (Waseda University, jeffhall@gmail.com)

Internet Media and Radical Conservative Activism in Japan: The Battle Against “Anti-Japanese” Enemies

Focusing on right-wing groups in Japan, this paper addresses how radical conservative activists use internet media to build collective identity and mobilize support for their campaigns. In particular, this paper will examine the online activities of two closely affiliated “grassroots” organizations: Nihon Bunka Channel Sakura, an internet broadcaster, and Ganbare Nippon, a conservative activist group. Both organizations are involved in a wide range of activist campaigns, such as opposition to “masochistic” history teaching, opposition to voting rights for foreigners, promotion of awareness about “fascist” Chinese foreign policy, and protests against perceived bias in Japanese newspapers and television programs. Through content analysis of the organizations’ websites, videos, blogs, posts, and social media usage, I argue that they have embraced the latest forms of internet communications technology, and are skilfully employing the internet to spread their message. Their online activities have helped create a virtual community of supporters; many of whom also engage in offline forms of activism. In addition, this paper will explore how both organizations encourage the formation of a collective identity that sees Japan as a victim of powerful foreign and domestic “anti-Japanese” entities, and deprecates their campaigns a moral struggle for truth and justice.

RC21-375.2

HALL, MICHELLE* (Queensland University of Technology, micheelle@emplacement.com.au)

Throwing Together Experiences of Belonging within Public Space

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
This paper examines place-based belonging as a construction of thrown together experiences within the public spaces of two gentrifying neighbourhoods. It draws on Massey’s (2005) concept of throwntogetherness and Amin’s related work on situated multiplicity and collective culture (2008), to examine the manner in which such belonging can be generated through our everyday negotiations of the multiple trajectories of people, objects and symbols, that make up the contemporary city. Massey argues that because of the multiplicity of these trajectories, places should be thought of as unfixed, their meaning instead constructed within these moments of encounter. In this paper I apply this perspective to place-based belonging, in order to consider how the experience of facility college may be constructed within these negotiations. In doing so the paper also seeks to shift the focus from dichotomies of public and private, or inclusion and exclusion, that often characterise discussion of public space in gentrifying areas, to instead consider ways different practices of coming together are encouraged by these intersections.

In this paper I particularly focus on quasi-public spaces - cafes, bars, and shopping centres - where publicness is always ambiguous, and where much potential for both inclusive and exclusionary experiences resides. Drawing on qualitative research conducted within two gentrifying Australian suburbs, this paper describes the throwing together of interactions, representations, and interpretations to construct personal and collective identifications. These can work to enable belonging and create opportunities for diversifying exposure; both of which have the potential to communicate the presence of the community across time and space. In doing so this work seeks to demonstrate the ways that geographic and temporal boundaries of public space are blurred, breached and yet also reinforced, as we throw together placed-based experiences of belonging.

TGO7-970.2

HALL, TOM* (Cardiff University, halla@cf.ac.uk)
City Streets, Dirty People and the Politics of Cleaning

This paper reports from empirical research on the work of urban patrol, in particular the physical work of street cleaning and the social (although similarly physical, messy and material) work of ‘outreach’ and street care. We consider a team of council employees working in one of Cardiff in the UK whose job it is to make repeated visits through the centre of the city, day and night, looking to establish contact with and minister to ‘vulnerable’ adults who may otherwise struggle on their own to access mainstream (social and healthcare) services; the street homeless make up a significant proportion of this target group, but take their place alongside assorted others, including sex workers, all of whom outreach workers aim to assist and enrol as clients. We also consider the daily patrols of teams of street cleaners, again employed by the local council to patrol the city streets – picking up litter, emptying the bins and sweeping surfaces clean.

The paper develops two lines of analysis. The first examines the ways in which street cleaners and outreach workers – the latter ‘moral’ street sweepers, of a sort – employ and engage the senses in pursuit of their tasks and are drawn, alike, to the same dirty, grimy, cluttered, smelly and unsightly places as they do. The paper’s second contribution, building on the first, considers the ways in which the expected outcomes required of street cleaners and street carers (outreach workers) are often equated with the appearance and look, and ‘feel’, of the places and people in, on and with whom they work. This linking of care and upkeep to appearance – as the desired outcome of work that tends to and mends place and people – signals a politics of repair, enacted with ‘deviant’ groups in frequently dirtied city places.

RC28-496.4

HALLDÉN, KARIN* (Stockholm University, karin.haldlen@sofi.su) Gender Differences in Academic Careers in Sweden

Gender differences to women’s disadvantage are evident in most branches of the labour market, so also within academia (Danell & Hjerm, 2012, 2013). Research on Swedish data shows that women have difficulties reaching the highest academic positions. Among other things, women’s likelihood of becoming professors is smaller compared to men (given PhD obtained in the same year). Women’s greater family responsibilities are often assumed to account for much of the observed labour market gender inequality. Nevertheless, to our knowledge no Swedish study has analyzed the impact of parental leave on academic careers in a systematic way. Hence, the current study uses Swedish register data for all teachers and researchers at Swedish universities and university colleges and matched information on individual and family related characteristics for the time period 1995 to 2011. Event history analysis is employed to analyze the effects of parental leave and temporary parental leave on gender differences in academic careers. The main results show that men have a higher likelihood of becoming professors - which is in line with previous research. However, the gender gap in academic careers gets smaller over time since obtained PhD. Parental leave and temporary parental leave have negative effects on academic careers for both men and women. When studying separately individuals with small children in the household we find that the gender gap in academic careers is significantly larger for this group compared to the gender gap in academic careers for others academics.

References


RC20-346.3

HALLER, MAX* (University of Graz, max.haller@uni-graz.at) Ethnic Stratification and Income Inequality Around the World

The paper starts from the assumption that inequality within countries is a very important topic for research also in the area of globalization. Data show that there exist huge differences between countries and world regions (continents) in this regard, with Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa exhibiting extremely high, most European countries and Japan rather low income inequalities. Neither sociological nor economic research have theorized and investigated this issue systematically. The general hypothesis of the paper is: Economic inequality can only be explained if we see the close interaction between class stratification and ethnic differentiation. For a test of these hypotheses, a new aggregate data file has been produced, including characteristics about the ethnic structure and history, the socio-demographic and economic structure (population, level of development etc.), and the political system (democracy, federalism, welfare spending) of 130 countries around the globe. A regression analysis shows that both ethnic diversity and a history of slavery are significant determinants of income inequality; the same is true for land distribution, democracy and welfare spending. Some implications of these findings for policy and further research are discussed.

RC27-477.1

HALLER, MAX* (University of Graz, max.haller@uni-graz.at) Ethnic Stratification and Income Inequality, a Comparative, International Analysis

Social inequality in sport is an important topic in Sociology. Ever since modern sports were established there have been differences in the type and frequency of sports practiced by different socio-economic classes. Do these socio-economic differences in sport participation still exist today? Or are other horizontal dimensions more important in determining who is participating in which type of sport and how often? In this presentation these questions will be examined using the 2007 International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) on “sport and leisure time”. The relevance of three dimensions of vertical stratification (education, occupational position, and income) is investigated as well as of two horizontal dimensions (gender and age) for 34 countries around the world by using descriptive and causal (regression) methods of analysis. The results are surprising and even spectacular. Contrary to the widespread thesis that the vertical dimensions of stratification are losing in importance in favor of new, horizontal dimensions, we find that if anything it is the horizontal dimensions that have lost in importance. Participation in sports is much higher in rich countries than in poorer countries, also, the more affluent the country the lower the relevance of horizontal stratification. Indeed, in the most affluent countries the effects of horizontal dimension are even reversed.

RC33-566.2

HALMANN, LOEK* (Tilburg University, loek.halman@uvt.nl) Searching for European Values

Since 1981, the European Values Study group is searching for the values of the Europeans by means of surveys in an expanding number of countries. The latest wave took place in 2008 and included all 45 countries (with more than 100,000 inhabitants) on the European continent. We aim at a repeat survey in 2017.

It was attempted to identify value systems, but in general values appeared not in clustered coherent patterns, but the patterns found and values that could be identified were domain specific. It means that values could be identified with regard to various life domains and it is hard if not impossible to find overarching values.

What also was revealed in and repeatedly found since the first wave in 1981 is that Europe is far from homogenous when it comes to basic values. Despite its common Christian history, the values of the people in the European countries appear rather diverse and the European unification has not (yet) resulted in a converging of the values of the Europeans. Ideas of multiple or varieties of modernities (e.g., Eisenstadt; Schmidt) and path dependency (e.g., Inglehart) seem to be confirmed by such results.

In this paper I focus on European values in 2008 and elaborate on our efforts to find patterns in values distinguished in various value domains (religion and morality; politics and society; primary relations; work and leisure time). The data allow to identity one or two more fundamental orientations which appear to be underlying the orientations in the distinctive value domains. Perhaps such results are disappointing but they illustrate the wide variety in values that exist in contemporary Europe despite its ongoing process of unification.
HALPERIN, DAFNA* (Yezreel Valley College, dafnah@yav.ac.il)
KATZ, RUTH (University of Haifa)
LOWENSTEIN, ARIELA (University of Haifa)

"Why Independent Elderly Prefer to Continue Living in Their Home Even When They Become Frail?"

Frail old people have three options for care (informal, formal, mixed): move in with one of their family members (usually one of their children); live in a nursing home or in assisted living setting; continue to live in their home and receive private care or care services (based on the Long-Term Care (LTC) Insurance Law).

As a multicultural society, Israel serves as a natural laboratory for identifying similarities and differences between various groups. The present research compared independent Jews and Arabs aged 65+ who live in the community, on various aspects of their preferences for care.

The study included two stages, a quantitative one, in which closed-ended questions were administrated to 200 old Jews and Arabs, followed by a qualitative one, in-depth interviewing 20 respondents. The study found that Jews mostly preferred nursing or sheltered homes, whereas Arabs preferred mostly to remain in their homes. However, approximately 40% of both populations preferred "mixed care," staying in their home with a live-in worker or with one of their children.

Three main aspects were identified: a macro-level aspect of social and cultural context (collectivism vs. individualism); a mezzo level aspect of family patterns and norms (reciprocity and exchange in intergenerational relations); and a micro-level aspect of personal attributes and values (psychological meaning of family/home; dignity vs. honor). Although main aspects were in general similar between Jewish and Arab respondents, the initial meanings of these aspects were different, reflecting social contexts, past experiences, family norms and the importance of home in late life.

Results revealed the need for developing culturally sensitive and tailored programs and services that take into account these aspects. Providing such services would allow old people to continue living in their homes, even when they become frail and need care and support.

HALPERN, CHARLOTTE* (Centre d’Etudes Européennes de Sciences Po, charlotte.halpern@sciencespo.fr)
BOZONNET, JEAN-PAUL (Institut d’Etudes Politiques)

The Disconnexion Between Attitudes to Transport and Policy Choices

This proposed article explores the following paradox: whilst research on attitudes to transport and travel behaviour in European States often suggests that the negative externalities of the transport system are a significant everyday concern, decision-makers at various levels of government are reluctant to support "anti-car" measures that is, binding sustainable transport policies and policy tools such as speed limits, urban tolls or other carbon taxes. This article seeks to further explore this paradox by revisiting the public policy assumption. Political attitudes research, especially that which seeks to identify influences on voting intention, shows that transport is often relegated to a much lower level of priority. Based on successive waves of Eurobarometer surveys, our analysis suggests that attitudes to transport and travel are increasingly shaped by the politics of choice and combination of policy tools. Following the claim made by the so-called policy feedback model, we expect transport policies to shape citizen attitudes towards institutions, including policies, measured in terms of trust, causal narratives, the punishment of free-ride.

HALSA, ASTRID* (Lillehammer University College, astrid.halsa@hil.no)

At Home and Elsewhere: How to Handle Daily Life Growing up with a "Mad Mother" or "Drunk Father?"

There is a large body of research on children living in families with parental mental illness/substance abuse focusing on parental failure, adverse outcomes and risks imposed on the child. The risk and harm perspective is however less suitable to study children as participating agents. There is a gap of knowledge and risks imposed on the child. This paper focuses on children and young people's first persons accounts on growing up with parental mental illness or substance abuse by analysing children's own experience. The paper concludes with the suggestion that to grasp these children and young peoples lived- experiences the research has to look outside the families front door and include children's activities in school, leisure and community, and focus on the active and challenging identity work these young people go through in trying to keep their homes together while developing a sense of selves.

HALVORSEN, RUNE* (NOVA Norwegian Social Research, rune.halvorsen@nova.hioa.no)

New Risks of Youth Exclusion. Nordic Policy Responses in a European Perspective

Including youth in the labour market is a major challenge facing many European countries, including the Nordic countries. Since 2007 many European countries have witnessed an increase in the rate of young adults neither in education, training nor employment (NEET) and an increase in the number of young adults registered as ‘unemployed’. Despite efforts at adopting counter-offensive to change the negative economic conjuncture through new measures to promote education, training and inclusion in the labour market the rate of inactive young adults has increased the last decade in Europe. Possibly we also see the impact of more long-term trends and structural changes making transitions from school to employment more difficult or variable.

This paper discusses how the Nordic governments have responded to diversity in the youth population and whether country differences in policy measures may account for the differences in unemployment and NEET rates in the Nordic countries. The paper demonstrates that the Nordic countries have responded differently to the concerns about the public expenditures and financial disincentives for the individual to participate in the labour market, the need for an up-to-date and relevant educational and vocational training services and social regulation of the market to ensure an inclusive labour market.

The paper argues that the challenges for the Nordic countries and concludes by identifying the policy lessons for non-Nordic countries.

HALVORSEN, TOR* (University of Bergen, Norway, tor.halvorsen@orgf.uib.no)

Professions and Multilateral Organization: OECD

Professions and multilateral organizations. As professions globalize by creating their own international organizations, they also diversify and become more hierarchical. In this paper I focus on how professions are becoming more hierarchical through the support and prestige of multilateral organizations. The case is OECD, whose broad influence makes itself felt in areas outside its kernal economic activities is in focus. OECD gives status to some experts and professions as the cost of others.

This paper discusses how the OECD/profession - link elevates some parts of the profession to position of authority beyond the status of the general professions due to the status of the solutons and choices of OECD. And on the other hand: Are there certain combination of equation, work carriers and professional networks that manage to promote themselves through OECD? If that is the case, what consequences does this have for the professions in general as these professions now become more an more globalized?

The focus in in particular on the economist, accountants, agronomes and environmental science.

HAMADA, KUNISUKE* (Tokyo Jogakkan College, hamada@kcn.ne.jp)

Causal Relationship Between the Feeling of Alienation and Anti-foreignism in Contemporary Japan

In the last decade, anti-foreignism has emerged gradually in Japan. Grassroots right-wing organizations such as “Zaitokukai” have held anti-Korean demonstrations repeatedly. Furthermore, we can easily find many postings and articles on the internet which have hostilities toward foreign nationals and left-wings. They claim that the people who have a liberal view on migration and advocate for immigration are “traitor” to Japan and have intended to damage Japanese national interest. Although only a few people participate in these movements, quite a number of people may share the feeling of intolerance toward vulnerable and minority groups. For example, a national diet member Satsuki Katayama waged a campaign to investigate the recipient of welfare public assistance and expressed
the opinion via twitter that welfare public assistance for foreign residents should be cut off. Why has this trend emerged during recent years in Japan? Who support these speeches of anti-foreignism?

Yasuda (2011) pointed out that the people who support “Zaitokukai” have a feeling of alienation from societies and participate in activities to gain the esteem from others. On the other hand, Higuchi (2012) claimed that “Zaitokukai” have recruited “ordinary” people who have a patriotic feeling through the internet, because there are only a few organizations which fulfill the demand of conservative people. However, these discussions are based only on the qualitative research of “Zaitokukai” members and it is difficult to generalize about characteristics beyond this particular group.

The aim of this presentation is to clarify the relationship between a feeling of alienation and anti-foreignism in Japanese ordinary people. For this purpose, I analyze the data from nationwide surveys conducted in 2009 and 2013 using the method of causal analysis and structural equation modeling.
The concept “Middle Class” conventionally invoked to refer to a social class that are drivers of social change both in economic and in Political terms in the west and in developing world.

Ghana, like many African countries has had its share bit of political instabilities particularly in the aftermath of independence, in the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s. But since the return to democratic rule in 1992, it has steadily established itself as the beacon of democracy with multi party elections every four years and serves as an example for other African countries to emulate. This paper will explore if the current political stability in Ghana since the return to constitutional rule in 1992 had been a result of its middle class. It traces the Ghanaian middle class from independence, post-independence era of military rule to date and the role the middle class played especially in the 1990s and 2000s to ensure the political stability prevails. Drawing on a field work carried out in Ghana in 2012 with a varied sample from different social backgrounds to gage out who these middle class are? What classify them as middle class? To borrow Bourdieu's social classification typology: is it their economic, political, education and cultural capitals that make them middle class? And what economic or political role do they play within the Ghanaian political sphere?

RC12-227.6
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HAMMERSLEV, OLE* (University of Southern Denmark, ohv@sam.sdu.dk)

Transforming Legal Professions in Scandinavia

In Scandinavia, the legal profession has been regarded as the midwives of the modern state; the legal profession was totally dominant in the most important position in society. However, with the development of the welfare state and with neo-liberal management methods in various branches of the public and private sector the legal profession has been replaced from the most prominent positions. With globalization new markets have opened for Scandinavian lawyers, the question is however, if the profession at large gains from the new opportunities or if the profession is stratified. This paper examines how different parts of the profession react to new challenges for the legal profession.

RC12-227.6
HAMMERSLEV, OLE* (University of Southern Denmark, ohv@sam.sdu.dk)
HAMMERSLEV, OLE* (University of Southern Denmark, ohv@sam.sdu.dk)

Transforming Legal Professions in Scandinavia

In Scandinavia, the legal profession has been regarded as the midwives of the modern state; the legal profession was totally dominant in the most important position in society. However, with the development of the welfare state and with neo-liberal management methods in various branches of the public and private sector the legal profession has been replaced from the most prominent positions. With globalization new markets have opened for Scandinavian lawyers, the question is however, if the profession at large gains from the new opportunities or if the profession is stratified. This paper examines how different parts of the profession react to new challenges for the legal profession.

RC04-78.31
HAMUI, MERY* (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, mhs@correo.azc.uam.mx)

La Socialización En La Emergencia Del Científico De Bioquímica y Ciencias Sociales. Consideraciones Para El Futuro

Los procesos formativos de los doctorandos son heterogéneos, la socialización se deriva de las comunidades a las que pertenecen. La variación en los mecanismos y modalidades se relacionan con los procesos de formación, cognición y roles de identidad en distintos momentos para insertarse en la comunidad científica. La trayectoria del investigador es de un cierto shock con la realidad, y roles de identidad en distintos momentos para insertarse en la comunidad científica. La trayectoria del investigador es de un cierto shock con la realidad, and cultural capitals that make them middle class? And what economic or political role do they play within the Ghanaian political sphere?
have produced a neighborhood with socio-spatial qualities contrasting those of the dominant centralities near by. An incorporation of these differences has been initiated by local magazines, tourism agencies, and ministries: differences produced in a incremental and bottom-up process have been turned into an attraction for people beyond Shimokitaazzawa and a mainstream compatible youth culture, whereby the space is being deprived of its experienced dimension. Kitamoto in the north of the city is struggling with an aging population, economic issues as well as questions of identity, similarly to other peripheral areas. Due to this change, its dependency on the central area of Tokkyo is transforming and demanding a new consciousness for place. This is leading to the emergence of an active production of differentiating elements in the city, driven by the local authorities and inhabitants: an intended commodification of local assets, such as the natural environment, seasonal changes or local goods is aiming at creating local, socio-cultural value and identity.

By looking at the production of differences as part of a dialectical process of production of differences this paper aims at capturing the complexity of everyday life as a backbone of urban society. To achieve this, my research encompasses an open methodological approach and methods from different disciplines.

RC22-388.6
HANCOCK, ROSEMARY* (University of Sydney, rosemry.hancock@sydney.edu.au)

Islamic Environmental Activism in the United States and United Kingdom

Social Movement theorists have, until recently, accepted after Marx that religion is the 'spirit of the masses' and inherently opposed to social or political change. The small but growing involvement Muslims in the environmental movement in the US and UK is a challenge to this belief. The emergence of specifically 'Islamic' environmental organizations (IEOs) in both the UK and US shows the engagement of certain Muslims in the Diaspora with grassroots activism, and with the contentious politics associated with environmentalism. This paper is based on the study of four IEOs and their participants, two from the United States and two from the United Kingdom. The IEOs participate in actions and projects that are remarkably similar to their secular counterparts, and show a similar critique of the effects of capitalist economics and industry upon both the environment and a concern for social justice. However, their underlying ideology is grounded in a unique interpretation of Islamic scriptures emphasizing the role of humankind as God's representative on earth; the environment as a 'sign' from God in perfect, divinely ordained balance; and the necessity of following Islamic teachings in every day life. Utilizing Social Movement Theory and comparative analysis, this paper argues that Muslim environmentalists bring an Islamic voice into the environmental movement, calling for significant social and political change based upon Islamic principles, while sharing with secular environmental organizations methods of mobilization, organizational structure, and aspects of ideological framing.

JS-70.2
HANNNAN, CARMEL* (University of Limerick, carmel.hannon@ul.ie)

Growing up in a One-Parent Family: Families and Child Wellbeing

Background
A large body of international literature has documented that children who grow up with both biological parents fare better on a range of outcomes when compared to children not living with both biological parents. Researchers continue to disagree as to whether the association represents a true causal effect. The association suggests that children who grow up with both biological parents fare better on a range of outcomes when compared to children not living with both biological parents. Researchers continue to disagree as to whether the association represents a true causal effect. The association suggests that children who grow up with both biological parents fare better on a range of outcomes when compared to children not living with both biological parents.

Methods
The empirical analyses are based on three waves of a nationwide representative survey conducted in Germany in the years 2001, 2006 and 2010 by the Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony.

Results
We introduce five different dimensions of governance, which we discuss with empirical illustrations: 1) the purpose of governance, 2) the drivers of governance change, 3) temporalities of governance, 4) extension of the modes of governance, and 5) sources of acceptance/legitimacy.

RC29-501.7
HANSSLMAIER, MICHAEL* (Criminological Research Institute, michael.hanslmaier@kfn.de)

Comparing the Governance of Novel Products and Processes of Biotechnology

The emergence of novel products and processes of biotechnology in medicine, industry and agriculture has been accompanied by promises of healthier, safer and more productive lives and societies. However, biotechnology has also served as a catalyst and a purveyor of social controversy about the physical safety and social desirability of novel technologies. Such controversies have put the principles, institutions and instruments of governance, which has conventionally guided the interactions between science and society, under pressure. While researchers in science and technology studies (STS) have done extensive work on the substance and processes of such controversies, they have devoted less effort to link their work to the broader tradition in political science and political sociology, which analyses more general principles and varieties of governance in modern societies.

This paper presents an attempt to start to fill this gap and develop a conceptual framework for comparing and analysing new and emerging modes of governance affiliated with biotechnology in the light of more general approaches to governance. We aim for a framework that can facilitate comparative inquiries and learning across different contexts and applications, e.g. biomedical and agricultural applications, and across different policies and policy domains, e.g. different regional, national and supranational settings.

We introduce five different dimensions of governance, which we discuss with empirical illustrations: 1) the purpose of governance, 2) the drivers of governance change, 3) temporalities of governance, 4) extension of the modes of governance, and 5) sources of acceptance/legitimacy.

RC21-358.6
HAO, PU* (Hong Kong Baptist University, ppuhaou@hkbu.edu.hk)

From Enclaves to Citadels: A Dynamic and Contested Transformation of Informal Settlements in Urban China

The economic reforms of the late seventies led to a massive urban expansion in China as villages were swallowed by the urban sprawl. The most striking example is Shenzhen, an area with 300,000 inhabitants grew into a metropolis of 14 million people over a couple of decades. Today only 3 million are formal residents of the city, and the rest of the people without local residency are excluded from subsidized amenities like education, health care and social housing. Most of the people that move into the city find accommodation in one of the 320 villages that have become embedded in the urban fabric. These urban villages provide rough-
ly half of the total residential floor area in Shenzhen, although they only cover 13% of the total built-up land. Over time, these multifaceted spaces of informality have shaped a landscape that is clearly different from the formal city; however, their transformation follows a logical trajectory which continuously contests societal and market-driven demands. As the city further develops and infrastructure improves, the expected economic rents of urban village land will keep on rising. For those villages, market-led redevelopments are almost inevitable. Large-scale land acquisition and redevelopment are beginning to transform urban villages into upscale private apartments, luxury hotels and malls—citadels of the rich. This process diminishes a great deal of affordable housing stock in the central city, further marginalizing the low-income groups. Moreover, this works as a domino effect where the redevelopment of one urban village drives the process for other urban villages in the proximity to follow on the same redevelopment path.

Similarly, the practice of producing scientific knowledge is no longer solely in the hands of experts, and the boundary work (Geryn, 1983) between experts and non-experts has been recently challenged. This tendency is more visible in “scientific” knowledge that is contentious, such as climate change, alternative medicine, hybrid cars, child vaccinations, and alternative and renewable energy sources. There is no “correct” knowledge, but rather what exists is contentious knowledge through its co-production among experts and laypeople. With these situations in mind, this paper examines how contentious knowledge is constructed in a social media environment, namely Wikipedia. More specifically, this study empirically investigates how the blogosphere and online diaries contribute to internet knowledge on the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant Disaster that occurred in March 2011 in Japan as well as child vaccinations (i.e., MMR and Thiomersal). Wikipedia is an online encyclopedia with over 280 different language versions and over 4 million articles just in English. In addition to the articles that are more visible to the general public, Wikipedia provides an enormous discussion space for each article. This offers rich space for technical and societal milieus for examining how scientific knowledge is negotiated in an open online environment. This study aims to examine who is included and who is excluded in the co-production of knowledge in a social media environment and to discuss the mechanisms in which co-production of knowledge occurs. The implications of the findings are relevant to studies of scientific knowledge as well as consumers of scientific knowledge.

RC21-376.3
HAO, PU* (Hong Kong Baptist University, ppuyaho@hkbu.edu.hk)
Unequal Housing Choices and the Residential Segregation in Urban China

The growth and transformation of cities in China continue to absorb migrants from both ends of the economic spectrum, giving rise to socially mixed cities. Concurrent is the elevated level of residential segregation owing to new forms of enclave urbanism such as gated communities and urban villages. Factors including historical legacy, land institution and property-led development have contributed to a divided residential pattern at the neighbourhood level, but the divisions are not necessarily as significant in larger spatial units. This paper, by analyzing the distribution of both urban population and housing provision in Shenzhen, explicitly unravels the spatial logic of the divided pattern of the population. As expected, migrants and local hukou holders are largely segregated by different housing choices; however, due to the relatively even distribution of a vast amount of migrant enclaves, at the sub-district level a rather low degree of segregation is manifest. This residential pattern is salutary as it maintains a spatially equitable setting which enables deprived groups to reside within short catchment areas of jobs and amenities. Nevertheless, urban renewal programmes that target urban villages and old neighbourhoods are likely to jeopardise the somewhat reasonnable provision and distribution of housing choices, aggravating segregation on a large spatial scale.

RC52-833.1
HAO, ZHIDONG* (University of Macau, zhdao@umac.mo)
Left and Right, and Organic and Critical: Understanding the Politics of China’s Intellectuals

In today’s China, intellectuals continue to play important roles in social, economic, and political development. Much has been done on the roles of the public intellectuals in China in the reform era (Cheek 2006; Goldmann 1994, 1999; Edward Gu and Merle Goldman 2004; Zhidong Hao 2003; Kelly 2006), but the intellectual scene is developing so fast with increasingly clearer demarcations between the left and right that it remains an interesting and daunting challenge to describe more accurately what those roles are and why they matter. This article is one of those efforts towards a better understanding of China’s intellectuals and their political roles.

In this article, I will first define the term “intellectuals” and their political positions and roles to play, or their subjectivities, in terms of organic, critical, and professional. Then I will define the left and right intellectuals. Thirdly, I will examine contemporary Chinese intellectuals’ political positions. We will find that the left intellectuals are more likely to be organic to the government, and the right intellectuals are more likely to be critical of it. Fourthly, I will emphasize the complexity, subjectivity, and dynamics of intellectual politics in terms of the changeability of their political roles, the organic intellectuals’ living for or off politics, and the commonality between the left and right intellectuals. Finally I will speculate on the possible future development of intellectual politics and their implications for China’s democratization.

The method of analysis in the paper is typological, i.e., I am categorizing intellectuals into left and right, and organic and critical. The representative texts I am analyzing to substantiate the typologies are mainly from the Internet and the traditional media because this is where the battle between the left (organic) and the right (critical) over the politics of the government is mainly waged.
with women's survival rates at reproductive age. (3) For women, their expanding lifespan and survival rates at reproductive age could have influenced reproductive decision making to minimize the risk of childbearing; even if the theoretical fertility rate meets the reproductive level, women's views may remain unchanged. In Japan, fertility is lower than the replacement level because women's cost-benefit imbalance for childbearing is too high.

RC45-749.12

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Social Capital of Seven Countries/Areas in East Asia: From the Questionnaire Approach

The Center for Social Capital Studies of Senshu University, Japan, chaired by Professor Hiroo Harada, have made the questionnaire research about 'social capital' both in rural and urban areas of seven countries/areas; Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, South Korea, China, Taiwan, and Thailand, and at Shinjuku Ward and Kawa- saki City in Japan, from 2010 to 2013. In this report we will focus on the research of seven countries/areas.

The hypothesis is that 'social capital' might differ from the degree of economic development and urbanization. We define 'social capital' as the index of four components; social trust, maintaining and improving livelihood, risk and social safety-net, and social rituals, consisting of 56 questions and 18 items of face sheet. We are quantitatively examining the outputs so that we have not reached the final result and conclusion, but 'social capital' differs in urban and rural areas, families, communities, and so on. This may also suggest that 'social capital' differs with the economic development, market capitalism and globalization in prevailing at the present age. We also focus the examinations on the history of the families, communities and countries/areas. These would be the qualitative analysis.

We have to carefully treat the outcome of the questionnaire, because the degree of 'social capital' does not imply the superiority or inferiority, nor the positive or negative meaning of social change. In order to understand the system of 'social capital' just declares the type of social relationship and evaluation in the society of community conditioned by the history and geography. Therefore the policy implications would be differently induced.

RC24-431.6

HARAGUCHI, YAYOI* (Ibaraki University, yayoi@mx.ibaraki.ac.jp)

Civil Movements in Low-Recognized Disaster Affected Areas

We discuss how civil movements have developed to protect children from radiation pollution in local communities after the March 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake and Fukushima nuclear disaster. We focus on those areas that have not been classified as "Affected Areas" by the government, although local residents have sought to gain institutional recognition of the damage due to nuclear accidents. In this article, these areas are defined as Low-Recognized Disaster Affected Areas (LRDAAs).

It is important to pay attention to LRDAA in mega disasters. Existing research suggests that local communities with low-level impacts were peripheralized and neglected by both the government and society in the face of tremendous negative impacts as a result of the earthquake and nuclear accidents. In seeking institutional recognition, residents in LRDAAs have difficulty showing the causal relationship between the level of pollution and its impact on health. This makes it difficult for residents to justify damage claims. The level of success of social construction around radiation pollution in low-level impacted areas determines how far and to what extent the Fukushima nuclear disaster impacted communities.

As a case study, we examine a civil movement in Ibaraki, a city near Fukushima. A series of petitions were filed by dozens of newly established citizen groups against local governments and legislators, and the government of Japan. We analyze how Ibaraki local citizen groups have established their network, to which extent they have achieved their claims to gain legitimacy in social and political process, and the roles the professional experts played in those processes. We point out the establishment of the Law to Support Child Survivors of Nuclear Accidents of June 2011 in the National Diet changed the character of the local political situation by transforming the local government's attitude toward citizen groups from oppositional to cooperative.

RC39-657.5

HARAGUCHI, YAYOI* (Ibaraki University, yayoi@mx.ibaraki.ac.jp)

Toward the Inclusive Resilience for Both Individuals and Community

This presentation focuses on the different kinds of social conflicts between local people/individuals and the communities/local governments arising in the process of disaster rebuilding. It seems that the cases of Hurricane Katrina and Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant Accidents are so much different, but there are a few similarities between two cases. One of them is contradiction between community resilience and individual resilience.

First, we would like to consider the case, for instance, that the poor and social minority have been excluded in the process of community rebuilding, while community prosperity are achieved to some extent and community resiliency increases in the aftermath of disaster.

The city of New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina could be considered to be one of these cases. Since Hurricane Katrina, the city of New Orleans has been seeking in attracting new industry and younger generation, so, though it lost its overall population than 2005. Over the same period, the population of African Americans is decreased the most among other racial and ethnic populations. Under New Urbanism, the role of public sector in education system, the medical and welfare services, and housing services have been drastically decreased or extinct.

In case of Fukushima, the local governments seem to have a strong and inherent demand of restoring the community as soon as possible, while some families, especially those with small children, may choose not to return with concern of health risk due to radioactive contamination. The more families choose to stay outside the hometown for their own safety, the less resilient the community will be. Contradiction between community resilience and individual resilience could happen in both natural disasters and technological disasters. We will discuss two cases in depth at the presentation.

RC23-419.1

HARAMBAM, JARON* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, jaron.harambam@gmail.com)

Conspiracists' Longings for a Pure Science

Conspiracist theories have in recent decades become a popular and widespread cultural phenomenon in the Western world. Although conspiracy theories come in all shapes and sizes, a communality can be found in the challenge they pose to the epistemic authority of science. The social sciences have, however, simply conceived of conspiracy theories as bad science, making a parody out of the respectable scientific tradition, but in their moral condemnations these scholars have left unexplained how we can actually understand these critiques. In this article I draw on the ethnographic research conducted in the Dutch “conspiracy milieu” to explore what conspiracy theorists claim about science, scientists and the knowledge they produce. On the most abstract level is modern science critiqued for its dogmatism that excludes deviant forms of knowledge and leaves many terrains of inquiry unexplored. A second line of critique is directed to the knowledge scientific experts produce which in practice is not living up to its a-social ideal of objectivity and disinterestedness. The last strand of critiques centers around the powerless social position scientific experts have established in relation to out-siders that subordinate laymen and protect their in-group. In sum, what these critiques articulate is a (particular) public understanding of science. Despite a strong critique of science, conspiracy theorists are not against science, but hold a rather ambivalent position: science is at once sacralized for its intentions but profaned for its inclusions. I conclude by suggesting how these critiques resonate with both pre- and post-modern scientific understandings of science, and argue how the frailty of modern scientific ideals of the universality and disinterestedness of science paradoxically instigates those critical longings for a pure science that characterize contemporary western conspiracy theories.

RC07-132.7

HARAMBAM, JARON* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, jaron.harambam@gmail.com)

Strategy and Identity in the “Conspiracy Milieu”

Strategy and Identity in the “Conspiracy Milieu”

Conspiracy theories have in recent decades become a popular cultural phe-

nomenon, and its discourse is now an increasingly normalized idiom for many people to account for the occurrence of (seemingly ungraspable) phenomena in contemporary societies. The social sciences have nevertheless conceived of “conspiracy theories” in rather abstract ways; they have constrained the scope of an out-
dated worldview and endanger the body politic. Although the moralism in these studies is already problematic for the sociological understanding of who these people are, what I challenge in this paper is the uniform identity these scholars construct of conspiracy theorists. I draw here on ethnographic research in the Dutch conspiracy milieu to explore what differences in beliefs and practices can be found and how they are related to dynamics of identity formation. While a communality can be found in the societal change all conspiracy theorists want to bring about, I dissect three different strategies with which people think these
changes should be accomplished: withdrawal, activism and mediation. Strongly influenced by New Age beliefs, adherents of the first strategy assume change is to come from within: by changing oneself, the world will change accordingly. The activist strategy is informed by the notion that a different world can only be established by overthrowing the old order, practices therefore take place on the barricades of the street. Practitioners at last argue that societal change can only be achieved in cooperation, adherents therefore want to bring people together by making visible societal and political problems. I conclude by showing how the identity of conspiracy theorists is much more complex and dynamic than social scientists generally assume: it is multiple and formed in relation to the general public and other conspiracy theorists alike.

HARDERING, FRIEDERICKE* (Goethe-University, f.hardering@soz.uni-frankfurt.de)

Alienation and Meaningful Work – Subjective Strategies of Ascribing Meaning to Work

This paper speaks to current debates about new expectations of meaningfulness at work and new forms of alienation pathologies (Rosa 2012). Current scholarship generally agrees that defining work as meaningful is an important strategy against the feeling of alienation. But still little is known about the mechanisms and processes that individuals themselves use to create meaningful relations to work (Rosso, Dekas & Wrzesniewski 2010). This paper investigates the mechanisms and processes of how employees ascribe meaning to their work.

The sample consists of 21 employees who had changed occupations. I conducted in-depth narrative interviews about their work biography and their work orientations. Four distinct types of ascription of meaning emerged from the data: 1) reference to basic identification with work, 2) reference to meaningful aspects of work, 3) reference to the purpose of work for a greater good, 4) reference to values beyond work. The results show that current understandings of work or job orientations need to be extended and elaborated. Furthermore, the empirical findings invite more detailed questions on alienation, for example, in how far alienation can be interpreted as a gradual phenomenon.


HOFMEISTER, HEATHER* (Goethe-University, h.hofmeister@soz.uni-frankfurt.de)

Mindful Living, Mindful Working? New Understandings of the Role of Work in Post-Growth Society

In discourses about post-industrial, post-growth societies (Paech 2012), emerging questions of the “good life” and appropriate, sustainable consumption have invited a general inquiry about new lifestyles. Two archetypes of the new lifestyles include “Lifestyles of Health and Sustainability” (LOHAS) and “Lifestyles of Voluntary Simplicity” (LOVOS). The research about these lifestyles focuses particularly on the consumption behaviors of these lifestyle groups, but questions of how these lifestyles and philosophies affect the understanding of work remain understudied. Because work and consumption are closely linked, we expect that those involved with these new lifestyle models may also have a notably different orientation to work.

We investigated the understanding of work held and articulated by members of these new lifestyle groups. We reconstruct the understanding of work using the responses from four narrative interviews, two from representatives of the LOHAS lifestyle and two from the LOVOS, collected in Germany in 2012 and 2013. These four cases are a selection from a larger sample of 21 job-changers who described the media, employment biographies. The central analytical themes of the research are health, sustainability, work-life balance, and simplicity. Our results show that the understanding of work as expressed by these new lifestyle representatives deviate strongly from common understandings of “normal work” or “occupational careers.” The respondents report that it’s very important that the work mirrors their broader values on the dimensions of self-sufficiency, deciding for themselves rather than being driven by outside forces and demands, health-consciousness, and meaningfulness.

Children's Reproduction of Power Relations in the City

This study investigates power relations in a small city in southern Sweden. It is a city where there have been radical social changes in the population structure due to a major inflow of immigrants. The social situation can best be described as filled with tension between different groups. In relation to the tension there is a strong and dominant narrative about "us" and "them", relating to the categories "Swedes" and "immigrants". The study has two aims in relation to this narrative. One is to explore how it is used to reproduce power relations in the city. The second aim is to investigate how children actively use and reformulate the narrative and the power relations within it.

The point of departure is the assumption that human beings are embedded in figurations (families, social class, ethnic groups, nations etc) containing different power ratios that are transferred from one generation to another (Ellias 2009). Socialization is thus central in the transmission of power ratios, as children acquire adult standards of behavior and social norms. However, children are from, childhood sociology's point of view, also active agents involved in creating and influencing their own and others' lives, which implies that socialization is not equal to adaptation and internalization, but also to children's negotiation, sharing and creation of culture (Allison, Jenks and Prout 1998, Corsaro 2005). In the study the children's contribution to reproduction and reformulation, in relation to the narrative of "us" and "them", is in line with William Corsaro's (2005) concept of interpretative reproduction. The term interpretative captures children's participation in their own unique peer cultures by creatively taking information from the adult world to address their own peer concerns, while the term reproduction captures the idea that children not only internalize society and culture, but actively contribute to cultural production and change.

Educational Institutions As Mating Markets

Educational institutions are important settings in which future partners meet and where inequalities in the current and next generation formed. Yet there is little research on educational institutions as mating markets, partly due to limitations with existing data. In this study, we use population register data to follow the educational histories of an entire birth cohort of Swedes, born in 1970. We are able to identify the educational institutions the members of this cohort attended, and also whether their partners overlapped in these institutions. We focus on high schools (Gymnasium) and universities. As the outcome, we focus on first births and analyze assortative mating through the characteristics of the parents. We estimate which share of our cohort members overlapped with ("met") their partner in high school or university and use contextual level information on the structure and social compositions of the high schools and universities attended to analyze the probability of meeting one's partner in these institutions, and on the probability of assortative mating according to age, ethnicity, and class background. Our preliminary results suggest that up to 40 % of tertiary educationally homogenous couples have met in university, and that the social and demographic compositions of both high schools and universities shape meeting chances and mating along demographic and social lines.

Newspaper Messages about Public and Private Health-Care Services in Australia: The Entrenchment of Unequal Choice

Media representations of health care can perpetuate stereotypes about public and private systems that unequally shape consumers' perceptions and enactment of health-care choice. For instance, recent research about Australians’ (dis) trust of public and private health care suggests that participants' concerns about long public hospital waiting lists echo prominent media messages, which might in turn contribute to the fact that one in two Australians supplement Medicare (the universal public health insurance scheme) with private insurance. As part of a larger study about health-care choice, we seek to understand ways in which the media represent both public and private health services, and their role in structuring different ‘choice’ pathways through Australia’s health-care maze.

This paper presents results from an analysis of newspaper reporting of public and private health care. The sample consists of newspaper articles and letters dealing with public and private health services, private insurance and Medicare from ‘broadsheet’ and ‘tabloid’ newspapers in three Australian states (2011-13). These texts were coded for positive, negative and neutral messages about public and private care and examined for representations of choice, trust and responsibility. In line with the theoretical framework for our study, we also focused on articles that presented different aspects of ‘health-care capital’ – economic, social, cultural, symbolic or geographic – as influencing consumers’ capacity for health-care choice. The analysis reveals variation by state, newspaper, and over time.

We found that articles in the populist tabloid papers are dominated by negative, frightening messages about the “crisis” in public health systems and, to a lesser extent, the threat of rising costs of private health insurance. The ‘quality’ broadsheets present more balanced accounts, with articles typically combining positive, negative and neutral messages. Media representations thus contribute to the differential structuring of health-care choice, potentially compromising quality of care and exacerbating inequality.
Understanding Society (UK) survey, which records people's responses to specific questions about their own and others' experiences of racism.

What emerged is that in the qualitative project, participants found it difficult to name racism and denied that quite explicit forms of racism they had experienced was 'really' racism. In the survey, respondents recorded widespread racism which they and/or people they knew had experienced. This paper considers some of the implications of these apparently divergent findings. The use of ready-structured questions is helpful in alerting us to the persisting prevalence of racism. This is facilitated when survey respondents are not actively encouraged to reflect on the personal and structural racism they experience.

The second paper by Craig HARRIS (Michigan State University) discusses the agri-food system in Monterrey, Mexico. It is structured by three segments. One segment consists of the "traditional" Mexican diet of corn, beans, rice, chicken and pork. For residents of Monterrey, these foodstuffs are usually purchased at local mercaditos from local vendors who have acquired the foods from long supply chains. The second segment consists of the rapidly growing middle class and upper class. They purchase their foods at national and transnational superstores, and they tend to consume a more international middle class diet. The third segment is framed both as an attempt to re-invigorate local culinary traditions and as an effort to separate one's consumption from the transnational agri-food system. This emphasis is then articulated in distinctive local restaurants as well as shops and markets.

HARRIS, CRAIG* (Michigan State University, harrisc@msu.edu)

Alternative Food Networks in Monterrey Mexico

The agri-food system in Monterrey, Mexico is structured by three segments. One segment consists of the "traditional" Mexican diet of corn, beans, rice, chicken and pork. For residents of Monterrey, these foodstuffs are usually purchased at local mercaditos from local vendors who have acquired the foods from long supply chains. The second segment consists of the rapidly growing middle class and upper class. They purchase their foods at national and transnational superstores, and they tend to consume a more international middle class diet. The third segment is framed both as an attempt to re-invigorate local culinary traditions and as an effort to separate one's consumption from the transnational agri-food system. This emphasis is then articulated in distinctive local restaurants as well as shops and markets.

HARRIS, KATHLEEN MULLAN* (University North Carolina Chapel Hill, kathie_harris@unc.edu)

Family Structure Models and Nonmarital Childbearing in the Transition to Adulthood

Nonmarital childbearing is now a common fertility event during the transition to adulthood in the America. Current estimates indicate more than forty percent of births occur to unmarried women in the U.S., however, the image of a single, unmarried mother raising a child on her own is no longer accurate. This paper uses national data from Add Health to document the relationship contexts (co-habitation, dating relationships, no relationship) in which nonmarital first births occur and model the environmental influences of family structure on nonmarital first births that women aged 24-32 have experienced by 2008-09. We focus particularly on collective socialization effects of family structure models during adolescence by exploiting Add Health's unique design to measure family structure in the multiple social contexts of adolescent life, including the family, peer group, school, and neighborhood. We analyze both traditional (prevalence of two-parent families) and contemporary (prevalence of single parent families) family structure models in these multiple social contexts during adolescence on subsequent nonmarital childbearing and the circumstances of nonmarital first births. Controlling for other economic and policy-relevant determinants of nonmarital childbearing and socioeconomic confounding factors, we find robust and significant effects of family structure models in the multiple contexts of adolescents' lives on subsequent nonmarital childbearing that are independent and additive. When the prevalence of two-parent families is low or the prevalence of single-parent families is high, young adults face higher risks of nonmarital childbearing, and these risks are additive across the family, peer group, and school or neighborhood context.

JJS-1.1

HARRIS, KEVAN* (Princeton University, kevanharris@gmail.com)

Before and Beyond Neoliberalism: The Development Of Precarity And The Emerging Alternative

In this paper we contend that, to understand what might exist beyond neoliberalism, we need to rethink processes of capitalist development before neoliberalism. We make two arguments. First, for poorer countries, processes of commodification which are highlighted as evidence of neoliberalism often predate the neoliberal era. Third World development policies tended to make social and economic life more precarious as a corollary to capital accumulation, before neoliberalism as an ideology took hold. Second, intense theoretical focus on neoliberalism obscures a recent shift in the global South towards a tendential and tangible de-commodification of social

RC40-674.3

HARRIS, ANITA* (Monash University, anita.harris@monash.edu)

Practices of Conviviality and Belonging Among Young People in Urban Multicultural Australia

While there is considerable anxiety about social cohesion in increasingly diverse societies, and especially young people's role in multicultural civic life, little is known about their everyday practices of conviviality and belonging. Through an analysis of research with youth in some of the most multicultural and disadvantaged neighbourhoods of 5 Australian cities, this paper explores the local spatial practices through which belonging and productive intercultural relations are negotiated. It provides an insight into the ordinary processes by which youth get along in multicultural neighbourhoods, and suggests that practices of conflict and distanciation must be part of the discussion about conviviality in order to properly capture the complexity of productive relationality in the lives of young people.
life. In fact, during the height of what is widely accepted as the period of neoliberal triumph in many countries across the global South, the relationship between work, land, and welfare has begun to transform in ways that look quite different from what the dominant paradigm leads us to expect. The most salient examples today are state-led social protection programs which have been implemented across the former Third World. For those who lament that the post-2008 crisis has produced no Polanyian double movement, we argue that these state-driven social assistance policies are precisely such a mechanism. These emerged not out of technocratic fixes from above but often out of political and social struggles from below. The rise and spread of these programs are not only in stark contrast to popular conceptions of a neoliberal reinforcement, but are specifically targeted at social strata whose precarity has been largely generated by developmental policies which predated the neoliberal era.

Our paper presents a macro-level quantitative survey of the rise and spread of social protection programs over the past two decades in the global South, and qualitative comparisons of these programs in the BICS – Brazil, India, China and South Africa – as evidence of our argument.

JS-63.4

HARRIS, KEVAN* (Princeton University, kevanharris@gmail.com)

Two, Three, Many Middle Classes: Theorizing Middle Class Power From a Global Perspective

Analyses of the post-2008 global wave of social protest have generally celebrated the rise of educated middle classes as a driver of historical change as eagerly as early during the development of the bourgeoisie. In the global South, middle classes are analyzed as both object and subject: the goal of economic growth is a middle-class society and the middle class is assumed to be the most suitable base for political development. Yet public discussion about the middle class occurs with a set of implicit assumptions which underpin this sort of teleological thinking, many of which derive from the application of late 19th-early 20th century sociological theory to the 21st century world economy. As an intervention in contemporary debates over class and protest, in this paper I reconstruct the concept of the middle class for the purpose of analyzing the current political economy of middle-income countries. To do so, I historicize middle class formation – with particular and contextual characteristics of class formation on a world-historical scale over the past several centuries. I argue that a key secular process of the history of capitalism is the production of “middling” classes, yet these classes themselves are transformed along with the capitalist world economy. Social theory has tended to reify a particular instance of this process, the rise of the 19th century European bourgeoisie to state power, as a general theory of class formation. This Whiggish story is arguably the main cause of confusion within the debate over the post-2008 global protest wave. To analyze what is actually new about the “new middle class” of the late 20th and early 21st centuries for the global South, I create a typology of four ideal-type middle classes and identify their social position and structural power vis-a-vis the state and economy.

RC39-665.6

HARVEY, DAINA* (College of the Holy Cross, dharvey@holycross.edu)

"Disaster Capitalism", Regular Capitalism, and the Search for a Big Mac: Undermining Assumptions of "What is to Be Done" for Marginalized Communities in the Aftermath of Disasters.

In the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina and the federal levee failures the EPA declared 100% of the homes in the Lower Ninth Ward uninhabitable. Nearly five years later there was no police or fire station, no continuously operating health clinic, no grocery store, no community center, and one school where before there had been four. New homes and businesses were washed away, the deportation of New Orleans, residents of the Lower Ninth Ward were dealing with what Harvey (2013) has called “secondary violences”—social policies that have resulted in the hyper-marginalization of the community. In the midst of this abandonment and displacement residents have sought to fill the void left by the State. These non-profits have been staffed mainly by non-residents who have brought ideas on rebuilding sustainable communities and environmental justice, and who have been weary of what Klein (2007) has called “disaster capitalism”—which involves, in part, corporations (with the aid of government) using the “shock and awe” of the disaster to seize taken-for-granted rights and raid the public sphere. Rather than embracing the social justice mission of many visitors and volunteers, residents simply want their neighborhood back. In many instance these ideas and efforts have been rejected as urban experimentation. Rather than a green-grocer residents want a Wal-Mart. Many have opposed projects like rebuilding with permeable concrete and the rehabilitation of older homes. Wal-Mart and Home Depot, the widespread use of vacated lots for guerilla gardening. This paper, based on thirteen months of field-work in the Lower Ninth Ward, looks at the problems of rebuilding marginalized communities through volunteer labor in the aftermath of disasters. Ultimately, I suggest that those problems result in a process of misrecognition whereby rebuilding efforts stall.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
is only bringing public works of long lines of a huge coastal levee like the Great Wall. Despite being a fisherman's village, new life will start away from the ocean and with no ocean view.

Among residents, there are a lot of clashes of interests. Within a household, we can find a generational gap between the retired elderly with a pension and the younger generation who seeks a job and is raising children. While the former wants to stay within the village, the latter hopes to move out of the village, to an inland area more convenient for getting higher income, shopping, transportation and education. The town forecasts the population aging rate of over 15% by the year 2033, from 28% before the tsunami attack. The population will decrease to less than 13,000 from 17,000. How can we support the recovering process?

* HASHIMOTO, AKIHiko* (Nat Inst Educational Policy Research, soubun@white.pjala.or.jp)

**Comparison of the “Examination Hell” (JP) and "Testing Wars" (US)**

Comparison of the Examination Hell and the Testing Wars is the comparison of Japanese school examination and American school testing, mainly in the late 19th century.

Specifically, for Japanese examination, I will explain how Japanese elementary school examination had been composed during the very short years of the beginning of Meiji Era, from 1868 to about 1879. It seems to inherit the ethos of being official from the feudal ages when only some portions of the Samurai Class (ruling class) executed examinations for the sake of encouraging prudent students of the Samurai. However, it got the new “shape” or “form” from Western school examination information. Judging from the remaining foreign books of those ages, it is likely to say they came mainly from America. After Western information, Japanese examination got many rule books as well as guide books.

For American testing, William Reese’s Testing Wars in the Public Schools: A Forgotten History, (2013), tells us many about how testing in 19th century American public schools had flourished under the influence of Europe. The years, from 1868 to about 1879, when the information about the testing of this country came to Japan and utilized much, were such era that standardized testing was almost conquering all States, regardless of the good will to improve teaching by using statistics and testing; days of testing’s side effects.

My comparison would be made on both examinations’ (tests) procedure of implementation, process of execution, standards for scoring, logic and ways of its utilization and some others.

By finding out the difference of Japanese examination and American testing, we may be able to see the difference of how it could work as a social organ, and then get to the reason of how people’s understanding of assessment and evaluation of both culture differ.

* HASHIMOTO, AKIHiko* (University of Pittsburgh, ahash@pitt.edu)

**Generations and Globalization: Shifting Family Relations in a Postindustrial Society**

This presentation provides a cultural sociology of changing intergenerational relations in the face of globalization, focusing on a historized account of shifting family relations that have dramatically altered the landscape for elderly people in Japan today. The demographic and economic transformations that have impacted expectations of social welfare and the ground rules of social obligations will also be examined as part of a broader trend in postindustrial societies. Drawing on her work on comparative aging, Hashimoto will discuss how these shifts have influenced the cultural ideals of aging in the global era.

* HASHIMOTO, ATSUKO* (Brock University, ahash@brocku.ca)

**Telfer, David** (Brock University, dtelfer@brocku.ca)

**Multi-Sensory Experiences at Aso Farmland, Kumamoto, Japan**

Aso Farmland is a multi-sensorial experience for tourists. The farm stay resort allows tourists to consume local food produced in the region at 11 restaurants, exercise in an activity zone, and enjoy a variety of onsen baths including mud baths, as well as 13 heated saunas (earth power spas) lined with different herbs and minerals as well as a cold dome. Visitors can place their feet in a pool of fish for foot care and they can visit a petting zoo. There is an agricultural production facility on site as well as a farmers' market. Tourists experience a range of aromas from sulphur baths, to perfumed and herb baths to the aroma of a variety of cuisines and the busy market place and deli. An arts and crafts centre allows tourist to make a variety of crafts including music boxes, paper crafts, candles and snow globes. Accommodation is in dome shaped rooms infused with an antioxidant (anti-aging) solution. The paper will look at attempts by the attraction to provide a stimulating environment taking visitors beyond their reliance on just sight to engage in a more holistic experience.

* RC38-645.4 HASHIMOTO, MIYUKI* (Rikkyo University, miyuki@bf6.so-net.ne.jp)

**The Non-Nationalized Narrative of Two Korean School Graduates**

In April 2010, the Japanese government began a tuition-waiver program for high school education. In February 2013, after many twists and turns, Korean schools (Kosogakko) were excluded because of their connection to North Korea. In the media and through popular hearsay, Korean schools have often been identified with North Korea, and Korean school students are exposed to the outside prejudice that they are “brainwashed, anti-Japanese children.”

In this paper, based on an interview about whether it was appropriate to extend Korean schools from the waiver program, I present the complicated realities of an insider’s life story. The interviewees are a couple living in a local Japanese city with their 6-month-old baby. Each member of the couple is a third-generation zainichi Korean, born in the 1970s, and attended Korean school for approximately ten years. While the interviwee is a Japanese who is an outsider to the Korean school system, I have known one of the interviewees for a long period of time. Thus, when this interviewee characterized our interview as “the occasion to put my life in order,” I could hear these insider’s life stories about Korean school without the interference of a mindset gap between insider and outsider.

Though the two interviewees’ reasons and experiences are different from each other, the opinions they arrive at in this interview are similar: 1) Because of their own difficult experiences, neither interviewee wishes to have their son attend Korean school. 2) Neither interviewee entirely denies the value of Korean school itself. 3) Both are against the exclusion of Korean schools from the tuition-waiver program.

Do these opinions run in contradiction to one another? Although it may seem so to outsiders, it is possible to understand these opinions as consistent if they are not viewed as part of a national (i.e. North Korean) framework.

* JS-16.4 HASMATH, REZA* (University of Oxford, rhasmath@gmail.com)

**The Discursive Construction and Performance of Gendered Identity on Social Media**

This article looks at the construction and performance of gendered identity through the medium of social media. Data was collected from a sub-section of Facebook webpages belonging to the Slut Walk movement. Our analysis suggests that gender is constructed through the subjects’ participation in the ‘post-feminist masquerade’ - through which their gendered identity is defined in relation to a hegemonic masculine ideal. This situates the network of sites within a post-feminist context, characterised by the ambivalent and appropriative treatment of feminism. Acts of resistance are framed as individual, momentary ruptures of Judith Butler’s heterosexual matrix of ‘cultural intelligibility’. The online context of these ruptures is found to vest a creative potential, by removing the constraints of time and location, indicating that the impact of these ruptures may extend beyond its immediate environment.

* RC19-342.3 HASMATH, REZA* (University of Oxford, rhasmath@gmail.com)

**What Explains the Rise of Ethnic Minority Tensions in China?**

In the past few years there has been a rise of flash ethnic violence in the relatively developed areas of China such as Beijing and Shanghai, to the far-reaching Western provinces of Xinjiang and Tibet. While the state's response to ethnic unrest oscillates between 'soft' (e.g. funding ethno-cultural activities) and 'hard' (e.g. increasing security mechanisms) policies, this paper suggests that this strategy will do little to address the underlying causes behind ethnic minority tensions in the long-term. Instead, it will argue that the most culpable factor behind current ethnic tensions is socio-economically rooted: Minorities are increasingly experiencing 'ethnic penalties' in the labour market, whereby their comparable educational attainment and training, akin to the majority ethnic group, Hans, do not match similar labour market outcomes. While intuitively, overt discrimination insofar as one's physical appearance or linguistic abilities, and first generation migrant status, are often cited as prevailing reasons to explain this penalty, the findings presented in this paper will suggest that explanatory factors such as an individual's social network, a firm's working culture, and social trust in a community are equally important considerations. Moreover, the interactive role of non-cognitive skills in minority labour acquisition will be discussed. Finally, the
paper will consider the policy implications of these findings for ethnic minority management, and the lessons learned for other multi-ethnic jurisdictions.

RC24-432.3

HASSLER, BJÖRN* (Södertörn University, bjorn.hassler@sh.se)

Cooperation In Marine Governance: The Case Of Eutrophication and Over-Fishing In The Baltic Sea

Over-fishing and eutrophication caused by agricultural nutrient run-off comprise two of the most severe environmental threats to the ecological integrity of the Baltic Sea, located in Northern Europe. This article takes its theoretical point of departure in Bourdieu's work on design principles, arguing that a selection of these principles fruitfully can be scaled to serve as analytical tools at the international level. The principles of conflict resolution mechanisms, nested enterprises and monitoring are adapted to a multi-level governance situation where international conventions, EU directives, national strategies and stakeholder involvement all contribute to setting the stage for collaborative initiatives. Because of the tensions between environmental protection and natural resource use in fishery and agricultural sectors mutually acceptable agreements are especially difficult to reach and thus constitute hard cases in relation to the broader spectrum of marine environmental disturbances. Moreover, collective action problems often emerge among the Baltic Sea States where free-riding is an ever present threat. It is shown that although formal conflict resolutions largely are missing at the regional level, forums for deliberation where broad spectra of stakeholders are invited are slowly emerging as mechanisms to facilitate conflict resolution among countries as well as sector interests and other stakeholders. Furthermore, it is shown that even though different layers of institutions for regulating fisheries and agricultural runoff typically exist at local, national, regional and global scales, nestedness is often incomplete, that is, the intuitional fit between the layers are frequently not fully adequate. Finally, while monitoring is part and parcel of modern environmental management, broader models of integrated monitoring of biophysical as well as social parameters and processes in collaboration with relevant stakeholders are still in their infancy.

RC25-440.4

HATA, KAORI* (Osaka University, hata@lang.osaka-u.ac.jp)

The Co-Construction of Identity As 'Japanese Women Living Abroad' in Interview Narratives

This paper aims to illustrate how Japanese women living in London as permanent residents co-construct and represent their identities. As a recent trend of the social science of language, narrative has been analysed as talk-in-interaction. Following this perspective, narrative should not be analysed as a mere representation of past events, but should be understood as a process of co-construction influenced by the social norms of their new/previous communities. In this presentation, the presenter will focus on aspects of co-construction in the narratives of Japanese women who were indirectly affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011. The interview narrative data collected in London in 2012 have been analysed from the perspective of positioning theory (Bamberg 1997, De Fina 2003, De Fina, Shiffrin and Bamberg 2006 and others), analytical methods of small stories (Bamberg 2004, Georgakopoulou 2007) and multimodal- ity (Goodwin 1981, Heath 1986, McNeil 1992, 2005, Kataoka 2011). Analysis of the data shows how co-construction is manifested in linguistic and other semiotic resources - final particles, supportive giving/receiving verbs, nodding, laughter, dysfluency, overlapping, gesture, eye gaze, and so on - appearing in interview narratives. This presentation will reveal that 1) how the narrative message can be conveyed by not only language, but also other semiotic resources, 2) the participants of the conversation put much value on collaboratively constructing their mutual identities in the 'here and now' situation, rather than the contents of their storytelling, 3) they inevitably encounter aspects of internal conflict derived from the fact that they represent their feelings in view of the social norms of their original and current community and the pragmatic constraints on expression in their mother tongue.

RC37-637.4

HATA, MIKAKO* (Hanazono University, hata.mikako@gmail.com)

Reading Comics with Ears

Comics is an art form of visual storytelling, which means a page of comics cannot be reduced to texts in speech balloons and narration boxes. Facial expressions of characters, onomatopoeia, emanata, and even gutters convey meanings non-verbally. Reading comics is mostly an experience of looking at and interpreting visual images drawn on a page.

Based on this understanding of comics, this paper investigates comics for people with visual impairment. Recently some volunteer groups in Japan have made speaking translation of comics catering for visually challenged people. Although translating images to voice information has been already practiced on speech translation of films, in comics-to-speech translation it is necessary to bring not only characters' behaviours and their situations but also signs used in panels, as mentioned above, to speech. Also, because comics literacy of the readers (listeners) differs, what they want in reading experience is not the same; some know comics as an art form from their former reading experiences and thus want to read comics as comics, while others have never seen pages and thus read comics as entertainment-oriented stories, in other words they are not so interested in the visual aspects such as the layout in a page. Translators try to grant these requests as far as they can, and at the same time, give sufficient consideration to authors too, not to spoil what authors place importance in their art works.

The focal points of this paper are both on translators' experiences of reproducing comics with oral language and on readers’ experiences of reading comics with ears. This paper describes how comics communicate with readers without using images, via translators’ modest intervention, and examines what for people read comics.

TG06-961.2

“We Want to Report about Everything!” How the Technologies of Results-Based Management Protect the Comfort Zone of Donors in International Development Cooperation

Donor agencies legitimize their existence by producing activity reports which show that they are making a difference. Evidence needs to be produced that links the donor to the results achieved by its partner organizations. Such evidence usually comes in the form of reports which the partners are obliged to deliver before they receive the next slice of funding.

The present paper examines this practice of exchanging funds for reports, asking how it affects the relationship between the development partners. The focus of the analysis is on how reporting requirements of Results-Based Management (RBM) structure the communication between donors and recipients and thereby organize global social relationships in asymmetrical ways, allowing donors to appropriate the credits for the work done by the recipients of their funds.

Based on a case study from donor funded HIV/AIDS work in South Africa, the analysis finds two conflicting languages: the language of results and the language of donations. The paper shows that a significant source of donor power lies in their ability to structure the communication between the partners in a results-oriented way and thereby frustrate attempts of grievances-related storytelling. However, the study also documents the urge of some community based organizations to “report about everything”, meaning: not only what the donor wants to hear. As a result, non-professional organizations sometimes find themselves in a situation in which they cannot reconcile their needs to report about all their activities, while they are simultaneously obliged to give evidence to the donor agency about the results of their work. However, the analysis shows that, based on a case study from a donor funded HIV/AIDS work in South Africa, the analysis finds two conflicting languages: the language of results and the language of donations. The paper shows that a significant source of donor power lies in their ability to structure the communication between the partners in a results-oriented way and thereby frustrate attempts of grievances-related storytelling. However, the study also documents the urge of some community based organizations to “report about everything”, meaning: not only what the donor wants to hear. As a result, non-professional organizations sometimes find themselves in a situation in which they cannot reconcile their needs to report about all their activities, while they are simultaneously obliged to give evidence to the donor agency about the results of their work. However, the study also documents the urge of some community based organizations to “report about everything”, meaning: not only what the donor wants to hear. As a result, non-professional organizations sometimes find themselves in a situation in which they cannot reconcile their needs to report about all their activities, while they are simultaneously obliged to give evidence to the donor agency about the results of their work. However, the study also documents the urge of some community based organizations to “report about everything”, meaning: not only what the donor wants to hear. As a result, non-professional organizations sometimes find themselves in a situation in which they cannot reconcile their needs to report about all their activities, while they are simultaneously obliged to give evidence to the donor agency about the results of their work.

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HAUG, CHRISTOPH* (University of Gothenburg, haug@gu.se)

Consensus Decision-Making in Meetings As an Interactive Accomplishment: Silence without Silencing?

This paper starts from the observation that most of the literature on decision-making is concerned with individualism. However, it seems a decision has only be understood as the outcome of an individual decision or an aggregate thereof. Nevertheless, genuinely collective practices of decision-making are widespread across institutional and cultural settings, but the collective dimension of these decision processes is inadequately understood. We propose an approach to both reporting there is an urge to turn the indistinctness of sensory and emotive experiences into identified and accountable registrations. Bodily and affective experiences are treated as different modes, both by researchers and practitioners. Toward a Post-Hermeneutic Phenomenology

The kinds of attention that have less to do with intellectual analysis than with our senses, emotions and bodily responses to our immediate experiences are generally recognized as important among field-researchers. Still when it comes to reporting there is an urge to turn the indistinctness of sensory and emotive experiences into identified and accountable registrations. Bodily and affective reactions to the surroundings are most often perceived as something to be interpreted in order to lay bare an underlaying and absolute meaning. Thus we tend to subject the multitudinousness of lived experiences to different kinds of selection and reduction implied by that production of knowledge aiming to render the world in clarity.

Nevertheless, the blurriness of emotive and physical reactions to the world can be said to be due not to their impreciseness but rather to their richness in nuance and complexity. Hence, they may be much more precise vehicles of meaning not in spite of but on account of their indistinctness.

In this paper we ask what epistemological potentials might be revealed if we explore our lived experiences in their own right rather than try to explicate them and make them conclusive. Based on empirical research of our own, we turn our attention towards the possibilities of understanding bodily reactions during the process of research as being informative in themselves and discuss possibilities for transcending them into scientific writings that likewise invites a reading not only with the intellect but also with the senses. We propose an approach to both the making and communication of knowledge, which could be called post-hermeneutic – a phenomenology not aiming at fixing of identified significance, but at a knowing that includes and even takes advantage of the fluctuating and manifold ways we experience the world when we move in it instead of stopping to make analysis.

HORMONE DECLINE AND AGING: SOCIOLOGY OF A MEDICAL PROMISE

The promise of slowing down, stopping or even reversing the aging process is, in a sense, medicine’s hyper-promise and the ultimate victory of science over human nature. And indeed this desire has been expressed, in particular through the myth of the conservation of youth, for thousands of years and in a great many civilizations. This idea emerges regularly in the public and scientific space, from the early 20th Century attempts to transplant animal glands in order to restore the vitality of people’s youthful state to the forecasts made about “regenerative medicine in the wake of the isolation of embryonic stem cells and the cloning of Dolly the sheep.

Since the mid 1990s, research and practices aiming to fight the aging process have intensively and become more structured, with the development of so-called “anti-aging” medicine. One hypothesis played a key role in this dynamic: that of hormone replacement therapy. The underlying idea is that during life, the production of certain hormones, which are essential for many of the body’s functions, tends to decrease and that by compensating for this decrease, it is possible to tackle the very process of aging. Different hormones were targeted: melatonin, the growth hormone and DHEA (dehydroepiandrosterone). In France, it was above all the latter that was promoted as a possible “youth pill”.

This presentation will first examine the construction of DHEA’s anti-aging promise, its underlying roots, the conditions under which it emerged, and the changes it has undergone. We will then analyse the reception of this promise in France, both on the representation of the body and on anti-aging practices. A last section will show how this promise was called into question from the mid-2000s onwards but managed to survive.

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Across the globe, societies face pressing challenges to address the needs of their rapidly ageing populations against a background of austerity. This is particularly true of Japan, Britain and Sweden, all ageing and established welfare states, where each government has attempted to expand and diversify public care services. This has been reflected in the respective new and reformed public care systems. However, none of these countries’ systems has succeeded in meeting all care needs, and recent austerity and budget cuts have exposed further difficulties. Accordingly each government has been painstakingly exploring new and cost-effective methods of providing care. Specifically, there has been optimism that civil society organisations might step in and fill the gaps left by public provision.

This paper, drawing on empirical research involving detailed interviews and participant observation, will examine and compare successful and innovative models of civil society organisations that have developed ‘gap-filling’ services for older people in Japan, Britain and Sweden. Key findings concerning each model will be considered briefly within their national context, highlighting nation-specific features. Analysis of models at a national level will then be placed in a transnational and comparative perspective, underscoring best practice benchmarks together with the challenges encountered by organisations. For instance, while the standardised and universalist Japanese model mobilises traditional quasi-governmental community resources, the British model emphasises partnership working and recognises innovation and professionalism, and Sweden’s model is characterised by localism and sensitivity towards the employment of ‘conventional’ labour, with volunteers being discouraged. In conclusion, this paper will discuss suggestions for future care policy making and possible refinement of the care market, potentially transcending national boundaries. It will also consider how experiences and best practice from the models examined here could be utilised in other countries to pursue evidence-based sustainable care policies and promote civil society.

Integrity Management and Fantasy Planning: The San Bruno Pipeline Rupture

On 9th September, 2010, a high pressure natural gas transmission pipeline ruptured under the suburb of San Bruno, near San Francisco, California. The resultant fire lasted for two days. Eight people died, and thirty-eight homes were destroyed because a weld in the buried pipeline failed. The weld had been poorly made in 1956 when the pipeline was first constructed.

Using documentary analysis (investigation reports, transcripts of evidence and other primary source materials), in this paper we focus on the experts in this organisation who were responsible for pipeline integrity management. Clarke’s work regarding fantasy planning in the face of uncertainty explains both how and why the integrity management system had taken on a symbolic, rather than functional, role in this organization. ‘Knowing’ about the system was grounded in elaborated graphs purporting to show risk was declining, and yet this analysis was only tenuously linked to the actual level of danger. In an environment of cost cutting, expensive inspection work was tailored simply to meet available budgets. Small failures were repaired and then dismissed from the collective memory so that valuable opportunities for learning in this uncertain environment were ignored.

This professional disposition on the part of the expert engineers was embedded in a broader organisational context. The paper further argues that senior management decisions about cost cutting were divorced from the real world impact as a result of the historical restructuring of the domestic gas industry overall and the low status of relevant industry expertise at senior management levels.

We conclude that this ‘organisational accident’ provides important lessons for all organisations relying on technical expertise to prevent low frequency, but high consequence events.

Violent Natures: From Coercive Conservation to Climate Change in Africa

Since the colonial era, African natures—both external landscapes and internal human dispositions—have been constructed as violent via the parallel ideologies of wildlife conservation and climate change. Both address the human impact on, responsibility for, and stewardship of the environment through the lens of violent natures. During the colonial era in East Africa, ‘natives’ were relegated to specific areas, their lands usurped for white settlement and the conservation of dangerous wildlife. Today, conservationists continue to violently evict residents of East and Southern Africa from apparently precarious landscapes. In colonial and contemporary conservation, both ‘native’ and nature appear unru and potentially violent. Under the ideology of climate change, as well, poor, non-white populations usually bear the brunt of catastrophic natural (or unnatural) disasters at the same time that they are blamed for contributing to the underlying environmental causes of such events. African environments and peoples are therefore constructed as inherently violent and in need of external intervention via the rhetoric of both conservation and climate change.

Each system of thought employs science and technology to cast the power-striken, racialized ‘other’ in the role of the enlightened noble conservationist; evil instigator of anti-conservationist or climate change-inducing practices; or victim of the violent environments engendered by conservation and climate change. This paper takes the lead, at a basic theoretical level, on the change in the ‘native,’ nature, or both ‘native’ and nature, as violent. ‘Violent Natures’ thus explores the racialization of nature by connecting the parallel stories of conservation and climate change in Africa.

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The Peace-Seeking Body in East African Pastoral Society

When approaching anthropologically to emergence of the new disease in the way that goes beyond a dichotomy between nature and culture, the phenomenological body, which enables to attach significance to experience, is often assumed. While its silent power of representation can be explicated, the social and political power is removed from consideration. To illuminate the body power in toto, the paper describes the process of embodiment of political violence with reference to local medicine and the subsistence activity for healing patients. The Karimojong, Dodoth and jie in northeastern Uganda and the Turkana in northwestern Kenya live in the dry savanna, keeping cattle, goats and sheep. Their living setting, the Uganda-Kenya international boundary, is trans-local-national multi-layered space, where armed violent conflict has occurred endlessly in the wake of the spread of automatic rifles and forcible pacification. Political violence separates herders’ bodies as grounds of cultural existence from particular place and time and creates new classification, and then each body becomes the antagonistic referent. Since 2000’s disarmament policy in the area, the epidemic chronic disease has happened later in life. Previous research has established that individuals’ health and resources in old age are strongly correlated with their health and resources in midlife, making midlife a crucial starting point for the study of old age. However, old age is often associated with a decline in resources such as health and social resources, making it plausible that this is a period of life is a time when disadvantages accumulate.

In this study, we test the association between multiple disadvantage in midlife and multiple disadvantage in old age by drawing on longitudinal, nationally representative data from Sweden from 1974 (when respondents were aged 40-59) and 2011 (age 77-96). Preliminary results go in two directions. On the one hand, results indicate that people with multiple disadvantage in midlife were likely to experience multiple disadvantage also in old age. On the other hand, around one-third of those who experienced multiple disadvantage in old age reported no multiple disadvantage in midlife. Thus, for a considerable proportion of those reporting multiple disadvantage in old age it may be a relatively recent experience, suggesting that there are different pathways into deprivation in old age. Further analyses will aim at describing the plausible pathways and target the issue whether certain pathways are associated with certain kinds of disadvantages.

From Community to Network: A Case Study in Rural Inner Mongolia in Modernization

Inner Mongolia has 118.3 km² of land, 12.3% of whole China. 70% of its area are grassland and its main industry is livestock farming. In this area where nomadism has had a history of more than 2000 years, settled breeding has arisen in 1980s, and cattle shed dairy in 2000s. The aim of this report is to clarify, 1) how the prohibition of grazing, adopted as grassland protection policy in 2003, has changed the pastoralists’ lives and community, in other words 2) how the prohibition, that included restriction of grazing, restriction of rest grazing, and restriction of rotation grazing, divided the pastoralists’ response to the prohibition in these each restrictions, and 3) how their response reconstructed their local community.

Through a case study in some life histories of women pastoralists this report concludes that their lives have been differentiated as a milk supplier, a cheese producer, and even on the same group of stock farming, and that there a new network of diversified inter-dependent subjects has arisen in place of a community of homogeneous independent pastoralists.

Multiple Disadvantage in Midlife and Old Age - Exploring the Associations

To experience multiple disadvantage – the simultaneous occurrence of disadvantages such as health problems, lack of economic resources or social isolation – implies reduced possibilities for people to manage daily life. The prevalence of multiple disadvantage has been found to be much higher among older adults (especially those older than 80) than among younger age groups. In this study, we investigate whether multiple disadvantage in old age was preceded by multiple disadvantage in midlife, or if the accumulation of disadvantages may have happened later in life.

This paper is in three parts: a brief overview of the relevance of autoethnography for transnational sociological theorizing; critical interrogation of my previous work on autoethnography; re-evaluation of their implications for transnational sociological theorizing.

The second part investigates four different interpretations of my own personal, work/employment, political, and theoretical change over time. In this, I build on previous autoethnographic work to examine how theorizing develops and changes with transnational movements and moments. The first is based on different relations to nation and nations: England, Ireland, Finland (Autobiography, nation, postcolonialism and gender, Irish Journal of Sociology, 2005). The second focuses on changing relations to children, family and household (‘The personal is work: political is theoretical: continuities and discontinuities in (profeminism, Women’s Studies, men and my selves’, NORA, 2008). The third concerns changing relations to transnationalisations, disciplinary and transinstitutional developments (‘Opening up material-discursive (trans-)forms of life … politically, theoretically, institutionally, personally’, in M. Wojtaszek and E. Just (eds.) Quilting Stories: Essays in Honor of Elzbieta H. Oleksy, 2012). And the fourth highlights the relations of men, intersectionality, organizations and proeminism in research and fieldwork in the diversity and equalities field, with a focus on gender and intersectional dynamics and research processes (Equality, Diversity and Inclusion, 2014).

In the third part I discuss more general implications of these four perspectives for the analysis of intersectionality and intellectual biographies, in terms of: the politics of location; reflexivity and its limitations; critical positionality of members of superordinate groups; the problematisation of the male “I” (‘Contradictory masculinity/men’s “I”: the rewriting of men, and the concept of gex’, Revista Canaria de Estudios Ingleses, 2013); and the relation of body and writing (Writing as intimate friends … how does writing proeminist research become methodologically challenging?, in M. Livholts (ed.) Emergent Writing Methodologies in Feminist Studies, Routledge, 2011).

Integrating Violence Against Women and State Violence Policy through Gendered Intersectionalities and Intersectional Gender: Local, National and Transnational Contexts

This paper arises from collective work within the 5-year Swedish Research Council project, “Feminist Theorizings of Intersectionality, Transversal Dialogues
HEATH, MELANIE* (McMaster University, mheath@mcmaster.ca)

Gender Equality or Religious Freedom? Testing Competing Rights in the Canadian Polygamy Trial

Constitutional provisions protecting fundamental human rights are central features of liberal democracies. However, tensions exist between the construction of rights as universal principles and their application in a fragmented political world. For example, the right to be free from discrimination based on creed or gender may be at odds with each other or with other rights, laws, and practices. The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms of 1982 guarantees freedom of conscience and religion and the right to equal protection and benefit of the law without discrimination based on race, national or ethnic origin, color, religion, sex, age or mental or physical disability. The practice of polygamy by fundamentalist Mormons and Muslims presents the potential for competing rights where arguments concerning autonomy, cultural integrity, and religious freedom are pitted against the right for gender equality. In 2010, the Canadian Supreme Court of British Columbia ruled that allowing polygamy is constitutional and the Canadian immigration law that allows only one spouse per immigrant to enter Canada is unconstitutional. This decision buttresses the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. A central concern is whether polygamy perpetuates inherent harm to women, children, and society. In contrast, arguments were made that some women freely choose to enter into polygamous relationships, and that criminalizing this family form offends their right to religious freedom. In 2011, Justice Bauman ruled that, although the law violates commitments concerning autonomy, cultural integrity, and religious freedom, it is constitutional. This decision is of interest not only for Canada, but also for other countries where polygamy is practiced. The paper examines the competing rights and societal values in the Canadian Polygamy Trial case to test whether the quality of policy, for both reducing and stopping violence, and assisting those subject to violence.

TG03-934.1

HEATH, MELANIE* (McMaster University, mheath@mcmaster.ca)

Precarious Wives: Social Exclusion, ‘Décohabitation,’ and the Mobility/Immobility of African Polygamous Women in France

Migrants are commonly considered a vulnerable group due to the fact that they are not citizens of the country in which they live. Moreover, when a migrant enters another country illegally, or enters legally and subsequently loses legal immigration status, her or his susceptibility to exploitation increases. The instability of migrant status is further complicated when immigrants participate in undesirable or illegal practices in the host country. France has a particularly complicated history of immigration, and has policies that involve immigrants predominantly from Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, and Senegal. During the period following World War II, immigration to France significantly increased due to the shortage of male workers. Under the post-1993 legal framework, many are forced to live in undesirable situations with their families or in small apartments because a husband can only support the first wife and children in social housing. Drawing from in-depth interviews with women living in polygamy in France, this paper examines the ways that the legal and policy framework shapes the mobility of African polygamous wives. It uncovers the strategies these women employ to manage their precarious immigration status in France.

RC23-412.2

HECHT, GABRIELLE* (University of Michigan, hecht@umich.edu)

Global Atomic Inequalities: Marginal Work in the Nuclear Sector

This paper takes the aftermath of the Fukushima accidents as the starting point for an exploration of work and workers commonly considered marginal to nuclear systems. The paper seeks to make visible labor that – by virtue of its unexiting nature or (apparently) peripheral location – often remains hidden in our accounts of technoscientific work: ordinary maintenance, women mining. It begins with the contract workers hired to “clean up” the Fukushima meltdown, then move back in time and across oceans, to consider the subcontractors who are involved in the production of nuclear power in (and all other industries). In nuclear and other systems, subcontracting has consequences for occupational health, as well as for transnational knowledge production (about the effects of low-level radiation exposure in the nuclear case). Contemplating these consequences, in turn, takes us to another apparently peripheral part of the global nuclear industry: uranium mining. After a quick comparative consideration of knowledge production about the dangers of radon exposure in mines, the paper discusses uranium mining in Gabon. It examines labor and occupational hazards there, including the efforts of Gabonese miners to make themselves and their illnesses visible on the global technoscientific stage.

RC45-745.1

HECHTER, MICHAEL* (Arizona State University, michael.hechter@asu.edu)

Social Order and the Genesis of Rebellion: Mutiny in the Royal Navy, 1740-1820

The possibility of rebellion is a check – sometimes the only check – on authoritarian rule. Although mutinies in which crews seized control of their vessels are rare events, they occurred throughout the age of sail. To explain the occurrence of this form of high-risk collective action, this paper provides a theory which holds that shipboard grievances – related to material deprivation, poor governance, and the inadequate provision of health and welfare – are the principal causes of mutiny. Yet such grievances can only lead to rebellion when obstacles to collective action can be overcome. Whereas seamen usually could count on an ample supply of informal organization, their ability to engage in collective action was increased by factors that facilitated coordination and provided a critical mass of ringleaders. Using a unique database drawn from extensive archival information about Royal Navy voyages from 1740 to 1820, this study employs the case-control method and random forest classification to show why shipboard social order shifts, sometimes tipping crew members toward the high risks of mutiny. The findings have implications for the role of grievances in generating rebellion and for the mechanisms by which they are transmitted.

RC17-308.4

HEEMSKERK, EELKE* (University of Amsterdam, e.m.heemskerk@uva.nl)

International Networks of Banks and Industry Revisited: The Financial Crisis

What impact did the financial and economic crisis that swept the Western world have on the international network of the corporate elite? Has corporate
governance become more national or have transnational networks been robust? Here we take a first step in answering this question. We see the financial crisis as a test case for the cohesion of the transnational capitalist class (TNC). If business interests are coordinated and the TNC is resilient, we expect that the business community remains stable in times of economic downturn. A decline of the transnational business community however may indicate a fragmented elite that cannot uphold its cohesion when the financial sector is in trouble.

We investigate this issue by comparing the networks of interlocking directorates among the 176 largest corporations in the world economy in 2006 and 2013: just before the crisis unfolded and present day. We place this in the empirical context of the corporate networks in 1970, 1975 and 1996 as collected by Carroll and Fennema (2002).

RC02-61.1
HEEMSKERK, EELKE* (University of Amsterdam, e.m.heemskerk@uva.nl)

The Global Corporate Elite Uncovered

The transnational orientation and organization of corporate elites has for long attracted the attention of those who expect that ongoing globalization goes hand in hand with transnational elite cohesion. The laborious nature of compiling reliable network datasets has hitherto forced scholars to focus on those arena’s where we expect transnational corporate elites to emerge, notably the largest (often stock listed) firms in the western industrialized world. This systemic bias disregards the role of non-western elites in the global regime and neglects a possible multi polar architecture of the global corporate elite. Applying art tools and techniques, we are able to overcome this burden by analyzing the entire network of interlocking directors between a set of 100,000 corporations across the globe in 2012. This allows us to uncover the extent to which western and non-western corporate elites occupy similar social circles; which firms, countries, sectors and cities serve as linchpins within the global corporate elite, and as such reveal the sites and spaces where transnational corporate elites organize themselves, both in the west and beyond.

RC28-487.5
HEGNA, KRISTINN* (NOVA Norwegian Social Research, kristinn.hegna@nova.hioa.no)
SHAMMAS, VICTOR LUND (NOVA Norwegian Social Research)

Processes of Success Among Students in Gender Segregated VET - Qualification and Social Inclusion

The aim of this project is to explore educationally successful processes in gender segregated VET based on qualitative life story interviews. Informants will be recruited from a school based longitudinal dataset (LUNO) of young people in Oslo, and I will focus on the importance of gender segregation for changes in aspirations during VET.

High rates of drop out in vocational upper secondary education is a problem in every European country. On the one hand, about one third of students drop out of or fail to complete upper secondary school in Norway – and the drop-out rate is highest among students in VET programs. On the other hand, the Norwegian VET system, which in general provides two years in school and two years in apprenticeship, ‘leaks’ a substantial number of high achieving VET students after the second year to general education supplementary studies which qualify them for higher education. Thus, the question of how to be perceived as a ‘success’ according to the individual and national higher education attainment goals, may be seen as ‘failure’ according to policy aims regarding high quality vocational skill formation at the upper secondary level.

Theoretically, gender has been shown to be of importance for the development of identity of a learner, for failure and success in school, particularly for boys but also for girls. The key objective of this project will be to understand processes related to educational processes and changes in aspirations among students in gender-segregated VET study programmes and give a deeper understanding of the characteristics of gendered school contexts which supports or hinders the completion of VET and transition to apprenticeships. The study will be based on educational life story interviews with selected LUNO-respondents, and strategic short-term fieldwork in gender-segregated study programmes.

RC16-284.1
HEGNES, ATLE WEHN* (University of Oslo, a.w.hegnes@ub.uio.no)

Dimensions, Practices and Dynamics in Cultural Adaptation Work: An Example from Norway

My paper concerns the movement of an idea and a legal system. The idea is that a product’s quality can be determined by where it comes from. The legal system is known as Geographical Indications and enables protection under law that a product’s quality can be determined by where it comes from. The legal system is known as Geographical Indications and enables protection under law.

or characteristics. In 2002 a system for GIs (Protected designations) was set up in Norway modelled on corresponding systems in the EU.

I develop a grounded conceptual framework to understand the implementation, administration and the use of protected designations in Norway. I emphasize that the movement of ideas and legal systems is dependent on actor’s adaptation practices. More specifically I describe this as Cultural Adaptation Work (CAW). My analysis shows that the actors’ work with adaptations of meaning, social organization and materiality, during implementation, administration and use of the Norwegian scheme is important. They occur because opinions, forms of cooperation and practices in food culture do not always coincide with the food-cultural conditions which the EU scheme was founded.

To identify, describe, and understand how the implementation, administration and the use of Protected designations is worked out I elaborate on the concepts of translation, reorganization and transformation, giving them a special meaning. In this regard translation refers to adaptations of meaning, reorganization refers to adaptations of social relations and transformation refers to material adaptations. These adaptation practices may furthermore be understood as elements of CAW.

I conclude that CAW takes place in the interplay between people’s translations of meaning, reorganization of social relationships and transformation of things. The interplay takes place in the tension between the global and the local, the old and the new.

JS-33.2
HEIBERGER, RAPHAEL* (Otto-Friedrich University Bamberg, raphael-heiko.heiberger@uni-bamberg.de)

The Social Construction Of Prices – The Impact Of Culture, Networks and Institutional Rules On Stock Quotations

Prices in market economies are based on supply and demand processes. I challenge this common economic sense by comparing stock price movements and their causes in the US and Germany, arguing that stock valuations also depend on the cultural and governance structures of trading and culturally constrained frames of meaning, corporate networks and institutionalized rules. Economic sociology is well aware of such social forces. Still, sociological investigation of price formation lacks both theoretical integration and empirical evidence for how different types of market conditions interact and influence prices.

Taking a sociological field theory as a starting point I combine three independent strings of price formation explanations, considering the simultaneous influence and interaction of institutional regulations, network positions and cultural frames. Empirically, I test this field theory of financial markets by comparing the setting of stock market rules and the longitudinal development of macroeconomic structures are discussed. Secondly, I investigate correlation networks of stock listed companies using social network analysis. I am particularly interested in the shifts occurring in the network ecology after the financial crisis and the subsequent changes in each systems’ stability. Finally, the change of stock repurchase laws in Germany in 1998 delivers an ‘experimental’ setting for different types of rule based information trading before and after the legislation reform. Applying Event Study methods the short- and longterm influence of repurchase plans in the US and Germany is compared.

Different patterns of stock price volatility are revealed, depending on culture, network structures and institutional rules. Briefly summarized, stock valuations depend on the cultural understanding of households invest money (market vs. bank based investments), on the network topology of stock markets (centralized vs. decentralized), and on the national particularities of firms, that foster (USA) or impede (Germany) the implementation and success of repurchase plans.

JS-25.3
HEIMER, MARIA* (University of Uppsala, maria.heimer@statsvet.uu.se)
PALME, JOAKIM (University of Uppsala)

Rethinking Child Welfare Policy

Studies on children’s welfare have been pursued in a separate strand from the welfare state literature in general. Welfare state theory has been blind to children as actors and research on children’s participation has neglected welfare state theory. This should warrant us to rethink and reformulate the concept of child welfare. The point of departure is the concept of welfare as formulated in the so-called postmodern welfare frameworks. Welfare is defined as meeting the needs of people as human beings, which is particularly highlighted in the literature of children’s rights. Different patterns of stock price volatility are revealed, depending on culture, network structures and institutional rules. Briefly summarized, stock valuations depend on the cultural understanding of households invest money (market vs. bank based investments), on the network topology of stock markets (centralized vs. decentralized), and on the national particularities of firms, that foster (USA) or impede (Germany) the implementation and success of repurchase plans.

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surprisingly weak in Swedish legislation, with negative implication for the welfare of vulnerable children. Signing of the UN Convention has in this respect not left any clear imprint on Swedish legislation. The findings show the need to formulate new policy strategies: We may resolve the tension between children as ‘beings’ and ‘becomings’ by recognizing that it may be necessary to invest in children’s education and child care but that this is not sufficient as long as we do not consider children’s rights to voice.

RC50-809.5

HEIMTUN, BENTE* (UIT - The Arctic University of Norway, bente.heimtun@uit.no)

Hunting the Northern Lights

This work in process explores gendered landscapes imbuing the increased use of ‘hunt’, ‘hunters’ and ‘hunting’ in the language of northern lights tourism in Northern Norway, aimed at English speaking markets. The development of this tourism product, as winter tourism as such, started in earnest from Finmark Reiseliv’s (county DMO) winter project in 2002. The evolvement of the last decade’s hunting metaphors has become very important in the marketing of northern lights tourism in the region and is has been adapted by tourists in their blogs (trip advisor). Hunting the northern lights tours, at least in their commercialised forms are highly planned by tour operators and aimed at soft adventure tourists (Beedie and Hudson, 2003). These hunters thus do not need any skills, experiences and knowledge to take part in the hunt. Therefore the link to hunting as a symbol of masculinity (Bye, 2003) and masculine social values such as hierarchy, physical toughness, rationality, emotional distance and risk taking (Haenfler, 2004) is lacking. This paper thus discusses how commoditisation of hunting metaphors in relation to northern lights tours contributes to demasculinisation of hunting and hard adventure tourism discourses. It also explores partly overlapping discourses between big game hunt and the hunt for the northern lights. Whereas the former even today is mainly a masculine pursuit which requires preparation and courses between big game hunt and the hunt for the northern lights. Whereas the hard adventure tourism discourses. It also explores partly overlapping discourses between big game hunt and the hunt for the northern lights. Whereas the former even today is mainly a masculine pursuit which requires preparation and courses between big game hunt and the hunt for the northern lights. Whereas the hard adventure tourism discourses.

RC50-808.4

HEIMTUN, BENTE* (UIT - The Arctic University of Norway, bente.heimtun@uit.no)

Winter People: Constraining and Motivating Factors for Attracting Winter Tourists to Northern Norway

Based on 116 qualitative interviews with domestic and international tourists visiting Oslo, Norway in the summer of 2013, this paper explores constraints and motivators regarding winter holidays in Northern Norway. Preliminary findings suggest that not all tourists are winter people. Perceptions of coldness and darkness, however, are positive and negative. Some tourists are excited about experiencing an arctic winter climate; in particular those interested in winter activities such as skiing and northern lights hunts. These tourists emphasise the pureness and freshness of the winter climate as well as a fascination for winter lights during the day and night. Other tourists dislike being cold on holiday and would only travel to warmer climates. Some of these tourists live in winter destinations and know how to deal with a cold climate. Others do not. In particular disinterest in winter activities, lack of appropriate clothing and old age are constraining factors. This suggests that winter tourism is for special interest tourists.

RC07-143.2

HEIN, PATRICK* (Meiji University, p.heinj@yahoo.co.jp)

The Role of Victim Witness Testimonies for Collective Memory Formation, Recovery from Trauma and Future Reconciliation

Title: The role of victim witness testimonies for collective memory formation, recovery from trauma and future reconciliation.


In this paper the author argues that witness testimonies in war crimes and genocide trials play a crucial role even though they may not be related to the indictment of the prosecution or help to establish justice. In her book Eichmann in Jerusalem, Simon mentioned that the survivor accounts were not helpful in collecting legal evidence against Eichmann. This author thinks however that witness accounts are crucial not for legal purposes but for purposes of collective memory formation and victim trauma recovery by using the example of the wit-
Initial Teacher Education – Who Gets in and What Are the Implications for Students, Schools and Society?

Teachers Matter (OECD, 2005). Through their influence on the young (academic, personal, emotional, social) they contribute to diminishing educational disadvantage as well as broader inequities of society (Gay, 1993; Sleeter, 1996; Villegas & Lucas, 2001; Zeichner, 1993). Attracting and selecting individuals to the teaching profession who have the potential to ‘teach for social justice’, equipping them with the necessary skills during their training, and retaining them in schools is important tasks for policy makers and teacher educators.

This paper offers a critical analysis and discussion of currently administered selection criteria and procedures for initial teacher education (ITE) programmes in Ireland and internationally. It presents first findings from the Diversity Profiling: Initial Teacher Education (DITE) study which explores (i) the impact of selection criteria and procedures on the composition of student teacher cohorts as regards their socio-demographic, motivational and educational profiles and (ii) ITE applicants’ perceptions of teaching, learning and second-level education in Ireland. Researching teacher candidates’ diversity profiles is important and timely since contemporary school contexts have ignited concerns about the mismatch between the ethnic, cultural and language backgrounds of pupil and teacher populations. Furthermore, a small number of studies (King, 1993, Su, 1997) found that minority ITE candidates have clear and strong visions for social justice and for their own roles as change agents in the school and society (which differ from the motivations and conceptualisations held by mainstream students).

Issues related to equity in and equity through teacher education admission (Child et al., 2011), access and widening participation policies will be explored with the aim of opening up important debates about what types of teachers are needed in today’s schools and how policy makers and teacher educators can assure that the most committed and suitable individuals are attracted to and can enter ITE programmes.

HEINZE, EIKE* (Université de Strasbourg, ei_he@uni-bremen.de)

Distinction Practices and Socialization Of “Native” and “Foreign” Elites In Mexico

The paper summarizes the results of an empirical research project on “native” and “foreign” elites in Mexico in a comparative perspective. The focus is set on the elites’ different attitudes, socialization and distinction practices (in particular “completeness” versus “syndecodism”). Furthermore, the relations and interactions between „native“ Mexican elites and „foreign“ expatriate elites in Mexico are taken into account.

Similar to other ‘emerging market’ countries, Mexico has gone through profound changes in the last 30 years. Some Mexican enterprises have become large multinational enterprises operating on several continents and some Mexican business men are now among the wealthiest in the world with Carlos Slim Helu being the richest businessman in the world.

Simultaneously, during the economic liberalization process which culminated in the North American Free Trade Agreement in 1994, many foreign multinational enterprises have set up major operations in Mexico, resulting in ca. half of the 500 largest enterprises active in Mexico being foreign – bringing to Mexico their own foreign top-managers (expatriates), cultures and distinction practices. The question how the different attitudes and distinction practices of foreign and native elites in Mexico co-exist, interact and whether they mix, will be addressed.

It will be argued that it depends to a significant degree on the home culture, socialization and nationalities of the foreign expatriate elites whether they blend into the Mexican elite milieu. Concerning the distinction practices, it will be argued that the Mexican upper class leans heavily towards syndecodism.
This paper is based on empirical comparative and longitudinal studies of young people in times of economic crises and uncertainty in the Finnish context (Helve 2013; 2002 and 1993). It will present results of the research project “The changing lifestyles and values of temporary employed young people in the different labour markets of Finland” analyzing data from 2009 to 2011 including in-depth narrative interviews (N=20) and ethnographic observations among young people working temporarily, and the survey data gathered on-line from Finnish students in higher education (N=689). The attitude scales measured attitudes towards education, working life and society, and the future orientation and meaning of life. The paper places its focus on the research question: How uncertain employment affects attitudes, values and lifestyles of young adults? The study shows that young people working with short-term employment contracts, or who are temporary unemployed are not doing much long-term future planning. The short-term and temporary employment is changing work attitudes and values of young people. Drawing on theoretical views with the biocological model of human development through life-course (Bronfenbrenner, 1995) the paper discusses about the the impact of uncertain transitions on coping with shifts between dependency and independence as a result of prolonged transitions (c.f. Du Bois & Stauber 2005, “yoyo transition”).

Leaders’ Enhancement of Leader–Member Exchange (LMX) Relationships: An Examination of Leaders’ Cognitive Support and Knowledge Resources in Research Group

The quality of leader-follower relationships has repeatedly been associated with positive individual and organizational outcomes. But how can leaders improve on the quality of the relationships they have with their followers? We examined the effects of the Cognitive Support and Knowledge Resources that leaders provide their followers in a sample of 166 academic and commercial researchers in Sweden. Our goal was to investigate whether these two task-related variables were antecedents of followers’ perceptions of leader-member exchange (LMX) in research settings. Specifically, we investigate the effect of leader-provided Cognitive Support and Knowledge Resources in relation to the four sub-dimensions of LMX (LMX-MDM): Affect, Loyalty, Contribution, and Professional Respect. As we hypothesized, we found that both Cognitive Support and Knowledge Resources, with one exception, related to the four sub-dimensions. The exception was the failed association between Cognitive Support and Loyalty. We conclude that in creative knowledge environments, Cognitive Support and Knowledge Resources are possible means for leaders to influence the quality of their leader-member relationships.

Leaving the Parental Home and the Material Conditions of Entering Adult Life

Youth sociologists usually note different stages of transition to adulthood, which are often understood as access to autonomy and financial independence (Galland, 2009; Harnett, 2000). However, synchronization and irreversibility of these stages in the course of contemporary life have been questioned and some scholars have insisted on distinguishing autonomy from financial independence (Hamel 1999; Singly, 2000). We focus on a particular stage of the passage to adulthood – leaving parental home, which is often described as a way to gain autonomy – and we examine the impact of this emancipation process on living conditions of youths.

We use the waves 1 to 13 from the Swiss Household Panel, a representative longitudinal annual survey of the general Swiss population, to study the economic impact of leaving the parental home for several hundred young people aged 18 to 29. Several objective and subjective indicators of financial situation, as well as debt and material conditions, are used as dependent variables. Analyzes are performed controlling for a series of socio-demographic (age, sex, nationality, region) and economic characteristics (job income, occupation, education level), as well as life-events (end of training, first job, entering into a couple) of both the interviewee and his/her parents.

Much more than a portrait at a given point in time, the use of the SHP longitudinal data with appropriate analytical methods can significantly enrich the analytical perspective on young people leaving their parental home, especially by taking into consideration other context factors like life-events and information about their family background. Our preliminary analysis suggests that for a number of young people access to autonomy through leaving their parents’ household is correlated with a decrease in material well-being. In other words, for some young people in Switzerland, access to autonomy is paid for by precarious living conditions and a loss of economic independence.

Informal Activities

‘What’s in a Gauge?’ an Assessment of Self-Reported Measures of Informal Activities

The relationship between different measures of informal activities is at best unrepeatable. In theory, if one estimated the same reality, the outcome of different measures should point in the same direction. That remains unclear in the case of informal activities. This paper assesses self-reported survey measures of informal activities. If surveys measure informal activities in a reliable way, the possible applications are extensive. In comparison to national level macro-economic estimates, their potential is much bigger.

One source of bias in surveys is the respondents’ propensity to answer sensitive questions in a socially desirable way. This problem would be limited to the impact of the error terms on the condition that the bias were randomly and evenly distributed throughout the population. One possible consequential issue in questionnaire based measures of informal activities, however, is that the social desirability bias may be associated with certain group characteristics. In this contribution we will investigate the indication that the prevalence of the social desirability bias in a given population is positively associated with experiences of government interventions. The lack of rule of law or of basic individual rights should influence the willingness to honestly disclose past illegitimate actions such as tax evasion off-the-books work by respondents.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Indeed, the disturbing fact is that the gap between macro-economic and survey-based estimates of informal activities seems to be bigger in former communist regimes in Central Europe or repressive right wing governments. This paper tests the prediction that the social desirability bias in self-reported survey measures of informal economic activities depends on this institutional history. Based on the second round of the ESS, this thesis is tested with the help of comparison with other forms of (economic) deviance, the impact of generations to economic calculations and its potentially alienating effects.

“No taxation without representation!” These iconic words of tax rebels like the “Sons of Liberty” marked the birth of a new nation. Yet when they became formalized under law, neither can be fully understood without reference to race. In terms of congressional representation, Northern representatives wanted to regard slaves as much less than three-fifths a person to ensure their own political control, but when it came to taxation, these same delegates argued that slaves should be counted as more than 60 percent for a tax system based on population size. Of course Southern delegates objected to higher tax burdens and lower representation, and they assumed positions in direct opposition to their Northern brethren. On both sides of the debate, racial oppression was rationalized by elite white men to promote their own interests through discourses of alienation and estrangement—discourses ranging on a continuum from entitlement and disenfranchisement on one end to victimhood and disenfranchisement on the other. The debates spanned nearly 10 years, until finally, a compromise was achieved. Yet this compromise is not merely an artifact of the American past. It culminated into the prohibition of direct taxes by federal government, a legal clause that still stands as a major Constitutional roadblock to federal taxation on most forms of wealth in the United States. For these reasons, among others, I argue for a re-articulation of those revolutionary words as not “no taxation without representation” but “no taxation without discrimination.”

Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
The results reveal a highly circumscribed set of ways—just eight in number—that scientists wish to be remembered. Ways of remembrance cluster on professional versus personal grounds, which constitute a contest in the politics of reputation and commemoration. In addition, responses vary by departmental tier, age, and productivity. The discussion exposes social codes of scientists, which, while purporting to be objective and contradictory, are used to project a transcendent route to remembrance, nested in the context of work values, norms, and perceptions. Anticipation of the self in memoriam is argued to constitute a principal means by which people socially construct status. The paper is fully written and complete. The presentation will discuss its major points.

RC52-838.3
HERMO, JAVIER PABLO* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, jphermo@sociales.uba.ar)
Internationalization of Knowledge Work in Argentina: The Case of ‘Global Professors’

Globalization has changed the world in many aspects relevant for professionals and ‘knowledge workers’, such as professors and teachers. One of these aspects is linked with higher education and its internationalization process. The configuration of the educational sector and the increasing necessity of ‘symbolic analysts’ and other ‘knowledge workers’, who can manipulate and manage the proper codes required for production today, are part of a development that calls for permanent and higher education to foster production and social reproduction. These global processes significantly increase the need for ‘knowledge workers’ and for cross-border higher education, and subsequently this may cause conflicting interests between local education institutions and transnational providers. In addition, lifelong training is increasingly required, such as postgraduate and professional courses in a wide range of areas. Taken together, these are major reasons for a new emergent type of a ‘global professors’ in 21st century. A growing number of professors are working in different countries but without moving; moreover, as virtual tutors or professors they are teleworkers in the information society. This paper will discuss this new reality in Latin America, specifically focusing on Argentina.
Globalizing the Classroom: Innovative Approach to National and International Learning

This essay examines an innovative approach to teaching globalization and assesses a course on Globalization, Social Justice and Human Rights co-taught collaboratively by faculty from different campuses and countries since 2009. This course was created to address unmet needs in the traditional higher educational systems; the lack of cross-cultural and interdisciplinary collaboration among students, faculty, and institutions to examine recent forms of globalization. Whereas economies, policies, environments, and human societies are experiencing great connections across the globe, the educational systems continue to be modeled on Nineteenth century assumptions and structures. Faculty teach at their respective universities but use an on-line platform to allow for cross-campus communication. In addition to the classroom rooted in a physical place, a major component of students' learning involves diverse educational needs/approaches, including undertaking collaborative group work across borders. A shared core syllabus can be modified by institution to satisfy local needs. We examine the following: the logistics of this course; the obstacles and possibilities in its implementation, including the use of technology; the role of language and communication, and; mechanisms for adapting faculty participants' needs to local curricular guidelines. We also address the benefits of the course for students, such as exposure to a greater diversity of worldviews and pedagogical approaches; the development of teamwork skills, including developing a flexible mind frame; accepting and accommodating diverse educational needs/approaches, and; promoting interdisciplinary communication and collaboration. We also assess the challenges for faculty in designing and managing a course on different time zones and academic calendars, facilitating transnational group service learning projects, and the greater time demands required to coordinate and monitor students' online interactions. Our objective is to contribute to improving and innovating approaches to teaching globalization.

RC30-516.5
HERNANDEZ-LEON, RUBEN* (University of California, Los Angeles, rubenhl@soc.ucla.edu)
SANDOVAL-HERNANDEZ, EFREN (CIESAS-Programa Noreste)

La Industria De La Migration En Los Flujos De Trabajadores Temporales Legales De Mexico A Estados Unidos

La produccion de la migracion internacional, ya sea como movimiento colectivo o acto individual, no solo es resultado de las grandes desigualdades economicas entre paises. La migracion tambien requiere de intermediarios que ponen en juego saberes e infraestructuras que vinculan efectiva y eficientemente a emigrantes de un lado, los trabajadores, por el otro. Definimos a este conjunto de intermediarios como la industria de la migracion. Aunque es comunmente asociada con las migraciones indocumentadas, la industria de la migracion tambien esta presente en los flujos autorizados por el estado, sean estos permanentes o temporales. En este trabajo analizamos el papel que la industria de la migracion juega en la organizacion del flujo de trabajadores mexicanos a los Estados Unidos, bajo el programa de visas temporales H2. Si bien el programa de visas H2 es un programa del gobierno norteamericano creado para suministrar trabajadores de baja calificacion a la agricultura y otras industrias intensivas de mano de obra, el manejo practico de dicho programa esta en manos privadas. La administracion practica de este programa inicia con un conjunto de agencias estadounidenses que certifican, a nombre de los empleadores, la "escasez" de mano de obra en determinada industria y region de la Union Americana. Estas mismas agencias colaboran con contratistas mexicanos y norteamericanos para anunciar, seleccionar, entrenar y transportar a los trabajadores que habran de tramitar sus visas H2 en el Consulado de los Estados Unidos en Monterrey, Mexico. Esta ciudad es el epicentro de la industria de la migracion que maneja programa H2. En este trabajo analizamos a los actores que la conforman, sus saberes y articulaciones: reclutadores, transporistas, hoteleros y tramitadores de documentos.
in the eastern and western corridors of the U.S.-Mexico border? Who are the migration entrepreneurs that facilitate and develop the infrastructures of migrant mobility? How do segments of the migration industry of migrant mobility go from being a bastard institution to become a legitimate institution? What differences and similarities exist between the industry and infrastructures of migrant mobility of the Monterrey-Texas and Tijuana-California migratory corridors and what accounts for them? We answer these research questions using data from a multi-year ethnographic and qualitative study of transportation networks on both sides of the U.S.-Mexico border.

By introducing a typology of actors that traces their careers (Becker, 1956) previous their entry to the Secretariat, this case study underlines the criteria employed for the appointments at the levels of Secretary, under-secretary and director. From this typology, an initial assumption can be made: the logics of bureaucratic appointments in the Secretariat depend not only on the appointees’ affiliation to Correa’s party, Alianza País, but also on their involvement in the social movement organizations mobilized for the migrants’ cause.

Relying on this tableau of actors, a detailed analysis will be presented shedding light on how the appointees dispose of a specific set of capitals (Bourdieu, 1972, 2004), practices and representations of the migration issue that allow them to shape the design of the nascent institution and the implementation of the Ecuadorian migration policy. It is finally through the lens of bureaucratic appointments that we will have a powerful entry point to further understand the interactions between the political and social movements spheres and their effects on the re-stabilization of the bureaucratic field during the Correa administration.

This paper is empirically based on a six-month field research at the Secretariat carried out from June to November 2011 and a series of 30 interviews with high officials of this institution.

JS-1.3

HERRERA-VEGA, ELIANA* (University of Ottawa, ehererra@uottawa.ca)

Consequences of Newer Media of Communication within Economy As a System

In order to understand the future of economy as a social system, my research revisits a theory of media from the general perspective of communication and retraces the first accounts of generalized symbolic media in the form of money, payments and today’s nexus of exchange, as initially described by Marx and later by Adorno. Second, the piece studies how monetary economy includes risk within its internal operations in front of an increasingly complex environment. The third part of the paper describes the epistemological transformations that are required. In effect, the current development of autonomous systems asks for different methodologies and epistemological perspectives in order to observe and decrypt the new landscape arising from the way in which society has evolved.

Increased reflexivity within system’s production (Luhmann, 1995) has important consequences in respect to the communication flow in society. What are those consequences? Wilkie (2007:14) envisages the market within a variety of mechanisms to ensure coordination and cooperation. Nevertheless, disembodied media of communication may have erosive effects upon previous modalities of coordination and cooperation. In what extent the recent developments of derivatives and newer media of communication within economy renew Marxist perspectives of reification?

Concluding, a comparative analysis of the communicative power of distinct media of communication must be part of economics. This supposes an enlargement of communication as a field in order to comprehend the distinct systemic varieties of communication at stake, the diverse semantic and praxical purposes that they serve, and the possibility of overlapping communications that create further risk.

RC37-636.4

HERRALA, ELISE* (University of California, Berkeley, eherrala@berkeley.edu)

Is There a Field of Art in Russia?

A popular opinion among the international and Russian art communities is that Russian art collectors—often thought of as nouveaux riches—have no taste. Contemporary Russian art is also poorly received by both, and frequently dismissed as derivative of western art. And Russian art world insiders often complain that because of a lack of education, the general Russian public does not understand or appreciate contemporary art.

Yet Russia has long had a rich cultural history—have no taste. Con¬nouveaux riches—have no taste. Consequently, a central starting point to developing effective and progressive strategy in an increasingly networked global economy.

RC18-318.2

HERRERA, WILLIAM* (University Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, herrera.william@gmail.com)

The Logics of Bureaucratic Appointments and the Construction of the New Ecuadorian Migration Policy

This paper explores the logics of bureaucratic appointments during the first five years of the Ecuadorian president Rafael Correa’s administration (2007-2011) through the case study of recruitments in different levels of bureaucracy in one of the government’s new emblematic institutions – the National Secretariat for Migrants. With this case study, we aim to better understand the relations between bureaucratic appointments within the Secretariat and the process of designing and implementing the new Ecuadorian migration policy.
traditional concepts of cognition is urgent. Understanding emergence takes then a central role.

The implications of my research are 1. A decertainty of the anthropic perspective to understanding complex social communication. 2. A revision of determinist views to ascertain conflicts in social systems' communications. 3. My research offers a practical approach to maximize the possibilities that direct human agency has to circumvent stabilized communications in social systems. Finally, the piece offers new venues to understand the relationship between human agency and systemic stability.

**RC05-109.8**

**HERRON, MELINDA** *(The University of Melbourne, mherron@student.unimelb.edu.au)*

**Cosmopolitanism in a Changing Political Landscape: Making Sense of Cultural Difference and Belonging in an Australian School**

With the recent change in federal government, Australia is currently experiencing a conservative nationalist turn. Xenophobic, anti-immigration debates abound about how cultural diversity and difference will lead to the demise of 'Australian' national identity, values, social cohesion and security. Whilst this political discourse has marginalised post-national sentiments in dominant media, does this align with how culturally diverse communities orient toward cultural difference and belonging in the everyday? The City of Greater Dandenong in the outer suburbs of Melbourne is one of the fastest growing, most culturally diverse regions in Australia. Dandenong government schools, micropolitics of the wider community, are key sites where issues of race, cultural diversity and belonging are experienced. Normative cosmopolitanism offers an alternative discourse and a competing resource for the imagination through targeted educational and cultural interventions in school communities. Whilst cosmopolitanism has currency as a valuable ethical-political ideal for contemporary transnational and global ways of life, it has faced criticism as unrealistic, elitist, consumerist and western-centric. Based on fieldwork in a Dandenong high school, this paper considers how students and teachers interpret and interact with nationalist, cosmopolitan and other post-nationalist discourses in making sense of how they live, belong and get along in a complex, culturally diverse school community and their wider worlds. In light of debates over whether grassroots, vernacular forms of cosmopolitanism manifest in commonplace encounters with difference and diversity, this paper provides insight into whether students and teachers in this school create an everyday cosmopolitanism on their own terms – independent of the ever-shifting 'flavour of the month' political and institutional discourses.

**RC38-651.4**

**HERRSCHAFT, FELICIA** *(Goethe-University, F.herrschaft@soz.uni-frankfurt.de)*

**Politicization of the Youth in Germany – Two Case-Studies about Protest Movements**

In this paper I want to explore the criminalization and politicization of young left-radicals (anti-germans) through the use of biographical methods. I found a connection in commonplace encounters with difference and diversity, this paper provides insight into whether students and teachers in this school create an everyday cosmopolitanism on their own terms – independent of the ever-shifting ‘flavour of the month’ political and institutional discourses.

**RC25-452.2**

**HERTOGHS, MAJA** *(PhD Student, hertoghs@fsw.eur.nl)*

**Shaping National Borders and Imagining National Belonging through the Professional Practices of Asylum**

This paper is part of an ongoing ethnographic study of the Dutch asylum process. I explore how competing professional practices of the asylum procedure shape a specific kind of national border-performance and works to produce images of national belonging.

Non-Western migrants pose a dilemma for ‘nation states’ leading to a manifold of control measurements and monitoring strategies. In part this dilemma is dealt with in and through an asylum procedure that incorporates both the compassionate promise to protect ‘authentic refugees’ and repress a complexity of differently classified non-Western migrants. In this short-temporal asylum process the asylum applicant resides in a liminal manifold of interaction, in which professional negotiations and visualizations of ‘deservingness’ unfold between legal represen...
L'entité légitime pour prêcher la bonne parole aux paysans.

Les habitants de Fuerabamba, offrent des bourses aux jeunes, proposent des formations et des ateliers, (ré)invente des traditions et des concours de danses traditionnelles et ne sont pas des étrangers, mais sur l'ensemble de la population avoisinant le projet minier. Nous voulons étudier la relation entre l'entreprise minière Suisse Xtrata, et la communauté. Une entreprise, Suerabarumba au Pérou. Installée depuis 2005 sur le territoire communal, l'entreprise développe des stratégies d'adhésion à son modèle, notamment à travers le système de Responsabilité Sociale.

Le paternalisme n'est pas, ici, uniquement la prise en charge des employés par l'entreprise dans son système intègre tous les habitants de la communauté (fidélisation, dépendance, distraction, suivi « social », sponsoring, etc.) pour le bon déroulement de son projet.

Ainsi, l'entreprise remplace l'état, créé son propre marché du travail, emploie les habitants de Fuerabamba, offre des bourses aux jeunes, propose des formations et des ateliers, (ré)invente des traditions et des concours de danses traditionnelles, promeut le développement dans la communauté et s'impose comme l'entité légitime pour prêcher la bonne parole aux paysans.

L'entreprise minière semble ainsi recycler des systèmes anciens de subordination, rappelant les relations entre Indiens et métis dans les haciendas durant plusieurs siècles ou le relations de subordination des travailleurs mineurs à l'œuvre du XIXe siècle.

Nous tâcherons donc de disséquer ce complexe rapport de domination où, a priori, chacun semble y trouver plus ou moins son compte.

RC05-110.7

HERVIK, PETER* (Aalborg University, hervik@cgs.aau.dk)

The Nexus of Scandinavian Exclusionary Thinking and the Naturalization of Difference

Studies of European political party programs, social movements, news media coverage, scores of books, and social media networks have embraced a negative dialogue towards migrants, whose identities are increasingly seen as incompatible with “Western” values and presenting a major challenge to the democracy. Sponsors of these public discourse support anti-migration and oppositionary stances to “migrant sympathizers”, who are often represented as traitors or cowards. They also fuel a process where xenophobia and zero-tolerance have become naturalized and morally accepted ways to respond to the non-Western migrants. But how do people reason reason on these issues in everyday interaction and during interviews? The aim of this paper is to discuss how negativity against migrants in Scandinavia is related to negative beliefs towards “multiculturalism”, “feminism”, and “liberals” (left-wingers) in Scandinavian popular reasoning about difference. While there is much research about different forms of exclusionary beliefs separately and against specific collectivities, there is little scientific knowledge about how one belief co-exists with another as figures in reasoning. We approach this coexistence as a “nexus of exclusionary beliefs” with its blurred relations, inherent contradictions, and taken for granted assumptions. Through interactive methods that include a variety of qualitative interviews and participant observation followed by analysis of online social media and web news commentary, we seek to understand the cultural logics of this contemporary Scandinavian reasoning about difference, and if successful we can supply some input to the discussion whether the anti-religious are related by diffusion, analogy, correlation, or competition.

RC41-698.4

HERZOG, HANNA* (Tel Aviv University, hherzog@post.tau.ac.il)
HERZOG, ZEEV (Tel Aviv University)

Re-Membering the Past: Biblical Archaeology Between Secularization and Religionization

Secularization and religionization are concepts that continue to arouse much debate. This paper focuses on the societal level mainly in terms of institutions and norms. Our theoretical presumption is that both “religion” and “the secular” are not universal nor essentialist entities, but rather contingent dimensions of social life that are embedded in time, place, and changing historical circumstances. Moreover, they are based on continuing social processes of separation and hybridity between these social categories. This mandates examination of religious and secular institutions (such as state, science, nationality) as relative dispositions and strategies for action in historical perspective. Our case study is the changing attitudes toward the Old Testament that reveal the pendulum between secularization and religionization and, at the same time, unveil the hybrid nature of the categories of religion, secularity and nationalism.

Traditional religious appreciation of the Old Testament by the three monothestic religions was disrupted by the secular school of biblical criticism which flourished in Germany from the mid-19th century and challenged the historicity of the biblical narrative. A counter movement of biblical archaeology rose at American Divinity Schools in the early 1920s aimed at refuting the secular biblical criticism claims by excavating sites mentioned in the Old Testament and thereby testifying to the historicity of the biblical events. This approach was enthusiastically adopted by secular Israeli archaeologists in the newly established State of Israel. The collective memory of the religious biblical stories strengthened national cohesion. Since the 1990s, the pendulum has swung toward a critical view of the archaeological data. Secular scientific archaeology rejected the shackles of religion and national concerns.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Tourism in Vulnerable Coastal Areas: Towards a More Resilient Wadden Area

Coastal areas are extremely interesting regions to examine, since a large share of the world population lives in these areas, despite threats caused by climate change and sea level rise and their consequent state of vulnerability. This research aims at answering the following question: how can vulnerable coastal areas make a transition towards areas that are more resilient and better prepared to cope with unexpected ecological, social and economic changes in the future? In this paper the concepts of tourism, complex social-ecological systems, resilience and planning will be illustrated by the case of the Dutch Wadden area, which is one of the largest tidal wetlands in the world and was enlisted as UNESCO World Heritage in 2009. This paper will be organized in three parts. First, we will examine the concept of tourism and indicate where the academic gaps and shortcomings regarding tourism in vulnerable coastal areas can be found. Second, we will look into why, and in what ways, a complex adaptive systems approach - like a social-ecological systems approach - can be useful in analyzing tourism in vulnerable coastal areas in order to overcome the traditional separation between ecological and social sciences (Liu et al., 2007), to examine tourism in a more systematic way (Ruiz-Ballesberos, 2011) and to find ways to develop and protect at the same time. Third, the paper will describe governance perspectives that contribute to understanding and managing complex issues like tourism in vulnerable areas through different scales. Planning is important and has to be done carefully, since tourism can have a long-term developmental aspect, but at the same time an agent of disruption or destruction (Getz, 1986). By means of this paper, we will eventually provide theoretical lenses for looking at the Dutch Wadden area and other vulnerable coastal areas in the world.

Exile from Exile: The Political Theory of Judith N. Shklar

Judith N. Shklar was one of the most influential American political theorists between the ‘end of ideology’ debates of the 1950s to the ‘end of history’ debates in the early 1990s. Towards the end of her life Shklar suggested that the entire history of political thought could be better understood from the vantage point of exile. In my paper I will try to apply this insight to Shklar’s own work by showing that she was a particular type of refugee scholar whose experience of exile had a profound influence on her work.

Military Children: The Effects of Deployment during Operations Iraqi and Enduring Freedom on Children’s Psychosocial Well-Being

More than half of military personnel have children and nearly 2 million children are affected by the war in Afghanistan and recently terminated war in Iraq (Quigley 2009). Not only are members faced with the demanding obligations of the military, children are also challenged by the disruptions and stress of military life. Family disruptions are never an easy transition for any child. For those children whose parents served in Iraq and/or currently serving in Afghanistan, family disruptions may have a significant impact in their lives. This study is investigating the psychosocial well-being of children with a parent deployed in Iraq/Afghanistan, location categorized as hostile zones, with the psychosocial well-being of children with a parent deployed elsewhere.

Participatory Democracy and Socialism: How to Extend Participatory Democracy from the Political to the Economic Sphere

The economic and political shortcomings of representative democracy have led many to search for alternative, more direct and participatory forms of democracy. This has led, in particular, to local-level experimentation with popular control over political decision-making, via institutions such as participatory budgeting, a practice giving citizens control over local budget decisions that has spread to more than a thousand cities worldwide. This paper explores the possibility of extending participatory control from the political to the economic sphere. I argue that a radical left party with four characteristics can facilitate the construction of what I term emergent socialist hegemony. These characteristics are: internal democracy; links to popular movements; a prefigurative commitment to democratic socialism; and links to/autonomy from the national state. This argument is illustrated by examining participatory control over political and economic decision-making in Torres, which has been called “Venezuela’s first socialist city”.

Reclaiming Democracy: Popular Participation of the Left and Right in Venezuela and Bolivia

Participatory budgeting (PB), a practice that gives urban residents control over local budget decisions, has spread to hundreds of cities in Latin America and around the world since the 1990s. PB was originally closely tied to a Left political agenda; the most radical proponents of PB envisioned it as a tool that could be used form socialist revolutions. But World Bank and International Monetary Fund have championed PB. And while PB has most often been initiated by Left parties, there are a number of cases of PB in cities controlled by centrist and right-wing parties. For the most part, scholars have failed to grapple with the question of “right-wing participation”, and many scholars argue that participatory reforms, such as PB, can only succeed when a Left party is in power at the local level. Through a nested, cross-level-subsidiary comparison, based on 19 months of ethnographic research, my dissertation interrogates this assumption by looking at participatory budgeting in cities run by the Left and Right in Venezuela and Bolivia. I expected to find more success in my two Left cases, but at the same time an agent of disruption or destruction (Getz, 1986). By means of this paper, we will eventually provide theoretical lenses for looking at the Dutch Wadden area and other vulnerable coastal areas in the world.

From Social Democracy to New Nationalist Populism

Sri Lanka emerged as an incipient social democracy following independence. Progressive labor legislation, social protection for public and private sector workers, free health and education, etc. led to a steady improvement in social conditions in the country. Though some of these gains remain largely intact, economic liberalization over the last three decades has changed the socio-economic landscape in an unprecedented manner. Increasing public debts, both domestic and foreign, a widening trade gap, continuing devaluation of the local currency and the stagnant state revenue leave little room for significant state interventions in the area of social policy. Whatever measures that have been attempted have already been abandoned due to financial unsustainability. While a minority of employed people continue to enjoy some form of social protection, the vast majority engaged in informal economic activities remain exposed to the vagaries of the market in terms of both earning an income as well as meeting their basic needs, let alone the prospect for a future devoid of poverty and neglect.

It is against the above background that the dominant public discourse spearheaded by the state itself has shifted from social democracy to nationalist populism. While the former emphasized the role of the state as one guaranteeing the...
issues based on an exponential graph models while the sexual histories implement a networks, again, partitioning potential matches into those in one's local network increases. The question of limited information is then extended to sexual history path length, clustering, edge distribution, and connectivity, as community size in- about potential matches generates more realistic graphs in terms of the average network's evolution based on the existing network, partitioning the list of poten- tial generating mechanisms of a specific type of social network: sexual histories. First, we limit information in a work) generated social networks that closely matched empirical data.

**HETTIGE, SIRI** (University of Colombo, Sri Lanka, hettigesiri@gmail.com)

**Issues in School to Work Transition in Sri Lanka**

The transition from school to work has become more complex in recent years due to both the changes in the education system as well as the dynamics within the labor market. This paper, first provides an overview of the above changes based on secondary data drawn from various institutions and then examines how young people in Sri Lanka fit into both the education system and the labor market in the light of data drawn from the national youth survey of Sri Lanka conducted in 2009 under the direction of the author. As is evident from the survey data, the desire on the part of the youth in gen- eral for securing educational credentials remains strong, though the opting out of education at secondary level is also increasing, particularly among male chil- dren. This tendency appears to be related to labor market dynamics as well as poor prospects for employment among youth with higher levels of education. Domestic labor shortages and increasing overseas employment opportunities for people with low levels of educational attainment persuade young people to leave school early. The paper discusses the implications of the above for skill formation in a country that strive to achieve a higher level of economic development in the years to come.

**HEVENSTONE, DEBRA** (University of Bern, hevenstone@soz.unibe.ch)

**Statistical Methods and Network Simulation: The Role of Limited Information in Edge Formation**

Snijders et al. (2009, 2013) have contributed to an approach integrating agent based models and empirical network data in which instead of empirical data “valid- izing” the simulation, the simulation estimates the empirical parameters. One assumption is that agents have information about the other actors in the net- work, i.e., that any two agents could potentially form a tie. This assumption means that the model is limited to modeling relatively small empirical networks. Another potential solution is to consider how information about potential matches might be limited. In a loosely related area, Bearmann et. al. (2004) looked at the poten- tial generating mechanisms of a specific type of social network: sexual histories. They found that limiting potential matches (excluding those close ones of one’s net- work) generated social networks that closely matched empirical data.

We use agent based simulations to consider the effects of assuming full versus limited information in evolving social networks. First, we limit information in a network’s evolution based on the existing network, partitioning the list of poten- tial new friends between those within one’s local network (e.g. 3-step acquaintances) and a small sample of strangers. We test whether limiting information about potential matches generates more realistic graphs in terms of the average path length, clustering, edge distribution, and connectivity, as community size in- creases. The question of limited information is then extended to sexual history networks, again, partitioning potential matches into those in one’s local network and a small sample of the general population. The evolution of social networks is based on an exponential graph models while the sexual histories implement a Gale Shapley Matching Algorithm, as seen in the literature on the stable matching problem.

**HIGUCHI, KUMIKO** (Hitotsubashi University, kumihigo@gmail.com)

**How Can the Public Service Improve the Uncertain Transition of Youth into Adulthood? a Case Study of Educational Support Centers in Japan**

In Japan, the uncertain transition into adulthood for some young people is rec- ognized as the problem of futoko: a term that refers to youths who have been ab- sent from their school for over 30 days in a single year. A person with experience of futoko tends to have difficulty in advancing to a higher education or obtaining a job, and may become isolated from society. Futoko shares similarity with hiki- komori, as both refer to a youth’s withdrawal from the public sphere. In contrast to hikikomori, however, futoko youths are formally registered in school, and the educational administration agency therefore attempts to become involved with them.

This paper examines the governmental service for futoko adolescents, with the aim to clarify the factors constraining the transition of this age group to school or work. We focus on the Educational Support Centers (ESC) program, which is the most extensive and longest-running policy of Japanese Ministry of Education for futoko juveniles. Futoko has been a topic of interest for many Japanese sociolo- gists, however ESCs have received little attention to date. Using interview data from instructors of ESCs in four cities, we examine how the staffs approach futoko youths.

The major findings are summarized below. First, although instructors find young people lack basic social skills, such as taking a bus or train, they have dif- ficulty stepping into these youths’ private lives because of limited authority. Sec- ond, young people in the background of lacking social skills, young people are often plagued by familial problems or economic difficulties that make it harder for instructors to improve their situations.

This study demonstrates that governmental support makes the phenomenon of uncertain transition into adulthood more visible, but it confronts the dilemma of how (and to what extent) the public service can intervene in the private problems that underlie futoko.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
HIKOTANI, TAKAKO* (Japan National Defense Academy, thitokotani@gmail.com)
KAWANO, HITOSHI (Japan National Defense Academy)

Civil-Military Gap in Japan: Comparing the 2004 and 2013 Surveys -- CANCELLED

This paper compares two surveys conducted by the authors in 2004 and 2013 which look at the possible “civil-military gap” in Japan. These surveys, modeled after the TISS survey, were the first academic attempt to examine the attitudes of Japan Self Defense Force (SDF) officers as well as civilian elites in Japan. In the 2004 survey, we found that (1) SDF officers were more conservative than the civilian elite, (2) on US-Japan alliance issues, there were no evident gap between the officers and civilian elite, while there were signs of gap with the general public; (3) SDF officers long for a greater role in the policy making process. Events that took place between 2004 and 2013, including the SDF dispatch to Iraq, the end of the conservative party rule in Japan, and the 2011 earthquake and the disaster relief efforts by the SDF, suggest that there may be a change of attitudes among both the SDF officers and the civilian elite. A second survey is to be conducted in October 2013, and this paper will compare the 2004 and 2013 survey results to examine whether and why there may be changes in the “civil-military gap.”

RC21-379.6

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Contested Spaces. Informality, Dwelling and Spatial Governance in Berlin

This paper examines the intersections between informality and the governance of place in Berlin, Germany. In particular, it examines practices of dwelling, in which permanent residency does not fit neatly into the logics of formal planning processes in order to discuss the possibilities and delimitations that people experience when living beyond the law. In Berlin, research on urban development has frequently been framed through debates on neoliberalism and a series of interdependent developments such as gentrification, urban entrepreneurialism or increasing socio-spatial inequality (Mayer 2009; Holm 2010; Bernt 2012). While these debates focus mainly on the enclosure of space, a series of postcolonial approaches have developed an analytical toolbox that helps to consider the ways in which cities are shaped through the everyday negotiations, legal incoherencies and regulatory ambiguities. Here, the urban is seen as “a site that is not just inhabited but produced through that inhabiting” (McFarlane 2011: 651), a site that is neither ossified nor stable, but open to political transformation. Drawing particularly on Bayat’s (1997, 2000) notion of ‘quiet encroachment’, which describes the quotidian and longsome advancement of the poor, these frameworks will be used to compare processes of regulatory enforcement in three urban typologies, in which people informally inhabit space: ‘Schrebergärten’ (best translated as allotment gardens), camp sites and ‘Wagenburgen’ (best translated as trailer encampments). Even though the retreat of their inhabitants into sheds, vans or camps could simply be interpreted as an indication of socio-spatial marginalization, I set out to explore, if the infiltration of planning law through their informal dwelling practices could similarly be understood as a sign of encroachment. In sum, I highlight both enabling and destabilizing aspects of these processes: While residents find opportunities to claim urban spaces and sovereignly influence their uses, their practices similarly weaken their positions within the city.

RC21-358.3

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The Rules That Govern Peoplex’s Lives: Informality in Tallinn, Bafatá and Berlin

Urban research has long related informality to a lack of state capacity or a failure of institutions. This assumption not only lacks attention to the heterogeneous logics and relations through which informality is produced by multiple actors in- and outside of the state, it has also created a dividing line between states. Whereas some states are understood to manage urban development through a coherently functioning state apparatus, others presumably fail to regulate. To unmake and reframe such understandings this paper offers a theoretical exploration into the ways in which informality is infused in contemporary urban development in both the north and the south. Based on a comparison of three case studies in Tallinn (Estonia), Berlin (Germany) and Bafatá (Guinea-Bissau), our line of argumentation focuses on the ways in which local state agencies are entangled in the workings of informality. Drawing on these cases, we suggest that if we seek to account for the similarities and differences in the formalization of cities across the globe we need to reconsider the role of states. First, state institutions shape urban development through everyday negotiations, legal incoherencies and regulatory ambiguities. Second, people’s lives are not only governed by the state, but also by alternative forms of rule and institutions that exist beyond the state. It follows that allegedly informal processes can similarly be understood as a form of formality, while what appears as formal might work through multiple informal relations. Our comparison, then, aims to work towards an understanding of informality that is more attuned to the multiple roles adopted by different actors involved in urban processes and the power relations that are mobilized in this process.

HILGERT, CHRISTIAN* (University of Bielefeld, christian.hilgert@uni-bielefeld.de)

Species out of Place – Investigating the Visual Framing of an Ecological Problem

Invasive species designate a recently emerged category of ecological risks: alien plants and animals, introduced by human agency, causing extinctions of native species and also diverse economic, aesthetic and human health problems. This paper has gained much socio-political and economic attention. It motivated people worldwide to participate in a vast array of organized attempts to preserve and restore local environments.

My paper investigates the frames (Goffman, Gamson) that constitute this ecological risk (Hannigan). Basically it reveals a construction of nature as differentiated in well-ordered, stable, and homogenous units (ecosystems, ecological communities). I argue that specific visual frames are crucial in establishing the problem formula in question by integrating the realms of science, media and political action. Exhibitions, flyers, documentary films, websites and databanks use maps, photographs, graphics, icons and numbers to display environments as relatively homogenous spaces, which enable clear-cut distinctions of inside and outside (native/alien). Thus specific species become perceivable as invaders and understandable as phenomena of disorder (biological pollution). Furthermore visible references of horror and science-fiction stories (aliens, zombies, monsters, etc.) reiterate factual and technical information metaphorically to more emotional realms of experience and popular imagination. By means of this forms of ecological communication (Luhmann) encourage state actors and civil society to fight against certain species.

The imagery of dangerous aliens strongly resembles notions of political conservatism, romanticism and xenophobia. Hence it aligns with certain cultural critiques of the disintegrative forces of globalization. As national, ethnic and other perceived primordial identities are feared to dissolve, so is nature. But if undoing globalization is inconceivable, and society and nature have to be understood as inseparably entangled (Latour), don’t we have to confront this nostalgic ecology of small-scale orders with a need to originate positive representations of our globalizing environments, as recent postulates of cosmopolitanism (Beck, Heise) suggest?

HILL, LLOYD (University of Stellenbosch)
SIZIBA, GUGULETHU* (University of Stellenbosch, gsiziba@yahoo.com)

Language and the Geo-Politics of (dis)Location: A Study of Zimbabwean Shona and Ndebele Speakers in Johannesburg

This paper explores the language repertoires and survival strategies of Zimbabwean migrants in Johannesburg. In the aftermath of the May 2008 attacks – now widely termed xenophobic attacks – the status of African migrants in South Africa has been the subject of much critical discussion. By virtue of a multifaceted crisis in their country, Zimbabwean Shona and Ndebele speakers have a particularly marked presence in South Africa. In this paper we explore the geo-politics of ‘otherness’ with in the metropolitan boundaries of the “City of Johannesburg.” We begin with a GIS-based study of speakers designated “other” in the 2011 census; focusing particular attention on the distribution of foreign others at neighbourhood (sub-place) level. This section provides the backdrop to a more focused study of Zimbabwean migrants; drawing on ethnographic research conducted in five neighbourhoods. Using Bourdieu’s “economy of social practice” as an analytical framework, we show how each neighbourhood is a social universe of struggle that is inscribed with its own internal logic and relational matrix of recognition, and how language repertoires are adapted to fit these matrices. We discuss these patterns critically, and relate them to the wider “field of power”, a complex social economy that belies the post-1994 Constitutional enshrinement of eleven official languages.
A Tale of Three Villages: Boom and Bust Experienced at the Local Level in Rural England

The paper compares and contrasts three English, rural villages, each with different low-skilled workers and have become more responsive to their needs, i.e. the growing potential for older low-skilled workers in particular because they regularly attain low lifetime earnings, leave the labor market (much) earlier than (highly) qualified workers, and often have to claim pension benefits before reaching standard retirement age. In the paper, Germany is taken as an example of a country that, for long, practiced premature exit of older workers and had developed an “early retirement culture”. The first part describes and analyzes the pension reform trends and the employment situation of elderly low-skilled workers. The second part explores in more detail how firms part company with these workers, at what age, and whether firms’ strategies and workers’ preferences have (already) adapted to shifting institutional frameworks. This part is based on semi-structured (qualitative) interviews with human resource managers of firms (manufacturing/service sector) employing at least 50 workers of whom a disproportionate share are low-skilled. It is found that there are significant differences between the industries (mainly across the manufacturing-service axis) with regard to “normal” exit age, adopting measures that promote employability of low-skilled workers and the interest in retaining workers until standard retirement age (or even beyond). Furthermore, this research suggests that firms are indeed modifying their behavior towards older low-skilled workers and have become more responsive to their needs, i.e. the quest to stay on in the job longer in order to prevent pension cuts. Those workers who actually made it until standard retirement age are often eager to return to their former employer to increase their public pension by working temporarily or part-time.

RC11-210.7

HINRICHS, KARL* (University of Bremen, hinrichs@ees.uni-bremen.de)

Labor Market Exit of Older Low-Skilled Workers: German Firms’ Practices

Recent pension reforms in EU countries display two main trends: 1) early retirement pathways are closed and standard retirement age is increased; 2) the contribution-benefit link is strengthened, mainly by calculating pensions on the basis of lifetime earnings. Both developments endanger the adequacy of old-age pensions of low-skilled workers in particular because they regularly attain low lifetime earnings, leave the labor market (much) earlier than (highly) qualified workers, and often have to claim pension benefits before reaching standard retirement age. In thepaper, Germany is taken as an example of a country that, for long, practiced premature exit of older workers and had developed an “early retirement culture”. The first part describes and analyzes the pension reform trends and the employment situation of elderly low-skilled workers. The second part explores in more detail how firms part company with these workers, at what age, and whether firms’ strategies and workers’ preferences have (already) adapted to shifting institutional frameworks. This part is based on semi-structured (qualitative) interviews with human resource managers of firms (manufacturing/service sector) employing at least 50 workers of whom a disproportionate share are low-skilled. It is found that there are significant differences between the industries (mainly across the manufacturing-service axis) with regard to “normal” exit age, adopting measures that promote employability of low-skilled workers and the interest in retaining workers until standard retirement age (or even beyond). Furthermore, this research suggests that firms are indeed modifying their behavior towards older low-skilled workers and have become more responsive to their needs, i.e. the quest to stay on in the job longer in order to prevent pension cuts. Those workers who actually made it until standard retirement age are often eager to return to their former employer to increase their public pension by working temporarily or part-time.

RC19-339.2

HINRICHS, KARL* (University of Bremen, hinrichs@ees.uni-bremen.de)

Sovereign Debt Crisis and Pension Reforms in European Countries

The „Great Recession“ and sovereign debt crises in several EU countries in the wake of the 2008 financial market crisis have triggered drastic reforms of old-age security systems. They aim at ensuring the financial viability of public pension schemes in the short and long run and/or at realizing notions of intergenerational fiscal equitability. Two main reform dynamics can be identified. First, the so-called “shift and shape” reform options are characterized by different modifications of the existing contributory formulae and by the introduction of new levies. Second, new funding rules like fi xed contributions are introduced while the ability of the fiscal system to guarantee sustainable pension benefits is increased. Both of these reform processes have been triggered by changes in the political orientation, as governments are motivated to reduce the fiscal deficit and to reduce future liabilities. These pension reform processes represent a major challenge for the future development of European pension systems and have to be seen as an integral part of the wider process of economic stabilization and economic growth. This paper will shed light on the social consequences that are already visible today.

RC32-558.1

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It Takes Two to Tango: Dutch Majority Group Evaluations of Muslim Political Acculturation

Explanations of the degree to which ethnic minorities are included in a national political system typically concern either the institutional build-up of a nation (e.g. electoral systems, seats in parliament reserved for ethnic minorities), or characteristics of individual minority members (e.g. gender, education, social capital, political orientation). While these explanations are very valuable, they ignore the pivotal role played by the ethnic majority group. After all, minority groups and their individual members become politically active in the face of constraints presented by the political system – a system that is shaped by the rule of the dominant majority group. In other words: it takes two to tango. Drawing from Berry’s seminal work on cultural acculturation (Berry, 1997), we formulated different ways in which minority members can acculturate politically (e.g. integrate, assimilate, or separate). Employing representative samples of Dutch majority members (N=802 and N=928) we then conducted two vignette studies in which Muslims, the most prominent minority group in the Netherlands, were the target group. In addition, we considered the roles of perceived threat and perceived political unreliability. The results showed that majority groups’ acculturation strategy indeed affects majority group’s attitudes. Furthermore, evaluations of Muslim political participa- tivity are contingent on the level of perceived threat and political unreliability. The results are, however, not in line with expectations one would derive from cultural acculturation, indicating that the struggle for minority representation in the political domain might differ in important ways from everyday ethnic relations.
**How Does Participation in Resistance Interact with the Construction of Family Relations? West Bank Palestinians Between the First Intifada and the ‘Post-Oslo’ Period**

A large share of the Palestinian population in Gaza and the West Bank was involved in the First Intifada (1987-1993). As a mass movement against the Israeli occupation it was both, shaped by and shaping the construction of family relations and gender roles. In academic literature on Palestine, it has been widely discussed whether the involvement in civil and militant political activities against the Israeli occupation has reduced the patriarchal influence of senior males in favor of a growing influence of juveniles and women within the (extended) family resp. clan (‘hamullah’). In large parts research focused on the effects of female integration into ‘committee work’ and the increased familial authority of young Palestinian males (Petet 1994). The period after the so-called Oslo peace process (roughly after 1995) and the various transformations it entailed for Palestinian society, however, have caught much less attention in research on the Palestinian family. Based on biographical case reconstructions and participant observation, we want to discuss if the societal conditions in ‘post-Oslo’ Palestine have altered the interplay between participation in resistance against the Israeli occupation and the construction of manhood and family relations. Therefore we show the effects that the interplay of involvement in ‘resistance activities’ and family relations yields for the biographical trajectories (Schütze 2006) of young Palestinian males. Looking at the relations of family members from a biographical perspective allows us to reconstruct the changing relevance of family relations in the course of a lifetime as well as the intertwining of family relations with other biographical spheres of action. Our paper is based on fieldwork in the West Bank which is part of our PhD-projects as well as a larger Israeli-Palestinian-German research project funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG) and supervised by Prof. Gabrielle Rosenthal, University of Göttingen.

**RC15-270.1**

**HINTON, LISA** *(Oxford University, lisa.hinton@phc.ox.ac.uk)*

**Women’s Experience of Maternal Morbidity - a Global Meta Ethnography**

While the conditions and healthcare women experience during pregnancy and childbirth vary greatly, this meta-ethnography will explore whether there are shared health challenges, regardless of economies, healthcare resources and the social capital of women in different settings. Maternal mortality rates vary greatly around the world, 99% of all maternal deaths occurring in developing countries. Improving maternal health by reducing maternal deaths is at the heart of global health policy. Studies of near miss maternal morbidity, where a woman needs urgent life saving treatment during childbirth to save her life, have been undertaken in various settings. They are used to understand factors that lead to maternal death and improve care and outcomes for women.

**Methods:** Qualitative interview studies of near-miss maternal morbidity from around the globe (including the UK, Australia, Brazil and Burkina Faso) will be reviewed and synthesized using the meta-ethnographic method.

**Findings:**

There are considerable organizational differences in the delivery of care and social context in which women experience these emergencies; women in Australia and the United Kingdom are giving birth in more individualistic and isolated communities than their counterparts in Burkina Faso and Brazil. Does experiencing an acute health crisis in a first world country where mortality rates are very low vary greatly from experiencing it in a developing country where maternal death is still a common occurrence? How does the ‘social capital’ of women in different contexts impact on the long-term emotional and physical impact of these experiences?

**Conclusion:** This presentation will explore what can we learn from shared experiences and whether a synthesis of qualitative research can contribute to improving maternal health outcomes in diverse settings.

**RC38-651.2**

**HIPPMANN, CORNELIA** *(Technical University of Dortmund, cornelia.hippmann@tu-dortmund.de)*

**ESA The Position Of The Female Gender In The Political Space. An Analytical Biography Access To The Study Of East German Female Politicians Career Chances**

This abstract aimed to determine the career opportunities of East German female politicians in the time of the collapse of the GDR and consider the processes of their social and mind-making. The empirical basis are 24 biographical interviews with female MPs from East Germany. In this regard my research confirmed that “the revolution in the former GDR” has got a crucial influence on the East Germany politicians careers, especially, when it is cooperation with other categories of difference such as “gendered” role. Besides, it will be shown if and in which way female politicians will be accepted by the male competitions and by the society. Last but not least the consequences of these projects for the political culture at the present time are also discussed.

**RC09-167.3**

**HIPPMANN, CORNELIA** *(Technical University of Dortmund, cornelia.hippmann@tu-dortmund.de)*

**The Collaps of the GDR in 1989- an Analysis of the Political Career Chances of East German Women in This Time of Change**

This abstract aimed to determine the career opportunities of East German female politicians in the time of the collapse of the GDR and consider the processes of their social and mind-making. The empirical basis are 24 biographical interviews with female MPs from East Germany. In this regard my research confirmed that “the revolution in the former GDR” has got a crucial influence on the East Germany politicians careers, especially, when it is cooperation with other categories of difference such as “gendered” role. That is why influence of the collapse of the GDR and the following transformation processes had crucial influence on career opportunities of East German female politicians. To that extent, the research aiming to show how “gender” and “gender differences” in politics are constructed. These consequences for their political careers and the political culture will be demonstrated, too. It will also demonstrate, how “gender identity” is constructed in the field of politics. The abilities which are essential for successful career are different if women in politics are discussed. Another focus is paid for the specific advantages and handicaps female politicians have got because of their “gendered” role. Besides, it will be shown if and in which way female politicians will be accepted by the male competitions and by the society. Last but not least the consequences of these projects for the political culture at the present time are also discussed.

**RC09-167.3**

**HIRABAYASHI, YUKO** *(Tsuru University, plainwoods@gmail.com)*

**Movement for Justice in Labour and Environment - Post Fukushima Labour with Exposure to Radiation**

This paper focuses on labour with exposure to radiation in post-accident Fukushima. Radiation related labour includes all the work in and outside the troubled Fukushima Dai-ichi nuclear power plant as well as vast amount of decontamination work around the region. Network calling for justice in working conditions that workers face with radioactive labour has been set up and is undertaking various activities such as: helping workers in radioactive labour find and join unions and fight for better working conditions, gathering and disseminating information on radioactive labour, and exchanging information with staff members of Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Ministry of Economic Trade and Industry, asking for reform in various policies, and lobbying diet members and their staffers on this issue. This movement takes place at the crosspoint of labour movement and environmental movement and thus is has many implications for these two movements and their collaboration and theoretical studies of them. This paper will address the main issues regarding radioactive labour in post-accident Fukushima and try to introduce theoretical perspectives.

**RC40-682.5**

**HIRAGA, MIDORI** *(Kyoto University, midorihiraga@gmail.com)*

**Restructuring Vegetable Oil Supply and Demand in Asia: The Impact of Trade Liberalization Facilitating Increase of Fat Supply Among Asian Nations While Jeopardizing Their Domestic Production**

This research examines strategy shift in vegetable oil sector among global transnational corporations, focusing on Asian TNCs like Japanese sogo-shosha and food industry, together with related trade liberalization and deregulation policies of Asian countries in the Corporate Food Regime (McMichael, 2005). These shifts are not the “the increasing Asian countries’ dependency on global vegetable oil, which can jeopardize their food security as the global oil supply increasingly depend on only two crops, oil palm and soybean, produced in the limited number of countries. This shifts also can jeopardize public health of the Asian population.
RG24-438.32
HIRAO, KEIKO* (Sophia University, hirao@genv.sophia.ac.jp)

Construction of the Environmental Problems: Biblio-Metric Analyses of the “Tragedy of the Commons”

“The Tragedy of the Commons” is frequently cited as a model to explain how resources with open access are destined to deplete as a result of rational individual’s actions. The original neo-Marshian message of the metaphor however, has been largely forgotten. This paper explores how the frame of “environmental issues” has changed over the years by tracing the citation trends of the original paper written by Hardin in 1968. The data used in the analyses are the 4,330 bibliographic records that cited Hardin’s article identified in the Web of Knowledge. The results show an exponential increase in the number of citations especially after 1990s. The scope of disciplines related to environmental studies also expanded after the year 2000. The proliferation and popularization of the metaphor indicate the decoupling of population problems through the changes in the frame of environmental discourse that synchronized with the trends in global environmental politics.

RC11-211.1
HIRAOKA, KOICHI* (Ochanomizu University, hirao@ocha.ac.jp)

Need for a Comprehensive Reform of Old-Age Security in Japan

The 2004 pension reform in Japan introduced a mechanism to reduce the level of benefits corresponding to the decrease in the working population and the 

RC24-438.32
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Construction of the Environmental Problems: Biblio-Metric Analyses of the “Tragedy of the Commons”

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RC11-211.1
HIRAOKA, KOICHI* (Ochanomizu University, hirao@ocha.ac.jp)

Need for a Comprehensive Reform of Old-Age Security in Japan

The 2004 pension reform in Japan introduced a mechanism to reduce the level of benefits corresponding to the decrease in the working population and the 

RC49-803.4
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Theoretical Considerations of Recent Studies of Japanese Immigration to Brazil

The paper considers that the migrant, even prior to becoming an emigrant, was transforming within his own country and within his own community/society of origin, due to his dreams, desires, and utopias, into an atopic, that is, an atopic being, without place. Among the various ethnic groups that migrated, including Japanese, those who belonged to so-called “complex genetic stock,” due to their cultural singularities that differentiated them from the supposed community/society standard accepted as nationally prevalent, faced prejudice, acts of intolerance and “racism”, in which “myths” and “historic facts” were mobilized to justify the violent actions of people, of social group, and of the receiving State itself. However, how does one remain Japanese after living outside Japan for many years? When, with the passage of time, is a new place (topus) constructed in Brazil with a complex web of family relations and professional activity? When are the children socialized and educated through schools, according to the Brazilian standards of thinking, feeling, and acting? In this context, the frame of “Brazil” appears as an unquestionable value for Brazilian Japanese descent, is an essential instrument for social and economic ascension, and is the place where the rules of civility and Brazilian active citizenship are acquired.
increase in average life expectancy, in addition to the scheduled rise in pension premiums. While these measures are expected to improve the financial sustainability of the pension system, they are also likely to aggravate the problems of inequality and poverty among the elderly. Concerns over this issue have led to policy discussions on the need for a minimum guarantee in pension benefits. The coalition government formed in 2009 and led by the Democratic Party of Japan developed a plan to introduce a minimum pension scheme, but the plan was not implemented. In light of these policy developments, this study explores the possibilities for a comprehensive but more targeted reform of old-age security to address inequality and poverty among the elderly.

First, this study analyzes citizens’ attitudes toward the pension system using national survey data. The data show that citizens tend to have high expectations of the social security system.

This study then examines the historical and institutional factors behind the problem of pension reform in Japan and the political resistance to it. It is argued here that a minimum pension scheme might not provide a feasible solution, and a comprehensive but more targeted reform of the different branches of social security is needed.

Lastly, this study analyzes the employment situations of middle-aged and older workers. It is suggested that improvements in the employment policies for these workers should be prioritized, given their high work ethic and the financial difficulties of the public pension system.

**JS-15.4**

HIRATA, HELENA SUMIKO* (CNRS, helenahirata99@gmail.com) GUIMARAES, NADYA (University of Sao Paulo)

**Emploi Domestique Et Travail Du Care Dans Une Perspective Comparative**


Dans cette communication sera présenté l’apport des volets quantitatif et qualitative dans la recherche au Brésil pour discuter dans quelle mesure ils contribuent à éclairer les questions complexes relatives à la catégorisation de ces emplois. Il s’agit d’avancer dans cette catégorisation en examinant notamment la « zone grise » entre emploi domestique et métiers du care. Pour l’aspect de comparaison internationale, nous nous limiterons au volet qualitatif, puisque nous ne disposons des données chiffrées comparables pour les autres deux pays, et aux aides à domicile, laissant de côté le matériel relatif au travail du care dans les institutions, sur lequel nous avons déjà des publications. La manière dont les aides à domicile perçoivent et déclinent leur identité professionnelle sera le fil conducteur de cette deuxième partie de la communication. En conclusion, nous présenterons des pistes de travail pour approfondir l’analyse de l’évolution de l’emploi domestique et des métiers du care dans des contextes sociétaires contrastés à partir de l’hypothèse que les différences dans la conception de l’emploi domestique et des métiers du care, liées à l’histoire et à la culture, sont les clés pour comprendre les raisons de ces différences. Les limites de cette comparaison nationale et internationale seront discutées et des perspectives pour une extension de cette comparaison seront développées.

**JS-72.5**

HIRATA, MARCIA S.* (Universidade de São Paulo, marciasaekohirata@gmail.com)

**Contradiction and Resistance in the Production of Space in Downtown Sao Paulo: Urban Vision on the Collectors of Recyclable Materials**

In last decades, real estate production turned into a main capitalist way of reproducing the global financial dynamics. For urban space this means impoverishment of a city notion. For social mobilization that seeks to reduce the social inequalities it leads to a perception of insignificance of small victories, even in a high level form of organization. In this way, the urban vision over society by philosopher Henri Lefebvre, not just makes clear the role of the urban for capitalization, but also gives us elements of reflection for social mobilization practices by an observation of urban social practices. That is what is shown by an urban vision on the case of resistance of recyclable materials collectors in downtown Sao Paulo.

**JS-26.6**

HIRATA, MARCIA S.* (Universidade de São Paulo, marciasaekohirata@gmail.com)

**Housing Policy and Gentrification: Conflicts and Contradictions in the Inner City of Sao Paulo**

During the last decades, Neil Smith is developing a conceptual framework linking neoliberal urbanism and gentrification. In his works, the increasing role of the state as an agent of the market is underlined. Also, according to Smith, in a context of globalization and financial capital, the gentrification is thoroughly generalised as an urban strategy (Smith, 2002). This paper aims to discussing the concept and the elements of gentrification in cities of emerging economies, using as an empirical case the inner city of Sao Paulo, Brazil. Since the nineties, the central area of Sao Paulo is being subject of several urban interventions, varying from the promotion of new cultural facilities to the redevelopment of several blocks as a key to increase population in the historical neighborhoods. The most recent intervention presented is using the housing policy as an instrument to promote gentrification, by removing several buildings, today occupied by poor families that were once attracted by low rent prices, in order to make room to new developments to address the housing needs of the emerging medium class. The conflicts and contradictions that are arising from these projects are meaningful and give us strong elements to deepen the political terms of the Smith’s concept of gentrification, coloring it with the characteristics of the Brazilian uneven urban development.

**JC38-652.3**

HIRATA, YUKIE* (Dokkyo University, kirara0616@hotmail.com)

**For a Happy Encounter Between a Researcher and a Participant Living in the Different Contexts of Social Organization of Gender**

In this paper I discuss how to interpret and represent individual gender biographies in transcultural research settings when a researcher meets with informants who belong to different social and historical contexts. In my experiences regarding gender biographies in transcultural research almost all informants talked about ‘their’ social norms of gender before telling their life histories, although it is very important to understand the conflicts between their biographies and social contexts. Here it is also implied that the nation-state has still a powerful meaning for informants and a researcher, even if a researcher argue ‘transnationality’ or ‘transculturality’ of the filed to be examined. In this paper I explore whether a methodological effort can help make an adequate co-production for both a researcher and an informant in case that they have different cultural and national backgrounds.

**JS-17.5**

HIRAYAMA, YOSUKE (Kobe University)

FORREST, RAY* (City University of Hong Kong, safray@cityu.edu.hk)

**Housing and Social Re-Stratification**

This article looks at transformations in the role of housing in social stratification. During the ‘golden age’ with high-speed economic growth and generous government subsidies, social inequalities were mitigated by the expansion of middle class home ownership and redistributive schemes of providing social rented dwellings to lower classes. However, with the ascendance of neoliberal prescriptions in the ‘global age’, new housing systems oriented towards accentuating the role of market economies in providing and financing housing have increasingly exacerbated, rather than alleviated, social disparities. There have been widening gaps between the market-included and the market-excluded in terms of housing conditions. Moreover, within market spheres, various variables such as the timing of housing purchase, the appreciation and depreciation of housing assets, the nature of housing investment, the condition of mortgage borrowing, family support in acquiring housing, intergenerational transfers of residential properties, architectural profile and location of dwellings and the number of houses owned have been becoming more definitive in creating social cleavages.

In varied fields of social science, position pertaining to labor markets has been regarded as most important in explaining the formation of social classes. However, housing and property ownership have increasingly becoming, and will be, more definitive in reshaping social inequalities. This paper will identify housing related key drivers for social re-stratification and explores housing situations in some exemplar contexts. Here it is also implied that the nation-state has still a powerful meaning for informants and a researcher, even if a researcher argue ‘transnationality’ or ‘transculturality’ of the filed to be examined. In this paper I explore whether a methodological effort can help make an adequate co-production for both a researcher and an informant in case that they have different cultural and national backgrounds.

**JC34-718.1**

HIRAYAMA, YOSUKE* (Kobe University, yosukeh@kobe-u.ac.jp)

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Reshaping the Housing System in the Context of Japan’s Post-Growth Society

Many mature economies are now entering the ‘post-growth’ era characterized by low growth in GDP, ageing of the population and increasing social stratification. Japan stands at the forefront of such transformations towards ‘post-growth societies’, where the government is increasingly being prompted to reorganize the housing system within the context of the shrinking and super-aged population, lowering marriage rates and lowest-low fertility, extremely prolonged recession, increased social inequalities, house-price volatility and housing asset deflation, and growing pressure to cut back on social spending and public subsidies. Housing studies have been debated during the postwar ‘golden age’ of social and economic development accompanied by increasing population, high-speed economic growth, expanding housing construction, and increasing rates of home ownership. Such housing debates were linked to the development of wider social theories on social stratification, the welfare state and urban transformations. With entering the ‘global age’, however, the ‘post-growth’ social context now requires a re-examination of housing debates and related theories. This presentation looks at Japan as a vivid exemplar in terms of exploring how housing is implicated in shaping ‘post-growth societies’.

RC04-84.3

HIRSCH ADLER, ANITA CECILIA* (Cecilia Navia Antezana, anahua007@yahoo.com.mx)
NAVIA ANTEZANA, CECILIA (Pedagógico University of Durango)

Teachers Concerns and Proposals in Educational and Ethical Practices to Face Uncertainty

In Mexico, teachers that instruct in primary and secondary levels of education are increasingly being evaluated by international and national policies and organizations and are being harshly judged by different social agents, such as mass communication media, public opinion, parents and entrepreneurs. In international tests, our country has been evaluated and compared with many other countries, as we have been related with low levels of educational achievement. To attend this problem the government has proposed continual educational reforms that include diverse types of evaluation of schools, students, teachers and the institutions that are in charge for the preparation of the future teachers. Processes of actualization have not been developed simultaneously and furthermore there have been changes in labor conditions that have created uncertainty. In our research project: Professional Ethics for Professors and especially from the open question: which are the five necessary actions to prepare teachers about professional values? we found that teachers are interested in a better cognitive knowledge and actualization, an approach to norms, rules and codes in reference to values and ethical themes, the consequences of their professional decisions, the importance of teamwork and personal relationships and communication. Two key aspects are the reference to be a behavioral model to their students and to teach and research not only as a professional but as a life project. These last two answers are more articulated to subjective and individual concerns that search for diverse ways to face uncertainty.

RC40-680.1

HISANO, SHUJI* (Kyoto University, hisano@econ.kyoto-u.ac.jp)

Politics of Food (In)Security in East Asia: Insatiable Appetite for World Food and Agricultural Resources

This paper will be focused on backgrounds of and perspectives for the food (in)security politics in Japan and East Asia, and could therefore be an introduction to the session. With its rapid economic growth, East Asia is widely recognised as one of the most important regions in the world economy. Despite its significance in the globalised agrifood system, very little has been discussed in international academic communities about the realities and transformations of the agricultural sector, food systems, and rural societies in the region. Because of its consumer affluence and limited agricultural resources, the extent of the region’s heavy dependence on food imports has become too significant to be disregarded. Accoding to FAOSTAT, the region accounts for 28.9% and 64.5% of the total volume of world maize and soybeans imports, and 15.6% of the total value of world agricultural imports in 2010. This situation is unsustainable, not only for regional economies but also for the world food economy in the era of “the end of cheap food”. A heightened sense of “food crisis”, especially since the 2007/2008 world food price crisis, can be observed at every corner of political, economic and civil society in the region. Unfortunately, in the mainstream discourse, our “food security concerns” are appropriated and manipulated to justify the business-as-usual agricultural and food policy for further agricultural trade liberalisation (e.g. KORUS and TPP) and large-scale overseas farmland investment (i.e. land grabbing) in order to make food accessible in the globalised market at the expense of food sovereignty within and beyond the region.

In this paper, the development of policies and discourses on food (in)security will be critically analysed as a underlying basis for further empirical studies with a perspective for social mobilisation of food sovereignty in the region.

RC29-502.5

HISHIYAMA, KOSUKE* (Kagoshima University, hsym@leh.kagoshima-u.ac.jp)

Policing and Autonomy of Community: Comparative Study of Japan and Indonesia

The objective of this presentation is to clarify the character of community policing in Japan and Indonesia from the viewpoint of the autonomy of community and my filed research. This presentation will be divided into three parts.

First I will examine some discussions and theories regarding the community policing, where we will see that the autonomy of community is needed to manage the way of policing practiced in community in the case of the US. Then, I will clarify the crisis of the autonomy of community with special attention to a discrimination among communities. It has been produced by the development of suburban area and individualized auto-mobility in the US.

Secondly, we will turn to the case of Japan, and I will cover weakening roll of Japanese neighborhood organizations and activation of policing by the central government. The government tries to apply “broken window theory” and discourage tradition of mutual support of community. Through the cases, I will identify the difference and similarity with the social condition of the US and clarify difficulty of the autonomy of community in Japan.

In the third part, we will look at the community policing of Indonesia in the decade after the era and evaluate a mixture between local security and tourism for community development in Bali. The police has tried to apply the community policing in order to reestablish new structure of the police and grasp vigilante groups since the collapse of centralized policy. However, in the case of Sanur area in Bali, we will see the success of the community policing with new image of tourism. Finally, through the analysis, I will clarify the advantage of the community development through the mixture of police and other creative activities.

RC31-533.4

HITOMI, YASUHIRO* (Nagoya Gakuin University, hito14@ngu.ac.jp)

Burmese Refugees and Ethnic Business in Japan

While Japan is said to be the country which has one of the strictest control for refugees and asylum seekers, Japanese government accept some refugees, especially from Burma. After receiving the asylum, some of Burmese run a small business in their community. How do Burmese become a refugee entrepreneur? How do they run a small business? This presentation aims to explore the factors which fosters the refugee entrepreneur from the view point of the opportunity structure theory. This presentation is based on the field work data carried out in Tokyo, Japan from 2004 to present. The data consists of interviews with Burmese refugees, refugee advocacy NGOs, Government agency, and other related personnel. Based on the opportunity structure theory, there are some types of Burmese small businesses. One type is a small business serving an ethnic community’s needs. With the help of their colleagues, they mobilized various ethnic resources: capital, labour and skills. Other type is small business servicing an open market. They try to attract non-Burmese customers in their shops. However, their businesses are not stable because of the small size of their ethnic market and the intense competition of the service industry. Following the presentation, I will discuss the economic integration of refugees in the future.

RC10-189.3

HIYAZAKI, MASAYA* (Meiji University, masayan2010@gmail.com)

The Communion without Boundaries and Sakae Osugi’s Anarchism

The purpose of this paper is to investigate the political ideals of Sakae Osugi. Osugi argued that it was possible to establish a “society of mutual aid” based on the principle of “expansion of life”. In his view, the hierarchy meant fixing the boundary and every boundary was an expression and exercise of power. That explains why anarchism is a perpetual movement which attempts to transcend every boundary forming the hierarchy. Osugi aimed at a free and diversified federal society where life is expanded. Osugi’s influence stemmed from his articulation of the basic concerns of his generation. That generation confronted difficulties of a different order from those faced by the Meiji leadership. Osugi was attracted to the problem presented by the emerging masses: how could they be incorporated into society? He reply to this question was “mutual aid”. This paper focuses on the relation between both notions of freedom and society and analyzes it throwing a light on the principle of “expansion of life” in Osugi’s anarchism. Similarly to his contemporaries, it might be helpful to enquire into that principle, in a way that is beneficial to the relation between freedom and society.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
RC34-597.2

HJORT, JENS* (University of Oslo, j.hjort@sosgeo.uio.no)

The Determinants of Intrinsic and Extrinsic Work Motivation Among US and Norwegian High School Students

This paper investigates the work motivations of American and Norwegian high school students. It centers on types of motivation that are widely defined as either intrinsic or extrinsic to the work itself. The distinction, which has a long history in the empirical study of work values, aims to separate the motivational force of self-development through work from that of obtaining external rewards as a result of work. The paper draws on prior studies of young Americans' work motivations, and attempts to build bridges to cross-national research, which has primarily been preoccupied with the work values of adults. The paper thus aims to pave the way for more comprehensive cross-national research on young people's work motivations. While scholars have disagreed as to whether intrinsic and extrinsic values should be treated separately or as opposite poles on a common continuum, the paper underlines the benefits of not committing exclusively to one understanding, and giving both their due in empirical examination. A key benefit of this approach is that it tackles acquiescence bias, a surmountable challenge when conducting cross-national comparison of rating-based survey data. Regression analysis reveals that national context, gender and ethnicity greatly impact intrinsic and extrinsic work motivations. In the Norwegian context, intermediate variables (grades, part-time work, and particularly high school program) are also strongly linked with work motivations. Conversely, no significant effects of parental education are found in either context, signaling a break with earlier studies.

JS-23.4

HO, K.C.* (National University of Singapore, sochokc@nus.edu.sg)

A Globalizing University Centered in Asia: State and Society Interactions in University Restructuring

A Globalizing University Centered in Asia: State and Society Interactions in University Restructuring

K.C. Ho (Sociology, NUS)

East Asia countries are late comers in international education, league tables and world class university formation. This entry was marked by a fundamental restructuring of the university system, particularly top national universities whose traditional role has been the training of the nation's elite.

My paper discusses Singapore's restructuring experience and its consequenc-es in terms of its search for international talent for professors and students, its focus on basic research rather than applied or policy research, and its increasingly ambiguous relationship with society and community. Drawing from a large representative survey of the country's two largest comprehensive universities, the paper discusses impact of the internationalization drive and its connections to Singapore's global city-state status, its implications of being unhinged from its traditional societal roots from a variety of disciplines: science and engineering, medicine, and business and management, and the reactions of different societal and community groups to this shift.

RC21-380.5

HO, K.C.* (National University of Singapore, sochokc@nus.edu.sg)

The Place of Community Practices in City Heritage Projects

The fast transforming city is faced with a systematic tension, the necessity of city building and redevelopment and yet the need for this to be respectful of the different ways of life in the city.

My paper examines two heritage projects, Pomahakan in Bangkok, Thailand and Kampong Glam in Singapore. Both sites represent contrasting ways in which local communities have been alienated from wider city-based efforts branding heritage. Set in a planned Rattanakosin historical park of old Bangkok, Pomahakan represents a case of how local heritage and ways of life are fighting for recognition and preservation alongside the royalist and religious heritage being represented in the Rattanakosin Project. Kampong Glam project, in contrast, has retained the local community icon, the Sultan Mosque as the jewel of the ethnic Arab-Muslim quarter, but is stripped of its residential and community elements.

The result is a vernacular physical form, redressed to play a larger role as tourist attraction and entertainment district.

Ultimately, successful projects require an understanding of how activities get sedimented, layered and connected, how places develop identity and meaning, and how policies should combine with market and community to create the attractive diverse spaces, transforming the city into what Lofland calls a "garden of earthly delights", comprising of the kind of places we love and want to go back to.

RC07-137.6

HO, PETULA SIK-YING* (HKU, psyho@hku.hk)


This paper addresses Chinese women's self conceptions through developing the concept of erotic justice to focus on access to life chances and opportunities for sexual expression, erotic exploration and realisation.

The erotic is conceptualized as more ambiguous, fluid and diffused than sex-oriented sexuality in that as a process it does not focus on one part of the body or one object. It is about connection between currents inside the world and spinning outside, but not limited to the interpersonal (Ho & Tsang, 2013). This erotic is expressed and experienced in the "politicization of life chances" which are not equal. Indeed, people in their movements, emo-tions, and desires are themselves made in terms of the discourses and unequal differences, of the past, present and future political economy (Foucault 1980; Bourdieu 2001). In short, erotic explorations in everyday life occur within the framework of power where they play a game with others who strategize with equal self-interest, but often with more legitimacy (Bourdieu 2001).

In-depth case studies of online narratives of Chinese women have suggested ways in which these women create new identities for themselves through a poli-tics of iconogenesis using new social media (Ho, 2006, 2011, 2013). We examined how they articulate the kinds of injustices they face in love, marriages, family and society due to their gender, age, social class, ethnicity, sexual preferences and other social variables. We also identified the strategies that they used to rectify these injustices including becoming everyday icons through their practices of self online and offline.

In creating these new identities, they envisage and locate themselves within new futures in which gender and sexual justice become possible. Their self narration includes a reflexive construction of self where the past is reshaped to fit the present and the imagined future.
built up an ideology that only domestic food is reliable and good for Korean people's body and health, no matter how those foods are produced. Regulations to enforce labeling the origins of food production enhance Korean national identity and sentiment towards their domestic products as well as nation. Fear penetrates when evolving foreign food products. Crisis of food safety thus is not only an issue about health and well beings but rather an issue in political arena. It shows the anxiety and senses of threats when South Koreans have to face other powerful countries around them such as US, China and Japan. Safety only exists inside the door. Nationality is thus not only essential for people, but also for food.

RC15-261.2

HO, SZU YING* (City University of New York, innerdark@gmail.com)

Queer Reproduction in Global Context: How Taiwan Lesbian Building an Alternative Sociotechnical Network of Assisted Reproductive Technologies

While Taiwan is the most LGBT friendly country in East Asia, it is still one of the twenty regions only "married" (heterosexual) couples can legally use assisted reproductive technologies (ARTs). Globally, East Asian countries are the second restrict region (next to Muslim countries) where assisted reproductive technologies eligibility criteria are severely based on marital status. At the same time, the first lesbian parenting social group in East Asia emerges Taiwan, the interesting contradiction between severe legal restriction and vigorous lesbian parenting desire and association bespeak a theoretically abundant case. In this paper, through more than six years field work, participation and observation in Taiwan LGBT parenting group, the author explores 15 lesbians in Taiwan how did they negotiate to get access to ARTs in spite of the legal restriction. First, the author find self-insertion is not well diffused and used in Taiwan like the United States and some other western countries, and it's due to different feminism movement context and the predominant feminist anti-natalism discourse in Taiwan. Second, lesbians in Taiwan disguise as single (with heterosexual assumption) women to fulfill legal requirement, while some physicians consider single women are more legitimate than lesbians to have children despite of both groups are illegal users. Besides, some lesbians have pseudo-marriage with gay people to get legal access to ARTs. Finally, reproductive exile also happen in Taiwan—some lesbians go to Canada and Thailand to pursue ARTs treatments. In this paper, the authors found: 1) Taiwan provide special ARTs policies to help same-sex couples, 2) These inclusionist attitudes are mostly guided by a sense of national as well as socio-economic threat associated with the need to maintain both personal and group well-being. Although asylum seekers may invoke similar threats, we expect attitudes towards them to be based in addition on other psycho-social mechanisms associated primarily with notions of universal liberal values and human rights.

In 2012, the Israeli parliament passed an amendment to the infiltration prevention law, originally passed in the 1950s as part of Israel's defense policy against security threats. The new amendment expanded the infiltration prevention law to treat any person who did not enter the country through border terminals as an 'infiltrator' entering Israel illegally. The context for the amended law was the large incoming flow of asylum seekers entering Israel between 2006 and 2012; the new law is consistent with the Israeli situation in which illegal means to systematically deprive them of their basic rights for asylum. While the official 'infiltrator' terminology is relatively new, the term 'infiltrators' has been used by policy makers to describe asylum seekers already before 2008. Thus, the association of African asylum seekers with national threats is, by now, embedded in the Israeli public discourse. This study investigates whether framing asylum seekers as infiltrators is a notion not only exclusionary policy measures, but also public support of such measures.

This study is the first to investigate the consequences of Israel's policy to view asylum seekers as illegal users. In this process, asylum seekers in Israel as posing demographic and security threats encouraged the formation of negative public attitudes towards them, and public willingness to support policies implying a withdrawal from liberal values like individual freedoms, and human rights. The study also asks whether such a withdrawal is more characteristic of specific groups within the Israeli population, and which are typically presenting more negative attitudes towards foreigners, or if it represents a more general tendency among the Jewish majority in Israel.

RC31-524.5

HOCHMAN, OSHRAT* (Ruppin Academic Centre, oshrath@ruppin.ac.il)

Infliction Into The Country, Infiltration Into The Mind? Framing Of Asylum Seekers In Israel and Its Consequences For Attitudes Towards Them

In January 2012, the Israeli parliament passed an amendment to the infiltration prevention law, originally passed in the 1950s as part of Israel's defense policy against security threats. The new amendment expanded the infiltration prevention law to treat any person who did not enter the country through border terminals as an 'infiltrator' entering Israel illegally. The context for the amended law was the large incoming flow of asylum seekers entering Israel between 2006 and 2012; the new law is consistent with the Israeli situation in which illegal means to systematically deprive them of their basic rights for asylum. While the official 'infiltrator' terminology is relatively new, the term 'infiltrators' has been used by policy makers to describe asylum seekers already before 2008. Thus, the association of African asylum seekers with national threats is, by now, embedded in the Israeli public discourse. This study investigates whether framing asylum seekers as infiltrators is a notion not only exclusionary policy measures, but also public support of such measures.

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RC43-722.3

HOCHEINBACH, CODY* (University of Amsterdam, c.hochenstein@uva.nl)

BOTERMAN, WILLEM R. (University of Amsterdam)

Starting from Unequal Positions: Patterns of Young Households Starting on the Amsterdam Housing Market

This paper takes a broad perspective regarding the success with which young people can leave their parental home and become an independent household in Amsterdam. High demand pressures on the local housing market and the financial crisis are seen to place constraints on the accessibility for young househouds. Nevertheless, paradoxically, especially the influx of young households currently contributes to Amsterdam's population growth. However – and most important to this paper – previous research suggest that inequalities between different starter groups have grown. These inequalities are often transferred from one generation to the next. Using longitudinal individual register data this paper looks at patterns of inequality between young households with different backgrounds as they make their first steps as independent households. Especially their parental background is of importance to this analysis.

Our data suggest that the number of starter households with wealthy parents and following university education entering the Amsterdam housing market is growing, whereas disadvantaged starter groups are increasingly excluded. We will analyze how socioeconomic and parental backgrounds influence young household's entrance on the Amsterdam housing market. Included elements are the age of nest-leaveing, tenure type they move into, the type of household they form, and the chance of moving back to their parental home after a brief period of independent living (boomerang kids).

Processes of gentrification have made most of Amsterdam's inner-ring neighbourhoods more expensive, the study asks enter. This results in a spatial mismatch between the demands of young households for inner-city living and the supply of relatively affordable and accessible dwellings located more peripherally. This paper looks at the spatial production and reproduction of inequalities, which have been transferred between generations. Increasingly, we see that starters with wealthy parents move to the most expensive neighbourhoods, whereas disadvantaged residents increasingly concentrate within peripheral parts of the city.

HOCQUELET, MATHIEU* (École Hautes Études Sociales, mathochquelet@aol.com)

Global Retail and Local Mobilizations: Walmart Employees Facing Organizational Restructuring

This communication s'appuie sur l'analyse des mutations discrètes du travail, de l'emploi et du syndicalisme au sein et autour des magasins Wal-Mart, aux Etats-Unis. Alors que le distributeur connait d'importantes transformations techniques et organisationnelles, on assiste à une montée de la critique qui nous invite à

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interrogier conjointement la nature des mutations du travail en magasin et les registres d'action et de contestation dans une multinationale des services dont la main d'œuvre est essentiellement peu rémunérée, féminine, immigrée et pas ou peu diplômée. S'appuyant sur une série d'entretiens réalisés auprès des salariés des magasins, activistes et syndicalistes du secteur ainsi que sur des observations in situ de réunions et manifestations menées par ces derniers, cette communication souligne les dimensions organisationnelles et institutionnelles de la difficile émergence des formes de contestation dans une firme qui en un demi siècle est parvenue à tenir en échec les tentatives de syndicalisation de sa main d'œuvre.

This presentation is based on the analysis of "discrete" mutations of work, employment and trade unionism in and around the US Walmart stores. While the corporation is experiencing significant technical and organizational transformations, the rise of criticism invites us to question both the nature of mutations of work in stores and the protest records in a global service firm whose workforce is mainly made up of low paid immigrant women, holding jobs that do not require a particular degree. This communication is based on a series of interviews with employees and union activists as well as on in situ observations of meetings and walkouts organized by unions and associations. Through a diachronic approach, it emphasizes the organizational and institutional dimensions of the difficult but ongoing emergence of protests in a firm that, in half a century, has come to thwart all attempts at unionization of its workforce.

RC44-735.4

HOCUQUELET, MATHIEU* (École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales, mathocuquelet@aal.com)

Our Walmart: Global Retail Versus Local Mobilizations

This communication is based on the diachronic analysis of the "discrete" mutations of work, employment and trade unionism that occurred in and around the US Walmart Supercenter stores since the end of the twentieth century. While the corporation is experiencing significant technical and organizational transformations, the rise of criticism invites us to question both the nature of mutations of work in stores and the action and protest records in a global service firm whose workforce is mainly made up of low paid immigrant women, holding jobs that do not require a particular degree. This communication is based on a series of interviews with employees and union activists as well as on in situ observations of meetings and walkouts organized by unions and associations conducted between 2010 and 2013 around Chicago, Los Angeles and Miami. This approach emphasizes the organizational and institutional dimensions of the difficult but ongoing emergence of protests in a global firm that in half a century has come to thwart all attempts at unionization of its workforce.

RC51-816.1

HODGE, BOB* (University of Western Sydney, b.hodge@uws.edu.au)

Managing the Difference Engine: A Cybernetic Analysis of Discrimination

This paper will propose, as a model, a cybernetic device, deeply embedded in human language and social processes, which produces both separation – of groups and meanings – and unity and convergence. Drawing on evidence from linguistics and sociology it will argue that both movements, of separation and convergence, must be managed by the same device. This has important implications for efforts to manage discrimination of all kinds (e.g. racism, sexism, class divisions), if these opposite outcomes are produced by altering the settings on a single system, rather than by the clash between opposing systems, one of which might exist without the other.

From cybernetic, Bateson's models for schismogenesis and for schizophrenia will provide a starting point. From linguistics especially relevant will be the work of Chomsky, Labov and the Comparative Phioligogy tradition stemming from Sir William Jones and Saussure, and empirical studies of language change and multi-culturalism will provide concepts and materials. Theories and studies of evolution and development, as in the work of Edelman. From theories of chaos and complexity, the basic framework will come from Prigogine's account of catalytic and auto-catalytic loops in biological and social life. Mandelbrot's theory of fractals will be drawn on, as will theories of artificial life.

RC47-769.7

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Social Networks and Strengthening the Participation in Brazil: "Projeto Vidas Paralelas" Experience

"Projeto Vidas Paralelas" – PVP aims to reveal and give visibility to daily life, culture and work from different social groups, from the perspective of the subjects involved, by means of training processes in digital culture and articulation of social networks to strengthen social participation in the construction of public policies, health promotion and culture. It is a proposal for strengthening the social movements and struggle processes that use audiovisual training and use of new media as tools of expression, critical thinking and social organization. The project arises from a demand of workers for expanding the visibility of conditions and work processes experienced in the contemporary context and strengthening social convergence, must be managed by the same device.

This project is based on the analysis of "discrete" mutations of work, employment and trade unionism in and around the US Walmart stores. While the corporation is experiencing significant technical and organizational transformations, the rise of criticism invites us to question both the nature of mutations of work in stores and the protest records in a global service firm whose workforce is mainly made up of low paid immigrant women, holding jobs that do not require a particular degree. This communication is based on a series of interviews with employees and union activists as well as on in situ observations of meetings and walkouts organized by unions and associations conducted between 2010 and 2013 around Chicago, Los Angeles and Miami. This approach emphasizes the organizational and institutional dimensions of the difficult but ongoing emergence of protests in a global firm that in half a century has come to thwart all attempts at unionization of its workforce.

RC33-582.1

HOEGGLINGER, MARC* (ETH Zurich, hoegglinger@soz.gess.ethz.ch)
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JANN, BEN (University of Bern)

Do RRT and the Crosswise Model Produce Valid Measurements of Sensitive Items? An Online Validation Study

Social desirability and the fear of negative consequences often deter a considerable share of survey respondents from truthfully responding to sensitive items such as own norm violations (e.g., nonvoting, tax evasion, cheating). As a consequence, the prevalence of norm violations is underestimated and results are inaccurate. Indirect techniques for surveying sensitive questions such as the Randomized Response Technique (RRT, Warner 1965) or the Crosswise Model (Tian et al. 2007), a new variation of the RRT, are intended to mitigate this problem by providing complete concealment of respondents' answers.

However, it is far from clear whether these indirect techniques generally produce more valid measurements than standard direct questioning (DQ). Furthermore, most systematic evaluations so far compare a particular method's resulting prevalence estimates of sensitive behavior with DQ estimates under the "more-is-better"-assumption and lack a known true value for validation. Under the "more-is-better"-assumption higher prevalence estimates are interpreted as more valid estimates. So, it cannot be ruled out that higher prevalence estimates are a methodological artifact and not the result of a technique's superior validity. Whether or not a particular sensitive question technique truly produces more valid measurements can only be answered for certain with validation studies. But the possibilities to carry out validation studies are rare and the topics' range very restricted.

Therefore, we designed an online experiment which allows for the in-depth validation of any sensitive question technique. Inspired by Fischbacher and Heus's (2008) widely used cheating dice game we developed two dice games where respondents had an incentive to violate a norm, i.e., they could illegitimately claim a bonus payment. After the game, respondents were surveyed about their personal norm adherence, i.e., whether they cheated or not. We used different sensitive question techniques to survey this sensitive item. Resulting prevalence estimates were then validated with the true observed behavior.

TG06-960.1

HOEGSBRO, KJELD* (Aalborg University, kjeldh@soscii.aau.dk)

Institutional Ethnography for Oppressed People

The especially oppressed people in modern society are the people with communicative, mental or social disabilities stemming from brain injuries, developmental disorders and mental illness such as schizophrenia. These people are in many ways marginalized in modern society where social and communicative skills are highly valued and sometimes requisite for achieving a position on the labor market as well as getting into social networks of modern urban subcultures. Being in such a position often makes them ultimately dependent on welfare institutions where they have difficulties in expressing their needs and demands for social relations, daily activities and means for personal development.

Since 1997 the author has been involved in several investigations into the impossible escape for these people following the ambitions of an applied institutional ethnography. That means that our point of departure was the life-world of these people and their efforts to get a coherent everyday life and a basis for personal development. With this reference we judged the total structure of insti-
Experiencing It like a “Gogo”: Intergenerational Relationships in South Africa

“Gogo” is the Zulu word (from “ugogo”) for grandmother and this paper will focus on the pivotal role of older women in the context of entrenched inequality and Japanese poverty. An estimated 1.2 million so-called HIV/AIDS orphaned children, of whom around sixty percent reside in grandparent-headed households, exacerbate this and obviously place on the research and policy agenda the continuous asymmetrical dependency and needs of younger generations on older generations. Although these grandmothers’ contributions are increasingly recognised, current explanations of the dynamics within these multi-generational networks lack a nuanced understanding of their complex and ambiguous nature. Drawing on 58 narratives from different generations (a generational sequential approach) in 20 multi-generational networks, this contribution qualitatively explores grandmotherhood in Mpumalanga, South Africa towards a deeper understanding of such inter-generational relationships. The main findings relates to the intrinsic and extrinsic vulnerability of the sacrificing older carer in resource-constrained and uncertain contexts. This has implications for them at the nexus of their individual rights and their future care outcomes.

RC08-164.2

HOENIG, BARBARA* (Innsbruck University, barbara.hoenig@uibk.ac.at)
The Emergence of the European Research Council As Supranational Funding Institution

Structural transformations in the European Union’s funding policy of the last decades have led to the historical emergence of a genuinely supranational funding institution, the European Research Council (ERC). Conceptually oriented towards an institutional approach of the sociology of science, and methodologically led by extensive documentary analyses, we empirically analyze historical evidence for the opportunity structure, social mechanisms and effects of European research funding as part of the history of the ERC as an institution. Analytically, we draw a distinction between the following levels of investigation: Firstly, the structural relationship of national and supranational dimensions of the European research policy is located at the heart of a historical interest in Europeanization processes in science. While the ERC as supranational organization can be seen as intermediate in relation to the European Commission and the international scientific community, the transnational organization structurally builds on and reflects historical predecessors at level of national science systems as well. Secondly, we try to clarify in which way we deal with integration or rather disintegrative stratiﬁcation of European research, reﬂected in cultural objectives of funding programs such as "transnational cooperation" and "scientific excellence", and researchers’ socially structured opportunities, ambiguities, and potential conﬂicts to realize these objectives. Thirdly, seen from a dynamic perspective, we investigate how and to what extent European funding policy’s goals have historically changed and been subject to self-perpetuating processes with unintended effects feeding back towards the social structure of European, and global, science as well.

RC11-210.3

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PRINCIPI, ANDREA (INRCA)
Flexible Work Practices, Workplace-Related Policies and Individual Strategies for Reconciling Eldercare and Paid Employment. Findings from the European Carers@Work Project

Faced with a historically unprecedented process of demographic ageing many European societies extended the working lives of older workers, with the side-effect that working carers have to juggle the conﬂicting demands of employment and care-giving even longer. This does not only impinge on working carers’ well-being and ability to continue providing care, it also affects European enterprises’ capacity to generate growth which increasingly rely on ageing workforces.

The focus of this paper will be a cross-national comparison of ﬂexible work practices and other workplace-related company policies aimed at enabling working carers to reconcile both conﬂicting roles in four different European welfare states – Germany, Italy, Poland, and the UK – based on expert interviews with human resource managers and 240 semi-structured interviews with working carers in the four countries. It is analyzed to what extent these company-based measures are path-dependent according to the respective welfare state / care regimes, which resulted in diverging degrees of state intervention and support and, subsequently, varying levels of company-based policies. However, a key ﬁnding of the research was a trend towards converging individual reconciliation strategies in the four countries. Finally, varying degrees of gender inequality in the provision of care will be examined.

RC11-206.3

HOFFMAN, JACOBUS* (Oxford Institute of Population Ageing, jacobus.hoffman@ageing.ox.ac.uk)

High Aims, Low Outcome: Implementing Gender Equality in Japan

Japan has ratified the Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1985. Next to other measures, the Convention led to enacting the Basic Law for a Gender-equal Society in Japan (1999). This law is the most outstanding and far-reaching policy regarding gender-related issues in Japan to date. However, when it comes to gender equality in international comparison, Japan still lags far behind other countries, ranking 101 among 135 countries in the Global Gender Gap Report 2012.

This paper asks for the reasons of the discrepancy between the far-reaching aims of policies for gender equality and the low outcome. By taking the Basic Law for a Gender-equal Society as a case study, this presentation reassesses, how and to what extent the ideas of CEDAW have been implemented throughout Japan and what barriers prevent successful outcome. This question is being taken into account from different perspectives. Next to deciphering the mechanisms and strategies of implementing gender equality on the regional level of the 47 Japanese prefectures, an overview of policy change during the DPJ government (2009-2012) and the new LDP government that took over in December 2012 will be given.

The paper draws back on results of the authors Ph.D. thesis on the implementation of the DPJ government in terms of gender equality policies (which published 2013).

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
HOLDSWORTH, CLARE* (Keele University, UK, c.m.holdsworth@keele.ac.uk)

Youth Leisure As Job Training and the Pursuit of Distinctiveness

In 2009 a group of students at the University of California, Santa Cruz who self-styled themselves as the ‘Research and Destroy Collective’ issued a Communiqué from an absent future denouncing how demands on young to perform and be active rather than liberating, were stifling their futures, and that ‘even leisure is a denunciation how demands on young to perform and be active rather than liberating, were stifling their futures, and that ‘even leisure is a

cleansing of the field to clearly identify and confront the hegemonic agency and nature has not only been carried out according to eurocentric

RC50-811.2
HOLLINSHED, KEITH* (University of Bedfordshire: England, khdeva@btopenworld.com)

Tourism Studies and Conceptual Unsettlement: The Decolonisation Of The Bleached Field

Each discipline / domain should regularly examine its effectivities regarding the representation and making of the socio-historical world. In inspecting the so-called global provocations of tourism, this presentation advances the view that the increasing dominion of tourism / Tourism Studies over matters of culture, heritage, representation has not only been carried out according to eurocentric canons, but has been bolstered by theoretically feudal forms of knowing. It thereby calls for a concerted decolonisation of Tourism Studies -- that is, for a conceptual cleansing of the field to clearly identify and confront the hegemonic agency and
Tourism Studies and The Contagions Of Conformity: The Wilful Contagions Of Our Own Backyard

In 2011, Heffernan produced Wilful Blindness, a text inscribing ‘why we [in our institutions] ignore the obvious, at our peril’ as she examined the structures of logic our brains and working expectations in Europe — within our institutionalities / corporations / organisations — act with such sustained blindness and such deliberate indifference to what outsiders deem to be very large, important, or crucial matters. Thus, Heffernan’s “security of institutional connivance and organisational silence” will be distilled to generate discussion amongst RC50 delegates to critique what forms of groupthink blindnesses / wilful ignorances / under-recogised abnegations might indeed characterise ‘Tourism Studies’ / as a disciplining institution.

In this Heffernian light, Tourism Studies will be dissected to reveal (from the presenters’ working experiences to see Europe / Australasia, North America, and Asia) the sorts of structuralblindnesses that have cultivated regular forms of group derangement within the field. In offering just three of these areas of mutually reinforcing (and, sadly, restrictive) conformity, Tourism Studies will be posited as a domain that:

* is intrinsically interdisciplinary, yet offers so few bona fide interdisciplinary / multidisciplinary / transdisciplinary investigations;
* fundamentally deals with the image of places and spaces, yet rarely codifies any such mix of symbolic (or representational) impacts as it coterminously plays habitual homage to long-established economic, cultural, social, political, and environmental impacts;
* is seemingly a creative industry which selects, produces, and projects ‘differences’ about peoples / places / pasts, yet which has only the poorest of connections with other lead creative / inscriptive industries as film / the media / the arts.

In summary, RC50 delegates will be asked to reflect (i) upon the the field’s conceivable ‘purbblind addiction to received procedure’; and, (ii) upon their own individual willing subservience to such forms of unquestioned / unthought praxis.

Marginalizing of students despite official preventive efforts

Finland has a reputation of providing a good and just education for all students independent of ability and background. However, even in this kind of educational system there are students who are marginalized. We focus here on the relationship between laws and official documents regarding issues concerning social justice issues and, on the other hand, discriminatory practices. We lean on a discourse analysis of the rhetorical policy level including the national curricula. This analysis is compared to empirical findings about students’ experiences regarding social justice issues.

There are some remarkable socio-cultural differences in Finnish schools. For example, the gender differences in literacy are the largest in Finland of all the OECD countries. "Children's poverty is increasing in Finland and the gap between the poor and the wealthy is increasing. This has serious implications for teachers and teaching, but in our study we found that teacher education students do not consider social class important for their future work. In Finland the Roma children have not done very well in school. The national curriculum is very supportive of Roma children but the reality is different. The indigenous Sami population is also doing less well that the majority Finnish students. Students with immigrant background are a risk group with regard to bullying and discrimination. The group most vulnerable in school is the students with disabilities or long-term illnesses. Of this group about two-thirds have found themselves treated in hostile ways or excluded from the group. Hence, even in a system that at the policy level officially strive for equality and equity, the daily life in school can be unfair for certain groups of students. This unfairness and marginalization can have long-term consequences for welfare and achievement.

Photography As a Research Method in Exploring Bilingual Teenagers’ Language Minority Group Identifications

Using participatory photography as a research method is underutilized in sociological youth studies. Young people today are comfortable using photographs for communication. Visual research methods are increasing in overall importance, but especially the analysis and interpretation of visual data have not changed much in the last decades. Hence, the focus in this paper is on analysis and interpretation of photographs taken by 15-year old students in the comprehensive school in Finland. The importance of the researcher’s language minority habitat in interpretation is explored in relation to the habits of the language minority students.

The teenagers all belong to the Swedish speaking minority group in Finland. The purpose of this study is to explore how the Swedish language minority students position themselves with regard to belonging to the Finland-Swedish group but also how language is interplayed with the structures of authority of the industry over colonialised places / spaces and over histories / contemporaneities.

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WG03-922.3

HOLM, GUNILLA* (University of Helsinki, gunilla.holm@helsinki.fi)

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are eligible for early retirement and disability benefits, the diagnosis in many cases does not present financial disaster. However, receiving disability benefits led to stigmatization through the bureaucratic mechanism in place. Subsequently women discussed feelings of shame and worthlessness induced by bureaucratic mechanisms.

The present study will be one of the first studies in which international comparisons on qualitative interview materials that have been collected in different languages and by different interviewers are analyzed within the same research framework. Thus the paper presents important findings on production of inequality in high-income countries, and provides a new methodology for cross-cultural secondary analysis.

RC07-138.3

HOLMES, PABLO* (University of Brasilia, pabloholmes@gmail.com)

Social Inequalities in Latin American Social Thought: Beyond Culturalism and Class Theory

Since its origins in the nineteenth century, Latin American social theory has been primarily concerned with the unequal position of the region in the world society. The “Latin American condition” has been largely explained with reference to its “cultural singularity” vis-a-vis “developed societies”. In the last two decades, following a broader critique of developmentalist theories, there have been strong critiques of cultural explanations for global, regional and national inequalities in the region. In Brazil, some theoretical attempts have attracted attention. The first one, formulated in the beginning of the nineties, argued that structural forms of extreme social exclusion from modern social systems like law, politics, economy and education would have striking consequences for the institutional reproduction of these systems in the region. Accordingly, there would emerge a small sector of a socially over-integrated population, which would be in the position of using legal and political institutions for its advantage. Simultaneously, a broader sector of under-integrated population would have only an insignificant meaning for institutional operations, remaining thus excluded and being used to reproduce unequal social structures. Another well-known approach has drawn on many elements of this formulation, insisting, however, on classical categories of class theory to explain the social reproduction of inequality.

In the context of the present paper, I would like to look critically at these different interpretations. I will, thus, argue that, although one can consider the existence of social classes as an outcome of important social dynamics, any theoretical explanation of social inequalities in the Latin American context must take into account the role of legal and political institutions. The paper also argues for the necessity of taking not only institutions into account, but also for the importance of bringing back the role of transnational institutional dynamics in the debate, although without stepping back into old culturalist traps.

JS-1.4

HOLMES, PABLO* (University of Brasilia, pabloholmes@gmail.com)

The Social Constitutionalization of Trade? the WTO-Trips and the Chances of a Reembedment of the Global Regime of Intellectual Property

Since the financial crisis, the consciousness has grown that increasing social inequalities can have impairing implications for the functioning of institutions and for economic efficiency. Nevertheless, the tools that were known until now to tackle inequalities still seem to be ineffective on the transnational level. Mechanisms of tax & transfer, as well as the promotion of social rights, cannot be used in the same way as they had been in national contexts. For many scholars, the only way to face these problems would be a shift towards the transnationalization of social rights. Although much talk has been seen on the necessity of “constitutionalizing” the WTO, the fact remains true that the global regime of trade remains highly fragmented. Moreover, the rules of the many regimes existing in the WTO do not seem to be interpreted under the light of the so-called “global regimes of human rights”. Rather, it seems that they reproduce extremely specialized vocabularies, each of them taking for granted specific conceptions of how to balance property and social rights. As some authors argue, if it is true that the highly specialized global regimes of governance operate in close relation to economic knowledge, maybe they could develop some sort of “responsivity” to their non-economic social environment on which they depend. In the present paper, by carefully analyzing 34 decisions of WTO dispute settlements regarding the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, I try to assess the extent to which it is possible to identify in this regime internal elements of the constitutional semantics of social rights or possible functional equivalents of it. Hence, I will assert whether it makes sense to have any hope on transnational constitutionalization processes of trade carried out exclusively by the legal and functional mechanisms of economic global governance.

RC16-294.1

HOLMWOOD, JOHN* (University of Nottingham, john.holmwood@nottingham.ac.uk)

The Neo-Liberal Knowledge Regime and the Displacement of Critique

This paper will address neo-liberalism not as a theory of public policy, but as a theory of knowledge. It will argue that neo-liberalism favours the market as a mechanism for the generation of knowledge. In favouring knowledge under contract, neo-liberalism is explicitly hostile to those forms of social science that provide expertise precisely because that expertise might sanction political interventions. In this context, the forms of social science that are favoured are those that can be commercialised in the form of re-packaging ‘big data’ and ‘behavioural’ interventions. Sociology’s traditional concern with social structures is displaced by anti-social (structural).

RC24-421.6

HOLTHUS, BARBARA* (German Institute for Japanese Studies, barbaraholthus@gmail.com)

Parents Against Radiation: Strategies Towards Advocacy

To what extent do organizations within the larger anti-nuclear power movement monitor, interact with, and possibly influence (local) authorities in the policy making process? Thus in which ways, if any, do these organizations provide advocacy to their members? And how do these compare cross-culturally?

After the triple catastrophe of March 11, 2011 in Japan, as part of the upsurge of the larger anti-nuclear power movement, more than 300 citizen groups were formed throughout the country that joined forces within the “National Network of Concerned Parents to Protect Children from Radiation”. Groups within this network use different strategies: Whereas some participate in highly visible protest activities such as mass demonstrations, others belong to the “invisible” part of civil society using less aggressive tactics to influence protective measures against nuclear power, contaminated food and playgrounds.

Our study has a multi-method approach: we combine field research through participant observation with semi-structured interviews and the analysis of our survey questionnaire, conducted among members of all 23 local chapters of the “Tokyo Union to Protect Children from Radiation”, a post-3/11 network of parent social movement organizations. Using this network as case study, we analyze strategies and tactics of political participation which post-3/11 parental organizations use. In a second step, we compare these to the strategies and tactics employed by social movement organizations founded in response to the Three Mile Island nuclear incident in the US more than 30 years earlier.

For the Japanese case, our preliminary findings suggest that whereas strong social capital emerges out of the activities within the group, the impact of advocacy understood as influencing policy outcomes is much weaker. Whereas this result stands in line with existing research, we argue however that the parental groups shape their style of activities to build up sustainable relations with local authorities in the long run.

RC55-883.5

HOLTHUS, BARBARA* (German Institute for Japanese Studies, barbaraholthus@gmail.com)

Time, Money, Infrastructure: Young Parents’ Needs and (dis) Satisfaction with Family Policies in Japan

Generally, family policies can be categorized into the three pillars time, money, and infrastructure. This is equally the case in Japan. Differences between countries lie in the way a country balances these three pillars. In the case of Japan, the longest running policies can be found in the arena of infrastructure (of daycare centers), they policies like child-care allowance are newer, and time policies, such as childcare leave and work-life balance policies, have been the most recent addition.

In this paper we ask if parents of young children (up to age 6) are aware of the different policy measures, if and to what degree they use them and if and to what degree they are satisfied or dissatisfied with them. It is furthermore the question if there are significant correlations to be found with such demographic indicators as gender of the parent, their income level, employment status, regional stratification, marital status, and/or the age of their children.

Data comes from a nation-wide survey, conducted by the German Institute of Japanese Studies Tokyo (DIJ) and Benesse Corporation, 2000 mothers and fathers throughout Japan were surveyed in early 2012. The survey data brings new insights into the well-being of parents. We model parental well-being to consist of seven dimensions, one of which is the well-being or satisfaction with family policies, a so far highly understudied dimension of well-being and the focus of this presentation.
The Function and Uses of Society

Who needs society anyway? Since Weber, many sociologists have shunned the notion of society as a reified collective concept; and in the wake of the globalization debate, the critique of ‘container theories’ of society has further decreased the number of those who regard society as an essential sociological concept. But ‘society without society’ not only runs the danger of discarding an important element of social theory without a proper alternative but also fails to account for the positions of the term outside academic discourse. This paper addresses the sociological and everyday usages of the concept of society from a functional perspective. Although the function of society, as the most encompassing social system, must be conceived quite broadly, it nonetheless remains distinctive if compared with other social systems such as organizations and face-to-face interactions. Only loosely related to this functional reconstruction of the concept, ‘society’ also continues to play a role in everyday discourse. Yet what kind of society is thereby discursively constructed? The usages of the term ‘society’ in mass media and other discourses are difficult to pin down; yet a common denominator lies in the fact that ‘society’ usually refers to an anonymously constituted and therefore not directly addressable social horizon.

Reflecting on Work Practices: Possibilities for Dialogue and Collaborative Knowledge Production in Institutional Ethnography

The presentation explores ontological and epistemological issues of institutional ethnography (IE) in relation to bringing together different knowledges and epistemic commitments. More specifically, the presentation addresses the possibilities for dialogue and collaborative knowledge production between research participants, practice-oriented, experience-based ideas about their work and researchers’ academically informed concepts. The issues are explored through analysis of how participants in an IE project, namely researchers and maternity nurses, engage in reflection collaboratively on the care activities. The material analyzed are fieldnotes produced at workshops arranged for joint reflection on the nurses’ own work practices as documented on video.

The analysis shows that the possibilities for, and the difficulties of, achieving dialogue emerge from three sources. First, conflicting knowledge interests between researchers and research participants may lead to complementary projects in situations where all parties align themselves with the other’s interests. In such situations, experience-based knowledge may be co-produced through storytelling motives. Second, doing IE is about the researcher moving from one setting to another and taking up different positions accordingly. These fluid positions create constraints and possibilities for dialogue. An outsider expert/administrator position and circumstances that reinforce it are not conducive to the articulation of multiple voices. However, it is possible to shift the overall positioning so that the participants may co-produce knowledge. In my case this was done through working with videos and researchers’ provocative commentary that bore witness to the nurses quickly picked up and reflected on. Third, presenting theory-based interpretation that addressed an organizing element of care provoked accounts that addressed the organizing element from a different angle and specified how such organization is actually realized. Reframing the ongoing analysis through such dialogically produced experience-based knowledge means that theoretical concepts are used not to make generalizing statements on commonalities in the material but to put them to test.

After the Dream of Medicine As a Versatile Solution, What Comes Next?

Since ancient times, Japan has had an unusual self-care culture. Following Japan’s nineteenth-century modernization, Western medicine has prevailed in the country, and the high health awareness of lay people forms the basis for promoting medicalization. Modern Western medicine is currently the national standard in Japan’s universal health insurance coverage. Unlike self-care movements closely connected with individual rights, such as in the United States, Japanese lay people’s high level of interest in health does not exert an influence at the institutional level. Thus, medical discourse still has prime influential power. Modern Western medicine is currently the national standard in Japan’s system of universal health insurance coverage. Unlike self-care movements closely connected with individual rights, such as in the United States, Japanese lay people’s high level of interest in health does not exert an influence at the institutional level. Thus, medical discourse still has prime influential power. Modern Western medicine is currently the national standard in Japan’s system of universal health insurance coverage. Unlike self-care movements closely connected with individual rights, such as in the United States, Japanese lay people’s high level of interest in health does not exert an influence at the institutional level. Thus, medical discourse still has prime influential power.
Who Feels Powerless?: An Examination on Self-Attitudes of Japanese Youth

Youth labor market in Japan has changed drastically since the beginnings of 1990s. It is often pointed out that both precarity and severity of work, the risk of poverty and social isolation have increased remarkably among Japanese youth. In order to forecast the future of Japanese society and to search for clues to break its deadlock, we need to grasp the precise trajectories and attitudes of young people.

Youth Cohort Study of Japan (YCS), a five-year longitudinal quantitative survey of young people in Japan, provides us abundant information which is beneficial to the purpose mentioned above. Using the YCS data, this analysis focuses on factors which affect self-attitudes, especially the sense of powerlessness and self-esteem of Japanese youth. The reason is that these attitudes are deeply related to agency and resiliency of young people, who is expected to rebuild the stalemated social structure.

Among numbers of axes which divide young people, most influential ones are gender, family SES, trajectories of transition from school to work, educational experience, regional mobility, workplace environment and social network. Through multivariate analysis, it is found out that there are remarkable differences both of levels and of factors concerning self-attitudes between men and women. The results imply that Japanese young men, including regular workers who have been thought to be advantageous compared to non-regular workers, feels more depressed than young women. The deterioration of labor condition since the early 1990s had much graver negative impact on Japanese men than women as the change of male-breadwinner norm has been far slower than that of the actualities.

RC43-719.1

HONDAGNEU-SOTETO, PIERRETTÉ* (University of Southern California, soteto@usc.edu)

Immigrant Homeland Re-Creation and Healing in Urban Community Gardens of Los Angeles

This presentation will extend the definition of the domestic sphere to include urban community gardens, which I argue serve as critical spaces that allow undocumented Latino immigrants to sustain themselves and to re-create homeland in urban Los Angeles. I focus on undocumented immigrants, some of them indigenous and some mestizo, who hail from southern Mexico and Guatemala.

Illegality and legal violence, racism, and marginality characterize urban life in these neighborhoods. Home-making and healing practices occur in these urban community gardens, which become shared domestic space. Mexican and Central American immigrants and their families gather at these gardens to grow familiar foods that nourish them. In the process, they connect their children, some of whom are U.S.-born, with ancestral traditions, attaching them to homeland culture, and to an experience with la tierra (the earth). They are not simply feeding their families, as they are spatially re-appropriating urban Los Angeles and re-coding it with material plant life such as sugar cane, mango trees and corn stalks.

The urban community gardens are also healing spaces. The gardeners cultivate and share a range of medicinal herbs, creating informal homeland pharmacies that remedy tooth aches, nervous anxiety and indigestion. The gardens also provide palliative remedies for intimately experienced social problems, including loneliness, social isolation, and the depression and anxiety that accompanies poverty and illegality.

The domestic sphere has always been a loaded place, a site of comfort, sustenance, and belonging, but also, as feminist scholarship reminds us, a site of patriarchy and illegality.

RC39-668.2

HONG, YUNBI* (Southeast University, hongyb@gmail.com)

The Power of Expectation: Apply Wisconsin Model in China's Educational Stratification

Besides Blau-Donnan's Status Attainment Model, Wisconsin Model is another important model in US to explain educational and occupational stratification and mobility. However, the Wisconsin Model is relatively ignored in Chinese stratification studies. Drawing upon data from a national survey conducted by Tsinghua University in 2012-2013, this paper attempts to reveal the cognitive and behavioral processes of how educational stratification occurred in current Chinese society.

RC16-293.5

HONG, CHAN-SOOK* (Seoul National University, ufs341@yon.ac.kr)

A Special Way of Modernization ("Sonderweg") or Methodological Cosmopolitanism?

Since the IMF crisis of 1997, Beck and Beck-Gernsheim's "individualization thesis" has attracted much academic attention in Korea, for it was seen to explain the present social upheaval of Korean society. Beck's individualization theory, however, aims to explain Germany's modernization as a typical process of Western development. With the above introduction in mind, I propose to investigate the historical context between "Sonderweg" and the methodological cosmopolitanism of Beck as an initial step necessary for the analysis of the special ways of Asian modernization. I will proceed to make a further comparison between Germany's Sonderweg and Korea's path of modernization as a mean to evaluate Beck's methodological cosmopolitanism, and the implication this has for Korean sociology.

RC28-485.9

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The older age cohort was traveling less than the younger one as expected. The socio-economic differences are wide in domestic tourism and especially traveling abroad. People traveling often were also more active in other leisure activities. Respondents’ self-estimation of their health predicted the propensity of traveling. Health problems were one main reason why ageing people are not traveling (anymore) but also other factors like lack of money.

JS-22.2

HOPMAN, MARIT* (Utrecht University, The Netherlands, m.hopman@uu.nl)

Child Investment in Youth Care Services: Dilemma’s and Consequences

Welfare states have (re-)invented family policy as a response to the notion that children are the social, cultural and economic capital of societies. Consequently, the healthy development of children is an important aim in policies regarding child care, and the role of parents in safeguarding their children’s development is stressed. For professionals working in the field of youth care this change in policy aims has had its effects on the way their profession is organized and carried out:

1. more attention is directed towards preventive and early interventions—in order to ensure the best possible developmental trajectory—as opposed to curative interventions.
2. There is a stronger emphasis on effectiveness and evidence based practices and its concurrent emphasis on protocols and guidelines. At the same time however, professionals are expected to adjust their work to the demands of parents, and to serve parental expectations and wishes.
3. In line with this, professionals find themselves balancing “distance” and “control”: working with parents presupposes that professionals can’t be directive and should refrain from being too authoritative. Yet, professionals also expected to intervene when children are at risk, and policy measures emphasize risk-assessments and inter-organizational information exchange.

The international research project “Governing New Social Risks” centers on this turn to parenting. In our paper we will discuss how these changes and dilemmas have affected the way in which professionals have organized their own profession, and their relation with parents and families. Based on interviews with (academic) parenting experts, relevant policy makers and professionals themselves, we will present our findings on how professionals give form to these policy changes. Although the turn to parenting takes place throughout welfare states, we will focus on the Netherlands as a case example. However, data from the other European countries included in this international research project, will be taken into account.

RC53-856.2

HOPMAN, MARIT* (Utrecht University, The Netherlands, m.hopman@uu.nl)

Defining Children in Youth Care Interventions

Within welfare states, attention for the development and upbringing of children is increasing. On the one hand, scientific disciplines such as developmental psychology have professionalized child development and conversely, a pro-to-professionalization of parenting has taken place. On the other hand, the same attention for development can be found in governmental policies, resulting from the influence of child investment theories. Consequently, parenting support interventions—aiming at parents in their central role as child raisers—have gained in importance. These interventions mostly respond to the child rearing questions of parents. Also, interventions are often selected based on their effectiveness. Although these issues are essential in organizing youth care, this approach fails to acknowledge how these interventions perceive and define children and childhood, and how this effects the ways in which children are raised and develop. This paper addresses two of the theme-related questions:

1. What are the dominant definitions of children’s problem’s and which ideas of social order do they respond to?
2. How do stocks of professional knowledge as well as the practices of intervention on children’s problems evolve over time?

The questions are addressed by using both quantitative and qualitative data from the international research project “Governing New Social Risks”, which centers on the turn to parenting from the 1990’s onwards. In the quantitative part, results of the analysis of parenting support interventions are presented. For example, changes in scientific theories underlying the interventions help us in understanding how children are being defined. In the qualitative part we discuss data gathered through interviews with (academic) experts and relevant decision makers about dominant views and changes in the perception of children and families and of state-family relations. We focus specifically on the Netherlands, but information from the other countries included in this research project will be addressed as well when applicable.

RC42-712.1

HORI, MAKIKO* (Wichita State University, makiko.hori@wichita.edu)

Gender Differences in Happiness: The Effect of Marriage, Employment, and Parenthood in 33 Countries

Happiness remains an important measure of psychological well-being. Given the current challenges of struggling global economies and political conflict and unrest, psychological well-being has never been more important. While previous studies have focused that females, the young, the unmarried, and people with lower socioeconomic status are more likely to suffer from lower psychological well-being, they fail to fully capture societal-level conditions’ impact on individual happiness. Although previous studies have focused on how societal conditions affect individuals in a given society and shape perceptions of their personal conditions, in this study I focus on gender. Utilizing hierarchical linear modeling on data from the 2002 International Social Survey Programme, I examined gender differences in happiness and how country-level gender stratification affects the relationship between happiness and family-related predictors in 33 countries. The results show that there are clear and significant gender differences not only in terms of happiness between men and women but also in the factors affecting their happiness. While, on average, women evidenced lower happiness than men, results indicated that there were gender differences in the effects of being married, not working, and the number of children individuals had on happiness. However, despite expectations of country-level gender equality and egalitarian norms, women’s happiness, the measures of gender equality and gender ideology at the country-level showed mixed results in the cross-level interaction and therefore suggestion are made for future directions in this important area of research.

RC14-246.6

HORIGUCHI, RYOICHI* (Inst d'Histoire Culturelle Européenne, ryoichi.horiguchi@gmail.com)

« Utopie » Dans L'enclos, Ou égalité Ségreguée

Cette communication a pour but d’avoir une meilleure connaissance sur la mentalité de l’époque sur laquelle reposait la société moderne du Japon dans la première moitié du 20ème siècle et de montrer que l’on poursuivrait au niveau national un idéal d’ « égalité » non seulement dans la vie politique mais aussi dans la vie quotidienne. On connaît bien que l’égalité sur le plan politique a été partielle et mise en œuvre lors de la réforme des lois électorales qui ouvrait la porte aux scrutins universels en 1925. De l’autre côté, il n’en est pas demeuré moins que la misère et l’inégalité sociale n’étaient pas encore déracinées dans la vie quotidienne, c’est-à-dire dans celle des vulnérables comme des ouvriers, des malades, des handicapés etc. Ce sont encore des problèmes d’aujourd’hui. La résolution du problème de l’époque d’une manière ségrégative: tout en séparant les pauvres des riches, les malades et les handicapés des personnes en santé, on a mis les précédentes dans l’enclos. On voudrait donc dans cette recherche historique montrer un aspect peu étudié sur la mentalité de l’époque qu’on pourrait appeler une “utopie dans l’enclos” en jetant une lumière nouvelle sur en particulier la vie des ouvriers d’usine et des lépreux dans la léproserie avec le changement de la conscience sociale en perspectives socio-historiques.

TG04-944.7

HORII, MITSUOSHI* (Shumei University, m.horii@chaucercollege.co.uk)

A ‘Ritual’ of Surgical Mask Wearing in Japan: A Short History

The practice of surgical mask wearing in Japan has been adopted by a significant proportion of the national population and has become embedded in people’s everyday lives. This paper studies the practice as a ‘ritual’ and outlines its history in Japan. The notion of ritual is employed in this paper, not analytically, but historically in order to highlight the structural/functional aspect of the practice, by which individuals come to terms with invisible threats. In the 1920s, the practice of mask wearing, introduced from the West and conveying the symbolism of modern science, replaced pre-modern ‘superstitious’ rituals against flu in Japan. It started being worn by healthy individuals in order to avoid infection, and spread as a matter of social etiquette to the infected, so as not to infect others. In addition to this usage, which continues up to the present, by the 1990s masks had become widely used by elderly citizens to avoid colds, to keep others from catching them while outside, and for certain social reasons. More recently, radioactive particles from Fukushima and air pollution spreading from China have been added to the list of health risks to be minimised by wearing masks. Wearing a mask appears to provide peace of mind amidst uncertainties. Its instrumental value in reducing health risks is scientifically

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
The Invention of Religion Category and the Formation of the Secular in Japan

This paper examines the social construction of the categories of ‘religion’ and ‘the secular’ in Japan. This is a preliminary analysis of how the term ‘religion’ was imported into and translated in Japan, how it was indigenised, how it has been reorganised by the state to establish the secular, and how the term ‘religion’ is used strategically by people in their everyday language. The Japanese concept of ‘religion’ shûkyô was invented amid the power struggle of international diplomacy against the Western colonial powers in the mid-nineteenth century. It also played an integral role in the formation of non-religion (or the secular), more specifically, the modern Japanese nation-state. After the fall of the shogunate in 1868 and throughout the modernisation process thereafter, the invention of the religion category, in turn, demarcated the modern Japanese secular, the category of non-religion, where the centralised state legitimated its authority over the population. The secularity of the state enabled the government to mobilise various groups classified as ‘religious’ for political purposes, while suppressing so-called ‘pseudo-religious’ groups, in order to achieve the ideological goal of the Japanese nation-state. After the Second World War, these categories of ‘religion’ and the ‘secular’ were reformulated under the influence of American-style liberal democratic values and sensitivities, which delimit the post-war Japanese secular. The boundary between these two realms, however, has always been ambiguous and often contentious. This paper argues that sociological studies of religion should critically analyse the social construction of the religion-secular dichotomy, by focussing on the social process in which particular meanings of the terms ‘religion’ and ‘the secular’ have been constructed and the ways in which the two categories are demarcated from each other.

Managing Complex Organizations In A Global World

Modern business organizations are complex dynamic systems in a complex dynamic environment. This environment has the properties of an eco-system rather than those of a controlled and steered system. This holds for the economy and for its particular subsystems like the health care system, both constituting the complex and dynamic environment of internally complex organizations like hospitals. Such organizations often move at the edge of chaos and sometimes beyond. In their operations they need to be understood as actor-systems at different internal levels.

Examples from hospitals will illustrate management problems resulting from the combination of high internal and high external complexity and dynamics. This requires to clarify the concepts of both complexity and organization from a sociocybernetic perspective. A generic reference model of organizations will be used for the subsequent analysis.

Central to this is Luhmann’s ‘s2’ dictum, that only complexity can reduce complexity. It will be analyzed how this could be achieved by taking a sociocybernetic approach.

For this purpose concepts will be used like: open information, teamwork, task forces, leadership styles, subsystem autonomy, problem-orientation, staff-line organization, matrix organization, Web 2.0 leadership, organizational culture, mediation, etc.

Any activity, also informational, requires energy. Increasing the efficiency of an organization when facing complexity can be achieved by: (a) Changing objectives, (b) reorganizing structures, (c) reorganizing process, including management, (d) depleting stocks (material, financial, but also health and motivation of staff).

The strategy chosen has to be sustainable without unduly reducing the internal complexity of the organization, essential for its capacity to cope with external complexity. This both according to Luhmann and according to Ashby’s ‘Law of Requisite Variety’.

Hypotheses will be presented, how a sociocybernetic approach to managing complex organizations can help to avoid problems and failures.

Apart from this, the paper will present a sociocybernetic but non-luhmanian approach.

This paper examines individuals who convert to a new religious identity as adults and the ways in which they perceive sources of external validation to make claims to religious belonging and authenticity. This study on which this paper is drawn includes 100 in-depth interviews with converts to Judaism in three metropolitan areas representing distinct regions of the United States: New York City (Northeast), Atlanta, GA (South), and the San Francisco Bay Area (West Coast). Respondents employed various methods of making hereditary or genetic claims to Judaism, including discussing evidence of Jewish ancestry discovered in DNA tests (taken post-conversion) and telling stories of distant relatives who family members believe may have been Jewish. When paired with respondents’ belief that others often do not see them as authentically Jewish because of not being born into a Jewish family (particularly as stated by those who did not make genetic/hereditary claims), it is clear that the perceived ability to make genetic/hereditary claims is meaningful to converts, providing a sense of having the right to belong to their new religious community. I further explore how the language of politics, through in-depth, semi-structured interviews with children of inter-religious couples, allows for a comparison of traditionally recognized ethnorracial identities in the context of a racialized understanding of religious identity and belonging. By addressing the role of genetics and heredity in making claims to religious belonging, this paper sheds light on the complex intersection of race and religion as categories of identity in American society.
ology, state, modernity, family and kinship, civilizations, and human inequalities. A tentative re-interpretation of Parsons' AGIL-scheme in light of Thernborn's life-long preoccupation with the same themes ends the paper. This brings us to the present state of the discipline, its relationship to the outer world and prospects for its future.

RC19-333.8

HORT, SVEN* (Seoul National University, sven.hort@snu.ac.kr)

Miracles, Giants, Dragons and Small Tigers: Beyond the Unique, Hybrid, World and Model – Asian Welfare States on the Move?

For two decades, comparative welfare state research on developments in Asia was largely confined to five or six cases: Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, and occasionally China. These welfare states have continued to be in the foreground of recent social research. However, with rise of PRC over the last decade this picture has entirely been changed. On the one hand the focus of global social policy research has shifted towards the monumental transformations going on in China also regarding welfare policy. Chinese social researchers have come to the fore in this area to an extent never seen before. In particular Western researchers have flocked to this lump of sugar and interacted with the growing stock of domestic comparative scholars in this field. So far, this stream of research has been instrumental in shifting the paradigm regarding the impact on the larger picture of comparative research. On the other hand, in the shadow of the rise of China, a fair amount of research of specific cases in particular in Southeast Asia has completely been neglected by both the comparatists of the traditional cases and contemporary Chinese developments. Recent social policy developments in countries such as Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam and to some extent also India have become a growing concern among social welfare researchers interested in a particular case. Again, this is another stream of research still in infancy, the outcome is uncertain but there is a dire need to bring such studies into the larger picture of comparative, cross-national welfare state research.

ADH-996.6

HORTA, ANA* (University of Lisbon, ana.horta@ics.ul.pt)
CARVALHO, ANABELA (University of Minho)

Climate Change in Portuguese Media: Global Politics and the Vanishing National Reality

Portugal is highly exposed to risks and vulnerabilities related to climate change, such as a continuing increase of average summer temperature, more frequent and intense heat waves and a reduction of rainfall, and, as a consequence, floods, droughts, fire hazards, air pollution, erosion and changes in water quality and availability (Santos, 2006). In this context, climate change is therefore a priority for the country's future, and media debates are likely to play an important role regarding the choices that have to be made. In fact, the framing of climate change in the media guides public perceptions of reality and offers hints for thinking and acting (Funtowic 2004) from the individual to the policy-making level. In line with the COMPON research protocol, newspaper articles were selected by searching for the keywords “alterações climáticas” (climate change) in all items published in three dailies (Público, Jornal de Notícias, and Diário Económico) from 2001 to 2010. A random sample of 25% of the articles published between 2007 and 2010 by each newspaper, which was selected, and the sample was stratified by year. Results show that the Portuguese press tends to reproduce the global political agenda on climate change, mainly focusing on international events associated with global political decision-making processes, while typically reducing the debate to climate change mitigation. Adaptation's low visibility may be explained by a dependency of Portuguese newspapers on the international political agenda and by the news sources used. The lack of mobilization of national leaders for adaptation may also play a part. This type of coverage tends to obscure local and national realities and responsibilities, though they are key to addressing climate change.

RC14-243.10

HORTA, ANA* (Institute of Social Sciences University of Lisbon, ana.horta@ics.ul.pt)

Changes in ICT Usage in Times of Scarcity

The information and communication technologies (ICT) market has been showing a remarkable expansion. Considering the severe economic and financial crisis some countries are currently facing, and the restrictions in several forms of consumption due to scarcity, what changes may be affecting ICT usage in everyday life? This presentation tries to address how are individuals adapting to new challenges related to inequity of (material) access to ICT and a growing digital divide in ICT usage which may emerge and be particularly relevant in a context of scarcity such as the one Portugal is now experiencing.

The research adopts an approach based in recent theoretical developments in sociology of communication, which consists in analyzing media as practice. This perspective enables media research to move beyond a narrow focus on audience practices in order to understand the complexity of contemporary media-saturated cultures (Coudry, 2004). Studying the whole range of practices focused directly or indirectly on ICT allows understanding how ICT are embedded in everyday life and are constructive of routines (Coudry, 2004; Pink and Mackley, 2013). By focusing on social practices, attention is shifted from the individuals' agency and choice to the process as mediate structural elements such as things, technologies, physical entities), competences (skills, know-how, techniques), and meanings (symbolic, ideas, aspirations) are connected and enacted in the form of patterns of practices, thus allowing to explain the dynamics of reproduction and transformation of social practices (Shove, Pantzar, Watson, 2012).

The analysis draws upon data from in-depth interviews conducted with people from diverse social groups in terms of age, education and socio-economic status. Results show the complexity of the relations established between individuals' practices, motivations, knowledge and material conditions related to ICT use.

RC23-406.1

HORTA, HUGO* (Instituto Superior Técnico, hugo.horta@ist.utl.pt)

Bringing Science and Academia to the Population: Activities to Raise Questions and Make People Think in Vulnerable Urban Contexts

The university role in society has been increasingly framed by models aligned with the academic capitalism, institutional competition and the quantification of activities/results. These, associated to decreasing resources and public funding, are placing the integrity of the university as a social institution at risk. The roles in society that universities are expected to pursue have also multiplied and substantially increased the burden placed on these institutions. One of the new dimensions of the transformation of universities is the idea of the University as a public institution – also dubbed as the 3rd mission. This has been gaining increasing relevance in more recent years as a form to open the university to society. Yet, in most countries, this latter mission of the university is somewhat understood as a fuzzy concept, and there is a tendency to associate 3rd mission activities with commercialization of science. In this article, we argue that this may be a simplistic view of the service mission, and that this mission in fact can encompass a range of activities that can not only benefit the university – orienting it to fulfill its social mandate and consolidate its legitimacy - but also contribute directly to the benefit of populations in vulnerable urban areas. Through the use of two cases studies focused on activities voluntary developed by academics of a school of engineering in Lisbon, Portugal, we analyze two strategic activities that aimed at bringing the university to vulnerable populations and if not solve, at least raise awareness about risky phenomena and vulnerable situations. These cases represent an overview of the more narrow thinking on the service mission of the university, as they combine activities that interact public understanding of science purposes, with hands-on teaching that applies engineering theoretical principles to real life cases, while fostering interdisciplinary research.

RC31-526.7

HORVATH, KENNETH* (University of Education Karlsruhe, horvath@ph-karlsruhe.de)

Differentiated Rights, Segmented Labour Markets: The Emergence of New Guestworker Regimes and the Making of Marginalised Precarity in Western Europe

This paper contrasts current labour migration with post-WWII guestworker programmes and argues that hierarchical differentiation and exacerbated precariousness for some migrant groups are the main characteristics of current labour migration regimes. My main objective is to show how both low-wage and ‘elite’ migration programmes are structured by (i) the securitisation of migration and (ii) racialised boundary making. These processes are disguised by the hegemonic notion of migration management. Using the examples of the UK, Austria, and Spain, I first outline how labour market restructurings since 1975 have led to a layering of labour mobility: the concentration of labour migrants in low-paid industrial jobs has given way to a simultaneity of (i) even more precarious forms of employment mainly in agriculture, tourism, and construction and (ii) relatively privileged elite migration linked to the transnational mobility of capital and goods. These new labour mobilities are regulated by complex legal frameworks that are marked by a radical deprivation of fundamental rights for some migrants, while other groups face hardly any mobility barriers. Second, in all three case countries the establishment of these new frameworks was dependent on a securitised discursive context in which migration was mainly discussed as an existential threat to social security, cultural identity, and public order. This context was used to establish policies that would have been considered illegitimate under ‘normal’ circumstances. Third, I explore the ways in which the differentiation between migrant groups is linked to new forms of racialised boundary making, mainly in the context of EU-integration. Developments are very similar across all three countries – although they represent different “varieties of capitalism”, party systems, migration histories, and welfare regimes. Together they illustrate how the neoliberal political-economic project structures life chances of millions of migrant
This research focuses upon the institutional systems which have been constructed by the regional head-quarter managers of Japanese multinational corporations (MNCs) in Asia-pacific. Theoretical frames for dealing with these systems or conditions are notably conceptions of institutional entrepreneurship. 

The activities of Japanese multinational corporations in the Asian region are noteworthy. They have been characterized by a tradition in which managerial control has been centralized by its home base in Japan. But this has changed with the expansion of production-consumption in the Asian region. Contemporary MNCs are much more sensitive to local conditions. Such changes have brought about new organizational forms with the formation of national networks surrounding these headquarters with active and energetic horizontal exchanges. 

These institutional systems function effectively when activities in regional networks are appropriately embedded into related organizational fields. In many cases, such regional activities are initiated by heads activities of patients. A sign of social transformation of the healthcare structure, from a bureau crat-driven one to a civilian-driven one, can be seen in this study. This research, the entrepreneurial characteristics that have been shown in the construction of appropriate relations between their networks and the fields are presented in order to identify the factors which determine success and failure.

RC12-229.2

HOSOI, YOKO* (Toyo University, yokoh@toyo.jp)

Elderly Prisoners’ Life World - Comparative Study in NZ and Japan

The Elderly Prisoners’ Life World-comparative study between NZ and Japan

In Japan and NZ the crime rate of the elderly persons (up to 65) is dramatically getting upward since 1990s. I and John Pratt(NZ) have engaged in the comparative studies to make clear the background and reasons to put the elderly persons committing crimes. Both countries did a lot of effort to prevent them from doing crime and take care for them after release from the prisons. Nevertheless, such kinds of crime policy and the welfare trials were found out ineffective for the decrease their reoffending.

Therefore we make our ideas to understand the elderly people in terms of their life world such as their life plans in childhood, dreams, hope, political needs, religious consciousness, love, alterism, family networks, crime and violence aspirations and satisfactions etc.

Based on the research findings (600 prisoners in Japan and 66 prisoners in NZ), here, we would like to construct their life worlds to get some suggestions to step forwards for them in their future without the criminal lives.

TG03-933.3

HOSOKI, RALPH* (University of California, Irvine, ittteno@hotmail.com)

The Determinants of Cross-National Variation in Migrant Accessibility to Rights

Nation-states vary largely in the degree to which the economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights enjoyed by the native citizenry are conferred upon foreign nationals, and rarely do non-nationals fully enjoy them unless they naturalize. There is considerable cross-national variation in accessibility to the legal institution of citizenship, but extant studies on the determinants of such variation are fragmented, revealing contradictory findings. Comparative studies, though important, are largely qualitative and geographically limited to Western liberal democracies, making it difficult to make generalizable claims about other parts of the world. Furthermore, there has been limited theorization on the impact of international exogenous pressures on citizenship and nationality laws. Using the 2001 Citizenship Laws of the World dataset to obtain data on the minimum residency requirements for naturalization as a proxy measure for migrants’ access to rights, this cross-national study utilizes OLS regression to compare the explanatory power of world culture variables against domestic economic, political, and demographic variables commonly used in studies on the determinants of citizenship laws. Results show that international non-governmental organization (INGO) membership best predicts cross-national variation in the minimum residency length requirements for naturalization, thereby suggesting that extensive linkages with INGOs and the resulting diffusion of world cultural scripts on human rights into the domestic society and polity influence a state’s willingness to confer the ultimate means to legal membership and rights.
Many ‘Post-Modern Princes? Rival Cosmopolitanisms in the Global Field of Justice Movements

In this article, Hosseini reflects on the recent organizational and ideational shifts in the so-called global justice movements. While some recent studies conceptualize these movements as ideologically mature and coherent, other inquiries, highlight growing disorganizations, fragmentations, disappointments, and disputes. The former argue that underlying global solidarities are coherent cosmopolitanist or globalist values, whereas the latter claim that the global justice movements lack the necessary ideological vision for uniting the masses behind a global project for changing the world capitalist system. Alternatively, drawing on his research project (2002-2006) and examples from the post-GFC uprisings including the Occupy movements in 2012, Hosseini argues that there have been four major parallel trends of ideological changes, dividing the global field of transformative practices between rival camps in terms of their orientations towards cosmopolitanist values. There are however significant potentials for traversing the divisions between the cosmopolitanist camps. Among them is the rise of a new (meta-)ideological vision, coined here transversalism by him. Transversalism assumes the possibility of creating common grounds for dialogue, collective learning or actions among multiple progressive identities and ideological visions in the global field of resistance. It appears in two forms: (1) the extension of any of the above mentioned camps to accommodate some of the principles of the other camps, such as regional Bolivarian cooperation between socialists/populist states in Latin America and the idea of Democratic global Keynesianism that attempts to improve the conditions for democracy within societies by adopting democratically developed international regulations; (2) in the form of independent integrative projects based on pragmatic adoption and combination of transformative practices from the camps, such as Economic Democracy.

Mending the Master Programmes: An Effort to Improve Progression and Completion Rates in Graduate Education

Generally, studies of dropout and completion in higher education have been concerned with undergraduate education and little attention has been paid to graduate level.

The Bologna process has led to a introduction of reforms in higher education in several European countries. In Norway a comprehensive reform in higher education – the Quality Reform – was implemented in 2003. Two of the aims of this reform was to improve the students’ progression and completion in higher education. To achieve this, a number of changes regarding the structure and pedagogy in Norwegian higher education system were introduced.

This article addresses completion and dropout in Norwegian university graduate higher education before and after the reform, using register data consisting of one cohort before the reform was implemented (the 1999-cohort) and one after (the 2005-cohort). The aim of the article is two-fold: to investigate if there are changes over time in completion rates and dropout rates in graduate university education, and if the changes can be interpreted as an effect of the comprehensive reform in Norwegian higher education implemented in 2003. To what extent can national translations of international reforms make changes in national completion rates?

Preliminary analyses, including important independent variables such as SES and gender, indicate that there has been an improvement in completion rates after the reform, but that the dropout rate might not have changed significantly over time. This is an improvement from previous studies completing on estimated time (2 years). Moreover, the process of completing a graduate university degree in general is more rapid after the reform than before.

Social Innovation: Driving Force Of Social Change

The importance of social innovation in successfully addressing social, economic, political and environmental challenges of the 21st century as e.g. poverty and inequality is recognised not only within the Europe 2020 strategy but also on a global scale. However, despite this growing awareness of the significance of social innovation, there is still no sustained and systematic analysis of social innovation, its theories, characteristics and impacts.

Since Schumpeter, the concept of innovation has focused predominantly on economic and technical developments, whereas social sciences were particularly interested in the corresponding social processes and effects. This may explain why social sciences, to this day, have been conducting empirical work on social innovations quite comprehensively, but without labeling them as such and, with few exceptions, without a concept of social innovation informed by social theory.

In light of the increasing importance of social innovation the paper looks at the theoretical concepts, areas of empirical research and observable trends in the field of social innovation on a global scale. It gives an overview of the current situation and the perspectives of socio-scientific innovation research that have greatly contributed to the development and spread of an enlightened socio-scientific understanding of innovation.

It will present the objectives and the concept of the global research project SI-DRIVE (7. Framework programme of the European Commission) which intends to extend knowledge about social innovation (SI). Facilitating empowerment within innovation processes driving social change can and shall be a main result of social innovations. Thus, social innovations need to mobilise citizens to take an active part in innovation processes and thereby enhance society’s generic innovative capacity. This requires new models of governance in favour of self-organisation and political participation, allowing sometimes unexpected results through the involvement of stakeholders.

Food Markets of Oaxaca (southern Mexico): Culinary Heritage, Gender and the Slow Food Movement

In 2010 traditional Mexican cuisine - ancestral, ongoing community culture - was inscribed on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity of UNESCO. Significant element of the indigenous culinary heritage of Mexico is the pre-Hispanic institution of a food market (tianguis). The southern state of Oaxaca - characterized by its ethnic and cultural heterogeneity and rich biodiversity - is famous for its regional cuisine considered to be the most sophisticated in Mexico and well established network of traditional markets. Nowadays, those lively, highly gendered spaces are not merely tourist attraction but still form a crucial part of local economy and communal life.

On the other hand, new styles and spaces of the same time, new levels of food consumption have emerged in the region due to advances of globalization and intensified processes of human mobility (migration, tourism, growing expatriate communities etc.). One of them
is recent, western trend of ‘slow food’ markets, shops and cafes established in
geofenced urban spaces as well as middle class suburbs of the state capital.

Based on the results of fieldwork carried out in 2011 and 2014 in the central
part of the state of Oaxaca (Volles Centrales) this paper analyzes the ambiguous
relation between two seemingly similar, but heavily diversified along gender, class
d and ethnic/national lines patterns and ideologies of consumption that can be ob-
served in contemporary marketplaces of Oaxaca City: traditional, indigenous/
mestizo, peasant usage of food versus those promoted by the local branch of slow
food movement connected with new, transnational urban lifestyle. Moreover, it
points out the implications and dubious outcomes of the ongoing changes in
Ozacan urban foodways for indigenous communities and especially those who
traditionally produce, cook and sell food at local markets – Indian women.

PLEN-10.2

HSIAO, HSIN-HUANG MICHAEL* (Academia Sinica, michael@gate.sinica.edu.tw)

From Environmental History to Sustainable Future? On the Taiwan Experience and Beyond

In this presentation, I will draw from the lessons of Taiwan’s local environmen-
tal history in 10 counties and cities over the past 60 years to assess the possible
future for sustainable development.

First, I will sketch the overall and particular historical trajectories of how local
environment has been affected and become deteriorated by human actions and
government policy factors such as ill planned industrialization and over urbaniza-
tion in many localities.

Second, I will look into the rise, development, and effect of green local civil
society forces in the forms of anti-pollution, nature conservation, and anti-nuclear
power protests that have tried to stop the pro-growth path and reverse the envi-
ronmental injustice in various counties and cities.

Third, I will then assess if the slow yet steady paradigm shift facilitated by the
green movements has been effective enough to change the government-business
power relationship in many localities.

SOCI-980.4

HSIAO, HSIN-HUANG MICHAEL* (Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica, michael@gate.sinica.edu.tw)

The Struggle for a Sovereign Taiwanese Sociology: History and Lessons

The Struggle for a Sovereign Taiwanese Sociology: History and Critique

I. The modern political history of Taiwan and its political limits to and shaping
of Taiwanese sociology

1. Under the Japanese colonial rule: 1895-1945 (non-existence of sociology in
Taiwan)
2. Under the Chinese Nationalist authoritarian rule: 1945-1980 (suppressed
sociology of Taiwan)
3. After the political liberalization and democratization: 1980-2013 (indigeni-
ization of sociology for Taiwan)

II. The true beginning of localization of sociology of, by and for Taiwanese soci-
ty and its people

1. The moderate turn
2. The radical turn
3. The radical turn

III. Is there a self-reflecting and self-criticizing “Taiwanese theory” for the mak-
ing of Taiwanese sociology for sovereign Taiwan people?

1. Critical assessment of the limits of localised Taiwanese sociology so far
2. Critical assessment of the limits of globalized Taiwanese sociology so far
3. The struggle of solving the problematic of the sovereignty of Taiwan

IV. What can the Taiwanese experience contribute to the making of a truly
global sociology?

TG03-939.1

HSIAO, LING-YU AGNES* (University of Cambridge, lyh22@cam.ac.uk)

The Unspeaking Shame – the Politics of Memory during Cold War in Taiwan

How do political victims recall and deal with their pasts after prolonged grie-
vous state violence? This is a research aims to account for the way in which the
politically victimised ones in Taiwan look back on their pasts during the Cold War
from the present point. Whilst conducting interviews with the victimised individu-
als, as former state enemy, informants are prone to conceal their pasts as to their
treason crimes and even tend to deny the pasts in public. The attitude highlights
the impasse of transitional justice work in Taiwan, while the society has not pro-
vided the former state enemies enough rooms to voice their deeds that had once
seemed to be committed crimes. In addition, informants of the research express
an emotion of shame that they even have never voiced to the loved ones. Yet,
after the fieldwork for years, the informants disclose their unspoken shame to
researcher such as I during interviews. It is salient to denote that the emotion of
shame or political stigma has intertwined with their memories is not remnants of the state
violence or political stigma. In stark contrast, a shame was derived by the depression
of not revolting the regime successfully. As the society see these individuals as
victims, they tend to see themselves as revolutionaries instead.

The research aims to elicit the hidden context of the collective state of mind of
the former state enemy in Taiwan. With in-depth interviews and collected data,
the paper manages to analyse the subjectivities of these individuals through their
memories. By unraveling the way in which the victimised individuals remember
their life stories, the research aims to deliver another perspective of the politics
of memory in Taiwan.

RC38-656.2

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“My Girlfriend Said She Won’t Live with My Mom in the Future”: Online Discussion about Relationship in Taiwan

The contemporary self-help culture raises scholars’ interest, through it to
investigate whether the discourse and imagination of intimate relationship or
biographical pattern and life decisions. However, although people still rely on
advice and counsel from self-help books and manuals written by experts and
professionals when they are troubled by issues about relationship and life, and
more and more people login to online forums to ask for advices from other ordi-
nary people. Not only in new media but in non-western context is the self-help
culture significant and prosperous, though in different ways from western societ-
yes on which most studies concentrate. Therefore, this study aims to inquire the
advise interaction about intimate relationship on an online forum (Boy-Girls) of
Taiwan’s largest virtual community (PTT).

Through a yearlong fieldwork and discourse analysis in this community, I ex-
amine the discourses about intimacy in Taiwan and compare with what have been
suggested in the previous studies based on the Western self-help literature in
print media. The online advising discussion shows different concerns and dis-
courses about intimate relationship, and has a different relationship between
advisers and advisees. First, family issues, gender difference, and ethics of relation-
ship are main themes in the discussion. Secondly, comparing to what have been
indicated in the past, the discussion in virtual forum concerns less self-centered
than ethics-centered, less value of self than equality between genders. These
discourses may promote a perspective of intimacy based on rather mutually de-
pendent partnership than ego-centered atomic individuals. Finally, the pattern of
the production of discourse in online forums is different from the way structured
in mass media which allows only one author/expert/advisor preaches their ideas/
experience/strategies to the mass audience. In this sense, the different relation-
ship between advisers and advisees in new media, I argue, is the reason resulting
in different discourses about intimate relationship and self.

RC51-822.3

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Big Data: The Concept in the Next Society

In our society, each social phenomenon leans on every new concept to clarify.
Concept of “Big Data” reveals the novel route to further illustrate our society.
Combining endless possibility in the society nowadays, connection produces
innumerable different situation since they are highly correlated. These variable
contexts currently become a huge complexity than within the modern society in the
sense of Niklas Luhmann. Therefore, the aim of next society is finding a way to
transform into certainty, namely stable state or the order. Thus, using the endless
uncertainty, the uncertain state will soon

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transform into certainty, namely stable state or the order. Thus, using the endless
uncertainty, the uncertain state will soon transform into certainty, namely stable state or the order. Thus, using the endless uncertainty is possible to construct the order or coexist with other systems.

The novelty of “Big Data” isn’t itself but clarify the targeted question. The paper
illustrated how Facebook reveals the solution to the problem of the next society,
computer society, as Dirk Baecker said.

RC42-711.4

HSIAO, YING-LING AMY* (Fu-Jen Catholic University, 061300@mail.fju.edu.tw)
Living Arrangement, Intergenerational Support, and Life Satisfaction in Japan, Mainland China and Taiwan

The unique style of coresidence in East Asia is a three-generation household. This is not only strongly endorsed by cultural values with emphasis on respect for parents, but this also forms a basis for promoting intergenerational changes between older parents and adult children. There are three main questions to be answered in this study. First, how does living arrangement influence material and instrumental support between generations? Second, does this influence vary by countries in East Asia? Finally, what are the relations between living arrangement, intergenerational support and individual life satisfaction?

In this study, we used data from 2006 of the East Asia Social Survey. Results show that coresident children in these three countries tended to provide more support to older parents and also receive more support from older parents. Older parents who lived with children tended to give more support to children; however, coresident parents in Taiwan received less support from children than parents who didn’t live with children.

Results from logistic regression models suggest that while living with own parents does not appear to affect adult children’s life satisfaction in these three countries, greater giving support to own parents was associated with a higher level of life satisfaction of female adults in Mainland China and male adults in Taiwan. Japanese males who didn’t live with father-in-law and who contributed more support to in-laws tended to be more satisfied with life. Taiwanese females who didn’t live in the same neighborhood with mother-in-law were likely to be more satisfied with life. Furthermore, males in Mainland China who lived in the same neighborhood with their adult children tended to be more satisfied with life. While living arrangement was not associated with life satisfaction of older parents in Taiwan, receiving more support from their adult children would facilitate life satisfaction of older parents.

RC08-151.2

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Sociology As Social Memory: Narrative Identity and Knowledge Construction in the Study of “Chinese Modernization” in Cold War Taiwan

Man is a story-telling animal and sociologists are not an exception. Sociological works are often more informed by historical narratives that function as particular forms of collective memory than sociologists would have admitted. My article aims to show how sociology may be a major agent of collective memory and identity formation by analyzing the sociological study of “Chinese modernization,” especially the case of Kwan-hai Lung (1906-1983) as one of the major founders of sociology, in Cold War Taiwan. The study of Chinese modernization in social sciences in general and in sociology in particular were promoted mainly by scholars of Chinese Mainlander background who exiled to Taiwan, where the Japanese colonial rule just ended, after 1949 owing to the Chinese Communist Party’s victory in Chinese civil war. These scholars dominated Taiwanese sociological sciences in the Cold War era up to the 1980s. The Mainlander sociologists in exile were haunted with the bitter memory not only of their displacement, but of modern China’s cultural trauma caused by foreign oppression. Embracing Chinese nationalism and the modernization theory imported mainly from the U.S., they hoped that China could become a rich and powerful nation by modernizing itself. By integrating the metanarrative of global and Chinese modernization and the metanarrative of Cold War into their sociological works, they became a major story-teller who endeavored to narrate post-colonial Taiwan back into relationship with the Chinese nation. As an important source of public narratives, the sociological study of Chinese modernization helped in the construction of collective memory and national identity in Cold War Taiwan. Situated in the context of the political and cultural inequality between the Mainlanders and the local Taiwanese, however, their historical narrative and their study of Chinese modernization per se were ready to be co-opted into the ruling ideology of the Chinese Nationalist Party.

RC06-128.1

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The Effects of Sibling Structure on Fertility Decision in Taiwan

Drawing from theories of son preference and family resources, this paper attempts to construct a sequential fertility model, and then uses it to estimate the probability of parents’ fertility decisions of their first few children by the sibling structure and to elaborate the effects of various socio-demographic factors in Taiwan. The data used in the analysis come from the PSFD (Panel Study of Family Dynamics) in which respondents were born between 1934 and 1986 in Taiwan. The main findings are as follows. Firstly, the sibling structure has a significant effect on fertility decision. Secondly, the gender-balance hypothesis is rejected, whereas the son-preference hypothesis is supported. Parents with daughters in their first three births have a great likelihood to have a next child. Thirdly, son preference and son investment have an opposite effect on fertility decision. Fourthly, the hypothesis of social stratification is rejected. Parents of different status groups make similar fertility decisions. Fifthly, the data didn’t support the cohort hypothesis, because the patterns of fertility decisions by different cohorts appear the same. Finally, the significant effect of sibling structure indicates that fertility decisions are made in a sequential decision-making process in Taiwan.

RC09-168.1

HSIEH, MICHELLE F.* (Academia Sinica, mhsieh17@gate.sinica.edu.tw)

Colonial Legacy and Development in East Asia: South Korea and Taiwan Reconsidered

Conventional wisdom attributes the post-war ascent of Taiwan and South Korea to the role of the “developmental state”. Specifically, the formation of the developmental state in both countries has been attributed to similar causes: post-war geopolitics; land reform; or even, by some, to distinct forms of Japanese colonial rule. A focus on external factors assumes the impetus of post-war East Asian developmental state stems from the external big bang that shook up the existing social orders and molded two different societies into being alike.

Yet, advocates of this position have been unable to explain the different patterns of industrialization and economic organization in Taiwan and Korea despite similar external challenges. On the other hand, the literature that focuses on endogenous factors is missing in providing evaluation of the role of the conjunctural forces and becomes ahistorical. This paper joins the debate through a reinterpretation of the origins of the post-war political economies of Taiwan and South Korea. While acknowledging the importance of conjunctural forces in shaping the direction of development, I argue that the existing social structure matters: Its interaction with the state shapes and constrains state choices and thus can account for the variations in strategies.

I make three claims to explain the divergence between Taiwan and South Korea: First, I illustrate how different configuration of state-society relationships (the state-business relationship) responded differently to similar historical conjunctures. Second, I highlight the different responses from society and the dynamics of the state-society relationship in shaping industrial structures and industrialization patterns. The existing social structure played an important role in shaping and constraining state choices at the transition to industrialization. Thirdly, I illustrate how these historical events have helped to reinforce the established patterns of state-society relationship, (Korean state and large capitalists nexus versus Taiwanese state and numerous SMEs alliance), rather than flattening them out.

RC02-62.3

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Constructing a Quality Regime: The Origins of Taiwan’s Export-Led Capitalism

Two key features of East Asian capitalism are the predominant involvement of the state in the economy and success via “export building”. This paper revisits one of the original successful tigers, Taiwan, by examining the mechanisms of state involvement and the processes of integration into the world market at the firm level. The conventional explanation of East Asian development focuses on the state capacities in shifting to export-led industrialization (in contrast to the lack of such state capabilities in Latin America and India) and the emphasis on industrial policies to induce entrepreneurship. A direct implication of this interpretation is that when the state intervenes, it tends to produce large firms and encourage industrial concentration. Yet, the Taiwanese SMEs as key exporters has run against the evidence elsewhere. If export-led development is an important element in understanding East Asian capitalism, and if the state-centric is to have any explanatory power, we need to show how the East Asian states escort firms in the world market. Specifically, how has Taiwan, as an example, coordinated a system of SMEs in its quest for integration into the global economy?

Through in-depth case studies of the 1970s key export industries, this paper illustrates the patterns and ways in which the Taiwanese state coordinated and interacted with the decentralized SMEs. The linkages between the state and SMEs were through varieties of technology and export promotion programs carried out by various kinds of semi-governmental organizations with an emphasis on technical standardization (at the firm level) and ensuring quality control. These mechanisms provided the overcompliance with international standards, and establishing the trust, and they had an impact on the formation and patterns of firms’ subsequent technological learning.

This reinterpretation of Taiwan’s post-war experience is relevant to debates on models of Asian capitalism(s).

RC16-298.4

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On Appropriation and Japanese Sociology: The Case of Postmodern Social Theory

What does it mean to appropriate a social theoretical approach—initially developed elsewhere—into a different social context? The aim of this paper is to interrogate this very question through the prism of contemporary Japanese sociology. While some scholars have suggested that the practice of appropriation indicates a lack of creativity, others have suggested that something more intricate and innovative has been at work in Japan (Elliott, Katagiri and Sawai 2013: 11-12). In this paper, I substantiate the latter interpretation of Japanese sociology by exploring how postmodern social theories have been used to generate insights about contemporary Japanese society in new and unconventional ways.

Although postmodern social theory is now regarded as a largely defunct—if not also unproductive—area of study in the Western world (e.g., Ryan 2007), Atsushi Sawai (2013) describes how the field continues to remain relevant in the Japanese context. This is because a Japanese scholarship on the postmodern has not remained overly fixated on the issue of epistemology, as a sizeable portion of postmodern social theory in Japan has sought to analyze various social transformations and events.

It is also crucial to note that the scholarly debate on postmodernity and postmodernism in Japan has not unfolded in the same way as it has in the West. What is unique about Japanese postmodern social theory is that it has not simply held a ‘diachronic’ view of postmodern culture (Koto 2006). Some scholars have noted that it is possible to detect postmodern features in pre-modern periods of Japanese history, and that postmodern culture may be more ‘indigenous’ to Japanese society than otherwise thought (Katarani 1985).

RC15-266.2

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Post-Developmental State with the “Therapeutic” Turn: The Case of Taiwan

The East Asian developmental states fell for decades due to global economic restructuring and their respective contradictions and dilemmas. Political exploration of post-developmental scenarios remains ongoing. In Taiwan, this exploration could be termed as “therapeutic turn” in three respects. First, the Taiwanese welfare state has implemented the National Health Insurance, wherein population health became a new ideology of legitimization. Second, health industry in its inclusive sense has been targeted as a promising techno-economic paradigm, along with the ascending information and communication industry, for a new mode of growth. Third, there is a ‘managerialistic-developmental’ creation of national system of innovation for promotion of the targeted industries. However, policy paradigm characteristic of marketization of healthcare system, proflization of health promotion on the one hand, and intensifying workforce regime on the other, contribute to a disjunction among current mode of growth, regulatory regime and accumulation strategy, which turning to a more far-reaching organic crisis. Writing from regulation approach, this paper argues that why the ‘welfare turn’ is in fact a political project and illustrate how the therapeutic turn of Taiwanese post-developmental state runs into crisis.

RC32-563.4

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Is There a Motherhood Penalty in Taiwan? The Effect of Childcare on the Wages of Women

Does motherhood affect the wages of an employed woman? Because women generally take the major responsibility of childcare, researchers have noted the effect of childcare on the wages of women. At least three theories have been developed in the United States of America and Europe to explain the relationships between motherhood and lower wages. These theories include mainly human capital theory, neoclassical theory of compensating differentials, and statistical discrimination theory. First, scholars employing human capital theory have assumed that many women spend time at home caring for children, interrupting their job experience. This interruption is likely to reduce the accumulation of human capital such as work experience, seniority, and formal skills. Therefore, the loss of the human capital may have an influence on later wages. Second, the neoclassical theory of compensating differentials suggests that mothers may trade off higher wages for “mother-friendly” jobs that are easier to accommodate their responsibility of childcare and employment. Finally, the main argument of statistical discrimination is that employers may discriminate against women because of their motherhood status. Compared to the rich evidence of childcare wage penalty in the United States, the relationships between motherhood and the wages of women have not been well investigated in Taiwan. Therefore, this paper aims to examine the wage penalty for motherhood by using data from Panel Study of Family Dynamics with fixed-effects models. The research analyzes whether the effects vary by different marital statuses.

RC04-79.21

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The Knowledge Inequity in Hidden Curriculum of Taiwanese Higher Education Under the Trend of Globalization: The Comparison Between Private General University and Technology University

The knowledge condition in higher education under the trend of globalization has been moving toward post modern universities, which is consistent with the argument of Lyotard (1984) – the rise of performativity. Under the dominance of performativity, the curriculum with practice, efficiency, performance or productivity has undoubtedly become the important strategy for universities. Moreover, the vocationalization of curriculum in higher education and the hidden curriculum on performativity also special interest in higher education.

It is worth studying whether there remains knowledge classification in terms of management and skills among students between the hidden curriculum of performativity in private general universities and those in private technology universities. The inequity as well the corresponding consequence in the workplace is the main issue of this research.

This paper aims to explore the relevant arguments about vocationalization and hidden curriculum of the higher education under in the trend of globalization. Samples for case study include two private universities, one general university and one technology university, from which the knowledge classification and the inequity in the hidden curriculum of performativity will be explored.

This is a qualitative research and the method includes text analysis and interviews. It is expected that the vocationalization of curriculum and the inequality in the hidden curriculum of performativity can be unveiled for the reflection of the undergraduate curriculum related policies in higher education.

Key words: the vocationalization of curriculum in higher education, globalization, performativity, hidden curriculum, sociology of knowledge

INTE-20.4

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Social Capital, Civic Engagement, and Political Efficacy in East Asia

This study attempts to explore plausible mechanisms among social capital, trust, civic engagement, and political efficacy in East Asia. The data are from the 2012 East Asia Social Survey on Social Capital, including data from Taiwan, China, Japan, and Korea. This study differentiates social capital into individual social capital, organizational social capital, and trust. Individual social capital is measured by the diversity of accessed position-generated networks, and organizational social capital is measured by the diversity of voluntary associations people participated in. Trust is classified into three types of trust as well: trust to personal contacts, trust to public agents, and general trust. This study attempts to examine the effects of individual and organizational social capitals on three types of trust, and then furthermore examine the function of all types of social capitals in terms of civic engagement and perception to political efficacy. One dominant and universal mechanism is that there is a positive effect of position-generated social capital on all types of trust in all East Asian societies except that in China. In China, diversified social capital is vulnerable to trust which quite supports some finding on the vulnerability of weak ties in socialist society. The effects of organizational social capitals on trust to government agents and personal contacts are stronger in Korea and Japan, but the position-generated individual social capital has strong effects on trust to personal contacts and general trust in Taiwan. Both individual and organizational social capital affect civic engagement in four societies, but the effects of these two social capitals on perception to political efficacy even are stronger except for those in Korea. Trust to government agents and trust to personal contacts have direct effects on the perception of political efficacy in four societies, and trust variables also become intervening variables in Taiwan.

RC43-721.6

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Green Home for Whom? Estimating Green Housing Opportunities of Various Socio-Economic Groups in Nanjing China

Although sustainability is considered an integration of society, economy, and environment, it is criticized that the concept of sustainable city is not necessarily accessible or affordable to the majority. The improvement of the quality of life after sustainable plans leads to a significant market premium which can only be afforded by the minority rich. Take Nanjing China as an example. In the transition from an industrial to a post-industrial city, Nanjing government attempts to build a sustainable city by constructing green apartments, improving metro networks, and more universal mechanism is that there is a positive effect of position-generated social capital on all types of trust in all East Asian societies except that in China. In China, diversified social capital is vulnerable to trust which quite supports some finding on the vulnerability of weak ties in socialist society. The effects of organizational social capitals on trust to government agents and personal contacts are stronger in Korea and Japan, but the position-generated individual social capital has strong effects on trust to personal contacts and general trust in Taiwan. Both individual and organizational social capital affect civic engagement in four societies, but the effects of these two social capitals on perception to political efficacy even are stronger except for those in Korea. Trust to government agents and trust to personal contacts have direct effects on the perception of political efficacy in four societies, and trust variables also become intervening variables in Taiwan.
City, it is essential to understand the role of housing affordability playing in it. This article estimates green housing opportunities of various socio-economic groups in Nanjing China according to their affordability and housing preferences. It analyses the effects of sustainable plans on housing opportunities by comparing three urban development circumstances: the current situation, after improvement of the metro system and after relocation of heavy industry. Results indicate that in the current circumstance, the lower-middle class has slight chance to have a green home across the city. The improvement of metro network can increase the green housing chances for the lower-middle class in the central areas only if they sacrifice their housing size. The relocation of heavy industry can dramatically increase the green housing opportunities of the upper-middle class in the central urban areas, but will push the lower-middle and middle class moving to the suburbs due to the high prices. To ensure social equity in developing a sustainable city, policy makers need to consider affordability and sustainability simultaneously.

RC04-77.7
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Parental Migration and Adolescents’ Transitioning to High School in Rural China

The transition from middle school to academic or vocational high school or work is a crucial period for adolescents in China. It has profound implications for both the individuals’ lifetime status and the society’s educational stratification and social inequality. Educational reforms beginning in 1980s have raised direct costs of education for individual families and widened regional disparities in education opportunities. Returns to schooling have increased in both rural and urban China. Growing opportunities of migrant work in urban China provide alternatives to economic mobility. Facing unequal opportunities and constraints of pursuing education, how do rural adolescents choose to follow different trajectories of transitioning to high school?

This paper investigates how parental labor migration influences rural adolescents’ transitioning to high school of different levels or migrant work after or even before graduation from middle school. Millions of rural children are left behind in rural China for years as their migrant parents work in the city. Parental migration may lead to increased financial resources, decreased parental supervision, more demand on children’s time and labor on housework or farming, access to parents’ information and networks on migrant work opportunities, and changes in parents’ values and attitudes about children’s education. These mechanisms will in turn affect children’s aspirations, motivations, academic performance and educational outcomes in different ways.

The data used is collected from my fieldwork following groups of students and dropouts from 3 middle schools located in a typical migrant-sending county of Central China. I used mixed methods to obtain detailed information from student participants, caregivers, teachers and the schools. Data from multiple time points and sources allow me to contextualize life circumstances for rural adolescents, and to examine who continues to high school and why. Both qualitative and quantitative analysis will be conducted.

JS-7.4
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Profesiones Sin Fronteras? Las Trayectorias Profesionales De Los Ingenieros Mexicanos Que Migran a Estados Unidos

Con los procesos de globalización, la migración calificada se ha incrementado de forma importante en las últimas décadas. Se advierte un interés notable de países desarrollados por atraer a profesionales, sobre todo ingenieros, que a su vez aparecen como protagonistas de la denominada sociedad de la información y/o sociedad del conocimiento. Aunque en México se observa un crecimiento importante de este tipo de migración, no hay muchos estudios que se ocupen del fenómeno. En este trabajo exponemos resultados acerca de las trayectorias profesionales de los ingenieros mexicanos que trabajan en Estados Unidos.

El trabajo se basa en las teorías de la migración internacional y de las profesiones utilizando dos herramientas metodológicas: La primera consiste en una revisión de las bases de datos de Estados Unidos y México con el objetivo de calcular la importancia cuantitativa del fenómeno. Sin embargo la herramienta analítica principal se fundamenta en una metodología cualitativa con entrevistas en profundidad a 30 ingenieros mexicanos.

En la ponencia se muestra la heterogeneidad de las trayectorias de los ingenieros en función de cuatro dimensiones principales: a) su capacidad de agencia a lo largo de la trayectoria b) la espacialidad en la que se desenvuelve su trayectoria c) la legitimidad de su condición de ingenieros en un país extranjero y d) la forma en que se adquieren nuevas competencias profesionales o se transforman las que había adquirido en México.

Los resultados muestran que los ingenieros mexicanos encuentran en general oportunidades de desarrollo profesional en Estados Unidos con la excepción de algunos grupos de jóvenes ingenieros con trayectorias en fases tempranas que sufren graves condiciones de precariedad. Las trayectorias con mejores condiciones laborales son las de aquellos ingenieros que estudiaron una maestría o un doctorado en Estados Unidos.

RC02-54.4
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Passive Revolution: The Retreat of the Taiwanese Developmental State Since 1990s

Since the late 1980s, under the “double squeeze” of democratization and globalization, it is undeniable that the developmental state in Taiwan has undergone significant transformation along the course of economic development. Yet a nagging question remains unanswered is how to comprehend this transformation. It is to illuminate and conceptualize this transformation of the developmental state to which this paper is devoted. More substantively, based on the policy regime approach, the main research objective is to investigate the changing role of the state in fulfilling the dual and often contradictory function of accumulation and legitimation (especially since the 1990s). Three strategic research sites can be chosen: accumulation regime, welfare regime and fiscal regime. Whereas by examining the accumulation regime helps us understand how the state involves in promoting capital accumulation, the welfare regime characterizes the state’s pursuit of legitimation. And in order to decipher the tension of accumulation/legitimation nexus, the fiscal regime is accordingly examined. The main concern of fiscal politics are to discover the principles governing the volume and allocation of state finances and expenditures and the distribution of tax burden among various economic classes. Fiscal regime is therefore the linchpin among all the three policy regimes to help us identify the action of the state.

RC09-169.1
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Institutional Divergence in Petrochemical Industry of Mexico and Taiwan: Combined Effect or Failure of State Intervention and Liberal Marketization?

This paper examines the shift from interventionist state to market-led growth in petrochemical industry for both Taiwan and Mexico since 1980s, which leads to the formation of mixed-market economies (MME) in these two countries. Despite the similarity, Taiwanese petrochemical industry demonstrates a backward and forward linkage in a full scale of privatization, whereas Mexico comes to a rupture in backward linkage and importing a large quantity of immediate chemical products with huge trade deficit while implementing privatized contractors.

This paper argues that despite the transition of state policy from interventionist- to neo-liberalism in the 1980s, the differences in economic performance of these two countries’ petrochemical industries are determined by the different kind of market institutions-building and state-business collaboration, a result of respective path dependence in Taiwan and Mexico.

The initial finding shows that the Mexico’s model of state-business coordination via “PEMEX and contractors” and strategic alliance have failed to create incentives for public-private partnership as well as attract investment due to state ownership of oil in the upper stream and oligopoly among big corpdoms dominated by a few business groups in the middle stream of Mexican petrochemical industry. By contrast, in Taiwan’s case the effectiveness of state intervention lies in developing a state-business co-evolution model, featuring not competing with business but rather complementing to business needs in the market. It seems that the continuity of state intervention in Taiwan has penetrated into the era of neo-liberalism, while lacking monopoly and oligopoly in Mexican case.
analyze the relationship of teacher quality with social justice in Taiwan context. Finally, this paper provides some findings and suggestions.

RC06-120.4

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The Taste of Home: Food, Identity, and Community Among Chinese Marriage Migrants in Taiwan

This study aims to explore the complexities of boundary-negotiation, identity, and the sense of belonging through examining foodways in cross-border marriages between Taiwanese men and Chinese women. Analyses are based upon data collected from ethnographic research conducted in Taiwan. Food is not only a necessity in daily life, but also a contested site where gender, class, and ethnicity intersect. Chinese marriage migrants are often depicted as opportunistic gold diggers in the Taiwanese society. Not only do they suffer various forms of discrimination from the general public, but even more unbearably, within their own family. This research shows that living arrangement has a great influence on Chinese marriage migrants' agency. In a "three generation cohabitation" setting, the dining table becomes a battlefield between Chinese immigrant wives and their Taiwanese in-laws. Chinese immigrant wives' food preferences and cooking habits such as the general usage of oil, salt, MSG, and other condiments are associated with their national origin, further stigmatized as the lack of modern knowledge and inferior. In the name of a "healthier" diet, Taiwanese in-laws often despise Chinese marriage migrants cooking habits and ask them to adapt. Food consumption and cooking styles not only draws a subtle ethnic line between Chinese marriage migrants and their Taiwanese in-laws, but also serve as a marker of status and class. Facing such difficulties in the domestic sphere, Chinese marriage migrants often claim that unlike many restaurants in Taiwan, what they cook are the real "authentic" Chinese food. They develop a nationalist discourse as a means of asserting their subjectivity and the legitimacy of being a good mother. With limited agency in food consumption in their own household, Chinese marriage migrants, despite they come from different regions, have collective memories and establish a special bonding, a sense of belonging through food making and sharing.

RC31-522.4

HUANG, PAOYI* (CUNY Graduate Center, phuang@gc.cuny.edu)
"I Want to be a Breadwinner Too": Chinese Marriage Migrants’ Narratives of Gender, Identity, and Family in Taiwan

This study aims to explore the intricate gender dynamics in cross-border marriages between Taiwanese men and Chinese women. Analyses are based upon data collected from ethnographic research conducted in Taiwan. Gender is not only a major element to immigrant identity, but also a vehicle for minority groups to claim cultural superiority over the dominant group. Taiwanese men and Chinese women have very different expectations of gender roles in marriage. Taiwanese men and their parents expect these Chinese women to behave in a traditional way – be a good stay-home wife/mother/daughter-in-law. Yet Chinese women, who grew up in communist China, consider such expectations outdated. Most of these Chinese women anticipate Taiwan as a more modern and Westernized society before getting married, but only to find out that patriarchal ideology and practices still prevailing. In contrast to stereotypes portraying Chinese marriage migrants as lazy and opportunistic "gold-diggers," many of these immigrant wives, despite external immigration policies and their lack of local networks, express a strong desire to work. Being confined in the domestic sphere, these Chinese women long for part of their old identity – a financially-independent working woman. Facing stigmas in the Taiwanese society, Chinese immigrant wives criticize that their Taiwanese in-laws are under Japanese colonialism and feudal Confucianism's influence, thus they are backwards and lack of modern concepts of gender equality. This research argues that these Chinese marriage migrants develop such discourse as a strategy of resistance – a means of asserting their progressiveness. At the same time, gender dynamics in the household (private sphere) has become a public issue – the Taiwanese government launches programs to "teach" Chinese women how to be an "appropriate" Taiwanese wife/daughters-in-law. This study elaborates how the conduct of micro private life is deeply tied to macro social structures.

RC37-639.5

HUANG, QIUYUAN* (Peking University, vincentthu99@gmail.com)
History and Text: A Study on the Changing Forms of Governmentality of the Communist Party of China

Following the traditions of New Historicism, this paper explores the historicity of text and the textuality of history through a case study on the changing forms of governmentality of the Communist Party of China (CPC) before and after the foundation of the People's Republic of China (PRC).

The paper focuses on two social movements initiated by CPC: Land Reform before the foundation of PRC and Patriotic Hygiene Campaign afterwards. The former movement intended to classify ‘class backgrounds’ of people in rural China in order to distribute private properties to create an egalitarian society. While the latter aimed to arouse awareness of public health so as to win an alleged germ warfare and raise people's standard of living.

The first part of the paper uses two literature texts to analyze the change of governmentality. One is Ding Shilang’s novel Sun Shines on Sang-gang River which portrays the Land Reform. The other is Clear Skywritten by renowned playwright Cao Yu which tells the story of how an American-sponsored hospital transformed during the Patriotic Hygiene Campaign. Under CPC's ideological influence, both texts served the purpose of political propaganda. While the former text reflects an individual character and storytelling, the latter portrays a shift from absolute dependence on violence to reliance on mastering and discipline of knowledge and discourse.

Second part of the paper further discusses the practice of the new form of governmentality in later years of the Patriotic Hygiene Campaign. Using news reports and official archives, the paper uncovers the changing meanings of the ideom ‘class enemy’. From American imperialism to wrong methods of economic development, and later, dissidents within the Party, the change of the designatum of the same word unveils the fact that history is more of a narrative open to various interpretations than a solid causality between events.

RC24-421.4

HUANG, RONGGUI* (Fudan University, ronggui.huang@gmail.com)
GUI, YONG (Fudan University)
Framing Risk and Untrustworthiness: A Study of Anti-Nuclear Activism in Guangdong, China

This study examines frames and framing processes in the opposition to a proposed nuclear material processing plant in Guangdong, Jiangmen city, which led to the suspension of the plan. Systematic analysis of microblog posts belonging to the hashtag of “Jiangmen nuclear crisis” on Sina Weibo revealed two important oppositional frames: risk of radioactive contamination and its hazardous effects on health, and untrustworthiness of the government's handling of the crisis. The government's low level of acceptance of the sitting plan. The framing process was facilitated by the Internet and shaped by contextual factors as well as interactions between government and opponents. The sense of risk has been heightened after the Fukushima nuclear accident and frequently referred to in the framing process. Yet, unlike the previous literature emphasizing the importance of “technological fix,” the risk was framed as a social issue associated with the lack of confidence in authorities' supervision and regulatory capacity which was justified by past scandals regarding shady public projects, food safety as well as the widespread pollution problems in China. The untrustworthiness towards government was initially derived from the short consultation period, procedural unfairness, and inadequacy of information disclosure, and then further reinforced by officials' inappropriate responses, ill-prepared feedback channels, and more importantly the micro-blogging censorship. As untrustworthiness levels increased, the sense of risk was also enhanced. Besides, the Internet played an important role in revealing the procedural flaws and demonstrating the potential widespread fallout through digital mapping system; it also helped activists counter officials' discourse head-on. These findings echo previous conclusion that limited public participation in decision-making process is a significant cause of anti-nuclear activism. However, the interactive framing processes suggest that the public's perspectives on environmental issues are inevitably intertwined with government's responses and the public's general perception of the government.

RC42-701.1

HUANG, WEN-SAN* (National Kaohsiung Normal University, t1153@nknucc.nknu.edu.tw)
SHEN, SHUO-PIN* (National Kaohsiung Normal University, bbshen77@gmail.com)
KATSURADA, AI (Providence University)
The Relationships Among Ethical Ideology, Work Stress, and School Life Adjustment of Elementary School Teachers

The purpose of this study was to explore the relationships among idealism, relativism (two kinds of ethical ideology), work stress, and school life adjustment of elementary school teachers. Data were collected from a sample of 565 elementary school teachers in Kaohsiung city. The major instruments for this study included Teachers Idealism Scale, Teachers Relativism Scale, Teachers Work Stress Scale, and Teachers School Life Adjustment Scale. Structural equation modeling (SEM) was applied to make parameter estimations. Path analysis revealed the following findings: First, idealism could negatively predict work stress, whereas relativism could positively predict work stress. Second,
in the common estimation, idealism could positively predict school life adjustment, but relativism could not significantly predict school life adjustment. Third, work stress could negatively predict school life adjustment. Fourth, work stress was not the mediator among idealism, relativism and school life adjustment. The implications of this study to elementary school teachers’ human resource management in Kaoshiung and future studies were discussed.

RC43-724.2
HUANG, YOQUIN* (State University of New York, yhuang@albany.edu)
SCALLY, CORIANNE (State University of New York)

Inclusionary Housing in China: Achievements and Challenges

Faced with a large national quota for low-income housing coupled with severe budgetary constraints, local governments in China have recently embraced inclusionary housing as a new strategy to achieve housing affordability and social and spatial inclusion. Yet, inclusionary housing in China is complicated by the strong role of the central government in housing policy, the state ownership of urban land and local governments’ right to lease land, and a private sector that historically had little role in the provision of low income housing. This paper evaluates inclusionary housing in the Chinese context, asking: 1) Has inclusionary housing achieved social and spatial inclusion? 2) What are its social, economic and political costs and benefits? 3) What kind of mechanisms needs to be in place to make it successful and sustainable? Field work in Beijing shows while inclusionary housing in China is producing a large number of new units due to the strong government mandate, it does not result in increased social and spatial inclusion. As a result, the policy further deepens patterns of spatial marginalization of low-income residents to the urban fringe, increases transportation costs and decreases access to employment opportunities. The government is the main beneficiary of inclusionary housing, while developers and residents have few benefits but face challenges in property management and daily life. We argue that that the inclusionary housing policy in China has to be reformed to be sustainable, with a better incentive system to encourage the active participation of private developers and a better policy design and implementation to facilitate social and spatial inclusion.

JS-17.3
HUANG, YUQIN* (East China University, yuqinhuang2004@hotmail.com)

Where Is Home? Hukou, Non-Local Young People and New Inequalities in Relation to Housing in Contemporary Shanghai, China

In the past decade, housing prices have been skyrocketing and renting prices also have been on a rise in Shanghai. The measures taken by the governments to restrain rising housing price, together with their pursuit of gentrification of the city, when interacting with such institutional hurdle as hukou (household registration) system, ironically, have produced new inequalities between local residents with a Shanghai hukou and those without. This paper aims to unpack the complexity and examine the production of new inequalities suffered by young non-locals, who, according to the 2010 census, account for almost 60 per cent of the nine millions non-local migrants in Shanghai. It employs two cases. First, it examines a phenomenon called “group renting” (qun zu) in which existing medium- or even high-end apartments are divided into small cells and let to people. The great majority of the inhabitants are young non-local migrants who cannot afford more than a cell in the gentrified city center, where job opportunities lie. The local government has taken measures to stop ‘group renting’ which leaves many young non-locals nowhere to find a home. The second case is about a recent regulation on their housing right, in order to refrain housing prices.

RC19-330.1
HUBER, EVELYNE* (University North Carolina Chapel Hill, ehuber@email.unc.edu)
STEPHENS, JOHN D. (University of North Carolina)

Breaking the Cycle: Inequality, Social Investment, and Human Capital in Latin America

Latin America has long lagged behind the East Asian Tigers in investment in education. In particular, Latin American countries failed to invest heavily in public secondary education. This has had costs both in terms of economic growth and inequality. After some 20 years of democracy and particularly with the turn to the left, social investment in the form of increasing expenditures on education and health care and the spread of Conditional Cash Transfer Programs has received unprecedented attention. The CCTs are based on the recognition that investment in the human capital of the next generation requires that poverty in the present generation be addressed. We argue that in Latin America social investment, human capital stock and inequality and poverty are linked in a feedback causal process and present quantitative and qualitative evidence supporting our argument.

JS-27.2
HUBER, MICHAEL* (University of Bielefeld, michael.huber@uni-bielefeld.de)
PAUL, REGINE* (University of Bielefeld, regine.paul@uni-bielefeld.de)

Torn Between Equality Norms and Risk-Based Governance Stimuli? Comparing the Role of Professionals in Occupational Health and Safety Regulation in Germany and the United Kingdom

Risk-based governance provides, inter alia, the means to target regulatory inter-ventions by the probability of the occurrence of ‘bads’ and their impact. For example, in 2005, the influential British Hampton Review suggested to target workplace inspections in occupational health and safety (OHS) policies in a novel manner: not the threat of injury should allocate resources, but high probability and/or spectacular injuries. However, the unequal treatment of workers in risk-based regimes raises tensions for the professional ethos of occupational physicians or safety engineers. While professions define the critical values of acceptable, tolerable and unacceptable harms and consult companies on their OHS management, their role regarding the (non)spread of risk-based regulation is still underexplored.

Based on findings from the international research project HowSAFE this paper identifies key tensions between professional dedications to treating the health and safety of all workers equally and risk-based approaches which would focus on particularly frequent and/or costly health damages as defining element of OHS regulation. To do so, we compare the OHS governance in Germany and the United Kingdom. We compare and explain their role in German and British OHS governance. We argue that variation in treatment of occupational illness across countries depends – apart from historical and legal conditions – on the organisational structure of professions (e.g. regulatory agencies vs. professional associations) within the OHS domain and nuances in professional identity. We thus explain, for example, why the ranking of diseases and risks seems relatively acceptable in the UK, while the medical profession in Germany treats each case as particular and largely rejects risk-based targeting at the professional level.

RC24-430.4
HUDDART KENNEDY, EMILY* (University of Alberta, huddartk@ualberta.ca)
JOHNSTON, JOSEE (University of Toronto)

Social Movements and The Citizen-Consumer: Evidence From The Canadian Sustainable Food Movement

The proposed presentation builds on the established limitations of the citizen-consumer hybrid through a study of key actors in the sustainable food movement. While others have focused on how consumers are mobilized to purchase ethical products as an expression of citizenship or social agency, we examine the motivations of social movement actors and their tactics for engaging others. Using the case of food, we examine how movement actors seek to engage consumers through food products, while encouraging movement towards citizenship responsibilities and political change. Data are derived from a qualitative case study of 45 leaders from civil society, the state, and the market in two Canadian cities.

Findings are used to scrutinize the concept of the citizen-consumer hybrid as this entity relates to environmental social movements. While advocates of shopping for change suggest that ethical consumption creates opportunities and discursive spaces that encourage individuals to develop collective identities, the actors interviewed were not brought into the arena of social change via consumption activities. Interestingly, these individuals continue to advocate for greater consumer education and opportunities for ethical consumption as tactics to enlist greater citizen engagement. Tensions for the professional ethos of low-income actors around the need to influence the state, participants locate possibilities for citizenship in the consumer marketplace, largely eschewing the role of the state in social movements. Implications for theory and practice are discussed.
which was achieved via virtual networking with other patients and direct negotiations with healthcare professionals. This paper explores the socio-cultural context of asthma management in British South Asian families, drawing on major qualitative study of management and interventions for asthma through the UK National Institute for Health Research, Health Services Research (NIHR-HSR) Programme.

We present findings from data exploring parents'/carers'/children's and healthcare professionals' understandings of asthma and their perceptions of the barriers to effective asthma management. The paper draws upon an interpretive analysis derived from the candidacy framework for explaining inequalities in access to health services for vulnerable groups, developed by Dixon-Woods and colleagues in the UK (Dixon-Woods et al. 2006). The candidacy framework emphasises the dynamic, multi-dimensional, and contingent character of health-care access and provides an insightful interpretation of our findings in light of the social patterning of perceptions of asthma and health services. Our analyses using this conceptual framework demonstrate how a lack of alignment between the priorities and competencies of British South Asian families and the organization of health services conspire to create vulnerabilities and difficulties in effectively managing childhood asthma.

Funding acknowledgement and Disclaimer: This project was funded by the NIHR-HSR programme (Ref 09/001/19). The views and opinions expressed therein are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the NIHR HSR programme or the Department of Health. The paper is presented by the authors on behalf of the wider MiA project team.

RC15-259.6
Hudson, Nicky* (De Montfort University, nhudson@dmu.ac.uk)
Culley, Lorraine (De Montfort University)
Johnson, Mark (De Montfort University)
MCFEETERS, Melanie (University Hospitals Leicester)
Robertson, Noelle (University of Leicester)
Bird, Deborah (ROYAL FREE LONDON NHS FOUNDATION TRUST)
Lakhanpaul, Monica (University College London)

Asthma Management in British South Asian Children: An Application of the Candidacy Framework to an Understanding of Barriers to Effective and Accessible Asthma Care

Asthma is one of the commonest chronic conditions of childhood, placing a significant burden on families, communities and health services. British South Asian (Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi origin) children diagnosed with asthma are less likely to receive reliever and preventer medication prescriptions compared to their White British counterparts; are more likely to suffer uncontrolled symptoms; and are more likely to be admitted to hospital with acute asthma exacerbations. This paper explores the socio-cultural context of asthma management in British South Asian families, drawing on major qualitative study of management and interventions for asthma management funded by the UK National Institute for Health Research, Health Services Research (NIHR-HSR) Programme.

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RC15-259.6
Hudson, Nicky* (De Montfort University, nhudson@dmu.ac.uk)
Culley, Lorraine (De Montfort University)
Norton, Wendy (De Montfort University)

Bio-Sociality and the Negotiation of Diagnosis in Cross-Border Infertility Treatment

The expansion and globalisation of medical technologies for the ‘treatment’ of infertility has taken place at a rapid rate. Solutions to an increasing range of fertility-related concerns (chromosomally abnormal gametes and embryos, immunological disorders, reduced ovarian function) have been marketed to an affluent, engaged, mobile and technologically literate patient group. The apparent increase in what has been referred to in the popular media as ‘reproductive tourism’ is engaged, mobile and technologically literate patient group. The apparent increase in what has been referred to in the popular media as ‘reproductive tourism’ is engaged, mobile and technologically literate patient group. The apparent increase in what has been referred to in the popular media as ‘reproductive tourism’ is engaged, mobile and technologically literate patient group.

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effectively demonstrates both (1) how dominant white racial groups alienate non-white racial and ethnic groups and (2) how dominant white racial groups employ a discourse of alienation—through claiming an unfairly victimized status—as a political strategy to lay claim to resources and reproduce their dominant status. Still, few have employed the concept of alienation to understand how white racial identities are continually reconstructed as a site of ontological crisis that facilitates simultaneous (a) claims to superiority, (b) claims to victimhood, and (c) practices of discrimination. Through an in-depth exploration of supposedly antagonistic white racial projects positioned at different class and labor positions, we can better understand how the social expectations of white racial identity are not distractions from material inequalities, but are a central mechanism in the reproduction of inequality and domination.

**RC14-255.1**

**HUGUET, FRANÇOIS** (Telecom ParisTech, francois.huguet@telecom-paristech.fr)

**L’Innovation Contributive Au Service d’une Résilience Urbaine? Pratiques et Moyens (Numériques) de Transformation de la Ville de Détroit**

Détroit illustre aujourd’hui assez bien l’Amérique des laissés pour compte : une métropole ouvrière noire et difficile à situer sur une carte tant elle illustre les atermoiements, les échecs de l’American way of life et la mémoire d’une ségrégation blanche qui, dans les contextes urbains en failles, permet de voir se profiler le lien entre crise économique et apparence de pratiques socio-politiques alternatives mises en place par la société civile. Ces pratiques conscientes orientées vers une économie fondée sur la valeur d’usage traversent le quotidien des gens par nécessité ou par persistance de formes sociales non marchandes. Elles consistent à répondre à des attentes de partage des technologies de la communication qui révèlent à la fois une diversité de moyens modestes pour faire face à la crise économique, et un ensemble de pratiques innovantes permettant de penser la possibilité d’un mode de vie alternatif, voire anticapitaliste. Notre contribution au cœur de cette ville, renvoyerait à ces pratiques numériques visant à la réduction des inégalités d’usages et d’appropriation, à la création de nouvelles solidarités et au renforcement des communautés à l’échelle du quartier. Elle visera également à montrer comment ces initiatives mettent en lumière des questionnements relatifs aux rôles que jouent les usagers dans l’organisation et le fonctionnement matériel d’un réseau social numérique. Car, selon nous, ces moyens qui émergent dans cette ville sont effectivement à la mesure de l’organisation et du fonctionnement matériel d’un réseau social numérique.

**RC44-733.5**

**HUI, ELAINE, SIO IENG** (University of Kassel, elaine229hui@yahoo.com.hk)

**CHAN, CHRIS, KING CHI** (City University of Hong Kong)

**Exploring the Role of Labour NGOs, Rights Lawyers and Intellectuals in Workers’ Collective Actions**

In the wake of the economic crisis in 1970s, the western capital needed a new site for investment (Silver 2003). China has taken advantages of this to turn the country into a global manufacturing hub; foreign-owned factories have thus mushroomed in South China. Because of meager wages and poor working conditions, increasingly more migrant workers from these factories have taken collective actions to advance their rights (Lee 2007; C. Chan 2010; A. Chan 2011; Chen and Tang 2013). Various actors involving in migrant workers’ collective resistance have been well-examined. For example, Chen (2010) highlighted the role of the government, trade unions, employers and workers in the strike settlement. He and Su (2010) pointed out that judges were requested to go to the protest spots to find out the agential viewpoint on the juridico-political structures and the circumstances of what they are working in order to bypass it. In this vein, this study uses a resilience perspective that regards social capital as protective mechanism, which can buffer or mediate the impact of parental absence on the psychosocial development of LBCPWA. It adopts a quantitative research method, uses a cross-sectional survey design to collect information from a sample of 1000 LBCPWA and children of non-migrant families in Yanji city, China-an ethnic minorities area, where international migration is a common phenomenon. The findings and policy implications are discussed.

**RC13-233.4**

**HUIDI, MA** (Chinese National Academy of Arts, mahuidi@china.com)

**LIU, ER** (Harbin Institute of Technology, Weihai)

**The Mapping of Leisure Value in Chinese Cultural Tradition**

In the 5000-year-long history of Chinese culture, leisure culture has played an important role in passing on Confucian, Daoist, and Buddhist culture. From ancient times to the present day, leisure, as a special cultural form, has often permeated people’s lifestyles and behavioral patterns widely as a force that is direct, intimate, free, sentimental, and humanizing. Not only leisure aided human beings in a biological sense, helping them to recover their physical strength and energy, but through meaningful leisure activities people have brought forth many beautiful fruits—spiritual sublimation and the release of humanistic concern and creativity. This kind of wisdom helps us to realize that “the leisure life is not a privilege limited to the rich and the successful only, but a product of a carefree mind.”

But, China is entering a new historical stage: a stage of rapid changes when material wealth has been greatly increased, a stage when human beings are not
in harmony with Nature, a stage full of competition among people, a stage when everyone is full of many kinds of desires.

Unfortunately, Today, traditional values of leisure have in this multivariate social transformation been mutilated more and more; and the essence of these values has been more and more tainted with materialism; leisure value is either distorted or understood in too narrow, too shallow, and too vulgar a way. Most people simply identify leisure with beer and skittles, with entertainment and commercial venality. A comparative appraisal of undesirable values was also made between male and female teachers.

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SCHWITTEK, JESSICA* (University of Wuppertal, j.schwittek@uni-wuppertal.de)

Generational Orders in Azerbaijan and Kyrgyzstan - Young Adults Between Independence and Interdependence

Our paper is based on field research, qualitative interviews and group discussions with young people of different social origin in Azerbaijan and Kyrgyzstan concerning their biographical plans for professional and private life. In both countries the ethnographic and interview material points to strong obligations of young people towards their families of origin, e.g. obligations to submit to parents' will, to support parents financially, to support them with care work or just with affection and attention. Such obligations are legitimated by what is meant to be tradition, by religion and as well by a generational and gendered order as they may be especially strong towards daughters. These strong expectations young adults are confronted with however conflict with educational and occupational aspirations which young adults hold for themselves or which are held by their parents for them. Educational migration is of major importance in this context. Various solutions are worked out in such conflictive constellations, some being more, some being less realistic planning, and most of them maintaining the validity of an age hierarchic order. By comparing the two countries in these countries, the paper will present a theoretical approach identifying constellations that are supportive or obstructive in regard to favorable solutions.

RC06-125.11

RC19-337.5

HUMPHAGE, LOUISE* (University of Auckland, l.humphage@auckland.ac.nz)

Point of No Return? Neoliberalism and Changing Public Opinion in New Zealand and the United Kingdom

Neoliberalism represents a significant and enduring shift in the politics shaping social policy. Although it is frequently ascribed a hegemonic, all-powerful status that focuses our attention on the coherence found in neoliberal policies, this paper is influenced by scholars highlighting variation in the neoliberal project across different policy areas, national settings and across time. Specifically, it employs Peck & Tickell's (2002) view that neoliberalism has gone through multiple phases in response to both external and internal crises as an entry point for studying neoliberalism's impact on public support for the welfare state. Drawing upon a New Zealand case study with select comparisons with the United Kingdom, the paper argues that public reactions to the early period of retrenchment ('roll-back' neoliberalism) differ from those found in the following 'roll-out' or embedding phase of neoliberalism implemented by Third Way Labour governments. This paper is based on a preliminary study to investigate the prevalence of undesirable values among the school teachers of Roopnagar district of the state of Punjab in India. Six undesirable values investigated in the study were absenteeism, dereliction of duty, lack of responsibility, discrimination, authoritarianism and commercial venality. A comparative appraisal of undesirable values was also made between male and female teachers.

RC04-79.16

HUNDAL, MANMOHANJIT* (Dept School Education, Punjab, hundal.ms@yahoo.co.in)

Lack of Universal School Education: A Potent Agent for Preservation and Propagation of Inequalities in Developing Nations

Education is said to be a social institution that eliminates inequalities through its individual (formation of social personality, social placement, social mobility etc.) and societal (social stability, division of labour, social change etc.) functions. Multifaceted educational systems in developing capitalist economies like India pose challenges to its functions and marginalise masses. States run schools with school teachers in the possession of unprofessional values catalising this phenomenon. This paper is based on a preliminary study to investigate the prevalence of unprofessional practices among school teachers. Six undesirable values investigated in the study were absenteeism, dereliction of duty, lack of responsibility, discrimination, authoritarianism and commercial venality. A comparative appraisal of undesirable values was also made between government and private school teachers.

RC34-584.10

HUNDAL, MANMOHANJIT* (Indian Sociological Society, hundal.ms@yahoo.co.in)

The School: A Nurturing PLACE for Inefficient Work Force

The health of various social institutions is based on their value system. Some values (truth, justice, equality, humanism, tolerance, peace, etc.) are necessary for the survival of the social institutions and other are desirable (excellence, commitment, studiousness, honesty, empathy, industriousness etc.). According to Emile Durkheim, the value system is passed across generation in the school and the agent of the society for this job is the school teacher. For that he/she should be in the possession of various values. Numerous reports and studies have highlighted the prevalence of undesirable values among the school teachers. Transmission of undesirable values to the generations could lead to inefficient work force. This paper is based on a preliminary study conducted to investigate the prevalence of undesirable values among the school teachers of Roopnagar district of the state of Punjab in India. Six undesirable values investigated in the study were absenteeism, dereliction of duty, lack of responsibility, discrimination, authoritarianism and commercial venality. A comparative appraisal of undesirable values was also made between male and female teachers.

RC21-368.5

HUNTER, ALBERT* (Northwestern University, ahunter@northwestern.edu)

Sidewalk Cafes: Formal and Informal Negotiation of Public and Private Space

Abstract

Sidewalk Cafés: Formal and Informal Negotiation of Private and Public Space in the Creation of a Parochial Social Order

Albert Hunter

Northwestern University

Abstract

Sidewalk cafés are a venue for exploring the intersection of public and private space in the urban environment. Drawing on the work of Duneier, Goffman, Hunter, Lofland, Sennett, Whyte, Zukin and others the research defines the way in which the transition between the public space of the sidewalk and the private space of a restaurant are symbolically negotiated and defined. The result is a new social order – a parochial realm – that selectively draws on and amalgamates elements of the public and private realms. In addition to the informal negotiation...
of norms defining this space among patrons, proprietors and passersby the research also explores more formal mechanisms that define it by city regulations, and zoning ordinances that are themselves seen to be another level of negotiation among public and private interests. We also trace the mutual impact of the two levels of informal and formal negotiations on the patrons and owners of nightclubs. The research explores variations in these negotiations of public and private space across local communities and neighborhoods with respect to differences in ethnicity, and inequalities of social class and power. The research is based on data from participant observation at the informal level as a “consumer” and at the formal level as a city plan commissioner.

RC32-564.23
HUPPATZ, KATE* (University of Western Sydney, k.huppatz@uws.edu.au)
A Reflection on Social Class Differences in Australian Mothers’ Experiences of Full-Time Employment and Family Life

In Australia, as in many other countries, a growing proportion of mothers, whether they are wealthy or poor are participating in full-time employment (AIFS, 2008). This paper will examine social class differences in mothers’ experiences of full-time employment and family life. Drawing on qualitative interviews with mothers who live in NSW, I will examine how differently classed mothers in full-time employment negotiate workplace obligations, unpaid labour in the home, parent-child relationships and romantic relationships. This paper will argue that, while mothers in white collar occupations are rich in economic and cultural capital, the increasing demands of middle-class employment create a ‘time deficit’, which may deplete women’s capacities to genuinely attain ‘the good life’, associated with their class positions. At the same time, full-time employment is rarely compatible with the ideals of ‘good motherhood’, regardless of a woman’s social class location.

RC11-199.3
HURD CLARKE, LAURA* (University of British Columbia, laura.hurd.clarke@ubc.ca)
KOROTCHENKO, ALEXANDRA (University of British Columbia)
Older Canadian Men’s Perceptions and Experiences of Ageism in Everyday Life

In this paper, we consider the complex and often conflicting perceptions and experiences of ageism among older Canadian men. We draw on data from in-depth interviews with 29 men, aged 65-89 (average age of 74), who were diverse in terms of their incomes and levels of education while also being largely homogeneous with respect to their marital statuses and sexual orientation (the majority were married and heterosexual).

Our analysis of the data revealed three key findings: a) perceptions that ageism was irrelevant; b) identification of ageism as something that affected others; and c) internalized ageism. Many of the men asserted that ageism was not a factor that constrained or explained their everyday lives. For some, the irrelevance of ageism was because they perceived that the prevalence of age-based discrimination had declined over time. Others reported that they had simply never experienced ageism in their everyday interactions including encounters with strangers, health care providers, peers, or family members. However, the majority of the men also suggested that ageism was something experienced by others, primarily older women (who were perceived to be under intense pressure to look young) and institutionalized elders (who were perceived to be the most likely target of maltreatment, including neglect and abuse). At the same time, most of the men expressed internalized ageism either through the distancing of themselves from those they considered old (both a moral and chronological age category), the expression of feelings toward others for young appearances or youthful personas, or the acceptance of negative stereotypes regarding later life (such as older adults as poor drivers, grumpy individuals in poor health, ‘dirty old men’, or persons unable to easily adapt to new technologies).

We discuss our findings in relation to the extant theorizing and research pertaining to ageism, masculinity, and age relatedness.

WG03-922.2
HUSIN, AZRINA* (Universiti Sains Malaysia, Penang, azrina@usm.my)
Constructing Online Identity Via Picture Sharing: Malaysian Youths’ Experience with Social Networking Sites

By taking the position that youths’ identity is fluid and dynamic, this paper aims to look at the ways in which Malaysian youths construct and manage their online identities through visuals posted on popular social networking sites. A sample of 20 youths aged between 18 to 25 years residing in urban Penang participated in this ethnographic study. Preliminary results show that these youths own severa—
Section 1 of the paper develops the theoretical argument, based on Luc Boltanski's "sociology of critique", Luc Karpik's "economy of singularities" and my own work on "familiar surprises". Section 2 demonstrates, in four historical vignettes, the slow historical development of judgment practices in the Visual Arts. Section 3 contrasts contemporary practices in the global art scene and its high-end market with recent online aggregations of common opinion in the creative industries, particularly OCRs (Online Consumer Reviews). Section 4 argues that both developments make it possible that total value generated by products of the global aesthetic experience economy will continue to grow.

The research draws from a literature review, interviews and recent conference debates on union strategy. The paper has benefited from the author's involvement in research and education programs for one of the two unions involved in the formation of the new labour organization.

Employers have been implementing lean production (LP) outside of Japan for more than 30 years. This production system has been researched, debated and contested throughout this period, while the concept has been applied well beyond the automobile industry to other work environments.

The paper critically surveys the literature with an emphasis on empirical investigations of how workers, and where they have existed, unions, have reconfigured union perspectives that can provide a counter-hegemonic political culture to that of neoliberalism. The paper contributes to theory and policy by arguing that an increase in the size and complexity of working-class organizations need not necessarily compromise democratic work relations.

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This paper will present a comparative analysis of social class identity and age identity in later life in the context of gender equality. First, the paper will address gerontological approaches to class and later life alongside key theoretical approaches to identity and social change. Second, the paper will consider the methodological and data issues associated with cross-national research and review evidence, at national and cross-national levels, for a relationship between class identity and age identity. Third, the paper will present an analysis of (i) global comparative data from The International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) and (ii) changes in identity over time using the UK Citizenship Survey. Findings show relatively wide cross national differences in the salience of class and age for identity in later life. Moreover age and class identities operate independently of each other suggesting that other forms of identity and identification need to be examined. However, overall, neither appears to be a particularly important aspect of identity. There is some evidence (in Europe at least) of a relationship between GDP and class identity lending some support to Inglehart's post materialist thesis but there is no evidence of a generational effect. Analysis of UK data suggests higher levels of class and age identity among this sample of retirees raising both methodological questions and the possibility of greater variation within samples. The paper will conclude by discussing the salience of class and age identities at national and international scales.

There is increasing concern about possible widening inequalities in health amongst the older population. There is a growing body of work on the relationships between patterns of labour market participation in later life and health. However the results are equivocal and little has been done to explore socio-economic variations in the impact of retirement on health. To redress this data from 10 waves of the Health and Retirement study in the USA were used to analyse trajectories of poor health and retirement for different socio-economic groups.

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Repeated-measures logistic regression with generalised estimating equations were used to analyse data up to 7 years before and 7 years after retirement from 1992 to 2010. The results show that for the sample as a whole the prevalence of sub-optimal health increases sharply in the years before retirement, from around 16% four years before retirement to 23% at retirement. Following retirement the prevalence of poor health remains high but the rate of increase slows down. Educational differences are evident throughout the period. Those with a lower levels of education have higher rates of poor health for all years and show a more rapid increase in poor health up to retirement compared to those with higher levels of education. Four years before retirement 25% (95% CI 20.0-30.0) of those with a lower education reported poor health compared to 12% (95% CI 9.8-14.1) of those with a higher education. At retirement this had risen to 36% (95% CI 31.2-41.2) and 19% (95% CI 16.7-21.3) respectively. The analyses show that poor health is a main driver of retirement in the USA. Also those with lower levels of education continue to be at greater risk of poor health following retirement which might contribute to growing health inequalities in later life.

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Work takes up a considerable portion of people's lives whilst travelling to and from work has become a key feature of everyday mobility in many development and developing countries. A significant contributor to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, transport in its current form is deemed to be unsustainable. In a Eu-

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
ropean context, telework - an arrangement that enables employees work from home - has been suggested as a virtual mobility option with the potential to reduce the ‘consumption of distance’ associated with regular commuting. Giving its emphasis on the application of technology to solve environmental problems, the uncritical promotion of telework constitutes a prime example of shallow EM thinking.

Despite the prominence of EM thinking in climate policy and practice, theoretically informed empirical explorations of its implementation and impacts remain incomplete. Drawing on a multi-method investigation of telework in the Republic of Ireland, this paper finds current EM thinking amongst decision-makers to be shallow and largely reflective of neo-liberal environmentalism, contributing little to curbing the consumerist impulses of contemporary economic models and lifestyles. The environmental benefits of telework are also questioned, as is the rationale for existing teleworking schemes. This paper further asserts that actual and potential environmental gains can conflict with potentially negative implications for fairness, equity and well-being, with teleworkers shouldering a substantial social burden arising from technology-aided changes in work practices.

TG04-957.7
HÄLTERLEIN, JENS* (Technical University Berlin, haelterlein@ztg.tu-berlin.de)

Smart CCTV in Contemporary Crime Control: Policies and Practices of Surveillance

I would like to address risk governance in crime control by illustrating the development and implementation of so called “smart” CCTV systems in Germany. These video surveillance systems are expected to automatically detect deviant behavior by using software algorithms. Since this technology is not based on the psychological or criminological analysis of deviant individuals, but on the analysis of situation and space classified as dangerous, it comes with an expansion of risk perception: everyone who is monitored by these systems is a potential risk. Hence smart CCTV can be seen as a signature of a new rational of crime control, described by scholars as situational crime prevention, new neo-liberal governmentality. In this new rational, smart CCTV is seen as an efficient and effective tool for security measures. In accordance with this view both, advocates and critics of this technique draw a picture of new powers of control, that stretch beyond the boundaries of police, public transport, private enterprises. Drawing from empirical research conducted for the German FMER-funded MuViT project and the EU-funded Videnskaber (police, public transport, private enterprises). These video surveillance systems are expected to automatically detect deviant behavior by using software algorithms? and the often divergent interests of prospective users (police, public transport, private enterprises). Drawing from empirical research conducted for the German FMER-funded MuViT project and the EU-funded Videnskaber project I want to show, that the development of smart CCTV is on the one hand part of a new rational of risk governance in crime control since it comes with a re-coding of risk and security. On the other hand its practical implications correlate with a multitude of social factors.

RC20-347.3
HÄNZI, DENIS* (TU Darmstadt, haenzi@ifs.tu-darmstadt.de)


A century ago, Max Weber concisely brought Switzerland’s character as a “Willschutzstaat” to the fore in a nutshell. Only one word stood in bold: a belief in the unique nature of their habits and morals, the identity of the Swiss could emerge and consolidate. Based on a mythology of rural-alpine nativeness and isolation, this “belief in commonality” entails both the construction of boundaried vis-a-vis the threatening outside world and corresponding semantics of resistance. Given the recent discussions on foreign “attacks” on the Swiss banking secrecy and the increased charismatisation of the Swiss mountain guide (an ideology of the laudable Swiss) at the present time, it becomes apparent that the architecture of “Swissiness” still provides important symbolic resources.

Yet, what about those Swiss who do not live on the very “Helvetic island” but are dispersed all over the globe? First, the paper aims at discerning how the Swiss expatriate is being drawn as a distinct social figure through which, paradoxically enough, the imago of a typical Swiss character is being reproduced, yet reinforced. Second, by means of a longitudinal comparison, it will be shown that since the mid-1970s the social construction of the Swiss expatriate is, although subject to narrative alterations, relying on one basic scheme of Swissness. The paper is based on an interpretation pattern analysis of the “Auslandschweizer” as a figure constructed within editorial writings of the magazine “Guereverein Revue” (a publication of the Organization of the Swiss Abroad and the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs). The paper can shed light on the phenomenon that, even in a period for which the term “global age” has prevailed, social constructions of expatriates stay bound to historically grown, nation-specific interpretational frameworks.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
To Govern Artfully. Linking Relational Public Art to Urban Governance Toward New Forms of Civic Participation

The paper describes preliminary results of an interdisciplinary research (involving sociologists and architects), funded by the Autonomous Region of Sardinia. The analysis focuses on the experiences of relational public art (or community art), studying the strategies that artists activate to enable citizens’ engagement in the transformation of urban spaces. These strategies are able to “revitalize” models of urban governance in which participation often translates in a mere consultative practice. We are facing emergent phenomena that are not only “counter-cultures”, but could also feed into processes of policy formation and decision making. Indeed, the “new genre of public art”, represents a new way in which citizenship is practiced: artists ask the audience to become co-actors in the construction of their works, taking in charge problems/conflicts related to urban spaces, intercepting needs and experiences of people who live in these spaces, and activating citizens’ awareness of their role in the transformation of urban spaces. Starting from a background analysis of significant national and international case studies, the research focuses on Sardinian experiences activated in the urban “border areas”. The aim is to investigate – through interviews to the “citizen-artists” and the other actors involved in the artistic intervention – the practices of production and consumption (active/participatory); the shared meanings of participation, politics, community, territory; the representations of the other actors; the discourses related to objectives and results; the communication strategies; the interaction with the reference contexts. The process of analysis will conclude with the production of three outputs: a “Participatory Research Laboratory” which involves artists and other actors of the urban governance (architects, sociologists, public administrators, stakeholders); an online platform containing informations (texts, videos, image, georeferenced maps) about experiences we analysed and the modalities to activate similar participatory processes; a procedural tool for administrators, oriented towards a participatory territorial planning.

Filling up Discontinuities in the Urban Landscape: Alternatives and Strategies

The end of the so-called housing bubble with the current economic crisis is having dramatic effects in the urban landscape as construction companies have declared bankruptcy and have left many unfinished buildings and empty lots in the urban space where garbage is being accumulated, while no one seems to be responsible and neighbours suffer the consequences. Thus, it is urgent to develop initiatives and alternatives that provide an answer to the deterioration not only of the urban landscape but, more importantly, to the everyday lives of the citizens who suffer the consequences of years of speculation with the urban space.

In this paper I will show the preliminary results of the research project FUTUR (Filling Up Territorial Discontinuities in the Urban Landscape) that has been carried out in the Spanish city of Burgos with the goal of promoting citizens’ participation in the elaboration of proposals and alternatives that activate sustainable forms of participatory engagement for a better living in urban areas. This research is based on ethnographic fieldwork research with neighbours, independent artists and local authorities (participant observation, interviews, life stories, discussion groups) as well as archival research (year of construction/demolition, name of the constructor, original project). More specifically, in this paper I will discuss the following issues: (i) how neighbours perceive these empty spaces and abandoned buildings in terms of risks (garbage, physical injuries, gang activity, depreciation) and what alternative projects and uses they proposed; (ii) what are the intended projects developed by the local authorities in order to fill up these discontinuities; (iii) examples of successful projects developed from below. The presentation will also include a diagram chart where I have mapped out both these territorial discontinuities or ‘spaces-in-between’ and the alternatives suggested by neighbours and other actors of the civil society (independent artists).
Graduate programs in medicine assume the social commitment with their performance according to scientific and technical norms of discipline in the field, but it will also demand to carry out this work within the framework of certain ethical, professional, and social values. It is clear that we are faced with emergent field knowledge in higher education institutions. The inclusion of these topics in the university curricula-either as knowledge discipline or transversal axis-it is recent and even more so when it refers to specific aspects of this discipline. The research analyzes the perceptions about the professional ethics the teachers and students in medical graduate programs and pretends to know about desires for training in skills and values in public and private universities to make comparisons. In this paper we present the results of the revision, adaptation and implementation in a Mexican public university to discuss how to promote these skills and values. By a joint methodology that includes application of: the instrument validated by Hirsch (2005) from National Autonomus University of Mexico (UNAM), about professional competencies of teachers by the team coordinated by Pérez Pérez (2012), from Valencia University, Spain and conducting interviews. The above-mentioned instruments includes teachers and students that show the condition that prevails about the beneficence principle which, according with Alcubierre, originates in the Hippocratic oath, but goes beyond philanthropy which recognizes the patient as a subject of law; it talks about the expectations of benefits to justify any risk of damage or discomfort to the participants, who sometimes use there transgression to save life at the expense of an unequal relationship between the physician and the patient.

RC21-362.6
IBARRA, SEBASTIAN* (University of Amsterdam, s.i.ibarraGonzalez@uva.nl)

Urban Conflicts As Spaces of Politicization of Collective Action Around the City: Notes to Think the Continuities and Discontinuities of Urban Social Movements in the City of Santiago (Chile)

Over the last 40 years the city of Santiago has experienced deep transformations, which have been linked to the implementation of neoliberal policies. Also, the city has been not only the stage, but rather the protagonist of a variety of conflicts around urban issues, such as urban growth, use and appropriation of urban spaces, environmental, demand for housing. This has been the scenario in which new forms of action have emerged to propose new forms of appropriation and use of urban spaces, transforming the urban space into an object of political action. In this context, this paper aims to study the processes of politicization and depoliticization that have been developed in these frameworks of action, understanding that the politicization goes beyond the mere mobilization and involves the generation of new spaces for the production of reality, in this case realities and socio-political imaginaries around the design, management, use and appropriation of urban space and urban goods. However, preliminary data analysis on urban conflicts in the city of Santiago suggest that not all collective actions around urban issues develop the same levels and types of politicization. Therefore, in this paper I will try to address the following question: what are the factors that can explain the trajectories of the process of politicization or depoliticization of collective action around urban issues? To answer this question I will study the collective actions that have developed around the problems of access to housing, inquiring into its politicization paths from the mechanisms and strategies that develop as part of their urban struggles (configuration of their social networks, identity, organizational structure and action strategies). Finally, I will try to establish the relationship between the processes of politicization and the construction of imaginaries and collective discourses around the city and urban issues.

WG02-905.1
ICHIOJO, ATSUKO* (Kingston University, UK, a.ichijo@kingston.ac.uk)

Culturalism: Its Circulation In East Asia, Development and ' Clash' With Nationalism

The paper examines the migration and development of culturalism, ‘a natural conviction of cultural superiority that sought no legitimation or defense outside of the culture itself’ (Duara 1996) in East Asia and its supposed ‘clash’ with nationalism as the face of modernity. Culturalism can be seen as one of models of political and cultural communities in warfare circulation in China before the advent of the modern nation-state. The idea has been developed further as a useful tool in challenging the claim that emphasises the novelty of nationalism as a form of consciousness as proof of radical discontinuity between pre-modernity and modernity suggested by leading theorists of nationalism such as Benedict Anderson (1991) and Ernest Gellner (1983). If the novelty of nationalism as a form of consciousness lies in the co-extensiveness of political and cultural communities, nationalism was not totally novel in China where culturalism providing a similar kind of totalising view of community had long existed. Culturalism, originated from China, naturally migrated to its spheres of influence including Japan, where under Tokugawa shogunate, it stimulated various intellectual responses such Kokugaku, a ‘nativist’ school of learning focusing on the study of Japanese old text which produced a vision of community that bears close resemblance to Chinese culturalism. The conventional view is that culturalism both in China and Japan then experienced a clash with nationalism, a modern idea of political communities originated from the West, and was replaced by it. The paper first outlines the idea of culturalism as developed in China and investigates the way in which it migrated to Japan and facilitated a range of new ideas under Tokugawa rule. It then questions the assumption of the nationalism’s takeover of culturalism in nineteenth- and twentieth-century Japan and China and explores possible transformation of nationalism.

RC16-282.1
ICHIOJO, ATSUKO* (Kingston University, UK, a.ichijo@kingston.ac.uk)

The ‘Overcoming Modernity’ Symposium: Modernity, Japan and East Asia

The paper aims to address the theme of the session by using the ‘Overcoming Modernity’ symposium that took place in Japan in 1942. The symposium has conventionally been dismissed as ‘infamous’ or even ‘notorious’, not deserving serious attention, and was predominantly viewed that it was an attempt by the intellectuals of the day to legitimise the war and fascism. While the symposium’s primary function was wartime propaganda, the paper argues that it also contributed to Japanese political and cultural thought has been sporadically re-examined starting with Takeuchi Yoshim’s essay published in 1959. Takeuchi (1959=1979) dismissed the symposium as intellectually empty but argued that the event represented a historical moment when various contradicting forces in Japan, such as restoration vs innovation, the East vs the West and so on, came into a violent collision as an attempt ‘at overcoming modernity’. He appreciated the intellectuals’ concern with ‘overcoming modernity’ as a worthy endeavour as an exercise to look for solutions to the perceived social, economic and political ills but concluded the symposium failed to contribute to the development of political and cultural thoughts in Japan because of the intellectuals’ failure to recognise the double-sided nature of the Pacific War (as an anti-imperialism war against the hegemonic West and as an imperialist and colonialist war towards Asian countries) in their attempts to understand the world. The paper examines the visions of modernity that the symposium participants sought to overcome and explores the ideas suggested as alternatives to the Western-centric vision of modernity during the symposium. These alternatives were then placed in the background of competing visions of Asia and the world including pan-Asianism, the East Asia Cooperative Community and oriental religiosity.

RC16-301.2
ICHINOKAWA, YASUTAKA* (University of Tokyo, Komaba, ichinoy@waka.c.u-tokyo.ac.jp)

Another Way of Modernization and Sociology: A Critical Assessment of the “Japonicist Sociology” in the 1920s and the ‘30s

During the late 1920s and the early ‘30s there was a movement among the Japanese sociologists to establish the “japonicist sociology” that should differ from the western sociology.

Concerning the social & international context in which this movement emerged, three points should be mentioned at least. First, in the 1920s social inequality and social conflict were more clearly recognized than before in Japan. In 1919 the Japanese Ministry of the Interior established the “social” section for social policies. There also arose a “social science” movement among the university students in the early 1920s. This was strongly affected by the Marx-Leninism, and therefore oppressed soon. Many Japanese sociologists tried to separate sociology from this kind of “social science”.

Secondly, the political orthodoxy in Japan shifted its orientation gradually from the westernization to the asianism. The Japanese proposal for the racial equality was rejected at the Paris Peace Conference (1919). And the new Immigration Act of USA (1924) raised antipathy among the Japanese. These experiences made Takeuchi Yoshimi’s essay published in 1959. Takeuchi (1959=1979) dismissed the symposium as intellectually empty but argued that the event represented a historical moment when various contradicting forces in Japan, such as restoration vs innovation, the East vs the West and so on, came into a violent collision as an attempt ‘at overcoming modernity’. He appreciated the intellectuals’ concern with ‘overcoming modernity’ as a worthy endeavour as an exercise to look for solutions to the perceived social, economic and political ills but concluded the symposium failed to contribute to the development of political and cultural thoughts in Japan because of the intellectuals’ failure to recognise the double-sided nature of the Pacific War (as an anti-imperialism war against the hegemonic West and as an imperialist and colonialist war towards Asian countries) in their attempts to understand the world. The paper examines the visions of modernity that the symposium participants sought to overcome and explores the ideas suggested as alternatives to the Western-centric vision of modernity during the symposium. These alternatives were then placed in the background of competing visions of Asia and the world including pan-Asianism, the East Asia Cooperative Community and oriental religiosity.

RC11-199.4
IECOVICH, ESTHER* (Ben Gurion University of the Negev, iecovich@bgu.ac.il)

Culturalism: Its Circulation In East Asia, Development and ‘ Clash' With Nationalism

The paper examines the migration and development of culturalism, ‘a natural conviction of cultural superiority that sought no legitimation or defense outside of the culture itself’ (Duara 1996) in East Asia and its supposed ‘clash’ with nationalism as the face of modernity. Culturalism can be seen as one of models of political and cultural communities in warfare circulation in China before the advent of the modern nation-state. The idea has been developed further as a useful tool in challenging the claim that emphasises the novelty of nationalism as a form of consciousness as proof of radical discontinuity between pre-modernity and modernity suggested by leading theorists of nationalism such as Benedict Anderson (1991) and Ernest Gellner (1983). If the novelty of nationalism as a form of consciousness lies in the co-extensiveness of political and cultural communities, nationalism was not totally novel in China where culturalism providing a similar kind of totalising view of community had long existed. Culturalism, originated from China, naturally migrated to its spheres of influence including Japan, where under Tokugawa shogunate, it stimulated various intellectual responses such Kokugaku, a ‘nativist’ school of learning focusing on the study of Japanese old text which produced a vision of community that bears close resemblance to Chinese culturalism. The conventional view is that culturalism both in China and Japan then experienced a clash with nationalism, a modern idea of political communities originated from the West, and was replaced by it. The paper first outlines the idea of culturalism as developed in China and investigates the way in which it migrated to Japan and facilitated a range of new ideas under Tokugawa rule. It then questions the assumption of the nationalism’s takeover of culturalism in nineteenth- and twentieth-century Japan and China and explores possible transformation of nationalism.

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The Promotion of Agency in a Conflict-Affected Context. The Social Participation of Children and Adolescents in the West Bank

One of the most challenging narratives in the past few years (and probably one of the most stimulating for the future) has been the importance of children's active participation not only in terms of having the right to say, but of the right to choose among alternatives in communication systems, i.e. in terms of practicing agency rather than simply having voice. Supporting and improving children's capabilities means promoting their participation beyond their right to speak and to be heard, to a wider concept of active citizenship, which means contributing to the structuring of social systems. In this approach, therefore, children's capabilities assume the social form of children's agency. In other words, the idea of agency emphasizes that children can condition the actions of their interlocutors in communication with them, above all in interactions and can, in this way, transform the social structures.

This presentation tries to examine how children's agency and participation can be promoted in a conflict-affected context. With this aim the chapter conducts an evaluative analysis of a project of international cooperation developed by Oxfam Italy and the Palestinian NGO DoP/PS which is aimed to promote social participation and to raise children's rights awareness among Palestinian children and adolescents.

The analysis is conducted by drawing on theoretical and methodological concepts from recent literature on social participation, sociology of childhood and Sen's capability approach, and looking at 1. the structures that promote agency in communication processes, 2. the ways in which agency modifies the structures of communication processes. The analysis of video-recorded data permitted some conclusions about social conversion processes and factors of agency, which allow social change. Our data show that social change can be enhanced through children and adults' turns, but it is determined only in the self-organisation of a communication system.
within the Kanto region, and its farmers suffered from a sharp decrease in sales following heated media coverage. Under these circumstances, I convened the ‘Round-table Meeting for ‘Kashiiwan Products for the Kashiiwan People’ towards Security and Safety’, and called for various local stakeholders—including farmers, supermarket owners, restaurant chefs and housewives within their childbearing years—to be engaged in that meeting. We deliberately and scientifically discussed some a unique radioactivity determination method on local farm products and soil, and arrived at an agreement over our own acceptable standard of radioactivity level in farm products. By measuring radioactivity and transmitting the result, we achieved the results for the recovery of the reliability of local farm products.

Our primal motivation to convene the meeting was to overcome the ‘gap within in the local community’, namely, the pointless conflict between consumers and farmers after the Fukushima accident, which was mainly derived from the asymmetric nature of ‘choice’ and ‘mobility’ between them. Redefining local consumers and farmers as Kashiiwan citizens sharing the same locality and issues, we strategically aimed to connect the local consumers, who have an attachment to the locality and wish to peacefully eat local products, with the local farmers, who intend to build personal relationships with the consumers. However, our community-oriented risk-information strategy had a critical limitation: apart from the assumed local customers, it was impossible to reach a wider range of consumers via our marketing strategy. On the basis of this practical experience in Kashiiwa, this presentation will discuss social ‘co-ordination’ and trust-building between people with opposite interests under the risk of uncertainty.

**TG04-958.1**

**IGUCHI, SATOSHI** (Kyoto University, siguchi05@gmail.com)

**Decision Makers and Those Affected in the Japanese Expert Community—the Fukushima Nuclear Disaster**

An aim of this presentation is to describe the great distance in risk evaluation regarding the Fukushima nuclear disaster. The people with dementia (PWD) has been promoted in Japan in 2000s and to analyze its structure and background by applying the insight on a distinction between decision makers and those affected in risk sociology of Niklas Luhmann(1993). After 3.11 in 2011 the most Japanese experts appearing in mass media followed the government report which was underestimated a seriousness of Fukushima and a possibility of spreading of radio activities. In contrast some experts such as Hiroaki Koide and Tetsuji Imanaka from Kyoto University pointed a high possibility of core meltdown in the nuclear plants and warned citizens of the great dangers of the serious nuclear disaster through local or community media from the early on. A distinction between expert opinions in Japan which is very common in the previous risk analysis might be useless to explain this distance, because it appears within the expert communities. Therefore the author focuses on the other distinction and takes into account the diagnosis of Luhmann that the serious conflicts over the perception and evaluation of future loss between decision makers and those affected who are excluded from decision making process cross into the every functional area in the society. It implies the splitting of the scientific experts into such two unintegratable positions. To analyze this tendency in the case of Fukushima the author will focus on the different mass strike actions and demonstrations including online activism. The civil resistant actions geared towards reversal of petrol pump price increase deposited certain verbal and visual means in portraying the government and its actions. Previous studies on online protest discourse in Nigeria have adopted sociolinguistic and discourse analysis approaches in examining issues of identity and self-determination with little attention paid to visual-pragma-strategies in representing people and their actions. This paper, therefore, undertakes a pragma-semiotic investigation of “Occupy Nigeria Group” online posts on the 2012 fuel subsidy removal in Nigeria with a view to examining verbal and visual modes of representing people and their actions in the event. Seventy-five online protest posts purposefully sampled from the groups‘ page are used to identify and categorize various pragma-semiotic elements and functions in the representations using insights from Méy's pragmatic act, Halliday's systemic functional linguistics and the semiotic theory. It is observed that the verbal mode complements the visual in projecting the demands and resistance of the group. The findings also reveal the use of various visual-pragma-strategies such as prayer, negative labelling, humour, mockery, abuse, passionate and fierce appeal, including photo trick. This study has established some pragma-semiotic patterns in verbal-visual posts in the Nigerian online protest contest. An awareness of the peculiar patterns and use is crucial to the understanding and interpretation of socio-political realities of such new events by online consumers.

**RC25-451.4**

**IWASAKI, YUKO** (University of Hawaii at Manoa, yokoiida@hawaii.edu)

**Mediating the Professional and the Amateur: Social Activism in a Post-Union Democracy**

Among Japanese socio-legal scholars, Michitaka Kaino (1908-1975) remains hidden abroad, though he is unique with comparative, realistic, communitarian and public qualities. Kaino covers the Emperor system/fascism, human rights, the courts, ownership, commons, family, sociology of law and pollution, which are titles of his eight collective works. He wrote many papers and articles in various journals and newspapers, which included opening essays to the monthly legal magazine called Horitsu Jihosh. Furthermore, he invoked Western legal doctrine to solve domestic problems, presided over a public book-reading circle, represented as an attorney regional peasants who insisted upon their rights of iriai, and developed the sphere of environmental law. Above-mentioned Kaino’s qualities seemed to have characterized Japanese sociology of law to some extent. A comparative law perspective has been requisite for most Japanese socio-legal scholars. Realistic view of law in confrontation with Japanese social situation has become a matter of course. Kaino’s stance to the right of iriai has been reevaluated in light of the study on the commons. In reference to the notion of “public sociology”, Kaino’s stance and works seem to fit “public sociology of law”. The methodology is a life history analysis, which tries to reconstruct Kaino’s personal experience and life from his written records such as interviews and his biography. It is expected that a relationship between one socio-legal scholar and society would be brought into relief through this approach. Thereafter, qualities, merits and limits of Kaino’s sociology of law will be considered from the point of view of global legalization.
Since the fallout of the triple disaster in March 2011, coupled with the government’s pursuit of the reactivation of nuclear plants, Japan has once again become a seedbed for grassroots political activity. Various anti-nuclear rallies and demonstrations are held across Japan, and the largest of them all, the Friday Protest rally in front of the Prime Minister’s Official Residence has been staged more than fifty times. Such contentious activities, especially among Japanese youth, has been quite inconceivable in the country for many years. How should we understand this development in relation to the three decades of relative silence after the end of student movements in the 1970s, which is said to have left a negative legacy by its violent disintegration? Building on the sociological studies of the protest cycles, this paper explores the concept of “abeyance” and demonstrates the working of “mediators” as key actors for social movement continuity in a post-union democracy.

RC24-422.2
IKEDA, KAZUHIRO* (Sophia University, ikeda@genv.sophia.ac.jp)
FUJIIHARA, FUMIYA (Yokohama National University)

Climate Change Policy-Making Process and Reasons of Its Stagnation: Activities and Preferences of Stakeholders in Japan

Institutional processes of making political decisions determine the range of their outcomes. The international comparative research project, the COMPON project (Disastering Climate Change Policy Networks), explores characteristics of the decision making processes in each society, based on common methods. The purpose of this presentation is to show results of the Japanese face-to-face questionnaire survey to national stakeholders and to discuss its interesting findings, especially on activities and preferences of major stakeholders. The COMPON-Japan conducted this survey based on the Japanese translated version of the common COMPON questionnaire sheets to 125 organizations in 2012 and 2013 which can exert political leverage in the field of climate change policies. 72 organizations responded and the collection rate is 57.6%.

As results of our survey, we find that almost all stakeholders share the view that the climate change really occurs and is caused by human activities, though a few stakeholders conduct natural or social science research by themselves. They can, therefore, concentrate their political resources to bring their opinions to governmental officials by attending at committees and making press releases. On preferences of domestic climate change policies, there is a cleavage over policy orientations, especially between industries and NGOs. Industries prefer a bottom-up voluntary goal setting, while NGOs prefer more institutionalized and legally goal-binding measures.

Our respondents replied the progress of climate change policies are seriously impeded by the lack of political leadership. This result can be interpreted in two ways. For one thing, they expect the government’s coordinating of the crush of interests between stakeholders. And for another, they expect stronger political leadership and media campaigns to introduce more effective climate change policies. Climate change policy-making processes in Japan are stagnated, then we need stronger international stimuli and pressures to change the situation.

RC39-670.2
IKEDA, KEIKO* (Shizuoka University, ekikeda@ipc.shizuoka.ac.jp)

Community-Based Disaster Management in Super Aging Society: How Age and Gender Interacted to Shape Disaster Response in 2011 Tohoku Disaster

This paper seeks to examine how different attitudes toward gender across generations affected disaster response and recovery in 2011 Tohoku Earthquake and Tsunami. Substantial population aging had occurred in the coastal areas of Tohoku that were devastated by the 2011 Earthquake and Tsunami. About two thirds of those killed in the 2011 disaster were older than 60 years of age. While elderly persons as a group are one of the most vulnerable population groups, they are key to community-based disaster management in Japan. Community organizations for disaster management (jishubousaikai) are conventionally established under each residents’ association (ichikai) or neighbourhood association (chounai). Men in their 60’s and 70’s, retired but active, are the main members of jishubousaikai. Women of the same generation also participate in activities of jishubousaikai, but they are seldom engaged in decision-making because of social stereotypes and age of labour that characterize this generation. Younger generations with more egalitarian gender attitudes are generally not very interested in disaster management activities.

After the disaster, jishubousaikai managed shelters and distributed relief goods in many affected areas. The national government for the first time issued requests to each affected local governments to consider diverse needs of affected women and care-giving families in shelters; however, the requests were not recognized as important in many affected areas.

This paper investigates how age and gender interacted and shaped response processes in 2011 Tohoku Disaster though the analysis of data collected in two studies: 1) interviews with people engaged in disaster response and recovery during the 2011 Tohoku Disaster, most of who were also affected by the disaster themselves and 2) an action research project with three jishubousaikai, aimed at incorporating gender and diversity sensitivity in their activities in Shizuoka Prefecture, where another gigantic Tokai Earthquake is predicted to occur.

JS-53.3
IKEDA, KEIKO* (Women’s Network for East Japan Disaster, ekikeda@ipc.shizuoka.ac.jp)
YUNOMAE, TOMOKO (Women’s Network for East Japan Disaster)
MASAI, REIKO (Women’s Net Kobe)

Gender-Based Violence Following the Great East Japan Disasters

Research on gender-based violence following disasters remains limited in Japan. A team of researchers and advocates, who are members of the Women's Network for East Japan Disaster, conducted a case-finding study and compiled 82 unduplicated incidents of gender-based violence perpetrated in the aftermath of the Great East Japan Disasters. This presentation discusses the study’s results and analyzes various manifestations of gender-based violence following the disaster.

While the majority of the reported cases (n=45) pertained to intimate partner violence/domestic violence, the remaining 37 cases involved violence and harassment by individuals other than intimate partners. These incidents were diverse in their manifestations and situational contexts and included sexual assault, unwanted sexual contact, voyeurism, sexual harassment, and stalking. The majority of the perpetrators were individuals whom the victims knew, as opposed to total strangers. Some of the reported cases involved sexual assault and exploitation committed by individuals who were in the position to provide assistance and protection, such as leaders of evacuation centers. Exploitation in a sense of fear and helplessness was a tactic frequently employed by perpetrators. For example, ex-partners perpetrated violence after approaching women and offering help, and disaster response personnel/volunteers exploited disaster-affected individuals. Women of all ages and in all situations are at risk of this type of exploitative violence; however, women who are single, divorced, separated, or widowed and those who have lost a place to live, job or other sources of livelihood appear particularly vulnerable to this type of violence.

This study elucidated multiple layers of vulnerabilities of women in the wake of the triple disaster, which stem from the pre-existing social structures that disadvantage and discriminate women, and sociocultural norms that reinforce male domination and female subordination.

INTE-20.2
IKEDA, KENICHI* (Doshisha University, keikeda@mail.doshisha.ac.jp)

Does East Asian Social Capital Bring about Beneficial Effects over Its Indigenous Cultural Constraints?

East Asian social networks, as compared with North Americans’, are often colored with their emphasis on hierarchy. In tandem with network structures, East Asian cultural context also stresses that hierarchy is essential in society, which is often modeled after traditional kinship networks. As was revealed in a book by Ikeda & Richey (2011) in Japanese cultural contexts, this hierarchical nature does affect Japanese political trust, knowledge, and participation. However, we are not certain that the case is true for other East Asian cultural contexts, i.e. the generalizability of the findings. This paper will focus on this point. Using EASS 2012 dataset (East Asia Social Survey among Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and Mainland China), we will show comparative analyses of social network and its effects on social trust, social support, and political/ social participation, especially focusing on the hierarchical nature of “Asian” social networks.

RC30-515.1
IKEDA, SHINGOU* (Ins Labour Policy and Training, ikeda@jii.go.jp)

The Factors of Japanese Female Workers’ Job Quitting for Childbirth/Childrearing

This presentation will show the factors why Japanese female workers quit their jobs for childbirth and childrearing. Despite the enforcement of Equal Employment Opportunity Act and Parental Leave Act 20 years ago, the female labor force participation rate by age in Japan still forms M-shape curve, because many women quit their jobs at the time of their pregnancy.

C. Hakim stresses on “preferences” between work and home to explain behaviors of female workers with family responsibilities; “work-centered”, “home-centered”, and “adaptive”. She presents the data that many of women are “adaptive” in Europe. She also points out the influences of relaxing labor market regulations

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
on increasing part-time work and on intermittent careers which are typical of adaptive women.

I suppose it is also important in Japan to focus on the structure of labor market as influential factors to explain the mass of women's behaviors. Japanese society has experienced long-term depressions during the past two decades, and firms have increased non-regular employees such as part-time and temporary workers instead of regular employees. This severe employment situation has negative influences on many female workers' job continuity, while some firms maintain female regular employees as long-term labor force. Moreover small organizations are not so positive on parental leave while large organizations promote the leave. As a result, the job continuity rate after the first childbirth is increasing only for the regular employees in large organizations.

The results of our data analysis imply that it is effective for employees in small organizations to gain knowledge of work-life balance support systems to negotiate with their organizations and avoid job quitting. And also, it is important to support female workers searching for regular employment with work-life balance systems so as not to choose non-regular jobs in order to balance work with family lives.

RC08-149.5

IKEDA, YOSHIHISA* (Toyo Eiwa Jogakuin University, yoshifusa.ikeda@nifty.com)

The Influence of Gabard Tarde on the Development of Japanese Sociology in the Early Twentieth Century

The purpose of this paper is to examine Gabard Tarde's influence on the development of Japanese sociology in the early twentieth century. In this period, Tarde was an opinion leader of French sociology with his famous opponent, Emile Durkheim. After his death in 1904, Tarde's presence in the French academic community declined gradually, while Durkheim earned a reputation with his collaborators known as "Durkheimian school." Unlike Durkheim, a professor at the Sorbonne, Tarde did not have his own students at the College de France, where lectures were open for everyone. It may be one of the main reasons for Tarde's decline, as some historians of sociology think.

However, there were many foreign sociologists in the audience of his course of modern philosophy at the College de France. One of Japanese sociologists who attended Tarde's course, Shotaro Yoneda (1873-1943), became the first professor of sociology at the Kyoto Imperial University. Yoneda established his sociological theory based on Tarde's "inter-psychology." In 1913, Yoneda co-founded the Japanese Institute of Social Science with his colleague at the Tokyo Imperial University, Tongo Takebe (1871-1945), who also attended Tarde's course. Yoneda's earliest disciple, Yasuma Takata (1883-1972), a preeminent sociologist and economist in Japan, not only borrowed Tarde's idea for his "Power theory of economics," but discussed Tarde's imitation theory for his system of formal sociology. Therefore, in this paper we propose to demonstrate that the impact of Tarde's sociology was more important in Japan than in his home country.

RC40-680.3

IKEGAMI, KOICHI* (KINKI UNIVERSITY, ikegami@nara.kindai.ac.jp)

What Is Happening in the Northern Mozambique Under the Prosoavama Programme and Agricultural Growth Corridor: An Implication to the Large Scale Land Acquisition in the Southeast Asia

This paper intends to reveal what is happening in the Northern Mozambique under the ProSAVANA Programme and agricultural Growth Corridor, and draw implications from a field survey for peasant society in Southeast Asia. Large scale land acquisition, so-called "land grabbing," is extending in Southeast Asia as well as in Africa. Laos and Cambodia are relatively new countries in the sphere of land grabbing. Such countries are expected to promote agricultural growth corridors. Obviously, there is close relations between land grabbing and corridor projects. What impacts will such relations give on the concerned rural communities and peasant farmers?

In Mozambique, some agricultural growth corridor projects have been conducted since the mid of the 2000s. Nacala corridor project in the Northern Mozambique, which connects Nacala Port to Malawi and Zambia, is one of them. In the same area, ProSAVANA programme started in the same area in 2011 under the triangle cooperation among Mozambique, Brazil and Japan. The target area of ProSAVANA covers the Nampula, Zambezia and Niassa provinces. The UNAC (Uniao Nacional de Camponeses) and international NGOs are claiming to stop ProSAVANA because of many problems causing from ProSAVANA and its related activities of the local and the central governments, and agribusinesses. This paper highlights the process of land deals, real beneficiaries, and severe impacts on peasant communities and examines how large scale land acquisition by foreign investment infringes food sovereignty of the society.

 RC53-848.1

ILDARHANOVA, CHULPAN (Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tatarstan)

Rural Cooperation in the Republic of Tatarstan(Russia):Ethnographic Case-Study

The results of social survey (2013) in Pestrechinsky and Kukmorsky municipal areas of the Republic of Tatarstan (Russia) of such components as self-estimate of material state of his/her own family, social activity, satisfaction with ecological situation in the area of residence, interaction with bodies of local authorities, migration moods, life ambitions, etc., drawn stable psychosocial climate of a rural area. Mutual support is a phenomenon in modern society where personal values and social structure dominate. This phenomenon is characteristic of very few rural areas of Russia and it was found in rural areas of Tatarstan. The explanation of this fact lays, in the opinion of the author, in socialistic values of rural population especially typical for the area where the proportion of old people is quite big. Social networks reflecting rural population cooperation in Pestrechinsky area are concentrated basically on mesolevel and in Kukmorsky area on microlevel. Projective trajectories of rural population towards development of all spheres of life in a rural area are connected with intergenerational continuity due to family agricultural business.

1. Specifics of a demographic portrait of population in Pestrechinsky area reflected on making facilities inside the house. At the same time home improvement in Kukmorsky area is connected with household needs outside the house. 2. Rural residents working on a family farm show high level of satisfaction of fulfillment of his/her reproductive capabilities. 3. Such form of rural residents' cooperation as social condemnation of co-residents for not taking part in life of a rural community. 4. Life of rural people living in Pestrechinsky area is concentrated on the development of a social wellbeing while in Kukmorsky area - on personal wellbeing. None of these strategies cannot be viewed acknowledged as the best for the development of a rural society because personal welfare also constitutes social capital of the whole area.

RC03-66.4

ILDARHANOVA, CHULPAN* (Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tatarstan, ch.ildarhanova@mail.ru)

Sociological Research on Increasing Part-time Work on Intermittent Careers in Japan: A Local Dimension

Contemporary Russian rural society deteriorates rapidly such a feature of interpersonal relations as the ability of population to form a unique community and work together on the territory of its residing in order to reach one goal - public welfare. The level of losing of this significant social resource differs locally. An explanation of its losing is acknowledged by rural population itself as well as it is proved by data of social surveys. In a rural area, social networks based on the principle of simple geographic neighborhood and not tied to geographic closeness factors coincide partially so much that it is impossible to separate them from each other. In late Soviet period scientists started to connect the growing extent of network relations with institutional corruption as an inevitable effect of functioning of the economics of shortfall. Researchers of rural social networks point out that the most significant in them is 'human' dimension of interaction, not pragmatic moments, that is not from the side of benefit, equivalence of exchange. Development of a social net of familial personal ties is a feature typical for a rural resident. That is due to restricted possibilities in a rural area to have a social circle of communication. One of the types of such an interaction is residence of relatives of different generations in one rural house. Rural society has special and temporal structures. Special structure has a social dimension - the area of mutual relations of one rural resident crosses the area of manipulations of other people forming social networks. Social networks represent an institute of horizontal interaction of actors that substitutes official powerful relations in many cases. In Russia network relations have been viewed as delinquent because of attempts to go beyond the given frames in solving some personal tasks.
This paper examines the visual effects of gentrification in the historic neighbor-
hood of Galata in downtown Istanbul, Turkey. Revisiting the research I have done in 2004 and con-
ducting a new fieldwork in the neighborhood, I intend to examine the evolution of visual contrasts between physical proximity and social distance, revealing the differences and similarities concerning residential segre-
gation and neighborhood change. Galata is a historical district which was inhab-
ited by non-Muslim minorities until the first half of the twentieth century when these had to leave the country for various reasons, including the creation of the State of Israel, the events of 6-7 September 1955, the “wealth tax” in 1964 and the cancellation of the residence permit for more than eight thousand Greeks. These years also represent a significant wave of migration from underdeveloped regions of southeastern Turkey towards Istanbul. These migrants have settled in the neglected and abandoned apartments mainly in Galata. In the 70s, small fac-
tories moved into the area, usually in the ground pavements, destroying the walls in order to install machines and thus worsening the condition of the buildings. Since the 2000’s the dilapidated buildings are restored and the migrant popu-
lation is gradually displaced and replaced firstly by the middle and then upper classes. Using the concept of territoriality, enrolling in both frames of time and space, this study aims to elaborate the interpenetration of these two structures and to identify the new ways, developed by different social groups living in the district, of appropriating the same urban space.

ILIN, VLADIMIR* (St.-Petersburg state university, ivi-2002@yandex.ru)

The Focus on Everyday Life As a Turn to the Human Dimension of Social Structures

The focus on everyday life as a turn to the human dimension of social structures:

If we use the metaphor of construction, we can say that the classical sociology
mainly interested in architecture, leaving on the periphery of his attention the
problem of the nature of the materials. This was reflected in the priority of macro
sociology. Theories focusing attention to the logic of behavior not the masses
and groups, but individual, emerged but they always, first of all, were in the back-
ground, secondly, do not exert any noticeable influence on the theory of mac-
ro-level.

At the end of the twentieth century, the visible turn of social science to every-
day life had acquired a paradigmatic character (P.Sztompka). If you to use the
construction metaphor, we can say that the sociology came to understanding that
the “architectural forms” are unthinkable without careful study of the molecular
structure of materials from which they are implemented. This means that the
traditional division of macro and micro sociology has lost the meaning. Social
system predetermines the quality of used elements, and the characteristics of the
latter depends the fate of the system. In other words, the social structure is no
longer regarded as something external to the people. Firstly, the social structure is
understood as sustainable forms of social behavior (the theory of structuration
by E. Giddens). Secondly, the social structure is regarded as socially programmed
behavior of individuals (the concept of habits by P. Bourdieu). As the inter-
action of individuals generates external emergent quality in form of social and
cultural fields (situational approach by K.Lewin). Fourthly, situations of daily inter-
action acquire stable and predictable forms in the context of the action of mac-
ro-level institutions (Performance Theory).

T9G03-936.2

ILYAS, MOHAMMED* (Goldsmiths College University of
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British Muslim Response to the Post-9/11 Uncertainties

The 9/11 and 7/7 attacks in the US and UK, as well as the subsequent War on
Terror and its effects have had a tremendous sociopolitical impact on the British
Muslim polity. On the one hand the effects have fostered Islamophobia and the
securitization of Muslims. But on the other hand, which is the focus of this paper,
aforementioned events have fostered an atmosphere where sociopolitical and
religious reflexivity is taking place among British Muslims.

The paper is based on interviews and virtual ethnography and they identified
three main ways in which the Muslim community is changing. Firstly, some Mus-
lims are adopting a literalist reading of Islam, which is performance orientated
and piety conscious. Secondly, a small number of Muslims are reading Islam in
a liberal reformist way within a modern sociopolitical milieu. The group is com-
posed of born and convert Muslims and ethnically diverse. The reformists tend
to focus on human rights, women rights and the rights of the Muslim LGBT com-

Finally, an increasingly large number of young Muslims are becoming
politically assertive, confident, and organized. These Muslims in the main are con-
cerned with human rights, especially of fellow Muslims. Like the literalist group,
this group is composed born and convert Muslims and is also ethnically diverse.
This group adheres to a mixture of reformist and literalist reading of Islam and
often receives criticism from the literalists.

T9G03-936.3

ILYAS, MOHAMMED* (Goldsmiths College University of
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New Technologies, Therapeutic Zones and Islamist Groups

New Technologies, Therapeutic Zones and Islamist groups

Communication and entertainment technologies over the last decade have
transformed sociopolitical activism. Ayman Al Zawahiri, in his book Knights Under
The Prophet’s Banner states: “We must ... get our message across to the masses
and break the media siege imposed on the jihad movement ... This can be
achieved through the use of the Internet.” In most cases the new technologies
were first developed for military purposes and later modified for civilian use – in
internet, mobile phones, and military games. However over the last two decades
Islamist groups have started to use the technologies in ways that they were first
intended for – build secret communication networks, attract and train new re-
recruits. Most part of the new technological advances, especially Internet has
been well documented in academic literature, and think tank and government
reports. However, there is little written about how the aforementioned technolo-
gies are used to create psychosocial environments that act as precursors to one
joining and acting on behalf of Islamist groups.
In this paper I will detail how social networks, videos, and video games can foster and be used by Islamists to create what I call ‘therapeutic zones’, which make acquiring and acting upon extreme ideas more amenable. I consider these zones as an essential part in cultivating the desire among some individuals to acquire extreme ideas and in some cases act upon them, either with or without the involvement of Islamists. These zones are important because they are spaces where what I call militarized emotions can be cultivated and secondary trauma imparted. The emotions act as disclaimers to circumvent ethical and legal references and make Islamist explanations and solutions acceptable.

RC51-830.3

IMADA, TAKATOSHI* (Tokyo Institute of Technology, imada@valdes.titech.ac.jp)

Significance of Agent-Based Simulation in Social System Theory

Since the last decade of the 20th century, agent-based simulation method has been developed and becoming a powerful tool for social science. This approach has attracted attention as a new trend, which clarifies the social dynamics and complex human relations. Especially, the following is an important advantage of this approach. This simulation is performed in bottom-up and process-traceable ways, therefore we can clarify how the macroscopic form and social order are generated from the interactions of individual agents. The agents only receive a small number of constraints, each interacting autonomously in the computer space. Then we can reproduce by simulation the manner of forming the ordered whole (social system) from individual behaviors.

The agent-based simulation lies in that we can explore the micro-macro link between individual and society by a bottom-up procedure. There has been a deep division between the methodological individualism and collectivism. To bridge this division has been the most difficult work so far. Because of the emergent property of a macro level, it has been regarded as almost impossible to derive the characteristics of macro (society) from the micro (individual). In fact, while efforts to the problem of micro-macro link have been made in sociology, meaningful results have not been achieved.

In the presentation, I argue the micro-macro problem from three aspects based on the viewpoint of agent-based simulation. First is to examine the mechanism of emergent phenomena. Second is unintended consequence of action by referring to Yamamoto’s model regarding a trap of egalitarianism in the logic of social contract. Third is methodologically unsolvable solution with reference to Axelrod’s “Tit for Tat” strategy in the iterated Prisoner’s Dilemma game.

RC21-368.4

IMAI, HEIDE* (Hosei University Tokyo, heide.imai@gmx.net)

Making Places for Identity: Urban Alleys As Places of Belonging and Displacement

This paper presents a comparative study of the roji, urban alleys in Tokyo, and urban alleys in Berlin-Mitte, which once have been part of people’s personal spatial sphere and everyday life, but which have increasingly been transformed by diverse and competing interests. Marginalized through the emergence of new forms of housing and public spaces and re-appropriated by different fields, the role of the alleyway to the alleyway is being re-interpreted. Subcultures and new social movements to fit hybrid and multiple concepts of living and lifestyles. Focusing on the comparative cases of central Tokyo, Japan and Berlin-Mitte, Germany, drawing on ethnographic data supported by a conceptual framework derived from theories of place making and identity formation processes, this paper investigates the kind of functions the alleys fulfilled in these cities in the past, and the qualities of urban life that have been lost or changed. Providing multiple narratives of change, the paper’s main purpose is to critically reflect on the recent ‘revival’ of the urban alleyway, arguing that the interstitial nature of these places can be characterized as a boundary between belonging and displacement being on the hand places which are desired and needed to express local voices, thoughts and personal opinions but also places which face different forms of occupation, transformation or destruction.

In summary, conceptualising the alleyway as a contested place and sample for assessing physical, corporate, and social relations in these processes of micro-scale place making, allows us to view the alleyway as the material expression for broader social struggles, and focus for generating, proclaiming and negotiating different cultural subjects, which are aspects of contemporary urban life. The outcomes of this study should offer more insights and alternative views to understand the potential and future of the urban alleyway in a global perspective.

Almost fifteen years have passed since the rising levels of inequality and insecurity became the social issues in Japan. One of the major reasons of this is clearly rooted in the limited social inclusion of non-regular workers within the institutionalized pattern of social security of livelihood and future prospects. Although the last several years witnessed some attempts of re-regulation of labor markets under the governance of the Democratic Party of Japan such as the revisions of Temporary Dispatching Work Law and Part-time Work Law, the processes and the outcomes of re-regulation appear to legitimize or even formalize the existing structure of inequalities and exclusion. The paper argues that the situation cannot be turned around unless the specific link between employment security and the norms that support it is properly recognized. The link is shaped as a specific type of industrial citizenship, a set of rights and duties for employers and workers that is negotiated historically between state, firm and labor. In Japan, it was negotiated by enterprise-based labor unions optimizing the employment security of workers with standard employment contract who are typically employed by large manufacturers. Social security system was designed to support these male bread-winners. Ironically, this citizenship – negotiated standard of social justice in a society – justifies triple inequalities that characterize the current labor markets in Japan: large firms over smaller firms, men over women, regular employment over non-regular employment with regard to the access to livelihood security and future prospects. The paper points out the necessity to overcome the standard employment centrism that produces the ironic consequences.

RC09-167.2

IMBRASAITE, JURATE* (Vytautas Magnus University, JRIMBRASAITE@smf.vdu.lt)

Support for Democracy and Citizens Participation in Lithuania: From Alienation Toward Active Citizenship

Democracy is rather fragile, when it is based on formal democratic institutions. Support for governmental institutions and citizen participation in the process of political governance is an essential condition for the functioning of democracy and ensuring the stability of society. Political participation essentially is expressed through a number of mechanisms of interests that determine the differences between types of citizens? What are the causes and explanations of different patterns of political participation between types of citizens?

Based on the survey conducted in Lithuania in 2010 and 60 semi-structured interviews, the paper draws conclusions that three types of citizenship (active, voters, passive) may be identified according to interest in politics, political efficacy and participation in political acts. From theoretical perspectives of active traditional and monitorial citizenship, the characteristics of identified groups are mixed, because of socioeconomic and cultural conditions in Lithuania.

InTE-23.1

IMAI, JUN* (Hokkaido University, jimai@let.hokudai.ac.jp)

The Link Between Employment and Welfare and the Consequences for Social Inclusion of Non-Standard Workers

The outcomes of this study should offer more insights and alternative views to understand the potential and future of the urban alleyway in a global perspective.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Bodies-in-Design: Impairment and Embodiment in Universal Design

Bodies-in-design: impairment and embodiment in Universal Design

Designed objects and environments are often inattentive to impairment or bodily form and performance. This has resulted in a heightened awareness for a socially just design that is sensitive to the complexities of bodily actions and encounters, leading to the emergence of movements such as Universal Design. Drawing on a study on the relationships between impairment, embodiment, and design, this paper considers the diverse ways in which major exponents of universally designed products and services construct the impaired body, or the bodies for which they purport to design. Discussing data from interviews with designers in companies at the forefront of making universally designed products, we consider the ways in which the impaired body is designed into the production of various objects and environments, and how far designing for impaired corporeality is possible, and desirable, within the confines of commercially orientated organisations. As our research suggests, while Universal Design purports to design for all, the practices of designers sometimes risk falling back on reductive conceptions of the impaired body that mask the diversity of capabilities and experiences among users of designed objects and environments. We then discuss some of the reasons for such exclusions as well as outline potential ways of sensitising organisations and practitioners to the complexities of bodies-in-design.

Bodies-in-design: Impairment and Embodiment in Universal Design

RC54-968.5

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Bodies-in-Design: Impairment and Embodiment in Universal Design

RC6-130.1

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Social Stratification and the Formation of Single Parent Household in Japan

It has been confirmed that the children who grew up in a single parenthood had many disadvantages both on educational attainment and the life course afterwards. This finding is robust in US, but recently Japanese studies have also found it repeatedly in Japan. This is to say that parental divorce limit their children’s life chance, and hence reduce their children’s intergenerational social mobility.

If we have concern with the intergenerational reproduction of poverty (or social stratification), we have to clarify the relationship between social attributes and the occurrence of the single parent households. We use the data of Longitudinal Survey of Newborns in the 21st Century (2001 Cohort) by Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan. Respondent were randomly selected from men and women who nurture kids born either between at January 10th and 17th in 2001 or at between 10th and 17th in July 2001. Initial survey was done in 2002 and the sample size was 47,015. Afterwards, panel survey has been done for every year, except for 2007.

We set household composition at 9th survey (conducted in 2010) as basic dependent variable. As sample attrition was serious, we dealt with this sample selection bias by propensity score analysis and Heckman’s two stage estimation probit model (Heckit). We found that those who did not have college or university degree, those who had married at early ages, and those who had low household income how the impaired body is designed into the production of various objects and environments, and how far designing for impaired corporeality is possible, and desirable, within the confines of commercially orientated organisations. As our research suggests, while Universal Design purports to design for all, the practices of designers sometimes risk falling back on reductive conceptions of the impaired body that mask the diversity of capabilities and experiences among users of designed objects and environments. We then discuss some of the reasons for such exclusions as well as outline potential ways of sensitising organisations and practitioners to the complexities of bodies-in-design.

RC12-217.3

INABA, KAZUTO* (Chukyo University, k-inaba@mecl.chukyo-u.ac.jp)

The Possibility of “Community” Mediation

Community is made up of the following minimum. (1) Life is dependent on the region (2) Sharing culture (3) Relationship face-to-face (4) Relationships are there grandparents, parents, children, grandchildren, and so on. However, the community, recovery community is fragile, and once lost, injured difficult. 2 About the possibility of community mediation. Community mediation, proceed as follows. (1) Providing a forum for mediation (2) Listening to both parties (3) Promoting the voluntary interaction (4) The parties themselves generating an
agreement. I will explain in the following example of the above. (1) Examples of Indonesia: Mushawara and Tsunami of Aceh (2) Example of Mongolia: New mediation act (3) Legal consultation activities as Tohoku disaster cite (4) Social support for evacuated municipal staff from Fukushima nuclear power plant (5) Medical dialogue promoters (6) Ehime settlement support center

RC45-748.1

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Does Trust Promote Generosity?

Both of trust and generosity have been considered as important factors to promote cooperation (Yamagishi 1998, Nesse 2001). Some researchers argue that trust plays a significant role in assessing quality and trustworthiness of unknown others. On the other hand, generosity is defined as a tendency to forgive defects or failures of partners (Exline & Baumeister 2000, McCullough 2008). However, these two cooperation promoting-traits appear to be incompatible. Trust helps us to assess partner's trustworthiness, which may lead to a withdrawal from inappropriate relationships. On the other hand, generosity helps us to forgive partner's mistakes, implying that we make a commitment in spite of partner's failures. Therefore, the question is: Are these two traits really compatible? And if so, how do we have developed these two seemingly contradicting traits?

Here, we aim to clarify the puzzling relationship between trust and generosity by using an agent-based modeling. We adopt trust game as a basic building block and then incorporate two further elements into our model. One is related to heterogeneous agents in terms of abilities to fulfill donor's expectation. The other element is related to partner choice, commitment (repeated trust game with the same partner) and an exit. Trust is thus formulated as selective strategies in the context of partner choice, whereas generosity is defined as forgiveness of partner's failures in the context of commitment relationship. We carry out the set of computer simulation experiments to assess the viability of several strategies.

Our first result is: without reasonable trustful strategies, more generous strategies cannot be viable. Furthermore, we find that as group size increases, trust level also goes up, leading to the prevention of degenerating generosity. These two results clearly indicate that trust can promote generosity. Put it differently, there exists a coevolution mechanism of trust and generosity in our social world.

RC05-100.5

INAZU, HIDEKI* (JSPS Research Fellow, hide84@hotmail.co.jp)

Facing the Selves in the Field Research of Immigrants: From the Research Question Based on Visibility to Led through Daily Relationships

This paper aims to describe the process of constructing and transforming research questions through encounters with immigrants in the field of everyday life under the globalized environment, and to indicate two approaches to the fieldwork, based on my research around Kobe city, Japan. The first is research based on researchers’ perceptions that categorized immigrants as the “aliens” visibly in the social structure, while the researchers’ positions and power to make them other are not critically subjected. Here, encounter is not a research subject but rather a chance to inspect their presupposed research question. On the contrary, the alternative approach that constructs research question from daily relationships with immigrants focuses on the encounter itself as the process of facing the selves that occurs us another belonging and identity in the dimension of existential movement, such as Ghassan Hage proposed (Hage 2005). Based on my research, I experienced these approaches as transition from the former to the latter, that criticized the direct linkage between the notion of “aliens” and their visibility by walking away from the ethnic festivity to the daily relationships among return migrants from Peru, and by getting involved an trouble of a family that shaken researcher’s existence to remind me my family backgrounds as also return migrants from Korean Peninsula after the colonial period. This is just one of examples to research another belonging and identity between researchers and informants. However, in the field of Japanese sociologists, there is almost separatized between international sociology that focuses on structural social change and life story studies that approaches to individual meaning of life and encounters with informants so long time. This paper shows the possibility and the subject to link these studies on immigrants as one of fieldwork methodology for bridging between social theories and realities of daily life under globalization.

RC06-131.9

INOKUCHI, HIROMITSU* (Daito Bunka University, hiro.inokuchi@gmail.com)

“Battle Hymn of Tiger Mom” As Social Capital Building

In this presentation, I explore Amy Chua’s “Battle Hymn of the Tiger Mom” as a social capital building by an ethnic generation Chinese American. I examine Chua’s account in relation to Asian immigrant experiences, social and cultural ties, and communities in U.S. race and ethnic relations. The questions asked include: How did Chua raise her children to obtain social capital and educational opportunities in U.S. society? What were the limitations and (unintended) consequences of her strategy? How can we understand the situation she put on the history of Asian American social, cultural, political, and educational experiences? Does her account overcome stereotypes against Asian Americans, or those against other racial minorities?

I situate Chua’s account of child rearing in the context of existing quantitative and qualitative educational research on educational achievement of Asian Americans to point out the almost missing perspective of building social capital from cross cultural contexts. Second, I analyze Chua’s account. Chua comes from an intellectually elite family, and she herself is also a well-connected intellectual elite. She has very distinct idea on “success,” and her children are successful so far, but Chua also suggests that the Chinese way of raising children will have some pit falls because it does not nurture some important American values such as creativity, leadership, and independence. I argue that Chua’s account, while being somewhat extreme, shares some common characteristics of the dominant discourse of Asian Americans as a model minority. I also suggest that analyzing the accounts of second-generation mothers is advantageous, as they know the ways social capital and networks work based on their foreign-born parents’ experiences and they are very conscious not to lose their children to become “American.”

RC51-830.4

INOUE, HIROKO* (University of California-Riverside, hiro.inoue@email.ucr.edu)


The comparative world-systems approach analyzes systems of societies rather than a single society. Interaction networks in world-systems comprise systems of human societies which are bounded in space and engage in regularized interaction among societies. The evolutionary growth of the connections and intensified linkages through cycles and oscillations has formed increasingly larger and integrated world-systems over time. Structural globalization is thus conceptualized as an elementary trend that prevailed in the last two centuries. While the world-systems approach explains evolutionary growth of interaction networks over time, it is conscious of historical contingencies as well as spatially and temporally specific conditions for local polities. This aspect is compatible with recently developing agent-based social science. Applying spatial agent-based simulation, the current study engages in examination of historical cases. In particular, this study focused

 RC50-473.2

INOUE, HIROKO* (University of California-Riverside, hiro.inoue@email.ucr.edu)

“Battle Hymn of Tiger Mom” As Social Capital Building

In this presentation, I explore Amy Chua’s “Battle Hymn of the Tiger Mom” as a social capital building by an ethnic generation Chinese American. I examine Chua’s account in relation to Asian immigrant experiences, social and cultural ties, and communities in U.S. race and ethnic relations. The questions asked include: How did Chua raise her children to obtain social capital and educational opportunities in U.S. society? What were the limitations and (unintended) consequences of her strategy? How can we understand the situation she put on the history of Asian American social, cultural, political, and educational experiences? Does her account overcome stereotypes against Asian Americans, or those against other racial minorities?

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JS-78.3

INOKUCHI, HIROMITSU* (Daito Bunka University, hiro.inokuchi@gmail.com)

Reading “Battle Hymn of Tiger Mom” As an Educational Biography

In this presentation, I explore Amy Chua’s “Battle Hymn of the Tiger Mom” as a biographical account of child rearing by a second generation Chinese American. I examine Chua’s account in relation to Asian immigrant experiences in the United States. The questions asked include: How does Chua tell about the ways in which she raised her children to attain high educational achievement in U.S. society? What were the limitation and (unintended) consequences of her strategy? How can/should we situate Chua’s biographical account in the history of Asian American social, cultural, political, and educational experiences?

First, I situate Chua’s account of child rearing in the context of existing quantitative and qualitative educational research on the educational achievement of Asian Americans. I review the literature on educational attainment of Asian Americans to point out the missing area is Asian Americans’ self account of education at home, i.e., how they raise their children.

Second, I analyze Chua’s account. Chua comes from an intellectually elite family, and she herself is also an intellectually elite. She has very distinct idea on “success,” and her children are successful so far, but Chua’s account also implies that the Chinese way of raising children will have some pit falls because it does not nurture some important American values such as creativity, leadership, and independence. I argue that Chua’s account, while being somewhat extreme, shares some common characteristics of the dominant discourse of Asian Americans as a model minority. I also suggest that analyzing the biographical account of second-generation mothers is advantageous, as they know the ways their foreign-born parents raised their children and they are very conscious of how they raise their children.
Vocational Education and Gendered School-to-Work Transitions in Switzerland and Japan

The labour markets of Japan and Switzerland are significantly gender segregated. In Switzerland the seed for labour market gender segregation begins with the gendered orientations of young school leavers. Via the Vocational education and training (VET) system and the occupational linkage of education and employment, early career aspirations are transformed into gendered employment opportunities. VET is indeed very prominent in Switzerland, where seven out of ten upper secondary graduates come from vocational programs. But the case of Japan challenges the assumption that gender segregation is mainly due to gender segregated VET. Japan’s upper secondary graduation rates figures are more than reversed from those of Switzerland with three out of four graduates having enrolled in general programmes and only one out of four in VET. Within VET, however, Japan (JP) and Switzerland (CH) show a similar distribution of secondary vocational training by field of education and gender. Still, the contribution of the highly competitive academic education system to gender segregation in Japan remains unclear. Therefor the paper asks how education systems in Switzerland and Japan promote gender-typed trajectories into the labour market differently.

We use comparable youth panel data for both countries to analyse our research question (JP: Youth cohort study of Japan; CH: Transitions from Education to Employment TREU). Our dependant variable is job gender concentration as measured on industry level. We apply stepwise linear regressions to analyse our data, preliminary controlling for secondary vocational specialisation and gender. Still, the contribution of the highly competitive academic education system to gender segregation in Japan remains unclear. Therefor the paper asks how education systems in Switzerland and Japan promote gender-typed trajectories into the labour market differently.

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The findings allow for a critical assessment of VETs contribution to job gender segregation in different educational systems.

Female Employment and the Socioeconomic and Family Factors in Japan

This study uses nationwide panel data to identify determinants of female employment in Japan. Almost 70% of women exit the labor market during marriage or childbirth and this figure remains high, especially among higher educated women (Cabinet Office 2006).

Reports indicate that whether married women work or not is explained by “Douglas-Arisawa’s law,” which suggests that there is a higher non-core family members’ labor force participation rate in lower core income than in higher core income households. This law’s validity has been proven using panel survey data in 1997 (Kawaguchi 2002), yet some reports currently indicate that Douglas-Arisawa’s law is collapsing, especially among married women with less than a high school education (Manabe 2004). Furthermore, Takeuchi’s (2003) study used panel data from Japanese married women aged 30 years and below and found that life events such as childbirth and child-rearing serve as restraints to employment, and that wives have not reacted to changes in their husbands’ income. This study verifies the current validity of Douglas-Arisawa’s law and the determinants of women’s employment in Japan.

Data obtained from the National Family Research of Japan, 2008-2011 Panel Study (NFRJ-08 Panel) were used with a dependent variable having a job dummy, where having a job = 1 and not having a job = 0. The results of the regression analysis shows that vocational school or university graduates would probably work than high school graduates with a lower probability of wives working if their husbands’ income are higher. A short-term reduction in the husband’s income did not affect the wife’s probable employment; however, the youngest child’s age did have an effect. Results indicate little change from Takeuchi’s (2003) results and appear to maintain Douglas-Arisawa’s law.

The Street As Urban Borderland: Micro-Geographies of Inequality and Co-Existence in Manchester and Shanghai

The paper examines the micro-geographies of spatially divided but adjacentely located and coexisting social groups (defined by place of origin, ethnicity, socioeconomic status or various other criteria) in two very different cities. It is rooted in six years of fieldwork in Shanghai, China, and several months of research-based teaching (Architecture) in Manchester, UK. The study builds on ethnographic work (namely long-term observation, visual methods and in-depth interviews) in two divided neighbourhoods, where the street acts both as a border, separating difference, and as a space of conviviality, bringing together and merging. In this way, previously stark streets are established as spaces where the various barriers between the different are often patiently and persistently undone by those who live them in their everyday, just as symbolically as they are sometimes erected

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by the powerful. Furthermore, the paper looks at how the formal and informal production, appropriation, transformation, use and management of street space in the case study areas of Manchester and Shanghai are linked and contribute to the formation and maintenance of multiple and hybrid social identities among members of distinct groups. The focus lies on the exploration of the street as a space which makes various types of inequality explicit, a space which is temporally, culturally, economically or, simply, physically in-between, and can thus be regarded as a type of urban borderland.

RC09-174.3

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Widowhood Practices Among the Edo People in Nigeria: Continuity and Change

This is an empirical study involving both quantitative and qualitative approaches. It explores the widowhood practices among the Edo people in Nigeria which is a patriarchal society where majority of women especially those in the rural areas suffer from severe cultural constraints and inhibitions, creating an unequal relationship between men and women. The widowhood rites are often very dehumanizing to the extent that it erodes the self esteem, potentials and capabilities of women. They are made to suffer emotionally, physically and economically as they are often denied the essentials of life. In terms of their means of livelihood, a woman enjoys access to land for farm purposes when her husband is alive; but at death, she becomes vulnerable to the dictates of her late husband’s relations as she is seen as part of the property to be inherited by the family. The case is made worse by the fact that in the absence of a son to form a judge on her behalf ever carries any significant effect especially in the rural milieu where customary law seems to be stronger than statutory law. This is the debilitising situation facing most widows in Edo State, Nigeria, hence the need to examine the prevailing situation and proffer appropriate solutions that would help address the challenges of widowhood practices in the 21st century and beyond.

Keywords: Cultural constraints; customary law; patriarchal societies; rural areas; statutory law; widowhood practices

Research Committee on Social Transformations and Sociology of Development, RC 09

Session on: Development and the Transformation of Women’s Capabilities

RC38-655.2

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The Sex Lives Of Sex Researchers

The Sex Lives of Sex Researchers

As sexuality studies develops as a field, recent biographies feature some prominent figures. In addition to several texts on Alfred Kinsey, these biographies include those of Michel Foucault, Richard von Kraft-Ebing, Jeannette Foster Howard, the first librarian at the Kinsey Institute, and William Masters and Virginia Johnson. Some of this work is superb scholarship. Some might be considered “pathography,” Joyce Carol Oates term for “the technique of emphasizing the sensational underside of its subject’s life.”

Pathographies of sexuality researchers spin for perversion. For example, James Miller’s biography of Michel Foucault links Foucault’s work to a range of unconventional sexual proclivities like SM. And biographer Thomas Maier begins his book with Virginia Johnson losing her virginity, portrays her as a sexually cunning secretary and delights in exposing surprising aspects of the researchers’ sex life together. Historian James Jones biography of Kinsey perhaps most typifies the genre. Jones claims that Kinsey’s research was driven by his own “inner demons” which allegedly included homosexuality, masochism, and a range of sexual compulsions such as masturbating with objects inserted into his urethra.

This paper examines a number of biographies of sexuality scholars, and explores the dilemma biographers face in writing about the sex lives of these researchers. I suggest that, despite increased acceptance and even excitement about the academic study of sexuality, sexual stigma is a persistent theme in the stories about researchers themselves. Biographers use sex to frame the story, locating sex research in a brew of perverse desires and practices, and contending that the researcher’s deviance colors or discredits the scholarship.

RC19-338.1

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Does Inequality Matter? Intergenerational Relations in European Welfare States

Intergenerational transfers of money, time and space are important features of parent-child relationships. Previous research reveals substantial differences in intergenerational solidarity, raising the question of causes and reasons for European divergences. Apart from inequality on the micro level, meso level structures (family) as well as macro level factors are important in order to understand differences in support levels of giving and taking money, time and space within and also between countries. While single types of solidarity have been predominantly analysed separately, a joint analysis is still missing.

Based on the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), 14 European countries are analysed to measure the impact of inequality structures on functional solidarity between parents and their adult children. Multilevel analyses including micro, meso and macro levels indicate that need and opportunity structures as well as variations in family composition and cultural-contextual differences between welfare state regimes matter for intergenerational relations. Children in need get more support than better situated offspring. Simultaneously, parents with better opportunity structures help more. Furthermore, we can observe that parents in low-level service states and high poverty and income inequality countries such as Poland, Italy and Spain predominantly support their adult children by providing living space, whereas in less familialistic and more generous welfare states such as the Netherlands, Denmark or Sweden parents rather provide time and monetary support. Our results moreover reveal that the provision of living space substitutes for time and financial transfers. The latter, however, do complement each other: children who receive time support from their parents often receive monetary help as well.

RC43-722.1

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Money Vs. Space? Intergenerational Transfers in a Comparative Perspective

The provision of living space as well as direct financial transfers are important elements of functional solidarity between parents and adult children. However, previous research reveals substantial discrepancies in monetary transfers and intergenerational coresidence not only within but also between countries. Against this background, the investigation addresses causes and reasons for intergenerational support in terms of money and space. We investigate (1) which parents do provide these kinds of support for their adult children, (2) whether money and space are substitutes or complements, and (3) how one can explain national differences.

Based on the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), influences of individual, familial and societal factors are analyzed for 14 countries. The empirical results, based on logistic multilevel models, indicate that especially needs of the adult child as well as opportunities of the parents are important determinants of intergenerational solidarity. In contrast, competing family members reduce support probabilities for each individual. Parents in familialistic and low-level service countries such as Poland, Italy and Spain predominantly support their adult children by providing living space, whereas in less familialistic and more generous welfare states such as the Netherlands, Denmark and Sweden parents rather offer monetary support. Furthermore, the provision of living space seems to substitute direct financial transfers.

RC48-788.4

ISHCHENKO, VOLODYMYR* (National University of Kyiv-Mohyla, jerzy.wolf@gmail.com)

Ukrainian New Left and Grassroots Social Protests: A Thorny Way to Hegemony

When and how the emerging radical new left in the post-Soviet societies is able to win hegemony within the rising social-economic protests mobilization? In the context of the post-Soviet ‘weak civil society’ the new left has a unique opportunity to use the ‘primacy effect’ in order to win strong position within the grassroots social protests. The prior strong position within the movement around some problem gives the privileged position compared to other political groups when the mass mobilization around it erupts. I will analyze the case of Ukrainian radical leftist student union ‘Direct Action’ organized in 2008 by ideological anarchists and libertarian Marxists which appeared to lead 20,000 student mobilization in over 15 Ukrainian cities against introduction of paid services in the universities in 2010 when established student NGOs were siding with the government or discovering they have no mobilization potential. However, the ‘primacy effect’ has its limits as not so many issues are remaining ‘vacant’ (because of the far right active intervention particularly) and not each issues has the same potential to destabilize the political regime. It means an increasing necessity for the post-Soviet new left to win and retain hegemony in the broad coalitions competing with other politicized and often hostile actors over non-politicized masses. Analyzing the case of highly successful ‘Save Old Kiev’ initiative against the privatization of public space, established in 2007 with the dominance of the new left groups coalition but where the
far right has ultimately won hegemony. I will show the process of ‘double institutionalization’: participation without systematic attempt to establish ideological influence and use of the grassroots protests for the publicity of particular political groups. If these two typical failure strategies are allowed to proceed, they lead to increasing distrust, the collapse of coalitions and isolation of the new left groups.

RC05-101.1
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An Analysis of Imagined Boundary of the “Japanese”: Results from an Internet Survey in Japan

This paper aims to analyze tendencies and differences of imagined boundary and definitions of the “Japanese” among Japanese people. There is a legal definition of the Japanese, that is, the Japanese is the people having Japanese nationality. However, a personal definition to distinguish people between Japanese (or ‘real Japanese’) and non-Japanese may vary from person to person according to their experiences and social status. Especially, judging in terms of grey zone cases, for example naturalized immigrants or Japanese diaspora, is controversial and delicate issue in Japan.

For capturing people’s imagined boundary and definition of the “Japanese” in detail, I conducted an internet survey with 2,000 respondents in 2013. In this survey, I employed 16 types of vignette questionnaires which describes typical combination of conditions relevant to national identity, i.e., nationality, resident, blood, and language, and asked respondents to judge whether a person who has a certain combination of conditions is regarded as the “Japanese” or not.

By using this data, we can capture a person’s imagined boundary as a Boolean algebraic equation. In the paper, results from the survey will be demonstrated in detail. Besides, the relevance between types of imagined boundary and definitions and demographic and socio-economic status will be discussed in the paper.

RC20-345.2
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Income Inequality and Relative Deprivation: A Formal Theoretic View

In a time of increase of inequality, does people’s frustration or feelings of deprivation rise? If it is yes, how do theories of relative deprivation explain these kinds of relevance between objective economic situation in a society and subjective feeling of individuals?

This paper aims to present a formal theoretic view of the relationship between income inequality and relative deprivation by applying and developing Shlomo Yitzhaki’s model. Yitzhaki (1979) defined indices of individual and societal degree of relative deprivation emerged by income comparison among reference group, and demonstrated explicit link between indices and the notion of the Gin’s inequality coefficient.

In this paper especially, I try to describe and explain two paradoxes relevant to relative deprivation occurring in the time of modernization from a formal theoretic view. First paradox regards the tendency that a disappearance of class barrier as reference groups in terms of income comparison rather results in increase of people’s relative deprivation. Second paradox is related to economic growth which tells that increase of amount of income in a society rather increases individual and societal relative deprivation under certain conditions.

A formal theoretic model will be introduced so as to solve these paradoxes. Furthermore, some implications from the model for understanding contemporary situations in advanced countries will be discussed.

RC20-48.2
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Social Network and Job Change in Japanese Youth Labor Market: Embeddedness, Safety Net, and Social Closure

The purpose of this study is to examine whether and how social network affects job change behavior and the result of job change in Japanese young workers. They are faced with high risks of job turnover because of the expansion of fixed-term or part time employment, which is followed by service industrialization and long term recession since 1990’s. It is becoming an important process of career mobility that Japanese young workers find their job in the external labor market today. Social network approach is a convincing sociological framework to investigate the job search process.

There are several explanations based on social network approach. Embeddedness, safety net, and social closure arguments are examined empirically in this study. A panel survey data targeting at Japanese youth is utilized and it is tested whether and how social network affects job change and change in income after changing a job. Heckman’s two-stage sample selection model is applied.

Empirical analyses support the embeddedness argument. We have two main findings. First, social network is not related with job change behavior, but employment status is the definitive factor. Second, however, male job changers with ‘weak ties’ get higher income if they experience mobility between different industrial sectors. Social network works especially in cross-border mobility, where workers may lose their human capital and be put under uncertainty about their social career. Social network can offset these disadvantages and give them advantages in job searching. And the cross-border mobility is a process of de-embeddedness.

In previous researches in East Asia, social network’s aspects of safety net and social closure are focused. From the results of this study, however, embeddedness argument is still important to be considered.

RC27-478.1
ISHIHARA, TOYOKAZU* (Graduate School of International Relations, Ritsumeikan University, toyoishihara@yahoo.co.jp)

Baseball Labor Migration: Transformation of Border Crossings of Athletes in Global Diffusion of Baseball

As the result of globalization of a sport, the border crossings of athlete are increasing explosively today.

This study proves that the border crossings of athletes have accomplished the qualitative change from the example of global diffusion of baseball, which has emphasized integration with capital.

The global diffusion of baseball can be positioned on the context of forming a global marketing and scouting network of professional baseball whose summit is the Major League Baseball as North American top league.

This network had subsumed Central America-Caribbean region by 1950s and East Asia after 1990’s, and has been expanding to the ‘Baseball Barren’, Europe, Middle East, Africa and South American Continent, after 2000s. As a result, new competition terrains, where playing level had been dropped, have emerged in some of the ‘Baseball Barren’, and new types of border crossings of athletes can be seen there.

In the past sport labor migration studies, it has been thought that economic reasons, like salary or bonus, are main factor for the athletes who cross borders, however, not a few athletes are going abroad for non-economic and mental reasons, such as self-actualization these days. These can be seen as a new phenomenon as the conclusion of globalization of sports. In this situation, border crossings of athletes can be regarded as not parts of ‘labor’, but parts of ‘consume’.

From this analysis, the word of ‘Sport Labor Migration’ is becoming no longer appropriate to represent the border crossings of athletes.

RC32-544.10
ISHII, YUKARI* (Tokyo Metropolitan University, checked-shirt@hotmail.com)

Reconstructing Relationships in a Transgender Family: The Story of Parents of Japanese Transgender Children

Raising and nurturing children is one of the most important functions of a modern family. In the emotional parallel child bond is typically strong. However, in the case of transgender children, to what extent do their gender issues impact their relationships with their parents? When discovering that their child is transgender, parents either accept them or change or reconstruct their relationship. This study discusses the process of creating new relationships and parents’ viewpoints by analyzing the narratives of parents of Japanese transgender children.

Ten in-depth interviews of parents with transgender children were conducted. The interviewees included eight mothers and three fathers. Data were collected from November 2012 to October 2013 in Kobe, Tokyo, and Fukuoka.

First, in these families, children’s problems were mainly handled by mothers because fathers had a comparatively tenuous relationship with their children and tended to avoid the topic of sexual minorities. Two types of reactions were seen on discovering that their child was transgender. The first was an “as suspected” response, while the second was extreme shock. The interviewees then began gathering more knowledge about gender issues and LGBT by reading or visiting LGBT communities to understand and generally acknowledge their child’s unique or queer gender identity. And in their life stories, parents tried to reconform or reconstruct images of their children and refortify their emotional ties with them.
workers but also because in-home long-term care support providers may lack motivation; as they do not receive subsidies for placing compatible care workers with aged persons. Yet, good chemistry between aged persons and their care workers is important because aged persons have diverse needs, which may require specific characteristics in their care workers.

To design a policy that will motivate care providers to deploy their care workers more effectively, the presenter interviewed several care workers and other support provider staff members, investigating how care support providers deploy care workers and the difficulties they face. The qualitative interview data revealed that some support providers have aged persons appoint their own care workers at their own expense. This method usually results in successful postings as it enables aged persons to choose compatible care workers and to make particular demands regarding their needs. However, because these appointments are made outside of the Long-Term Care Insurance Law, a designation fee is applicable, which some aged persons cannot afford.

These findings suggest that the government should give subsidies to support providers who appoint large numbers of care workers so that these providers can keep their designation fee low, and aged persons can continue to choose their own care workers. Such an initiative may also restrict social welfare costs in the long run because increased rates of in-home care are associated with decreased medical spending.

INTE-19.4
ISHIKAWA, EUNICE* (Shizuoka University of Art and Culture, suaceunice@gmail.com)

The Education of Young Brazilians in Japan

Currently (2011), the Brazilian population in Japan totals 210,032. Of that total 46,855 (22%) are under 20 years old, and 24,061 (11%) under 10 years old. From these data, we can conclude that many of these children attend, or have attended, school in Japan. Compared to the Japanese-Brazilian adults living in Japan, their children learn the Japanese language much more easily and quickly. Many of these children start their education in Japanese kindergartens, and then most of them continue studying in Japanese schools. Some advance to the university level. However, even if they speak the Japanese language, most of them have problems keeping up with the regular disciplines. The main reason is that they don’t have the background the other Japanese children have. Additionally, they don’t have their parents’ help with their studies at home because most of the Brazilian parents are not fluent in the Japanese language. Another issue to be considered is that in Japan, education is mandatory for children under 15 years old who are citizens, but optional for foreigners. One problem here is how Japanese society views foreigners. For the Japanese, the Japanese-Brazilians are temporary foreign workers who will leave Japan after a finite period of time. The result is that the Japanese-Brazilians are dealt with as visitors, and this feeling extends to the children. This treatment negatively affects any policy regarding the education of foreign children in Japan. The prospect for Japanese-Brazilian children in the future depends on where they settle. Lacking a higher education a large number of Brazilian children experience difficulties with stability and ascension in both Japanese and Brazilian societies. In this paper I will focus on cases of young Brazilians raised in Japan who were successful in obtaining a higher education in Japanese universities, although they are currently the minority.

RC31-537.3
ISHIZAWA, HIROMI* (George Washington University, ishizawa@gwu.edu)

Volunteerism among Mexican Youth in the US: The Role of Family Capital

This study investigates patterns of volunteerism within a rapidly growing segment of the population, Mexican immigrant and Mexican origin youth, using data from the Education Longitudinal Study of 2002 (ELS). These data show that volunteerism varies by immigrant generational status. Contradicting classical assimilation theory, first generation Mexican immigrant youth are found to be more likely to volunteer than later generation youth. These data show that volunteerism is shaped by cultural values and the internal dynamics of neoliberal capitalism remains largely unchanged. Since economic logic still reigns over ecological and social logics, the article argues that the example of the certification regimes should therefore be characterized not by ‘ecological modernization’ but by ‘modernization of ecology’. It is because through certification regimes, capitalism is not modernized in ecological lines, but ecology itself is modernized in the line of neoliberal capitalism.

RC24-437.1
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A Political Ecology of Aquaculture Certification: Towards a ‘modernization of Ecology’

The article examines environmental certification regimes in the global aquaculture as an example of ecological modernization. While the fundamental tenet of ecological modernization is to shape capitalism by ecological principles, the study shows instead that through environmental certification regimes, ecology or nature itself is largely shaped, transformed and restructured to fit into, and thus serve, neoliberal governance and accumulation in a normalized manner. Certification regimes offer some avenues for a sustainable aquaculture; however, the internal dynamics of neoliberal capitalism remains largely unchanged. Since economic logic still reigns over ecological and social logics, the article argues that the example of the certification regimes should therefore be characterized not by ‘ecological modernization’ but by ‘modernization of ecology’. It is because through certification regimes, capitalism is not modernized in ecological lines, but ecology itself is modernized in the line of neoliberal capitalism.

RC33-581.4
ISMAIL, EVIN* (Uppsala University, evin.ismail@ify.uu.se)

Intersectional Analysis, Child Custody and Islamophobia: Methodological Challenges

In this paper I will present my first results from an ongoing Swedish study on how muslim families are perceived, and handled by social workers. My method is interviews with social workers on how they perceive muslim families and an analysis of documents concerning whether social services should replace children belonging to muslim families. My theoretical framework is an intersectional analysis where the children’s rights perspective, gender, age, religion and race is analyzed. By introducing islamophobia in a micro-macro level analysis, a diverse power analysis new methodological questions concerning inequality is posed to the intersectional analysis.

RC27-474.1
ISO, NAOKI* (Osaka University, iso.naoki@gmail.com)

Violence and Education in Judo Practices: A Comparison of France and Japan

In this presentation, I examine the relationship between education and violence through judo practices of children in Japan and France. Judo originated in Japan but it is not anymore popular there. While the population of judo players is less than 200 thousands in Japan, it is almost 600 thousands in France where the national population is two times less than that of Japan. In order to compare the judo practices in these two countries, first of all, I examine the recent debates in Japan on the violence related to judo and on the ideas of judo as education. The judo practices are also analyzed by the example of the certification regimes should therefore be characterized not by ‘ecological modernization’ but by ‘modernization of ecology’. It is because through certification regimes, capitalism is not modernized in ecological lines, but ecology itself is modernized in the line of neoliberal capitalism.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
values of judo. Such policy has caused mortal accidents at public schools every year in Japan. I examine why the judo practices are so different in these two countries in regard to education and violence.

ISOZAKI, TADASHI* (Tohoku University, t.isozaki@st.tohoku.ac.jp)

Habermas’ Discourse Theory and the Concept of Public Sphere

The aim of this paper is to clarify the concept of Jürgen Habermas’ public sphere in his book, Between Facts and Norms, especially focusing on his perspective and method.

In this book, discourse theory is formulated with “If just those action norms are valid to which all possibly affected persons could agree as participants in rational discourses.” However, especially in American context, there is a lot of criticism that the discourse theory is not so effective for the analysis of an actual problem because it is too formalistic. Responding to this criticism, Habermas elaborates a process model of rational political will-formation about realistic problem. Habermas has taken up the public sphere as a concept to support such political will-formation. According to Habermas, the public sphere “is a warning system with sensors that, though unspecified, are sensitive throughout society” and “can best be described as a network for communicating information and points of view.”

Some existing discussion found that Habermas succeeds to use a theoretical technique, called conversion of perspective and shift the level of a reference in The Theory of Communicative Action. However this paper points out that Habermas already uses similar techniques in Between Facts and Norms. Habermas moves to more concrete level of discussion based on his theoretical understanding of a modern democratic constitutional state. Dealing with experimental problems, such as politics and law, one of focusing point is a public sphere. Finally, we think on the feasibility of the concept of Habermas’ public sphere as an analytical tool of actual problems.

ISTVAN, ALESHA* (Texas A&M University, aistvan@tamu.edu)


Using an illustration of the relationship between the U.S. environmental movement and the U.S. wind energy industry, I develop a theory for understanding the relationship between social movements and their economic outcomes. Synthesizing the social movement theory of political process with the economic theory of social structure of accumulation, I argue that social movements become more and less important in relation to industry creation based on the intersection of their place in the cycle of contention with the industry’s position within the cycle of accumulation. Furthermore, at any given point in time, these cycles are both impacted by the larger political, economic and ideological structure of the society. I develop four distinct propositions to further clarify this theory. First, during times when economic consolidation intersects with movement diffusion, contentious actions have little, if any, relationship with industry development and technological explanations prevail. Second, during times when economic decay intersects with movement exhaustion, technological and social movement outcome explanations become less important and the macro political-economic environment provides a more robust explanation for industry changes. Third, during times when economic exploration intersects with movement radicalization/institutionalization, movement actions have an important effect on its industry counterpart. Fourth, during times when economic consolidation intersects with movement exhaustion, the economic counterpart may develop in direct contradiction to movement goals.

RC39-671.3

ITAKURA, YUKI* (Tohoku University, itacie15@gmail.com)

The Role of Japanese Public Health Nurses’ Activities As Post-Disaster Assistance

This paper will examine about the construction of disaster resilient local community based on multiple social networks through the cases of public health nurse activity in the tsunami devastated area. The questions of this paper are 1) why and how the professional ability of public health nurse are efficient at the post-disaster time and 2) how it is different from volunteer activities such as non-specialized NPOs or neighborhood disaster prevent associations at the community base.

This paper is based mainly on the findings of my own interview with public health nurses who lived in the city and worked in south of Iwate prefecture and detailed survey on the public health reports about the disaster assistance. The findings are that 1) their activities are focusing on informal care and long-term support for community re-construction as well as official nursing services in the shelter right after the disaster, 2) their professional skills were especially effective in case they conducted their research about the health status for all surviving citizens in the area by using nationwide public health nurse human-resource network. And 3) they can support efficiently the destroyed local public office because they have been long working there and knowing in detail about clients and their community. It is important significantly different from other non-professionalized volunteers that 4) they have professional skills and a long year experiences of local community based caring and they have a variety of wide networks all over Japan.

I will discuss about collaboration of public health services with other local institutions, NPOs, volunteers and organizations for disaster vulnerable people such as elderly women. Japanese public health nurse activities is one of the best examples of post-disaster assistance system which has been uniquely rooted in local communities culturally and historically.

RC07-139.4

ITO, KENICHI* (Gunma University, itoken@si.gunma-u.ac.jp)

What the Ubiquitous Network Society Brings in Japan: Influences of the Mobile Internet Devices on Teenagers

Advanced technologies sometimes corrode social institutions. “Act on Development of an Environment that Provides Safe and Secure Internet Use for Young People” is a Japanese law which binds every parent to set up mobile web filter on their mobile phone of her/his child to block “harmful” information in cyberspace. However, recent prevalence of smart phones and hotspots in Japan is spoiling this protection.

In this paper we want to describe current trends of the Internet use among Japanese schoolchildren based on several surveys we exercised in 2010 – 2013 in Gunma prefecture. The results show that many teenagers use their mobile Internet devices in a quite unguided manner. For example, 20% of high school girls answered our questionnaire that they had met someone they had come to know through the Internet.

We are convinced that, basically, teenagers are exposed to three types of different risks. The first risk is caused by the fact that they are connected directly with the outer world, where evil adults (or non-adults) are waiting for their victims. This risk contains cyber-crimes such as enticement, deception or false billing. Another risk comes from the situation in which the teenagers are connected online with themselves. Cyber-bullying, or cyber-troubles are getting serious because they happen where neither teachers nor their parents can observe. The last risk comes from the recent convenient condition of the ubiquitous network. Schoolchildren are exposed to the risk of addiction to the Internet activities, such as online games, blogs, SNSs, live-chatting or online-shopping.

We want to illustrate what Japanese teachers or parents suffer from and what we should do in order to protect schoolchildren. We don’t think we can prevent teenagers from connecting with the web, therefore, at last we have to teach them how to adapt themselves to the coming digital age.
This paper examines an abrupt expansion and stagnation of higher secondary education in Vietnam during the two decades since the beginning of 1990s. In 1986, Vietnam introduced the Doi Moi policy to shift from a centralized socialist economy to a market-based one. Influenced by this drastic transition of economy, people's aspirations for upward mobilization through achievement of a higher academic level increased significantly. The school enrollment rate of high school increased from 15% in 1990 to 55% in 2010. However, the trend of the upward mobility movement has not continued for such a long time as in other recently industrialization countries in East Asia. By analyzing educational statistics by regions, the author found that the number of enrollments in high school soon stabilized, and is even decreasing in some poor rural areas. This paper focuses on two causes that restricted the rapid expansion of higher secondary education and caused a reduction in its speed. Firstly, a privatization policy of secondary education introduced a number of private high schools with weak management bases. They provided temporary bases for people's aspiration to go to high schools, but could not be continued due to lack of strong management strategies. Secondly, the development of the labor market could not keep up with the rapid increase of the newly produced labor force, high school graduates. People began to realize that only having a secondary diploma was not enough to have a stable job in the metropolises, but was graduates. People began to realize that only having a secondary diploma was not enough to have a stable job in the metropolises, but was

In conclusion, although the theory of reflexive modernization is a useful tool to research Japanese society, we should re-theorize it from our differences.

RC04-90.4

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Experiences of Difficulties Faced By Hikikomori People within Everyday-Life: From the Perspective of View of Intimacy

This paper aims to describe the experiences of difficulties faced by the withdrawal of youth from society known as hikikomori people in Japan. This paper is based on fieldwork data and narratives of hikikomori people in self-support group in Kobe. This self-support group organizes peer supporters with their experiences, and provides support to hikikomori people as the person concerned (Tojisha). This paper analyzes their narratives from the approach of life-history analysis. In Japan, hikikomori phenomenon has been problematized since the 1990s. According to research conducted by the Cabinet Office in 2010, the population of hikikomori (age range 15-39), is estimated 696 thousand (comprising 1.79% of the total population of Japan). In this survey, hikikomori is defined as "people who predominantly stay at home for more than six months, other than for household work, child-care, schizophrenia or physical illness." Therefore, hikikomori has been referred to as problems of psychology and requires psychiatric treatment. Moreover, hikikomori has been also identified as problems related to Japanese education and employment systems. However, experiences of difficulties faced by hikikomori people are more complex. In fact, on their narratives, they address the various issues which they face in their daily lives. When talking experiences by hikikomori, they talk about various categories of human relations. In particular, their narratives on difficulties are often associated with intimate relationships, gender, sexuality and the other. For example, a hikikomori parson said "I am troubled about how to interact with other people familiarly." Thus, this paper focuses on the intimacy of human relationships within their everyday-life experiences. Through this analysis, I argue that the experiences of difficulties faced by hikikomori people not only reflect instability of employment of youth but also related to the anxiety and uncertainty concerning their intimate relationships.

RC54-862.1

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Embodiment Experiences of Women with Disabilities in Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Embodiment Experiences of Women with Disabilities in Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Abstract

This paper explores the changing embodiment experiences of new disabled women after the 2006 earthquake disaster in Bantul district, Yogyakarta province, Indonesia. As a consequence of the disaster, thousands of people lose their parts of their bodies and become disabled. Not only they faced psychological suffering and trauma caused by the earthquake but also they should deal with many challenges in order to survive in their subsequent lives. Their properties were vanished and the situation was exacerbated by their work inability as a result of their impairment. They have been adapting to improper environment situation such as inappropriate facilities that hinder their mobilities. This situation even worse for new women with disabilities because they have not only to struggle for daily needs, they also have to challenge multiple oppression because they are disabled, because they are women and because they are poor and do not have ability to work. They also have been experiencing changing embodiment. After the disaster they lose their dignity and have to adapt to their new embodiment experiences. They have to follow procedures of medicalization to their physical disabilities in order to close with normality and should involve in some programs such as work skills from government and NGOs. This paper deal with ethnographic approach of the personal experiences of 5 new disabled women in comparing embodiment experiences before and after become disabled. This paper also discloses the embodiment process after 5 years of disaster and how those women with disabilities exercise their bodies to mainstream disabilities in their families and neighbourhoods.

Keywords: Disaster, embodiment, women with disabilities

RC55-877.2

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The Impact of Inequality on Subjective Well-Being

One of the most debated questions in happiness studies is whether or not there is a relationship between income and life satisfaction. The evidence is rather mixed (Easterlin, 1974; Hagerty and Venhooven, 2003). This study attempts to give an answer as well, using preliminary data from the European Survey on In-

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Tolerance Frame As a Hindrance to Effective Public/Authorities Feedback in Belarus

The report is going to consider 'tolerance' as a misconception and an ideological frame. A critical assessment will be done of tolerance on the part of Belarusian people. It is going to be shown that a) tolerance as an invariably beneficent trait of the Belarusian people is quite mistaken, b) that the 'tolerance' frame interferes with democratic government principles as accepted and practiced worldwide, c) that responses to public dissatisfaction (part and parcel of normal governance systems) in Belarus are complicated due to persistence of the 'tolerance' frame; and d) that for running sustainable democratic outcomes in Belarus, a regular public/authority feedback should be restored by getting rid of 'tolerance' as part of the ideological apparatus.

The idea of this paper concerns 'tolerance' as it enters democratic governance schemes and might be leading to their malfunction. The word tolerance is widely used in liberal democracies and is associated with positive meaning. However, it appears that tolerance is not necessarily a virtue. The word tolerance has negative connotations as it acknowledges a problem. The danger with the ideological frame 'tolerance' is that it might enter democratic government schemes where it can effectively block public responses to dissatisfaction. This way, the system is incapable of conveying public dissatisfaction, and the stimulus is removed for the authorities to improve their work. This might be evident in Belarus, where people have little opportunity to convey their dissatisfaction, given that they are considered as well as consider themselves 'tolerant'. In this case, their tolerance, being mere holding on, is a potential volcano.

Spatial and Temporal Structures of Inequality in the Super-Urbanized World. Flow-Structures of Glam-Capitalism and New Configurations of Inequality

The economy and society in networked enclaves of globality – super-urbanized areas like Los Angeles, New York, Tokyo, Hong Kong, Moscow, London, Buenos Aires etc., are considered as glam-capitalism. Preconditions for new form of capitalism have been generated by virtualization of social structures. By the 2000s intensive commoditization of images had led to overbranding and triviality of the virtualization strategy that has provoked shift of competitive advantages to hyper-virtuality of glamour. Being specific lifestyle or aesthetic form, glamour has become now rationality of newest version of capitalism. Glam-capitalism raises when producers at the hyper-competitive market place must glamour consumers and when goods must be aggressively beautiful to attract targeted groups. Value creation process now is related more to trends, than to brands, not only in fashion industry and show business but also in high-tech and financial industries.

Alternative movements like ‘copy left’, ‘open source’, ‘creative commons’, and ‘pirates’ violating ‘intellectual’ property rights challenge regime of glam-capitalism and represent the authenticity revolt against hyper-virtuality of glamour not only in economy but also in politics and culture.

After-social movements reinforce functionality and competition against image abnormalities and commoditization, and represent the authentic revolt against hyper-virtuality of glamour. Being specific lifestyle or aesthetic form, glam-capitalism were created by virtualization of social structures. Hyper-reality of simulations producing copies without original (Baudrillard) is adequate model of glam-capitalism. By the 2000s intensive commoditization of images has led to overbranding and triviality of the virtualization strategy that has provoked shift of competitive advantages to hyper-virtuality of glamour. Being specific lifestyle or aesthetic form, glamour has become now rationality of newest version of capitalism. Glam-capitalism raises when producers at the hyper-competitive market place must glamour consumers and when goods must be aggressively beautiful to attract targeted groups. Value creation process now is related more to trends, than to brands, not only in fashion industry and show business but also in high-tech and financial industries.

Alternative movements like ‘copy left’, ‘open source’, ‘creative commons’, and ‘pirates’ violating ‘intellectual’ property rights challenge regime of glam-capitalism and represent the authenticity revolt against hyper-virtuality of glamour not only in economy but also in politics and culture.

The rise of avant-gardes and authoritative social movements is initially oppression. But now glam-capitalism is drawing cultural and social protest as corporate management adopts protesters’ tactics. New management approach can be seen in practices of ‘stretching’ brands down, making ‘open source’ and ‘free access’ corporate business models, commercializing torrent files, developing guerrilla marketing etc. Creators of trends converging patterns of glam-capitalists and alter-social movements give birth to alter-capitalism as a ‘post-Baudrillard’ regime: capitalization on flow of originals without copies.
Low growth human development index are accompanied by reduced anxiety (-0.88), high level of social activity (0.81) and feeling of happiness (0.71). Negative emotions can be an important regulator of social activity. It is necessary to distinguish between the qualities of negative emotions. For example, the decrease of Facebook in depression. Anxiety is accompanied by disappearance of emotions, interests, losses, and energy reduction. Anxiety stimulates social activity, makes people more susceptible towards, first, to social innovation, and secondly, to social dysfunction. High innovative activity leads to a more rapid pace of economic and social development of the country.

**RC31-538.2**

**IVORY, TRISTAN** (Stanford University, tivory@stanford.edu)

*Immigration Policy, Gender, Identity and Their Implications For Sub-Saharan Africans Living In Japan*

Japan is a relatively new immigrant destination among advanced post-industrial nations. Despite increased migration since the 1980s, Japanese immigration policy provides relatively few avenues to citizenship or permanent residence and even fewer accommodations for family reunification. Furthermore, Japan has experienced a prolonged internal debate concerning the effects of migration on national identity and belonging. For the majority of migrants within Japan, the only way to regularize their status and legally remain in the host society is to marry a native-born Japanese citizen. Sub-Saharan Africans represent a novel migrant group to study in Japan because they are racially, ethnically, and culturally distinct from the majority-group (a “visible minority”) and their status as Africans is often denigrated within Japanese society. I use in-depth interviews and participant observations from a 12-month period in the Greater Tokyo metropolitan area to interrogate how Sub-Saharan male migrants negotiate their status within Japanese society. The issues of greatest interest arising from the research are: the gendered nature of citizenship in Japan, strategies for asserting masculinity in perceived emasculating settings, priorities in partner selection, and negotiating cultural and gender differences in maintaining the family structure. I argue that marriage to a Japanese national is not only the primary mode for regularizing a migrant’s legal status, but the most essential avenue for providing invaluable access to social capital and social networks.

**RC06-120.2**

**IVORY, TRISTAN** (Stanford University, tivory@stanford.edu)

*Marriage As a Social Resource: Distinctions Among Immigrants In Japan*

Classic studies on immigration to traditional receiving destinations describe intermarriage with native-born populations as one of the final steps towards group assimilation (Gordon 1964; Bogardus 1968; Barth 1969). Although aspects of this argument have been complicated (Alba and Golden 1986; Song 2009) or revised (Kalmin 1993; Rosenfeld, 2001), the basic premise has remained intact (Qian and Lichter 2006; Cherlin 2004; Waters and Jiménez 2005). Research on new receiving destinations, however, has been much less conclusive about the nature and sequence of native-born/immigrant intermarriage within the process of group assimilation (Kalmin 1998). Using interview and observational data gathered from the Sub-Saharan African population residing in the Greater Tokyo Metropolitan Region between July 2010 and August 2012, I show that marriage is substantially different across two distinct classes of migrants. For migrants incorporated as low-skilled or non-credentialed laborers, marriage to native-born individuals is the first step towards assimilation because it is the fastest, most readily available avenue for obtaining legal long-term residence in Japan. For migrants incorporated as high-skilled or professional laborers, stability of legal status and comparatively broad access to human capital and social networks results in a less instrumental mate-selection process and increases the likelihood of marriage to non-native-born individuals. The segmented nature of immigrant/native-born intermarriage in Japan highlights the importance context- and country-specific factors play in understanding intermarriage and the process of group assimilation.

**RC55-882.2**

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*Who Tolerates the Use of Physical Punishment?*

In the end of December 2012, a male senior high school student killed himself after he suffered from frequent use of physical punishment by an adviser teacher of his basketball team. Since then, a large number of serious cases caused by massive wartime controlling have been reported in Japan. This is mainly because it is strongly influenced by WWII since they experienced the wartime at their active adult ages. Using 1955 and 1965 Social Stratification and Mobility surveys, this paper, first, attempts to reconstruct life history data of respondents that enable us to analyze the relations between wartime experiences and careers. The analyses of this life history data, then, reveal that there are clear age differences in wartime experiences among birth cohorts. Third, multivariate analyses of postwar occupational attainment indicate that although educational levels strongly influence patterns of occupational transitions from wartime to postwar period among people who experienced wartime mobilization in their twenties and thirties of age, factors that are more important in the transition period than before. Based on these results, this paper discusses the future possibilities of quantitative historical research.
Starting from colonial times, Brazil has a long history of racial miscegenation. How do families structure their lives with respect to a concept of a racial hierarchy? Several censuses and surveys from the Brazilian Central Statistical Office (IBGE) incorporates some ethnic enumeration with information on race/skin color of the respondent, though mostly self-reported. Alternatives are: “White”, “Black”, “Asian”, “Mixed race” and “Native Brazilian”. Though it is possible that some subjectivity is introduced to the process, temporal consistency is observable, within a 5% error margin. Analyzing census data, one can perceive a time trend towards “whitening” of the population until 1991, with a slight reversal in 2000, resuming the “whitening” trend up to 2010 (the latest census). But how do offspring of interracial marriages self-report themselves? Among possible alternatives, is the race/skin color the only determinant factor? Is this choice affected by geographical region or social status? Is there a noticeable time trend in choices made? The study analysis data from five Brazilian censuses, between 1960 and 2010, in order to identify patterns and trends among offspring of interracial marriages.

Among exogamic couples where one of the partners is “White”, this is the dominant race/skin color alternative for the offspring. When the mother is “White” the difference with respect to other alternatives is even wider, less so, when the father is “Asian”. The reported proportion of “White” children increases with social-economic status to the process, temporal consistency is observable, within a 5% error margin. Analyzing census data, one can perceive a time trend towards “whitening” of the population until 1991, with a slight reversal in 2000, resuming the “whitening” trend up to 2010 (the latest census). But how do offspring of interracial marriages self-report themselves? Among possible alternatives, is the race/skin color the only determinant factor? Is this choice affected by geographical region or social status? Is there a noticeable time trend in choices made? The study analysis data from five Brazilian censuses, between 1960 and 2010, in order to identify patterns and trends among offspring of interracial marriages.

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In previous work I have looked at the claims of indigenous groups and responses at the local, global, and international levels (Iyall Smith 2011). These cases focused on cases in the global north, including Greenland and the Makah tribe in the US. In this paper I will look particularly at cases in the global south, which may present greater opportunities for success for indigenous peoples than discovered in the global north. Again I will examine indigenous rights within global organizations (focusing on issues emerging from the global south), regional organizations (focusing on regional organizations within the global south including the Inter-American System and the African Commission), and local contexts (cases to be identified, including the Miskito one million acres land claim in Honduras). While the global south is very much a part of the neoliberal political and economic system, some areas have managed to create progressive policies that elevate human rights. The extent to which these policies are enforced is also important to consider. Previous examinations of the UNDRIP and the implications for the global south identify strong potentials for the enforcement of rights (Hall and Fenelon 2009 and Rodriguez-Pinero 2011) and also points of conflict (Murray 2011). With this paper I hope to analyze additional cases to shine more light on indigenous peoples’ potential for living human rights within the global south.
Catholic Faith-Based Filipino Organizations in Japan

This study looks into the Catholic faith-based groups of Filipino mothers in Japan. This paper argues that organizing or mobilizing such groups enabled the Filipino to cope with their situation as immigrant housewives. It explores how Filipino Catholic communities in Japan organize themselves collectively and how their activities are associated with identity affirmations both in religious and ethnic standpoints at their intercultural homes and the community in which they belong.

Discussion of this paper is partly based on an author's three year stay in Japan as a doctoral student and one of the founding members of a Catholic Church-based Filipino community known as the Kaagayap Ota Filipino Associations or KOFA. A reflexive account, this paper narrates the experiences of the organization as it tries to cultivate a “space” in a Japanese Catholic Church. The views of the author cannot be ignored in this writing as he was involved in the process of founding such a group.

RC31-583.6
JABAR, MELVIN* (De La Salle University, melvin.jabar@dlsu.edu.ph)

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RC33-568.2
JABKOWSKI, PIOTR* (Adam Mickiewicz University, pjabko@amu.edu.pl)

Who Refuses to Answer the Question about the Income and How Can We Reduce the Item Non-Response Bias By Using the Propensity Score Adjustment?

The mail goal of this presentation is to find out whether the refuses to question of income are random or not as well as how can we eliminate the effect of item non-response in point estimation.

Firstly, using the Hungarian and Polish data set of ESS 2008, it will be demonstrated that the likelihood to refuse is not random, but rather proportional to the declared level of income. In this part of presentation I will introduce the basic principles of propensity score adjustment (PSA) as a weighting scheme (see Matsu et al. 2011). The former procedure is normally based on the assumption that the model used to match respondents is correct, but I will demonstrate the usefulness of a credit-scoring model for such purposes.

In fact it is also based on logistic regression, but it helps to choose the relevant set of predictors as well as to illustrate and understand the nature of income refusals.

Secondly, based on the data from the “Polish General Social Survey,” an assessment will be provided of whether PSW or PSA leads to lower total survey error (TSE). By removing the known values of income I will consider three patterns of missingness: (a) the random one, (b) the systematic one without 10% of the lowest income values and (c) the systematic one without 10% of the highest values.

Findings are four-fold: (1) PSA is much more effective when missingness mechanism is systematic, however PSW is slightly more effective when non-response is random; (2) PSA increases variance a little bit more than PSW, but (3) PSA decreases bias much more efficiently than PSW. Taking (2) and (3) together, it turns out that (4) PSA estimator seems to be better on the ground that it implies much smaller TSE.

RC08-165.5
JABLONSKA, BARBARA* (Jagiellonian University, b.jablonska@uj.edu.pl)

Classical Sociologists on Music and Society

Music is a social phenomenon and a product of social life. There is no culture in which there would be no music. Throughout history, people have created and reproduced music, at the same time making it an important aspect of artistic, aesthetic and social life. Sociological reflection on music and society is as old as sociology itself. Music (as a part of the sociology of arts) is probably one of the most theoretically and methodologically neglected social science sub-discipline. The problem of its theoretical backwardness was stressed out by Alphons Silbermann (1962) many years ago. Its interdisciplinary character causes many theoretical, methodological, and other problems, such as incoherence and lack of consistent conceptual grid. There is also poor debate on the role and significance of classical sociology of music.

The main goal of the paper is to consider the theoretical tradition of social thought on music and society in the classical sociology, especially in such aspects as: musical practices of societies, rationalization of music (Weber), musical identity of groups (Simmel), musical roles (Elia) or musical interactions (Schutz). The

leitmotiv of the presentation is to show how theoretical assumptions of classical sociologists on music and society can be useful for contemporary sociology of music.

JS-1.2
JACKSON, JEFFREY* (University of Mississippi, jacksonj@olemiss.edu)

New Donors of Development Assistance: Theorizing the Future of the OECD Aid Apparatus

This paper explores the new role that non-OECD nations such as Brazil, India, Russia, South Africa, South Korea and, especially, China are playing in providing international development aid. While global aid flows from traditional OECD nations have remained significant to the development of global politics and what William Robinson calls the “Transnational State” (TNS) apparatus, these new aid donors are challenging the Western nations’ vision of what development means and what kind of global economy is being built. The consequences of these increasing aid flows for the global economy and for the development of aid recipient nations at this point are unclear. But it is crucial for scholars to pay close attention to the rise in official development assistance (ODA) from non-OECD nations as a key indicator of global political and economic integration. Often considered to be of secondary importance to many globalization scholars (who prefer indicators such as foreign direct investment (FDI) and international trade), ODA is perhaps the most important measure of “economic politics” (to use Bourdieu’s definition of globalization) for sociologists of development to observe. Bringing together insights from world systems theory, world polity theory, Robinson’s Transnational States perspective, and Saskia Sassen’s work on deterritoriality and denationalization, this paper will offer some theoretical analysis of the role that new donors are likely to play within the global political economy in the coming decades. Particular attention is paid to whether the so-called “South-South” aid from these new donors is really “South-South,” whether we can expect to see a counterhegemonic shift in aid practice, what kind of future conflicts between donor’s are on the horizon, what this might mean for world state formation, and finally, whether any of this amounts to the beginning of the end for the nearly 60-year old Western aid apparatus.

RC31-521.2
JACKSON, PAMELA IRVING* (Rhode Island College, pjackson@RIC.edu)

DOERSCHLER, PETER* (Bloomsburg University, pdoerschler@bloomu.edu)

Multiculturalism and Minority Well-Being in Fourteen European States

Despite pronouncements of its death by leaders of key European states in 2010, multiculturalism “carries on” (to use the Guardian’s term 9/19/12) in public policy at the national and local level in these same states. Kymlicka (2012: 6) argues that “[m]ulticulturalism is part of a larger human-rights revolution involving ethnic and racial solidarity.” Using the European Social Survey (2002, 2008, 2010) for fourteen European states with scores on the Banting/Kymlicka Multiculturalism Policy Index (MPI), we operationalize well-being in terms of the Council of Europe’s (2003) specification of the eight key areas of life (cf. Jackson and Doerschler, 2012). These are employment, housing, health care, nutrition, education, information, culture, and basic public functions (which include equality, anti-discrimination and self-organization) (Jackson and Doerschler, 2012: 1). Greater well-being of minority populations is seen to result from reductions in disparities and polarizations between them and the majority population (European Parliament, 2007). Scores for the eight dimensions of multicultural policy development (Banting/Kymlicka, 2012) allow us to consider the effects that specific state policies have on targeted areas of minority well-being. We furthermore examine the possibility that the situation of minorities also improves when states turn toward multiculturalism because these policies foster economic growth and free up societal resources from security functions. Do minority group members feel safer in states that have taken a greater turn toward multiculturalism? Are minorities better educated and more likely to be employed in these states? Do minorities report greater trust in the political system where multiculturalism has taken hold? What happens to majority group members’ levels of education, employment and political trust as states implement multicultural policies? These are the questions on which this paper centers. With such information, political leaders can defend multicultural policies at the national and local level in these same states.
Multiple Discrimination, Intersectionality and Vulnerability

In its 2012 report, Amnesty International underscores the consequences of discrimination against Muslims in Europe. “Multiple discrimination” is a special focus of the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights. Discussion of the need for a “Horizontal Directive” (EU-MIDIS, 2010 (5): 5) and the “Genderace” project of the 7th Framework Programme both highlight multiple discrimination and the “intersectionality” (Gendercare, 2010: 272) of axes of discrimination. The Genderace report (2010: 32) uses the term intersectionality “to define a situation . . . in which several grounds of discrimination interact concurrently.” This report follows the European Commission’s 2007 study, in which the problem of multiple discrimination and the significance of intersectionality on the impact of discrimination are investigated. Using the European Social Survey (2002, 2008, 2010) for fourteen European states along with scores on the Banting/Kymlicka (2012) Multicultural Policy Index and its eight dimensions (available for 1980, 2000, 2010), we examine over time both the reported discrimination faced by Muslims on the basis of their religion, race, nationality, ethnicity and gender and the impact of specific areas of state policy on the trajectory of discrimination. We give particular attention to consideration of the discrimination-reducing impact of state policy in eight areas: (1) affirmation of multiculturalism by the constitution, legislature or parliament; (2) school curriculum; (3) media—sensitivity and representation; (4) dress-code exemptions; (5) dual citizenship allowed; (6) funding of cultural activities of ethnic group organizations; (7) bilingual education; (8) affirmative action (Banting and Kymlicka, 2012: 11). On the basis of the results, we assess the policy changes warranted by the data to enable European Muslims to fully utilize their talents and abilities to the benefit of Europe and its member-states.

RC27-466.4

JACKSON, STEVE* (University of Otago, steve.jackson@otago.ac.nz)
SCHERER, JAY (University of Alberta)

Sport, Symbolic Capital and Monopoly Rents: The Cultural Politics of the New Zealand All Blacks

In their bid to globalise, transnational corporations (TNC's) utilize a diverse range of strategies and synergies in order to insert into, and locate within, local/national cultures. Amongst their strategies TNC's invest in a range of powerful and innovative marketing and promotional campaigns, marketers; their confidence, in the pressure to attract consumer attention and to distinguish brands has lead to a compelling search for new images and themes where culture has become a giant mine (Goldman and Pappson, 1996) resulting in a range of political, economic and ethical questions This paper traces the promotional culture of the New Zealand All Blacks since the sport went professional in 1995. The focus is on David Harvey's concept of monopoly rent which emerges “because social actors can realize an enhanced income stream over an extended time by virtue of their exclusive control over some directly or indirectly tradable item which is in some crucial respects unique and non-replicable.” (2002: 90). The paper focuses on several specific sponsors (Adidas and AIG), and their advertising campaigns, to illustrate the cultural, political, legal and ethical/moral issues associated with the logic of monopoly rents.

RC16-280.1

JACKSON, STEVI (University of York)
SCOTT, SUE* (University of York and University of Helsinki, sscott69@btinternet.com)

Towards a Practice Theoretic Approach to Understanding Sexuality

In our book ‘Theorising Sexuality’ (2010) we re-worked the Interactionist sociological account of everyday sexual behavior drawing on the work of G H Mead (1937) and utilising the notion of sexual scripts (Gagnon and Simon 1973). We do however, accept some of the criticisms of interactionism as overly cognitive and have attempted to overcome this by developing a more embodied understanding of sexuality - using the example of orgasm (Jackson and Scott 2007 and 2010), and developing the ideas of Luyken and deora in order to enable an understanding of the ways in which sexual interactions are composed. While we have utilized the term sexual practice, and engaged to some extent with the work of Bourdieu we have not, until recently, begun to develop fully a practice theoretic approach to the sociology of sexual conduct. In this paper we will engage with the work of Watzlawick and Watzlawick’ “marriage”。We and Gagne are in order to set out the ways in which sexual conduct constitutes a practice, and to indicate to what extent this approach, if brought together with interactionist ideas, can support the development of a general sociological theory of sexuality.

RC24-431.1

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Environmental Governance and Risks in Brazil

Environmental governance has advanced in Brazil since the Rio Conference. Different stakeholders have had a relevant role in the process that has permeated in a growing scale the process of decision making and formulation of new public policies. The process of environmental governance has brought into scene stakeholders representing the public and private sector and the social movements, mainly the environmental movement.

The incorporation of new social actors with differentiated demands on the management of natural resources has become more frequent as to issues on water, solid waste, biodiversity and climate. The engagement of these different actors has brought to the environmental arena, a logic of dispute and negotiation on aspects linked to natural resources, sustainability in cities, impact of degradation of water sources, loss of biodiversity, conflicts with indigenous population on land, impact of hydroelectric projects and more recently on the impacts of climate variability and its multidimensional aspects.

The paper will approach how national policies are taking place adequately or insufficiently taking into consideration the complexity of the process of environmental governance, and what this implies in terms of enlargement of the role and engagement of stakeholders in the process of decision making. The analysis will focus on the strengthening of deliberative spaces, multistakeholder networks that promote awareness and mobilization to face uncertainties and potential risks in cities and biodiverse spaces and the pressure to reduce socio-environmental and knowledge based asymmetries.

Several civil society organizations have had in the last years important role facing environmental governance and risks in Brazil, and these initiatives have promoted advancements towards democratizing access to information, besides pressuring for more transparent and participative decision making processes on environmental policies and the need to take into consideration diversities, complexities of transformations taking place in a context of global climatic uncertainties.

RC11-214.3

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DYSBURGH, PIETER (iMinds SMIT, Vrije Universiteit Brussel)
WILLES, KAREN (iMinds SMIT, Vrije Universiteit Brussel)
ELPRAMA, SHIRLEY (iMinds SMIT, Vrije Universiteit Brussel)
DECANCQ, JASMIEN (iMinds SMIT, Vrije Universiteit Brussel)

Developing Care-Technologies While Balancing Utopian/Dystopian Worldviews: Dimensions of Attention

Collaborating since 2005 in different interdisciplinary pre-competitive care technology research projects in Flanders (Belgium), we learned about crucial dimensions to balance the tendency of supporting utopian/dystopian views on the impact on wellbeing and quality of care due to new care technologies. The goal of these subsidized projects is to innovate in a way added value is created for its future users and valorization potentials is the collaborative companies in general the team is rather utopian on the capabilities of the information and communication technology.

Involving potential users from ideation phase towards valorization of prototypes is a primary way to bring balance in looking at both positive and negative consequences of the future care technology. Due to the involvement of social scientists, over the years we moved from a pathology-centered problem definition, over an age-focused approach towards a care dependent approach. Concurrently, we emphasized the need of a multi-stakeholder approach, grounded in the insights of Social Construction of Technology perspective (cf Bijker, Rip). These premises of human-centered design are not enough to balance the tensions and paradoxes encountered when studying the potential consequences of envisioned care solutions and their impact on care-giving.

Recurrent dimensions of empowerment and disempowerment, that are potential pitfalls, are described in this study. The topics for poster discussion and their impact on care-giving, are among the following: the well being and quality of care culture, including care delivery, the role of trust, the ethics of design, the orientation of power, etc. The conclusions for future research are given. Questions and answers are offered in the poster session.

RC16-285.1

JACOBS, RONALD* (University at Albany, rjacob@albany.edu)
TOWNSLEY, ELEANOR (Mount Holyoke College)
Media Metacommentary and the Performance of Expertise

This paper considers the extent to which media metacommentary – or, the critical comparative reflection about media formats – constitutes a new form of expertise. We begin by tracing out the history of critical discourse that seeks to explore the possibilities and limitations of different cultural formats, arguing that this is linked to institutional development of critics and the larger aesthetic discourse about modernity. Next, we consider how metadiscussion has altered the conditions under which media metacommentary can be mobilized as a performance of expertise, or the display of an expert identity. Ultimately, we argue that the proliferation of new media technologies and the growth of transmedia culture have fundamentally transformed the social organization of expert discourse.

RC08-153.5

JACOBS, RONALD* (University at Albany, rjacobss@albany.edu)

Orphans Other Deadends in the History of Sociology: Symbolic Interactionism and the Mid-20th Century American Compromise

To conceptualize deadends in the history of sociology, we examine how intellectual lineages, networks and institutional histories have been narrated in U.S. sociology. Introductory sociology textbooks are strategic research sites because they are a space where sub-disciplines, academic institutions, curriculum, individual intellectuals, and market dynamics intersect. Examining textbook narratives of the discipline, we ask: What has been narrated as central? What has been omitted and why? On this basis, we identify symbolic interactionism as an orphan – a casualty of the mid-20th century standoffs in the United States between what came to be known as the consensus, conflict, and symbolic interactionism perspectives. The three-fold model of US theory remains a central feature of introductory sociology textbooks today, a fact which explains the isolation of symbolic interactionism from the power centers of disciplinary sociology.

RC22-382.5

JACOBSEN, BRIAN ARLY* (University of Copenhagen, brianj@hum.ku.dk)

Conflict over Confirmation Teaching in Public School – the Impact of Neoliberal Policies on Local Political Level in Denmark

The neoliberal discourse is part of a larger shift from democratic to neoliberal policies that has been occurring over the past decades; a shift accompanied by both discursive and structural changes in society. If the neoliberal discourse is transforming the core functions of government globally, then this must also be true in the case of the close-cooperation between the Danish state and the national church in Denmark. In this paper the cases of conflict over and transformation of the position of confirmation teaching in Denmark is analyzed in order to find out if the changes is a result of neoliberal policies in Denmark or simply a matter of structural changes caused by another rational basis. In Denmark confirmation teaching is part of the public schools timetable according to the Primary Education Act. Municipalities in Denmark have according to the Primary Education Act the right to place the confirmation teaching after school but until recently it was the tradition to place the confirmations teaching with the local vicar in school. Local politicians are now beginning to alter this tradition. The basic argument used is that the changes are necessary due to efficiency improvement of the public schools (after the merging of public schools) and more efficient utilization of the public schools timetable. Confirmation teaching is by the reform politicians seen as part of the private sphere and the National Church's claim for confirmation teaching in school is seen as an ineffective tradition, which is not corresponding to the state policies efficiency requirements for teaching and efficient operation of public schools. The friction over confirmation teaching is not only about the position of confirmation teaching in or out of school but a case showing consequences of how the neoliberal discourse is transforming religious authority in Danish society.

RC30-513.8

JACOBSEN, HEIKE* (Brandenburg University, jacobsen@tu-cottbus.de)

Transdisciplinary Research on Work and Innovation: Co-Production of Knowledge on Contested Terrain

There is a long tradition of funding research to improve the organization of work according to the requirements of changing production processes and in accordance with the demands of the employees for not only damage-free but also personally and socially rewarding working situations in Germany. Background for this tradition is not at least the high relevance of qualified labour for the German diversification. This research is crossed by two potential lines of conflict: First, scientists are asked to postpone or defer their academic logics in favour of contributing to immediately relevant knowledge production on-site. This line of conflict is widely acknowledged by concepts of inter- and trans disciplinary research (node 2, triple helix, entrepreneurial university, techno science). A second line of conflict results from the social organisation of employment in capitalism. Constant re-arrangements by new ways of deploying labour and of relating work and organisations shape the forms of contradictions between interests or the ways in which action on both sides of the employment relationship. For this line of conflict the concepts of action research and, more recently, approaches to social innovation in the work place give useful instruments for analysis and methodologies. This paper examines how these two lines of conflict in trans disciplinary research and methodology are taken up in the innovative work organisation of the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research. It further investigates which solutions are chosen in the funded joint projects to turn potential conflicts productively. Data are derived from a content analysis of programs and project reports. It is shown, that leaving these conflict-lines implicit rather than differentiating between diverse approaches to research in its context of application explicitly, weakens the potential of the projects' work for stabilising the German production model and shifts balances from sociological towards micro-economic perspectives.

J5-40.1

JACOBSEN, JENS KR. STEEN* (University of Stavanger, jens.s.jacobsen@uis.no)

Long-Term Visitors’ Adaptation to the Tourism Context of Costa Blanca, Spain

Tourism and analogous phenomena have assumedly become structural elements of Costa Blanca societies, on the Mediterranean coast of Spain. The large international flows of multitudes of people have also assumedly led to blurred precints here between tourists, holidaymakers, sojourners, drifters, migrants, and residents. Particularly the most economically independent lifestyle and retirement ‘migrants’, residential tourists’ and lifestyle and health-oriented sojourners are still under-researched. On the basis of questionnaire surveys, the paper will explore self-reported adaptation features among Nordic long-term visitors, including language skills, media use and assessments of facets of local and expatriate life.

RC50-808.1

JACOBSEN, JENS KR. STEEN* (University of Stavanger, jens.s.jacobsen@uis.no)

Multi-Sensory Tourist Experiences

Since the end of the twentieth century, there has been an ocular-centric affinity in tourism research, often related to studies of place images and tourists’ visual sensations. But there is more to travel than sighting: travel experiences are not just in the eye of the beholder but also in the ears, palate, nose, hands and feet. Tourist experiences are both corporeal and multisensory. Although vision is a dominant mode of consciousness in the modern world and some 90% of our perceptual intake is visual, this may not indicate an overall significance of eyesight. What one might call polysensualism is a manifestation of the increased emphasis on senses other than vision in travel experiences. Based on personal interviews, the paper will exemplify some under-researched non-visual tourist experiences related to novel themes on the research agenda.

RC30-511.3

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ETCHEVERRY ORCHARD, MARIA SOLEDAD (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina)

ETCHEVERRY, MARIA SOLEDAD ORCHARD (PHD in Sociology, Professor at Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina)

Decent Work and Corporate Social Responsibility: Contemporary Debates about Human Rights and Paternalism in Organizations in Brazil and Portugal

The concept of decent work (ILO) has recently appeared in corporate social reporting. The social relations of corporate compliance, the types of contract for the regard for diversity and gender equity are themes emerging in business landscape. Despite international instruments for the promotion of human rights within the framework of corporate social responsibility (CSR), such as the Ruggie Report (UN), national discussions and effective practices are not homogeneous. The CSR academic debate revolves around the perspectives on what is understood about the role of social organizations. In a skeptical approach, CSR integrates a new form of authoritarian paternalism whose motor function is masking the “real intentions” of corporations in their quest for higher profits (Thomton, 1966; Wells, 2002). On the other hand, there are currents that emphasize the relationship between the company and society, and the prospects that CSR takes
to build the legitimacy of organizations in contemporary capitalism (Freeman, 1984).

The aim of this work is to investigate the influence of the guidelines of decent work in CSR in the national contexts between Brazil and Portugal, on a comparative basis. We investigated the existing regulatory guidelines for CSR through documentary research, and compared the corporate reports and comparative studies of the relevant legislation. The results demonstrate that while human rights and decent work appear as topics of CSR agendas in both countries, in Brazil, the corporate actions are voluntary, whereas in Portugal, there are laws that reinforce the communication of business practices within the CSR and decent work.


RC14-255.6

JACQUES, JERRY* (Université catholique de Louvain, jerry.jacques@uclouvain.be)

FASTREZ, PIERRE (Université catholique de Louvain)

L’évolution De La COMPétence En Organisation Des Collections De Documents Numériques: Le Cas De L’entrée Dans L’enseignement Supérieur

La fracture numérique de second degré (Hargittai, 2002) pose le problème des écarts de compétences médiatiques entre les utilisateurs. Dans un contexte où de plus en plus d’informations sont disponibles (Gantz & Reinsel, 2011), où l’accès à ces informations est toujours plus fragmenté entre des contextes différents (Jones & Thornton, 2009), la dynamique sociale des objets médiatiques se complexifie, la compétence à organiser ces informations devient fondamentale. Cette compétence d’organisation correspond à la capacité à imaginer des structures pertinentes et à les implémenter à l’aide d’objets matériels ou logiciels. Dans les usages, cette compétence à organiser s’actualise aussi bien dans des activités de recherche, que de gestion des flux d’informations, ou de stockage (Jones, 2008).

Une série d’entretiens d’étudiants réalisées avant et après leur entrée à l’université fait apparaître que les plus compétents sont ceux les mieux capables de percevoir, d’adapter et de modifier les affaiblissements de (Norman, 1990) offertes par leur environnement. Trois catégories d’affaiblissements peuvent être dégagées: sociales, techniques et informationnelles. En situation, la compétence d’organisation consiste donc pour l’utilisateur à prendre parti des affaiblissements et contraintes des ouïcs adoptés afin d’aménager l’environnement technologique pour le faire correspondre à sa structure de l’activité de l’utilisateur, de sorte qu’il soutienne au mieux celle-ci (Kirsh 1995).

Trois hypothèses alternatives sont avancées quant aux facteurs de développement de cette compétence : la variété des usages sociaux dans lequel les usages se développent (Ito et al., 2009), et finalement, le rôle du stimulateur des relations sociales de l’utilisateur. Nos premières observations semblent indiquer que, plus encore que l’intensité ou la variété des usages, l’entourage des utilisateurs joue un rôle primordial dans le développement de la compétence d’organisation, en ce qu’il crée des opportunités d’échange et de confrontation de pratiques médiatiques.

RC10-188.1

JAGODZIŃSKI, ROMUALD* (European Trade Union Institute, rjagodzinski@etui.org)


The paper aims at drawing attention to proper transposition of EU directives as a challenge for ensuring effective workers’ rights to information and consultation (I&C). To this end it looks at the example of implementation of the European Works Council (EWC) directives 94/45/EC and 2009/38/EC with a special focus on enforcement provisions. The choice of implementation of EWCs’ legislation as a ‘lab case’ is relevant in several ways: a) being an EU originating institution requiring implementation into national industrial relations (IR) and legal systems; b) they have a perfect example of tension between coherence of centrally introduced rights and their national ‘conjugation’; c) the original directive 94/45/EC, substantially modified by recast directive 2009/38/EC and recently transposed provides for an apt up-to-date test-case; d) it addresses loopholes in existing research and has both a political and practical relevance for over 1000 active EWCs and over 17 mil. workers they represent.

The paper will provide comparative overview of national transpositions of specific key provisions of directive 2009/38/EC and an analysis of their coherence with the source regulation. Focusing on transposition of enforcement provisions on access to justice and sanctions it will argue that a formalistic ‘copy-paste implementation’ without consideration of the ultimate principle of effectiveness acts as impediment to coherent application of the fundamental right to I&C. To this end it will present jurisprudence of the European Court of Justice and research on the meaning of ‘effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions’.

The paper will also argue against the lenient approach supporting the view that differences between national IR justify cases of substantial/excessive, divergences in implementation. By means of reference to EU institutional developments and interventionism in the field of financial market and environmental regulation it will also challenge the view that the European Commission has no competence with regard to setting sanctions.

RC33-566.1

JAGODZIŃSKI, WOLFGANG* (University of Cologne, wolfgang@jagodzinski.com)

Do Equality Values Differ in Asian and Western Cultures? Results from the Social Inequality Module of the ISSP 2009

Whether certain values are unique or specific to a group, a nation, or a culture, has been a topic of lengthy debates. During the last decades the interest has shifted from smaller to larger collectives and from smaller to larger regions. The European Values Surveys was an early attempt to identify cultural values, first in West European societies, and later in Europe as a whole. Whether the goal of the enterprise has been reached remains an open question. What most European
societies really distinguish from other societies is the millennia-long Christian tradi-
tion. But has this tradition also brought forth unique values? And if so, are they
still influential in modern societies?

In the nineties a similar debate started in Asia. Asian values were initially seen
as a stronghold against Western value imperialism and against Western democra-
tization. The cultural relativist position prevailed in the empirical research on re-
ligion in Bangladesh. The existing empirical research on values in Bangladesh and
anywhere else in the Islamic world is based on the assumption that the values are
homogeneous and stable. This is not true. Varela and Jaffrelot (2004) have shown
that values have changed in the last decades. Islam has been affected both by the
failure to engage in the modernization process and by the exposure to Western
values.

The present paper proposes to study the concept of illegal people, which has
been used to describe and understand how families function and interact with
their referents. The family is a complex system of individuals interacting with one
another. The concepts of family cohesion, family adaptability and family communi-
cation are key to the functioning of family systems. Here, under the paper proposes
to study and understand the concept of illegal people, how illegal migration is being
aided by the process of globalization and how does it harm the native society and
also the ill effects of migration on the migrants.

The aim of this paper is to analyze certain changes in evangelical identities and
their religious capital in the religious field at Baja California, following the impact
of charismatic movements and the crisis of denominational models during the
1980s, and their relation to the expansion of the so-called “Christ-therapy” in Re-
habilitation Centers for drug addicts. From a general perspective, religious capital
has suffered a series of rearrangements within the referents mainly anchored in
religious, religious and social participation. In this sense, many of these churches have found that an increasing demand for rehabilitation of drug users, and the withdrawal of the Mexican State from the health sector, has opened room to replicate social change projects based
on individual conversion. To study the above, this paper analyzes some cases of
Rehabilitation Centers in Tijuana, and Ensenada, Baja California.

RC09-180.3

JAHAH, MEHRAI* (NAW, mehraj.jahan@zu.ac.ae)

Formal and Informal Female Migration: Challenges of Governance in Bangladesh

In the last three decades, Bangladesh has grown to be an important source of
migrant labor, however, has lagged far behind the male migration. Starting with a small
number, in recent years the number of Bangladeshi women has grown. Official figures put the proportion of Bangladeshi female labor migrants at 1% of the total number of migrant workers in 2003. In recent years proportion of women as total migrants is estimated at around 14%. Bangladesh female migrant workers go to the Gulf countries, Lebanon, and Singa-
apore to work as domestic workers. Many Bangladeshi women also went to work
in the textile industries in Malaysia, Mauritius and Korea. In addition to formal la-
or migration, an underemployed number of female workers go to neighboring In-
dia to do work as domestic workers as well as in entertainment industries. The issue of
Bangladesh female migrants in India has created controversies in Bangladesh-especially, in view of the harsh treatment they face as undocumented workers.

The present paper examines how the government of Bangladesh has dealt with the issue of female labor migration and what are the public policies in place to promote safe female migration to the Gulf countries and Lebanon and how concerned authorities of Bangladesh government deal with the informal female migration to India. Using interview methods and analysis of secondary data, this paper will draw attention to the Bangladeshi female migrants in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries and Lebanon. Policy issues, especially innovation in migration policies will be examined in this paper.

RC18-325.7

JAIME-CASTILLO, ANTONIO M.* (Universidad de Málaga, amjaime@uma.es)

Inequality of Opportunities and Preferences for Social Policies

The positive relationship between democracy and equalization of income pre-
dicted by the well-known Meltzer-Richard has been highly criticized on both theo-
retical and empirical grounds. In this paper, I analyze whether inequality of oppor-
tunities (rather than outcomes) is connected with preferences for social policies
at the individual level. I focus specifically on the sources of current inequalities by
decomposing individual outcomes into a fair share, which can be attributed to personal merit and effort, and surplus outcomes, which are the results of struc-
tural barriers in the labor markets or depend on inherited factors such as social
background. To do that I rely on the methodological approach used by the grow-
ing economic literature on reference groups, in which individual income is the
product of two components: the average income of the group and an idiosyncrat-
ic factor, which is the result of individual attributes. I use data from five waves of
the European Social Survey in order to test these hypotheses. Empirical findings
prove that occupational status and individual differences with respect to refer-
ce groups (especially those caused by inherited disadvantages) have a strong and
significant impact on preferences for redistribution. In addition, educational inequal-
ity has a negative effect over preferences for redistribution at the aggregate level.

RC22-390.2

JAIME MARTINEZ, RAMIRO* (Universidad Autónoma de Baja California, rajaimesm@yahoo.com)

MOORE, REBECCA (San Diego State University)

New Religious Capital, Conversion, and Drug Rehabilitation: Evangelical Social Projects in Baja California, Mexico

In any given week in 2007, newspapers around the world carried reports of
“illegal” migration. This did not start in 2007. It is not poised to end any time soon.

It is important to examine as to why people and tribes of people are being termed illegal, what is it that does not give them support in the country they seek shelter and why do they leave their native land to find shelter in a foreign land. Here
under the paper proposes to study and understand the concept of illegal people,
how illegal migration is being aided by the process of globalization and how does it harm the native society and also the ill effects of migration on the migrants.

JS-14.3

JAIN, RASHMI* (University of Rajasthan, rashmi.j1@gmail.com)

Making People Illegal: What Globalization Means for Law and Migration

It is worth examining as to why people and tribes of people are being termed
illegal, what is it that does not give them support in the country they seek shelter
and why do they leave their native land to find shelter in a foreign land. Here
under the paper proposes to study and understand the concept of illegal people,
how illegal migration is being aided by the process of globalization and how does it harm the native society and also the ill effects of migration on the migrants.

Technology and Family Leisure: Is It the Way Forward?

Families are one of the fundamental units of society and are the building blocks of
social structures and organizations in every culture. A theoretical framework that
has been used to describe and understand how families function and interact is
the Family Systems Theory (Steinglass 1987; Whitchurch & Constance 1993).

The family is a complex system of individuals interacting with one another. The concepts of family cohesion, family adaptability and family communication are key to the functioning of family systems. Over the last seventy years, researchers have consistently reported positive relationships between family leisure and positive family outcomes when examining
recreation and leisure patterns among families (Hawks 1991; Holman & Epperson
1984; Ornth & Mancini 1991). Enjoying family leisure time can be a way through which cohesion, adaptability and communication is increased within families. The perils of the modern world with its fast paced life, both parents working, emergence of nuclear families, pressures of weekend socializing, demands of curriculum on the children have all
made a serious dent in family leisure time.

The present paper proposes to examine the role of technology especially com-
unication technology in promoting family leisure time amongst urban educated
families.

Multi-Scale Analysis of the Effects of Socio-Spatial Segregation

The variable “space” is increasingly being used by scholars in the social sciences.
In this sense, the methods that use spatial analysis are becoming more known

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.

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by social scientists. One of the most important applications of the use of spatial analysis in sociology, demography and population studies is the socio-spatial segregation. Some countries are studying the spatial concentration of the population with respect to race/color, but in others, such as Brazil, the miscegenation of the population is high, and so it makes no sense to study segregation by this variable. In this case, the income of the person can be the key variable in this process. Spatial analysis techniques, such as isolation indexes, are then used to analyze the spatial segregation according to income, translated by poverty or wealth. However, in each geographical unit (scale) used, the result of the analysis may be different. Therefore, the primary goal of this paper is to create a multi-scale analysis of the effects of segregation in terms of isolation of poverty and wealth indicators. Our assumption is that when we increase the scale of the segregation analysis, the inequalities also increase. And this is what we attempt to show with this paper, using data from census tracts of 2010 for the city of São Paulo, the most populated in Brazil.

RC31-521.10

JAKOB, ALBERTO AUGUSTO EICHMAN* (University of Campinas, alberto@riepo.unicamp.br)
DE OLIVEIRA LIRA, JONATHA RODRIGO (University of Campinas)

The Changes in the Form of Japanese Integration in Brazil

The beginning of the 20th century is considered a starting point for more significant flows of international migration in the Brazilian Amazon, with the arrival of different people, especially from European countries as well as Japan, due, among other reasons, to the political instability of the period of war that the world had faced. The arrival of these migrants changed the Brazilian society in several aspects, with regard to the insertion of new cultures, traditions etc. Thus, the objective of this work is to analyze the socio-demographic profile of the Japanese migrants in Brazil by regions, including the Amazon, in terms of their date of arrival in the country, their occupation in rural or urban areas, and also of migrants who left the country. Typical Japan in an attempt to understand possible changes in the aspirations of the younger Japanese generations with respect mainly to occupation, which traditionally has been widely recognized for their contributions in the Brazilian agricultural production. In order to do that, data from the Brazilian Demographic Census of 2010 will be used to create maps of spatial concentrations and to compare the Japanese migrants with more long-standing in Brazil with those who arrived more recently to find out until what extent the younger generations are preferring other occupations and other housing locations instead the traditional ones and with this leaving aside their traditions and modifying their forms of integration in society.

RC05-110.3

JAMES, MALCOLM* (City University London, malcolm.james.2@city.ac.uk)

Autochthony, Whiteness and Loss in Outer East London: Tracing the Collective Memories of Diaspora Space

This paper explores autochthony through the memory practices of Newham, East London. It addresses how remembering East London as the home of whiteness and traditional forms of community entails powerful forms of forgetting that feed into contemporary ideas of racialised territorial belonging. Newham's formation through migration its 'great time' has ensured that myths of indigeneity and whiteness have never stood still. Through engaging with young people's and youth workers' memory practices, the paper explores how phantasms of whiteness and class loss are traced at the same time as the migrant, a figure of racial decline, is constructed. It addresses how this tracing reveals ambivalence, porosity, and the continued allure of race. Overall, it explores how whiteness and loss develop into autochthonous forms appropriated across ethnic boundaries, and how they are mobilized to produce new forms of racial hierarchy in a 'super-diverse' place.

RC23-404.2

JANDA, VALENTIN* (Technical University of Berlin, valentin.janda@tu-berlin.de)

Bug and Future Usage – Design As Twofold Problem

My ethographic field is a design laboratory in which young German designers develop wearable textile-electronic interfaces. It can be observed here that the characteristics of the design-work are quite different compared to the work of scientists, as for example Karin Knorr Cetina or Harry Collins have put it in. In short, two types of practices can be found in the field of design: Designers talk about the use and the benefits of their conceptualized design objects systematically in meetings and informally on various other occasions. They ask themselves, what their design object is it good for and who will use it and when. In a less abstract level of their work, the designers are very concerned to create a functioning prototype. They have to arrange every material detail and technical problem of the prototype, as with the interfaces stitching, wiring, programming, de-bugging etc. According to Bruno Latour, objects are an indivisible compound of contextual meanings and materiality. My data shows that the designers work on both sides of this notion of object: They have to design both, an object's meaning and material function. These two different kinds of goals require two different types of work practices. It shows that these practices interfere heavily with one another, although they are very different in character. Whereas the work on meaning and utility is anticipatory and therefore never concluded, functional and material problems pop up in the present progression of a designer's work and have to be solved or circumvented to keep the work process going.

For analyzing the creation of new technology, it is crucial to observe the designer's anticipation of utility over the whole process. They may vary in substance and become less obvious for the ethnographer, but basically the interplay of anticipation and construction constitutes the outcome of a design process.

RC03-71.1

JANG, WONHO* (University of Seoul, wzjang@uos.ac.kr)
BYUN, MIREE (Seoul Institute)

Urban Scenes and Place Identity: The Case of Seoul

The scene perspective can help us understand cities in terms of cultural amenities. Its abstract characteristics can join Asia with the US and Europe so that social scientists, policymakers, and average citizens can coherently interpret common features of world city systems. Scenes can be defined as the specific lifestyle of a place. Thus, a scene is more than a neighborhood or its physical structures. It includes collections of people labeled by race, class, gender, etc. It also includes specific combinations of these groups and activities that join them together. With these characteristics, scenes show the specific cultural tastes of the residents, shop owners, and visitors. They show their own internal logic and dramas that, for instance, shine glamorously rather than fade into anonymity, project warmth and intimacy rather than distance and aloofness, maintain an authentic and real life rather than a phony existence.

Place identity can be formed through interactions between the physical characteristics of specific places and the people using the physical facilities. In this sense, urban scenes are closely related with place identity. Both urban scenes and place identity are considered as contributing to the creative regeneration of a city. In this paper, we present how urban scenes can contribute to developing place identity in Seoul. To do so, we will compare a Seoul scene map with a map of the migration populating of Seoul. This will lead us to incorporate characteristics of people into the facility data of the scene map in the specific place of Seoul. With this analysis, we expect to capture the dynamics of place identity and the influence of scenes on party identity.

RC01-37.3

JANKOWSKI, BARBARA* (IRSEM France, barbarajanko@yahoo.fr)

Sharing Information at the Operative Level

The information is vital in the conduct of war and the whole field of information warfare focuses on how one can achieve superiority over the enemy. Thus we will only know more about how we protect vital information, or how they are obtained than on how information is shared within a specific force. Human and interactional dimensions of war have less been studied whereas “friction” and “fog” act as much between the belligerents as within the armed forces.

My presentation will focus on information sharing, on cooperation around information. Officers are trained in staffs where they learn to plan and conduct operations. How do they train on information sharing? If the control of information is considered a factor of operational superiority, how do they learn to get it? How are they prepared to work in a multinational environment? This is even more important because in the future the national armed forces will have to cooperate in various environments: NATO, EU, ad hoc, multi and bilateral, military or not.

The paper will focus on the decision-making process: assessment of the situation, decision, order transmission, reporting. This presentation will be based on a field work that will take place in the first half of 2014, inside French joint staffs training center.

RC16-296.7

JANSEN, ZANETTA L.* (University of South Africa, janselv@unisa.ac.za)

Antonio Gramsci’s Prison Notebooks on the Role of ‘the Intellectual’ Meets Social Responsibility Theory

This paper seeks to explore social responsibility theory that emerged in the 1940s to protect freedom of speech, the media, and the public/citizens’ right-to-know from government and corporatist interventions in information and moral exchanges. However, the strategy in the paper is to marry social responsibility theory with the writings on ‘hegemony’ or ‘cultural leadership’ in the Prison Notebooks and Antonio Gramsci’s...
thesis on the role of the ‘intellectual’ in times of social crises and social change. The discussion in the context of the paper, is integrated into the overarching and broader contextual theme of the conference on “facing an unequal world (and the) challenges for global sociology”.

WG01-893.3

JANSEN, ZANETTA L.* (University of South Africa, janszel@unisa.ac.za)

The Use of Online and Digital Technology to Address the Politics of Inequalities and Exclusion in Higher Education at the University of South Africa

This paper addresses the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) in education and what has now commonly become referred to as ‘online education’ to critically evaluate the use of digital technologies in higher education at a South African university to bridge and overcome the gap of student access to and participation in learning. It relates the case of the University of South Africa (UNISA) in open access, distance and online e-learning (ODeL).

RC14-243.6

JANSSON, ANDRÉ* (Karlstad University, andre.jansson@kau.se)

Hospitality and Recognition in the Transmedia Age: Mediatization As Social Critique

Recent (trans)media innovations, such as the smartphone and social networking sites, have drastically altered the conditions of everyday life in affluent societies. Such developments have on the one hand contributed to potentially expanding lifeworlds and extended social affordances in terms of mobility and social connectivity. On the other hand, research from various disciplines has pointed to social disorders, or ‘pathologies’, related to the everyday dependency on such technologies, as well as to the socially segregating nature of these developments. Against this backdrop, the suggested paper engages with the ongoing academic debate around mediatization, generally understood as a meta-process of complex socio-cultural change, and focuses particularly on the critical potential of this concept. The argument is developed in three steps. Firstly, a general approach to social criticism is presented, based primarily on the works of Axel Honneth and media theorist Roger Silverstone. Here, the concepts of hospitality (Silverstone) and recognition (Honneth) are singled out as key (mutually dependent) facets of a socially sustainable and egalitarian (global) society. Secondly, the paper introduces a model of mediatization as a socio-spatial meta-process, based on Lefebvre’s triadic notion of social space. The combined social forces of mediatization are mediated through three regimes of dependency: “material indispensability and adaptation”, “premediation of experience” and “normalization of social practice”. These regimes are to be understood as analytical tools for advancing a critical approach to the mediatization meta-process. Finally, the paper provides an empirically grounded analysis of the current status of hospitality and recognition in mediated lifeworlds. The empirical analysis integrates qualitative interview data from two different field-work sites; (a) a small-town middle class neighborhood in Sweden and (b) an expatriate community of UN employed Scandinavians in Geneva, Switzerland. Altogether, the paper contributes to a situated and contextually sensitive critique of mediatization.

PRES-2.5

JARON, DOV* (ICSU Member of the Executive Board, djaron@coe.drexl.edu)

International Council for Science (ICSU): Structure and Programs - Building Bridges with Sociological Sciences

RC33-580.4

JAROSZ, EWA* (Polish Academy of Sciences, ewajarosz@yahoo.com)

Social Structure and Daily Behaviours: A Cross-Sectional Analysis of Time-Use Patterns in Poland and Armenia

Sociological and economic literature points to numerous differences across societies and social categories in their patterns of time allocation. For instance, studies of the labour force show that daily behaviours differ significantly between people of higher and lower occupational status (e.g. Kohn and Schooler, 1983), in the same time, behaviours of one social category, e.g. the unemployed, can be substantially different across different societies (e.g. Krueger, 2008). There are thus at least two dimensions that affect people’s daily time-use patterns: social norms and arrangements in a particular country, and individual place within the social structure. This study addresses both of them, analysing the influence of the macro-level setting (country) and basic social characteristics (gender, age, and employment status) on individual time-use patterns. This approach focuses on differences in the sequence structure and time allocation (e.g. unpaid work, socializing) analysed in a cross-sectional perspective. Since most of the existing reports on structural differences in behaviours come from developed Western countries, this study uses time-use data from the countries rarely included in comparative research, and no research carried out in the field. For instance, the time-use patterns of Poles and Armenians are compared in terms of how much they differ across social categories, as well as what are other lines of such differentiation in these societies. The additional benefit of the study is that it compares daily practices in the countries of Central Eastern Europe and the South Caucasus region.

RC28-481.4

JAROSZ, EWA* (Polish Academy of Sciences, ewajarosz@yahoo.com)

Stuck in the Moment? Time Perspective and Time Allocation Across Social Classes in Poland

Individual’s time perspective and everyday time-use patterns have major impact on all realms of human life. They influence the chances for upwards mobility and affect individual life trajectories. As put by Jeremy Rifkin, “those who are most present oriented are swept into the future that others have laid out for them” (Rifkin, 1987). However, time perspective is a multidimensional phenomenon and needs to be studied in relation to the actual time use patterns – in which it is supposed to be reflected. Only combining attitudinal and behavioural data can give deeper insights into socially differentiating role of temporal arrangements. This study analyses daily time allocation patterns in conjunction with temporal preferences and the possible drivers behind them – such as individual time perspective and time constraints. It focuses on the relationship between the perception of time or daily allocation of time and individual position in the social structure. Using quantitative data for Polish population aged 24-65 (n=780), it shows how temporal orientations and perception of time are related to individual social position and how they differ depending on the respondent’s genders, age, educational attainment or occupational category (ISCO-based). The study casts light on the much overlooked dimension of social inequality, including the effect of temporal perspective on status attainment, social determinants of the ability to plan long-term and delay gratification, as well as the life course-related choices and their consequences.

RC55-877.4

JASSO, GUILLERMINA* (New York University, gj1@nyu.edu)

Happiness in the New Unified Theory of Sociobehavioral Processes

This paper explores more deeply the part played by happiness in the recent attempt to unify justice, status, and power theories. Specifically, the paper does three things: First, it strengthens the foundation from Plato and Aristotle for the theory’s premise that different people seek happiness in different ways and by different means. Second, it connects those different ways and different means to the attributes and possessions that people care about, as well as to the basic outcome -- justice, status, or power -- that is activated. Third, the paper analyzes a new set of situations in justice theory, in which individuals may compare themselves to everyone who outranks them (on the salient attribute or possession), everyone who outranks them, or everyone in general. These situations lead to different outcomes both for individuals and for societies. Further, the paper shows vividly the implied effects of inequality in the distributions of attributes and possessions on average happiness and inequality in happiness.

RC14-254.3

JAUREGUIBERRY, FRANCIS* (Université de Pau, francis.jaureguiberry@univ-pau.fr)

Technologies De Communication Et inégalités D’Usage

Il est devenu quasiment impossible de se déconnecter des technologies de l’information et de la communication. Parce qu’elles sont des facteurs sujets du quotidien, synonymes d’immédiateté, de sécurité, d’ouverture et d’évasion. Se tenir informé, gérer son emploi du temps, faire ses réservations et achats, se sentir en sécurité et près des êtres chers malgré l’éloignement physique, autant de raisons nous portant vers une connexion permanente. Mais cette connexion est aussi synonyme d’informations non désirées, d’appels intempestifs, de surcharge de travail, de confusion entre urgence et importance, de nouvelles dépendances et de contrôles non autorisés.

Face à cela, des tactiques de réajustement visant à reprendre la main dans la gestion de son temps et de ses occupations apparaissent. Il s’agit de conduites de refus, non pas des technologies de l’information et de la communication elles-mêmes, mais de certaines de leurs utilisations, en particulier celles qui conduisent à des excès, au branchement continu et même à des formes de dépendance ou de contrôle. Or, il s’avère que cette capacité de maîtrise des flux informationnels à des excès, au branchement continu et même à des formes de dépendance ou de refus, non pas des technologies de l’information et de la communication elles-mêmes, mais de certaines de leurs utilisations, en particulier celles qui conduisent à des excès, au branchement continu et même à des formes de dépendance ou de contrôle.
Growing Trends in Non-Standard Employment in Nigeria: Insight from the Food and Beverage Industry

In spite of the effort of the International Labour Organization (ILO), to promote social justice and recognition of human and labour rights, decent working conditions have continued to elude workers in developing countries. Job creation has gone hand in hand with the proliferation of non-standard work contracts in Nigeria such as temporary work and part-time employment. The World of Work Report 2008 showed that the incidence of part-time and temporary employment has increased over the past two decades globally. Workers joining the labour market find it easier to secure casual employment without proper contract or access to social security and remain more vulnerable to sudden changes in market conditions. Most workers accept severe cuts in their wages when fortunes change and are less likely to take part in training. It is estimated that approximately 4.2 million job losses had been recorded in the entire sector between 1983 and January 2006. Apart from job losses, most workers are not adequately protected as most organizations are continuously at odds to comply with labour laws that abolish workers’ exploitations in any form as well as high workers’ violations concerning fundamental human rights at work as entrenched in the Labour Act of 2004. This study explores both primary and secondary data in bringing out clearly this phenomenon in the food and beverage industry in Nigeria. A total of 500 questionnaires was administered to workers in three selected organizations that have high incidence of non-standard employment as well as 20 interview session with some selected workers and union executives. The study found that this kind of employment have tremendous impact on the workers, who have continued to be voiceless at work, lay-off at will, engaged in poor quality of work, casualised, informalised, and are forced to work among others things.

Mobilizing for Immigrants’ Rights Online: Creating Symbols of Belonging to the “American” Nation

It’s no secret that being an immigrant, especially an unauthorized immigrant, is a challenge these days in the United States. Discrimination, marginalization and deportation loom large, and comprehensive and fair immigration policy seems an elusive goal. In response, the immigrants’ rights movement increasingly mobilizes online. Among these cyberactivists’ primary tools are symbolic representations of immigrants as they continue to defy labour laws that abolish workers’ exploitations in any form as well as high workers’ violations concerning fundamental human rights at work as entrenched in the Labour Act of 2004. This study explores both primary and secondary data in bringing out clearly this phenomenon in the food and beverage industry in Nigeria. A total of 500 questionnaires was administered to workers in three selected organizations that have high incidence of non-standard employment as well as 20 interview session with some selected workers and union executives. The study found that this kind of employment have tremendous impact on the workers, who have continued to be voiceless at work, lay-off at will, engaged in poor quality of work, casualised, informalised, and are forced to work among others things.
Rebuilding Memories, Projecting Utopia in Lac-Mégantic Reconstruction

On July 6th 2013, a train carrying crude oil derailed in downtown Lac-Mégantic, a town of about 6,000 located in the Estrie region. The industrial accident caused a series of explosions, killing 47 people. The fire destroyed almost half of the main street and affected the surrounding residential areas. The disaster created an acute awareness of Quebec cities vulnerability to industrial risks. On one hand, it launched a debate among planners, business groups and other decision-makers on how to design the train tracks crossing densely populated areas. On the other hand, many questions remained on how to maintain sustainable local economies that rely very much on the presence of the railroad system. Reconstruction plans were laid out within weeks of the disaster, proposing to redevelop a new commercial area, and creating a memorial ground where once stood the destroyed buildings. The community seemed absent of the debate, seen rightfully as a victim of events, and yet not perceived as an actor of the reconstruction process. The destruction of the urban fabric of Lac-Mégantic raises issues of collaborative resilience and participatory planning: cities are spaces of the every day, of belonging and of life. Studies have shown that connecting social and cultural resilience to planning and policy can generate a stronger collective capacity in decision-making. The loss of space called for an affective response that traditional Canadian planning is sometimes overlooking. This communication proposes to discuss the use of cognitive maps as a methodological tool that can be used in understanding how people perceive their environment, the lost one, the one that is being lived in and the one that will be built. It will analyse how they can highlight the construction of overlapping narratives that can contribute to the resilience process, and how it can potentially be used in the reconstruction process.

Putting Care at the Center of the Global Agenda

Since care has been usually provided in the domestic economy, in the “private sphere of life political” (as Hobbes and Schmitt would put it), research on the history of churches – both catholic and evangelic – clearly shows how the national identity and ideology influenced their institutional form. Nowadays, religious identity, which influences the political choices, is connected with the religious extremism, unwelcome lack of separation between church and state, establishing political rules due to religious norms, which leads to human rights violation. My aim is to describe opposite side of the idea of linking religion to politics and nationality. Moreover, the concept which I’ll present is intersubjectively considered to be morally right, possibly because of history.

In the times of Nazi regime every choice made was political, obviously. It made nearly everything sphere of life political (as Hobbes and Schmitt would put it). I want to show how “benevolent dictatorship” (Raymond, 1998, 1999/2004) model on one hand contradicts the a-, or anti-hierarchical ethos of Wikipedia. Through a case study of development of Jimmy Wales role in Wikipedia media community, I am going to show that, in principle, “FLOS communities only tolerate an individual’s exercise of authority over her areas of expertise” (Monteiro-Geirn & Steinmueller, 2008), with a possible exception to recognizing also organizing skills (Vo & Aylott, 2004, Carter, Chidambaram & Becker, 2000). I am also going to show that leaders in open collaboration movements have to carefully and sparingly accumulate merit and charisma (Besog, 2010), and that they can lose it overnight, after one careless blunder. I am going to seek conclusions for the pros and cons of celebrity leadership, and describe the current role of Jimmy Wales, who gained real momentum and increased his influence only after he resigned from performing most of active duties on Wikipedia. (references cut out due to exceeding word-count limit).

Incorporating the Social Investment Element into East-Asian Productivist Welfare System: Path Dependence or Path Breaking?

The critical difference between East Asian productivist welfare state and European social investment welfare state is the logic of social policy formation. East Asian productivist welfare state was designed according to the principle of ‘economic developmentalism’ to achieve economic catch-up. However, European social investment welfare state is emerging as a new policy paradigm to adapt new knowledge-based economy and deal with new social risks.

East Asia (and probably, in Southeast Asia) led East Asian governments to push investment welfare state. However, the logic of economic developmentalism in Europe is sometimes overlooking. This communication proposes to discuss the possibility of improving European social investment welfare state and to highlight the continent of discourse and rationale for this change. The political position of different actors (political parties, unions and employer organizations) toward this change will be examined. Moreover, a new social/political cleavage and possible building of effective coalition for pushing this social investment in East Asian context will be examined.

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JELIN, ELIZABETH* (CIS- CONICET IDES, elijelin@gmail.com)
Putting Care at the Center of the Global Agenda

The pervasive inequalities in the world limit the prospects of masses of people – persons as well as communities – of living full and satisfying lives. The deficit in wellbeing reflects a critical deficit in care, since the core of wellbeing is to be found in caring and receiving care. All human beings have to be cared for; most human beings (notably women) are responsible for caring-of- strain during long periods of their lives. Survival depends on being cared for. Social bonds depend on and express themselves through caring.

Since care has been usually provided in the domestic economy, in the “privacy” of families and households, the deficit was and still is to a large extent invisible. Contrary to current trends in the political economy of the world implying privatizing previously public or common goods and grounds, the shift is towards conceptualizing care as a public good and as part of the collective societal responsibility. This move implies a paradigmatic shift in the way social sciences have conceived social practices and understood social inequalities – between regions of the world, between income strata, between age groups and ethnic lines, between men and women and among women themselves. Therefore, an integrated consideration of the institutions (states, markets, families) and the belief systems that regulate gender regimes, global migratory regimes, age patterns, ethnic and racial categorizations, can provide the clues that could guide public action leading to redress some of these central global injustices.

At the intellectual and scholarly level, this paradigmatic shift calls for revising and renewing conceptions of the links between micro and macro levels, of the private/public divide, of needs and emotions.

RC17-302.2
JEMIELNIAK, DARIUSZ* (Kozminski University, darek@kozminski.edu.pl)
Celebrity Leadership in Open Collaboration Movement

As Coleman observes (2011), open collaboration communities can rely on two diametrically different leadership philosophies: with a charismatic, celebrity leader (Wikipedia, Linux, to some extent Linux) or with no clear leader at all, or leadership passed from person to person (the Anonymous, Debian).

I would like to present the results of a long-term, participative, ethnographic study of Wikipedia community, and the role of Jimmy Wales in organizational cultural development. I want to show how “benevolent dictatorship” (Raymond, 1998, 1999/2004) model on one hand contradicts the a-, or anti-hierarchical ethos of Wikipedia. Through a case study of Jimmy Wales role in Wikipedia community, I am going to show that, in principle, “FLOS communities only tolerate an individual’s exercise of authority over her areas of expertise” (Monteiro-Geirn & Steinmueller, 2008), with a possible exception to recognizing also organizing skills (Vo & Aylott, 2004, Carter, Chidambaram & Becker, 2000). I am also going to show that leaders in open collaboration movements have to carefully and sparingly accumulate merit and charisma (Besog, 2010), and that they can lose it overnight, after one careless blunder. I am going to seek conclusions for the pros and cons of celebrity leadership, and describe the current role of Jimmy Wales, who gained real momentum and increased his influence only after he resigned from performing most of active duties on Wikipedia. (references cut out due to exceeding word-count limit).

RC19-327.4
JEN-DER LUE, PETER JEN-DER* (National Chung-Cheng University, jenderlue@gmail.com)
Incorporating the Social Investment Element into East-Asian Productivist Welfare System: Path Dependence or Path Breaking?

The critical difference between East Asian productivist welfare state and European social investment welfare state is the logic of social policy formation. East Asian productivist welfare state was designed according to the principle of ‘economic developmentalism’ to achieve economic catch-up. However, European social investment welfare state is emerging as a new policy paradigm to adapt new knowledge-based economy and deal with new social risks.

East Asia (and probably, in Southeast Asia) led East Asian governments to push investment welfare state. However, the logic of economic developmentalism in East Asia (and probably, in Southeast Asia) led East Asian governments to push investment welfare state. Third, one of the critical features of the social investment welfare state is the focus being placed more on the life course and on the future than on equality of outcomes in the present. Last but not least, the concept of citizenship in East Asian productivist welfare state and European social investment welfare state is different.

Given the differences of the East Asian productivist welfare regime with the European social investment welfare state, the logic of economic developmentalism in European social investment welfare state, but not in East Asian productivist welfare state. Third, one of the critical features of the social investment welfare state is the focus being placed more on the life course and on the future than on equality of outcomes in the present. Last but not least, the concept of citizenship in East Asian productivist welfare state and European social investment welfare state is different.

Given the differences of the East Asian productivist welfare regime with the social investment strategy in Europe, some ‘active’ components and mode of welfare delivery have changed recently in East-Asian countries, particularly Japan, Korea and Taiwan. This article aims to highlight the continent of discourse and rationale for this change. The political position of different actors (political parties, unions and employer organizations) toward this change will be examined. Moreover, a new social/political cleavage and possible building of effective coalition for pushing this social investment in East Asian context will be examined.
For parents of intersex children, from the moment of birth, if not before, the announcement of sex is replaced with an announcement of a different kind: that of a medical and social emergency. A body that is not clearly male or female as a result of its chromosomal makeup, hormonal balance or external genitalia, is given the diagnosis of 'indeterminate sex' (ICD-9-CM code 752.7). But this diagnosis is the starting point for a further diagnostic pathway where implicitly diagnosing sex en route to treatment recommendations. In this paper, we examine the diagnosis of intersex as a site that renders visible the process of social diagnosis (Brown, Lyson, Jenkins 2011). As argued in the framework, diagnosis is social because of both the variety of social actors involved in diagnosis and because it diagnoses social structures that contribute to health and illness. In this vein, we (1) show how multiple social actors (e.g. parents, doctors, technol- ogy, legal and cultural institutions) contribute to diagnosing the individual’s ‘true sex,’ which, once determined, can be ‘restored’ medically. We then (2) set out to diagnose the social structures that make intersex a medical and social problem. In line with other scholars (e.g. Fausto-Sterling), we view sex in a multi-dimensional space, with male and female representing only two points. It follows that a system that diagnoses intersex, in effect, also diagnoses sex. We argue that since most cases of intersex do not involve physical dysfunction, it is this social compulsion to categorize sex that make intersex individuals ‘sick’ – not their chromosomes or organs.

The Myth of Meritocracy in the American Medical Profession

JENKINS, TANIA* (Brown University, tania.jenkins@brown.edu)

The United States currently graduates approximately 40% fewer physicians than are needed to fill postgraduate residency positions. The remaining positions are filled by American graduates of foreign universities, foreign medical graduates and osteopaths. The result is that US medical graduates (USMGs) are the most competitive candidates for residency, getting priority access to the most desirable positions. Last year, for example, over 90% of spots in plastic and orthopedic surgery were filled by USMGs. In contrast, non-USMGs fill lower-prestige residency positions in less desirable geographical locations and specialties (like internal medicine). In some cases, this has resulted in very polarized training envi- ronments – social and friendly programs staffing only non-USMGs, and highly prestigious ‘traditional’ programs training only USMGs. Because of major differ- ences in resources and medical service offerings, these programs have vastly dif- ferent approaches to teaching which can affect residents’ opportunity structure post-residency, especially in subspecialty training.

This paper explores why this arrangement persists, in spite of its implications for inequality. What are the social forces and beliefs that sustain this system of stratification among internal medicine residents? Drawing on two years of eth- nographic observation and interviewing at one such ‘friendly’ hospital, this paper presents evidence for a ‘myth of meritocracy’ among residents. Doctors feel they are individually responsible for their own success, and conversely, that they are to be individually blamed for not reaching certain goals, such as getting into competitive residency and fellowship programs. They also deploy examples of non-USMGs successfully achieving these goals as evidence for this belief, rather than using identifiable structural barriers (i.e. systemic barriers) to explain their success. This results in constraining opportunities for non-USMGs. By elaborating local understandings of social mobility and advantage among medical residents, the paper reveals the power of this myth of meritocracy in obscuring, sustaining, and perpetuating the role of significant social and institutional constraint.

Horizontal Knowledge Dynamics and the Initiation of Students in Expert Cultures: Investigations into Profession-Oriented Programs in Higher Education

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The aim of this paper is to discuss relevant approaches for studying how students get introduced to their expert culture during an intensive, inquiry-orient- ed professional problem in a structured way constitute a key mechanism of induc- tion. By examining and integrating different sources of knowledge while working systematically on a complex problem, the students get introduced to the wider machinery of knowledge construction that constitutes the field of law.

Together with other findings, the study contributes to the field of higher ed- ucation by developing new insights in the way expert knowledge evolves across the research-education-work divide. By revealing the role epistemic practices and their methodological principles play in connecting different sites in the expert cul- ture, this study may also inform current efforts to bridge education and knowl- edge policies.

Factors Conditioning Female Labor Force Participation

JENSEN, PER H.* (Aalborg University, perh@dps.aau.dk)

The aim of this paper is to contribute to a better, more comprehensive under- standing of the factors which explain variations in female labor force participation in different European localities. The major research question thus becomes: how has the interplay between supply side, demand side and cultural factors structured the level and character of female employment in different European local- ities?

Studies of female labor force participation have so far primarily focused on supply-side factors, i.e. factors that may support or impede women’s ‘free choice’ to participate – or not. Factors supporting female labor force participation have been identified as e.g. women’s wages (relative to men), as it is expected that the higher the wages the higher the utility of paid employment. Factors impeding female labor force participation have been identified as lack of child/elder care institutions, the qualifications of women (calling for re-education and lifelong learning) etc.

What has been under researched is the impact of (1) demand side and (2) cul- tural factors on decision making of women. Demand side factors refer to the lo- cal production system; e.g. traditional male dominated manufacturing in a given locality may leave very little room for female employment opportunities. As to culture, it should be rather obvious that women are most probably not disposi- tioned to make use of public care institutions in as much as the cultural system inclines agents to support the idea that good mothers should take care of their children for only noxes.

The aim of this paper is to contribute to a better, more comprehensive under- standing of the factors which explain variations in female labor force participation in different European localities. The major research question thus becomes: how has the interplay between supply side, demand side and cultural factors struc- tured the level and character of female employment in different European local- ities?

The paper draws on comprehensive register data as well as survey data collected for the purpose of this study. Data are analyzed by means of quantitative methods.
JEONG, YOUNG SIN* (SSK Research Team, freecity7@hanmail.net)
The Organizational Evolution and Innovation of Korean Anti-BASE Movement

The organizational evolution and innovation of Korean Anti-BASE Movement – focused on the dynamics of multi-layered solidarity network. It is a main feature of Korean Anti-BASE Movement (KABM) that it has been affected by the historical tradition and culture of democracy movement. First, KABM started in 1988, directly after the June democracy movement in 1987. Second, democracy movement organizations paid attention to local issues in the 1990s and built the local organizations of KABM as solidarity ones. Third, the activity networks of democracy movement was a main factor of the building of national solidarity network and massive nationwide mobilization. Some factors of successful Maehyang-ri struggle can be explained by these.

But in the early 2000s, a new phase of political change and social dynamics were measured. The political situation in South Korea was affected by Neo-conservative government, and the members of KABM worked for the development of a different kind of politics. The supplementation of three scale movements is important factor of the KABM. First, the activist democracy movement organizations paid attention to local issues in the 1990s started in 1988, directly after the June democracy movement in 1987. Second, because of the historical tradition and culture of democracy movement is affected by the multi-layered solidarity network. And the results are as in the following: (a) temporary position have a positive effect on fairness-awareness level of distribution. This direction is reinforced by younger age and (c) low level of education. There is no effect between fairness-awareness level of procedural and Form of Employment of travel which would have appeared highly improbable prior to the commodity boom. I use Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA) with a set of 30 Southern states as cases to demonstrate that a high export concentration in hard commodities demanded by China is a necessary but not sufficient condition for a break with neoliberalisation. I find that domestic class structure and (traditional) domestic dependence are also causally significant and that particular configurations of these conditions can be related to distinct types of post-neoliberal political-economic formation. In world-historical terms, these may tentatively point towards emerging regimes of accumulation centred around a new phase of material-based growth in the global capitalist economy.

JEONSEO, HYUNKYEOL* (Yonsei University, bky776@gmail.com)
Fairness-Awareness Difference Depending on Form of Employment: The Case of South Korea

The main purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between the levels of Fairness-awareness and Forms of employment using data from 2009 Korea General Social Survey (KSGS) survey. In the field of Sociology, only few works has been dealing with fairness-awareness itself as a unit of analysis, despite numerous attempts to consider inequality in connection with social status, class, resource allocation and distribution process etc. even that earlier researches have limitations that many studies construe which variable affect Fairness-awareness of organization or they only concentrate positive influence of fairness-awareness affect to organization. Grounded on this, I analyze the data concentrating upon the Main Hypothesis which is “there are existing Fairness-awareness difference depending on Form of Employment (Permanent/Temporary)” and demographic variables as a Moderator. And the results are as in the following: (a) Temporary position have an positive effect on Fairness-awareness level of distribution. This direction is reinforced by younger age and (c) low level of education. There is no effect between Fairness-awareness level of procedural and Form of Employment.

JEONG, YOUNG SIN* (SSK Research Team, freecity7@hanmail.net)
How Integration Took over the Immigration Agenda - from ‘bad Idea’ to ‘best Practice’

Over the last 20 years, European States have seen a drastic change in their approach to immigrant integration. From a rights based vision founded on the (legal) empowerment of the individual immigrant, with close-to equal rights as the best practice regarding integration; Europe has moved to a situation where integration is seen as a string of formal acts immigrants have to perform in order to obtain rights. Equal rights or naturalization is regarded as the final step of integration rather than its beginning. From an essential tool for integration, rights have developed to a reward for achieving formal integration requirements. This is problematic because legalistic, and formal integration requirements, such as passing a language or knowledge of host society exam, say nothing about real, i.e. social, integration of newcomers. Also, such formalistic approach to integration disregards that the host society also has a role in the integration of migrants. Nevertheless, the formalized approach to integration is regarded as best practice in many EU member states, including new destinations of or immigrants, such as Spain, Greece, or Italy.

This paper will (1) map the paradigm change from a rights based approach to integration to a reward driven formalistic approach to integration in Europe over the last 20 years; (2) display the detrimental effects of these changes on the integration process; (3) suggest whether it is time to move back to a more rights based approach to integration for the sake of more chances to inclusion for immigrants.

JEONSEO, HYUNKYEOL* (Yonsei University, bky776@gmail.com)
The Incredible Message of Integration Requirements for Migrants - an Articulation of Ethnicity, Race and Nationhood?

The Incredible Message of Integration Requirements for Migrants - an Articulation of Ethnicity, Race and Nationhood?

In the field of Sociology, only few works has been dealing with fairness-awareness itself as a unit of analysis, despite numerous attempts to consider inequality in connection with social status, class, resource allocation and distribution process etc. even that earlier researches have limitations that many studies construe which variable affect Fairness-awareness of organization or they only concentrate positive influence of fairness-awareness affect to organization. Grounded on this, I analyze the data concentrating upon the Main Hypothesis which is “there are existing Fairness-awareness difference depending on Form of Employment (Permanent/Temporary)” and demographic variables as a Moderator. And the results are as in the following: (a) Temporary position have an positive effect on Fairness-awareness level of distribution. This direction is reinforced by younger age and (c) low level of education. There is no effect between Fairness-awareness level of procedural and Form of Employment.
gration requirements are formal requirements, immigrants have to do in order to prove that they are capable of living in the host societies in an integrated way. One could think of language courses or language tests as typical integration requirements. However, more and more, one also finds requirements which allegedly help immigrants finding their way in the society of the host states. A typical requirement would be the integration tests in the Netherlands or Germany as well as the ‘knowledge of life in the UK’ test required by British immigration regulation. The discussion whether such integration requirements are good tools to foster the inclusion of migrants aside - seen from a different angle, integration tests and the various requirements, and customs they force immigrants to master are a formidable way to destill how societies putting such measures in place see themselves. What is the selfe image that these tests seek to transfer? What are the core issues policy makers think of when designing integration tests, which reflect the State of destination the best? Are these tests reflecting reality or only a biased selfe image of society?

These are the questions the paper will seek to answer. Relying on national immigration regulation in the EU and its Member States, such as the UK, Germany, Belgium, or the Netherlands, but also looking at Canada or Australia, the paper will try to (1) describe the ideal image of societies reflected in societies, (2) assess the excluding features of these test and whether they build / create cultural boundaries, and (3) investigate in how far these tests reflect reality.

JIA, LUO* (University of Toronto, liji@mail.utoronto.ca)  
OLSON, PAUL (Ontario Institute for Studies in Education at the University of Toronto)  

Sociological Problems and Educational Divergence  
This talk focuses on the relationship between education and social structure through applying Anthony Giddens' structuration theory to rural Tibetan society in China. In this, we analyse the dialectical relationship among local social structures and three forms of education in Tibetan society in China. The talk also looks at how myth and symbol have parallel and relationship to the social and cultural linkages in the construction of this identity and are reflected in stories, views of nature, the dialectical relationships of world and social beings.

The paper also examines how the use of myth and symbol have helped to reinforce the existing and practical understandings of culture and understanding in Tibetan rural society and specifically the evolutionary role of works like Gesar of Ling in the integration of the social order and the practical understanding in day to day life of what structuration means.

JIA, WENJUAN* (Shanghai University, jiawenjuan19860119@126.com)  

Dualistic Production Regime and Dualistic Peripheral Workers - The Changing Labor Process and Power Relations In a Chinese State-Owned-Enterprise In The New Era Of Globalization  
This article explores the changing labor process and power relations in Chinese State-Owned-Enterprise under the influence of the global economy recession and Chinese newly issued Labor Contract Law. It depicts the everyday working life of two groups of workers and the dynamics of workplace conflict based on author’s intensive fieldwork during 2010 - 2011 at an old machinery factory, which located in Guangzhou city. The research finds that, after the contractor teams were invited into the workshop, a new model of labor control - the dualistic production regime - has emerged in a Chinese SOE. The structural positions of different workers were utilized by the managers under this regime. With relative high age and outdated skill, the formal contract workers were disadvantageous in the labor market, so the stratified management or control were established for them. Because of the economic development, basic benefit, but insecure low wage. Without city Hukou and legal contract, the temporary workers from contractor teams were threatened by the second-class position in city, and the foreman control were imposed on them based on insecure wage but unsecure employment. The disparity between core workers and peripheral workers were blurred, both groups of workers were in the similar disadvantage position, and the dualistic peripheral workers were generated in the workplace. Finally, different workers' expression and reflection were the important elements which reshaped the dualistic production regime. Resistance of the formal contract workers intensified managers' reliance on the contractual teams, while the toleration of the temporary workers placed themselves in the more marginal position.

From this study, people can better understand the potential and limit of Chinese SOE workers and the likely role they may play in the evolution of labor relations under China's changing environment.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Preliminary results provide striking evidence for the critical role of proximity to secondary schools (the number of schools within commuting distance), viz., the gateway to college. Gateway proximity, not college proximity, enhances college attendance. This finding contrasts starkly with the focus on college proximity by the recent U.S. literature on the geography of access to higher education. To further identify the possible mechanisms underlying the gateway proximity effect, we will also conduct a detailed examination of alternative measures of proximity.

**Jiang, Jin**: (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, jiangjin.gm@gmail.com)

**Temporal and Spatial Patterns of Secondary Education Expansion in China, 1980-2010**

China has experienced unprecedented educational expansion in secondary education since 1980s while there are substantial spatial disparities across provincial level divisions. This study does not only document the evolution of secondary education enrollment over the last three decades and across 31 provincial level divisions, but also examines how well the key factors of modernization theory-industrialization and economic development are associated with the temporal and spatial patterns of the expansion in lower secondary education and upper secondary education.

Based on pooled cross-sectional and time-series data for 31 provincial level divisions over a 30-year period, results show that the overall secondary education enrollment rate increased dramatically, while the spatial disparities are substantial. Additional analyses find that the expansion of secondary education corresponds closely to the economic development and industrialization. Within provinces, more than 60% temporal variation of lower secondary education is explained by the changes of economic development and industrialization. Across provincial divisions, around 70% variation in upper secondary education is explained by the changes of economic development and industrialization factors.

This study provides greater precision in evidence for modernization theory by explicitly measuring industrialization, economic development, and educational expansion of secondary education. In addition, it differentiates spatial and temporal variations between expansion of lower secondary education and upper secondary education to determine whether and how industrialization and economic development correlates in these two patterns.

**Jiboku, Joseph**: (University of Fort Hare, jibokujoee@yahoo.com)

**Akpan, Wilson**: (University of Fort Hare)

**Sustaining Global Skills Inequality? Skills Transfer and Skills Protectionism in the Nigerian Multinational Corporate Sector**

While the vital role of skills in the socio-economic transformation of nations is well espoused in the literature, little scholarly attention has been paid to the international dichotomies in skills and the dynamics that underpin them. In many countries in the global South, there is a plethora of liberal policies that seek to attract industrial investments by corporations in the global North, the hope often being that the transfer of vital skills – and eventual national socio-economic transformation - will result from such investments. Yet, studies have shown that in many developing countries, years of active multinational involvement by multinational corporations in the local economy have not had the desired effects: anticipated socio-economic transformation in the developing countries have not occurred. It is against this backdrop that this paper examines the skills development programmes and strategies in Nigeria’s multinational corporate sector vis-à-vis the dominant national discourses on skills development in Nigeria. The key focus is on the extent to which multinational corporations operating in Nigeria have facilitated the acquisition, by Nigerians, of vital skills. From interviews conducted in key Nigerian national manpower policy agencies and two multinational companies, each with over half a century of active industrial operations in Nigeria, the paper argues that despite the long period of involvement, multinational companies operating in Nigeria still source vital skills from their home countries. Besides, the levels of investment in skills development in the local economy suggest a possibility of skills protectionism – an active or unwitting process of hoarding vital skills rather than transfer them to local employees. The paper thus highlights the challenges and contradictions of aligning the economic calculations and objectives of corporations to national human capital development imperatives, and one of the subtle ways in which global skills inequality is sustained.

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**Invisibility As Strategy? Understanding the Perceptions Toward Organising Amongst Foreign Farm Workers in Musina, South Africa**

In this paper I explore issues of self representation and mobilisation amongst foreign farm workers in Musina, Limpopo. Based on original empirical research on the commercial privately owned farms in Musina, this paper reveals a number of human rights violations against this group, and points to a lack of capacity and authority by civil society organisations and government departments to effectively address these problems. Drawing on this context, I make two interconnected arguments: first that the political economy of Musina has created and sustained an informal-formal system through which these conditions can be perpetuated; and second that farm workers adopt tactics of invisibility as a strategy to operate within this system. By this I refer to the range of sustained strategies that workers- and second that farm workers adopt tactics of ‘invisibleness’ to operate within
This paper examines affiliation divestiture process of Korean business groups, chaebol, in 1989-2010. One of the characteristics of chaebol is that its head and his/her family members rule the structure, the whole group network, despite their little shares. It is possible because they are major shareholders of the group network’s holding company. Thereupon, the corporate network, composed of individual legal corporations, is the group owner family’s privately owned social structure and succession of ruling right is regarded as if a private property. Consequently, some Korean conglomerates have divided itself for succession from group owner to his family members. This affiliation divestiture process differs from a firm’s typical spin-off because it results separation and survival of the business group network. This research, hence, analyzes the process based on three points: how each structure is cohered; how major human agents locate within each structure; and what happens in the structure’s network across time. The result is as follows. First, group network’s cohesiveness is an important factor of making affiliate divestiture. Next, separation experience works as a path-dependency by becoming a ‘logic of succession.’ Third, business groups which have not made affiliate divestiture as a detour for succession - in Case of Korean Business Groups, 1989-2010.

JO, HONG-JIN* (Seoul National University, zenovelist@naver.com)

Affiliation Divestiture As a Detour for Succession - in Case of Korean Business Groups, 1989-2010

JOIN, PAUL* (University of Paris, Diderot, pauljobin1@gmail.com)

Radiation Risks and the Hermeneutics of Low-Doses: A Chronic Disaster?

The Fukushima nuclear disaster (hereafter “3.11”) has reactivated the controversy over the hazardous consequences for human health of low-dose radiation, an issue dating back to the mid-1950s. Following on Miwao Matsumoto’s notion of “structural disaster” and the sociology of nuclear labor as pioneered by Gabrielle Hecht, I will first address the chronic dimension of 3.11, or the disaster before the disaster. By the multiplied levels of contamination and the frequent camouflage of radiation doses, the labor organization of the nuclear industry in Japan and other countries (Taiwan, France…) have made invisible the major part of occupational hazards. This invisibility of local and chronic hazards has also alimented and biased a global production of scientific knowledge and ignorance, which is only one but fascinating part of the long controversy on “low-doses.” I will examine to what extent has 3.11 created a new context that could lead to the further modification of current standards of radiation protection. Here I will present how Japanese labor and environmental activists build their criticism of existing safety standards by borrowing from classical Marxism. I will further address the criticism on minor mode that has rose within the nuclear establishment (the “nuclear village”) in Japan and among the international “community” of epidemiologists and radiation specialists. The conflicts of interpretation (i.e. hermeneutics) between Japanese government experts and activists thus reflect a larger debate, at a global level, within the community of epidemiologists and radiation specialists. This description will lead me to discuss the limits of the classical opposition between the positivist paradigm and the social constructivist paradigm.

This research follows up on a study I started in 2002 on Japanese nuclear contract workers. Further observation and interviews have been conducted since 3.11, in Japan and in Europe, among cleanup workers, government experts, activists and epidemiologists.

JOHANSSON, ANDREAS* (Lunds University, andreas.johansson@teol.lu.se)

“We Are All Sri Lankans”: Sri Lankan Muslim Organization’s Reaction Towards Islamophobia

The civil war in Sri Lanka between the Tamil Tigers and the Sri Lankan government ended in 2009. In this ethnic conflict there was a third group whose ‘own’ identity was strengthened by the war, this was the minority Muslim population. Nevertheless very little research has pointed out women participation in their local schools. After then, we will try to present an alternative option to the present situation of the segmented labor market.

JOHANSSON, ROINE* (Mid Sweden University, roine.johansson@miun.se)

Disaster, Organization and Temporariness

One intersection between studies of organization and of disaster, that is seldom theoretically explored, is temporal delimitation. The well-known before–after trichotomisation of disaster studies is an indication of the inherent temporariness of disasters. Organization, on the other hand, is usually associated with stability and continuity. However, temporary aspects of organization have during recent decades attracted increased attention from researchers. In this paper, disaster management is regarded as a form of temporary organization. The aim of the paper is to provide a categorisation of different forms of temporary organizations which differed aspects of disaster management can be placed. In connection with a recent discussion in organizational sociology, “organization” is here regarded as a form of social order (comparable with other social orders, like institution and network) rather than as a formal social structure; a phenomenon
can be organized to different degrees, and some phenomena are only partially organized. The least common denominator of organization is that it is a decided order. Without a decision, no organization, not even a partial one. Here, a distinction is made between full organization and different forms of partial organization, the latter consisting of mixes of organization and other social orders; a phenomenon may be a mix of organization and institution (if, e.g., rests heavily on rules, norms and beliefs) or a mix of organization and network (if it lacks a clear formal hierarchy). Organization is a widespread form of social order. Many such phenomena are temporally delimited. Here a distinction is made, regarding the nature of temporalities between known and unknown time-frames. The latter (when it is not known when a phenomenon will take place) is characterised by a higher degree of uncertainty. Disaster management belong to this category. Different aspects of disaster management are analysed with this theoretical framework.

JOHN, RENÉ* (Institut für Sozialinnovation, rene.john@isinova.org)
RUECKERT-JOHN, JANA (Institute for Social Innovation)

Change in Daily Eating Habits – Organization and Arrangement of Nutrition Patterns in the Context of Family and Public Compared Between Germany and Japan

Instead of looking at unknown social arrangements far away, comparative sociological research should investigate the alien within the known following suit the ethnographic research of modern industrial society. While comparing the development of western industrial states, sociology can get insights in the meaning of social problems, its circumstances and consequences.

This perspective will be presented by an on-going project comparing eating habits of everyday life between Japan and Germany. The stark contrast between European and Asian nutrition habits illustrated by the German-Japanese comparison is examined to discuss the correlation of malnutrition, change of family structures, gendered responsibilities, and daily eating habits in regard to cultural differences as well as to numerous similar characteristics in the current social change. Thereby, the focus is to be laid on specific and comparative analyses as to how the diagnose of “malnutrition” is made, which shape it assumes and which causes are being named. Ultimately, it has to be questioned what kind of regional country-specific solutions of the stated problem take root and which family-suited components of the social nutrition can be taken by extra-familial agents of socialization in order to teach nutrition skills. Afterwards, different national approaches to a solution of the respective problems of how to arrange daily nutrition in the area of tension between private and public nutrition supply as well as their transnational learning potentials can be discussed.

To compare developed countries with each other in regard to particular problems will not only result in new knowledge about the research objectives but will also help to evaluate and develop the theory of World Society, whether the world is differentiating into a multiplicity of societies or unifies in a way which takes a segmental, regional differentiation into account.

JOHN MEYNERT, MARIAM* (Lund University, meynert.mariam3@gmail.com)

Pedagogies and Practices in the Modern and Postmodern

There is a paradigmatic shift in how pedagogy is conceived and practiced in contemporary discourses. In this paper, I focus on the discourses that arise out of the fragmentation of the project of modernity. I attempt to make a distinction between modernist and postmodernist educational theory, their languages and vocabulary and their tools of measurement. Furthermore I show that issues related to change, crisis, difference, diversity and fragmentation of identity, and of knowledge and power are important aspects of the emerging conceptualization within pedagogy. I try to describe some pedagogies such as the notion of “border pedagogy” etc. have emerged from critical pedagogies who locate themselves within the postmodern. Pedagogies that give students an opportunity to engage in multiple reference points that constitute different cultural codes. Finally I raise the problems that the radical critique of postmodernism pose for education that is central to post-Enlightenment, emancipatory, liberal humanist project of modernism.

JOHN MEYNERT, MARIAM* (Center for Education, meynert.mariam3@gmail.com)

Sociology and The Critique Of Neo-Liberalism

Sociology and the Critique of Neo-liberalism

On all sides we’re hearing that social critique is in trouble. Nancy Fraser’s remarks about a ‘crisis of critique’ confirm Axel Honneth’s account of critique’s ‘perplexing predicament’. Peter Wagner too observes that contemporary capitalism is ‘no longer to be thought of as crisis’. What is alarming everybody is the supposition that the project of immanent critique has been undermined by what Honneth calls the ‘neo-liberal revolution’. Immanent critique, Michael Walzer tells us, judges the present with reference to ideals that are purely internal to a particular socio-cultural context. Immanent critique is having a hard time because the normative principles and ideals internal to our social and institutional practices appear to have been resigned in capitalist friendly terms by a triumphant neo-liberalism. So neo-liberalism issues a peculiar challenge to social critique. The distortions and cultural costs of its strategy of appropriations and resignifications demand to be therapeutized. But even if modernist educational theory offers a new start from the scientific, the critical sociologist struggles to meet these demands. So what, then, of Wagner’s claims about sociology’s vital contribution to a critical consciousness of modernity? My paper will briefly reconstruct his programme for a critical sociology of modernity and will argue that it falls short of the distinctive elucidation of what is meant by a theory of ‘critique’. I propose to excavate normative investments that are implicit in this programme that might be marshaled to a guide a critique that weighs up the cultural costs and damages in neo-liberalism’s re-working of our normative principles and ideals.
RC22-393.3
JOHNSON, SONYA MARIA* (MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY, sonyamaria.johnson@gmail.com)

Constructing a Religious Traditions: Lessons From 16th Century Cuba

Dr. Johnson's paper will engage new understandings about the earliest contact and creation of 16th century Africans and Taíno Indians in Cuba's eastern region. Her exploration reveals the creation, social construction of a 'spirit-based' religious practice that continues to the present day.

RC16-295.2
JOHNSON, VIVIEN* (University of New South Wales, johnsonvivien@hotmail.com)

The Streets of Papunya: Walter Benjamin and Art History

For Indigenous artists from Australia's Central and Western Deserts, ancestral power inheres in the landscape from past events and is transmissible to the protagonists' descendants as political (and also social and cultural) power. They have made this power, known as 'Dreamings', the subject of their art. In doing so, they have turned their faces to the past seeking, like Benjamin's angel of history, to “awaken the dead, and make whole what has been smashed” by the “single catastrophe”(1) of colonisation.

The artists of the Papunya community have another legacy from their forefathers' actions at this site: the artistic lineage founded here by their fathers and grandfathers. These men made Papunya famous as the birthplace of an Indigeneous art movement that has revolutionised Australian culture, overturning the modernist dichotomy of indigenousness and contemporaneity that once signified Aboriginality as the eternal past of the ethnographic present. This paper will examine the political struggle in which the current painters of Papunya are engaged to recover that legacy after a period of decline set off by complex factors, including a thoroughly postmodern 'identity theft'. Denied their birthright and history as a site of artistic production, the Papunya painters are combining both ancestral and artistic legacies to wrest back the power to shape their own destiny, thereby effecting a Benjamin-style 'opening-up' of history. They are using the street signs, provided by colonisers hoping to turn their community into a 'normal Australian suburb', to proclaim their cultural and artistic heroes. Over-turning cultural protocols against speaking the names of the dead, they announce that this future will be built on their own achievements and the ancient ongoing power of place. [Ital statements in double quotes from Walter Benjamin Ninth Thesis on the Philosophy of History Illuminations

RC39-668.1
JOHNSTON, INGRID* (University of Tasmania, School of Social Sciences, ingrid.johnston@utas.edu.au)

Disaster Warnings on Remote Islands: From the Traditional to the Contemporary

Natural disasters such as tropical cyclones are commonplace in South Pacific island nations, including on remote islands within these remote countries. During a project on disaster risk in a changing climate, warning signs and related practices to them in remote island communities in Fiji and Tonga were investigated. On remote islands, people are well connected with their land and environment, and local ecological warning signs have existed and been relied upon traditionally. Knowledge about such traditional warning signs is still alive today, but diminishing as technology takes hold. Traditional warning signs are being overtaken by a reliance on warnings from the meteorological service on the radio. Many of the older people who hold most of the traditional knowledge perceive a lack of interest from young people in learning about those signs, because of the radio. However, the young people who are using the radio are in changing, which may make this form of warning message distribution less effective in the future. There are moves toward the use of mobile phone technology, especially in Tonga, for distribution of disaster warnings. In remote areas where mobile phone reception is less about being in the right general area than standing under the right tree, methods of locally spreading the news of any warning will remain vital. This presentation outlines knowledge of different types of warnings, their perceived reliability, how these are changing, and the responses to the warnings, on two remote island communities where sufficient warning is considered more important than the severity of an extreme weather event.

RC44-729.3
JOKELA, MERITA* (University of Turku, rmjoke@utu.fi)
JOKELA-PANSINI, MAARET* (University of Bern, maaret.jokela@giub.unibe.ch)

Organising the 'Invisible' Sector: A Case Study on Household Workers in Lima

This paper examines the organisation of household workers in Lima. Household services is one of the biggest employers of female workers in Peru, and roughly a half of all household workers live in the capital Lima. Among other informal workers, household workers are regarded as one of the most precarious and marginalised group of workers in the labour markets. The lack of recognition, and the fact that the work is done in private households, makes the household sector 'invisible' and thus the workers' rights, including working hours, wages and access to social security, are poorly controlled. Lima provides an interesting case for studying household workers' movement. In recent years, household workers have increasingly mobilised on local, national as well as international level and formed new networks to promote their rights as citizens but most importantly, as workers. In 2011, the international labour conference accepted a convention for Domestic workers, setting labour standards for persons working in household services. Peru has not yet ratified the convention, but especially the local household workers' organisations have been actively campaigning for the ratification. This paper investigates the various forms of organising household workers in Lima. Special focus is given on household workers' organisations and their networks, and the ways these promote decent work and job quality for workers in household services. Since informality in the sector is high and less than 1% of household workers in Peru are unionised, non-governmental organisations play a significant role in advancing the position of household workers in the labour markets and in the society.

JS-59.2
JOKELA-PANSINI, MAARET* (University of Bern, maaret.jokela@giub.unibe.ch)

Women Human Rights Defenders: Promoting Women's (Human) Rights in Honduras

This paper explores the recent developments in women's human rights activism in Honduras. In the past years, political and economic instability, culminating in the coup d'état in 2009, has led to extensive protests and mobilization among a variety of civil society actors, particularly among women's groups. While promoting gender equality and organizing against militarism, neo-liberal practices and human rights violations, Honduran women activists positioned themselves as embedded in the notion of human rights in their claims. Moreover, a wide variety of women's groups including feminists, teachers, community leaders, labour union members and LGBT activists, among others, have met challenges collectively as 'women human rights defenders'. I suggest that as a consequence, the discourse on women's human rights has moved from academic spaces and a 'feminist project' to the everyday understandings of a large number of women's groups and most importantly, a new framing of women's agency. In doing so, activists have, moreover, enhanced their alliances with supportive women's groups beyond national borders and entered new regional and international arenas of advocacy. Drawing mainly on social movement theories, this paper seeks to explore 1) the factors that have contributed to the shift in women's rights framing among women activists in Honduras and 2) the possibilities and challenges arising from the strategic usage of human rights frames for the activists' work and the women's movement in Honduras generally.

RC24-438.35
JONAS, MICHAEL* (Institute for Advanced Studies, jonas@ihs.ac.at)

Sustainable Consumption and the Enactment of the Fairtrade Market in Vienna

Since the current discussion about the extent and manifestation of an environmental crisis, norms and values as integral part of economic markets gain public attention. According to contemporary findings within economic and consumer research, a range of markets are currently undergoing a fundamental transformation. My contribution is based on these considerations: on the basis of a praxeological research approach I ask how and in relation to which practices the so-called „fairtrade” market enacted and, in doing so, moves in a tension between a moralisation of markets and the economic colonialisation of morals. I consider these questions with reference to empirical research; starting in a fairtrade district in Vieno, the capital of Austria, I focus primarily on the constitution practices and settings in which the fairtrade market is enacted. In doing so I address especially the questions how citizen consumers are able to learn about social and environmental risks and to what extent consumption of fair and sustainable products are driven by practices as well as respective sociomaterial orders.
newed plans to mine extensively on what they thought was an area secure from future extraction.

How do older people react to the loss of their familiar environment? How does the necessity of resettlement affect their health, spiritual well-being, as well as their sense of security in old age? What strategies do they develop to face the impending physical and mental effects of the threatened displacement? The variety of responses to these questions – based on my research interviews carried out from 2010 in the region – is formulated in my presentation.

JS-20.4

JONES, BRYN* (University of Bath, hssbj@bath.ac.uk)

2011 and 2016: Transnational Crisis - Transnational Social Movements?

The Arab Spring revolts, the Indignados and international Occupy! protests were perceived as harbingers of an international, even transnational, movement capable of displacing political elites’ neo-liberal agendas and politically and economically repressive regimes which. Clues for the feasibility of this transformative potential can be derived from comparisons with the protest movements closest in scale and character: those of the late 1960s. The two upsurges are similar in their lateral, non-hierarchical mobilisation and organisation, rejection of conventional ‘system’ politics, direct, deliberative democracy practices, and equality of participation through personal commitment, initiative and action. Yet sixties’ tests failed to transform or even modify capitalist economic relationships, which assumed even more elemental market forms. Sixties’ campaigners’ radical alternatives to the system or managed democracy were isolated or subverted. The reversal of their tantalising vision of substantive equality, into nineteenth-century levels of economic inequality, suggests that contemporary movements need transnational, radical alternatives to today’s transnational economic crisis. What lessons do the failures of sixties radicalism in these shared, and similar perspectives and programmes only through a transnational, but ultimately unworkable ideological paradigms. Yet comparison, with the newer vehicles of global and social media and practices such as Occupy? Suggests these need, but lack, the meaningful and coherent discourse(s) to achieve the transnational force for political change.

RC24-424.1

JONES, ELLIS* (College of the Holy Cross, ejones@holycross.edu)

Measuring Corporate Social Responsibility for Consumers: Lessons Learned from Seven Years in the Field

Which company is more sustainable: Coca Cola or Pepsi? Apple or Microsoft? GE or LG? Or none of the above? While data clearly indicate that one must significantly reduce our overall quantity of consumption, sustainable consumers face a wide range of obstacles when attempting to enhance the quality (responsibility) of their consumption. Reliable data is not readily available, and the practice of “greenwashing” – or deceptive marketing that makes corporations appear socially responsible – conceals legacies of unethical conduct. How can citizen consumers effectively navigate the muddy waters of corporate social responsibility?

Drawing from a seven-year public sociology research project that uses independent, third party data to evaluate corporate practices, this presentation examines the art and science of measuring corporate social responsibility. More specifically, it explores five tensions inherent in the development of a comprehensive and accessible system of measurement.

1. The Data Integrity Problem: Including all reliable data, on the one hand, while excluding overly-biased data (or data that is the product of greenwashing), on the other.
2. The Data Quantity Problem: Uncovering too little data on some companies and too much (potentially overlapping) data on others.
3. The Past/Present Problem: Weighing companies’ legacy of positive or negative conduct against more recent indications of change.
4. The Multidimensional Problem: Determining the comparative value of different dimensions of social responsibility (e.g. human rights, the environment, political lobbying).
5. The Simplicity/Complexity Problem: Creating a system that is simple enough for consumers to use while being complex enough to accurately capture the many facets of corporate conduct.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
The author offers working solutions to these tensions and explores the strengths and weaknesses of his methodology. More broadly, this inquiry underscoring how, in order to be effective, more sustainable consumption requires increased corporate transparency and better public sources of data on corporate social responsibility.

JS-72.7

JONES, ELLIS* (College of the Holy Cross, ejones@holycross.edu)

Reclaiming Corporate Social Responsibility for Activists and Academics: An Analysis of International CSR Ranking Systems

Is it possible for activists and ethical consumers to reclaim corporate social responsibility (CSR) from its current, largely greenwashed, state that seems to merely strengthen much of the same neoliberal agenda it was meant to address? While CSR research in general is expanding rapidly, there is relatively little research being done on CSR measurement, and almost all of this sub-category of study focuses on corporate self-reporting rather than 3rd party tracking of corporate behavior. The solution may be found in nonprofit and academic efforts to develop valid measures of CSR for a public audience. This research project examines four CSR measurement systems created specifically for consumers in the US, UK and Australia in order to understand the current level of consensus/diversity in: 1) definitions, 2) methodologies, and 3) outcomes. Utilizing a combination of text analysis and standard statistical tools, these questions are answered with some surprising results. The rankings of 106 global corporations are compared across all four systems to reveal where consensus can be determined despite significant differences. CSR rankings results are reassessed in light of some of the most recent publications from Transnational Institute ("State of Power 2013") and Asia Monitor Resource Center (The Reality of Corporate Social Responsibility) to determine where blind spots may be in each of the systems. Final recommendations include a call for increased research in the area of empirically measuring overall CSR behavior (with an emphasis on indicator validity) rather than generating additional research on CSR reporting, reputation indices, correlations with corporate profitability, or hyper-specific, non-comparable corporate efforts along particular lines of social or environmental responsibility. The argument presented includes a call for resistance movements to help transform capitalism rather than的道路 economic exist to neoliberal ideologies while focusing on social change efforts in other arenas.

RC34-591.3

JONES, HELEN* (University of Huddersfield, h.m.f.jones@hud.ac.uk)

Youth Work in England: An Uncertain Future?

It is easy to paint a pessimistic picture of how young people are affected by the current economic situation. In Britain, almost 20% of 16-24 year olds are 'NEET', the acronym for young people who are not in education, training or employment. The Education Maintenance Allowance, paid to 16-18 year olds to encourage them to stay in education by paying them a small weekly grant to help with fares and other overheads, was removed in 2011. Perhaps it is not surprising that UNICEF (2007) found the UK’s children and young people to be the unhappiest out of those living in 21 developed countries. Aspects of the result included attitudes to education, personal well-being, home and family life and general satisfaction with their lives. The OECD (2013) has found that young people are most likely to suffer from governmental austerity packages; they suffer most from cuts. Youth workers have always tended to look back to a golden age. Currently, the period when government funding was channeled into work with young people via local authorities and third sector/voluntary organizations provides the touchstone. In April 2013, the UK's magazine Children and Young People Now published an article entitled, 'Youth sector on a "knife-edge" as third of organizations at risk'. It presented a depressing overview of reductions in expenditure and a pessimistic prediction of the future. Youth services have been subject to swingeing cuts accompanied by amalgamation with targeted and acute services. This paper identifies the aspects of young people's lives which have been affected by different cuts and other policy changes. Where possible, examples of innovative practice will be discussed. These present exciting ideas which have potential to be replicated if funds are found: although the future is uncertain, we owe the country's young people a more optimistic future.

RC11-204.4

JONES, IAN REES* (Cardiff University, jonesir4@cardiff.ac.uk)

Class and Health Inequalities in Later Life

For over sixty years significant research activity has addressed the extent to which the effects of social class over the life-course have determined or contributed to an individual’s economic and social fate in old age. This has led to the elaboration and discussion of a whole host of conceptual and measurement is-
The Vulnerable Man-Machine: Human Actors As Productive Parts in Work-Networks

As parts of heterogeneous work-networks, human actors need to manage their vulnerability by finding ways of fitting neatly into the network and become reliable man-machines. They also have to learn how to manipulate the network so that they remain a position in it. From a posthuman- and ANT-based perspective, this presentation explores human vulnerability in a male dominated, internationally successful company. Vulnerability is understood as a consequence of various material-semiotic processes, where individuals are or are perceived as unable to perform certain tasks, relearn, commit and so on. Being or being seen as able can result in vulnerability as well, as this may propel the actor in unknown or even unwanted directions.

Working at “Techno,” human actors help form a work-network put together for increasing productivity and, in the end, profit. They are protected by laws, policies and helmets. But in this network they necessarily remain some of the softest parts with different (dis)abilities and utilities. The analysis of ethnographic data from “Techno” suggests that technology and vulnerability is closely linked. The white-collar-domain of the network results in one set of human vulnerabilities and the blue-collar in, to some extent, another, but the real difference lies in the actor’s possibility to manipulate the network. Depending on your formal position, who you know, how you are categorized (in terms of age, education etc.), and how well you fit into the network, you will be able to tinker with work schedules and the ordering of new machinery or software to different degrees. Being able to manipulate the network partly results from the utilities women has, significantly increased within the SE. Their manipulation-strategies differ depending on what resources they possess and how closely they are monitored by management and co-workers.

RC21-360.7

JOO, YU MIN* (National University of Singapore, sppjym@nus.edu.sg)

Finding New Opportunities in Shrinking Cities: Local Citizens, Artists, and the State in Urban Revitalization Projects

South Korea is one of many countries now facing the problem of inter-urban inequality. While Seoul and the capital region have nearly 50% of the national population, many other cities, which developed as the country rapidly industrialized during the latter half of the 20th century, are quickly losing their industries to newly emerging economies, such as China and Southeast Asian countries. In short, a number of Korean cities, once noted for their speedy urban transformation and growth, now face reversed difficult challenges of shrinkage. A good example is Busan, which had been the center of the southeastern industrial core, but is now struggling, with a shrinking economy and population. This paper examines two urban revitalization projects that took place in Busan’s dilapidated old downtown, the Cheonggyecheon Stream Redevelopment and Sebitdungdungseom (a small island). The former, which had been more of a developmentalist city, dependent on state-driven top-down approaches with a goal of supporting private capital accumulation, these two projects set themselves apart by relying on the active participation of local residents and artists to bring bottom-up changes that are strongly connected to the local history and social life. Through the two cases, I explore how the changed circumstances necessitated scaling back the roles of the state and capital, and permitted newly emergent civic actors to take much greater roles in the development projects, leading to unexpectedly successful outcomes. Additionally, the paper points out how the visible decline provided an opportunity to change the mindset of the society, which had been rather firmly embedded in development-oriented ideologies, and to seek alternative possibilities amid the shrinkage. Perhaps, with the arrival of more socially aware and inclusive development approaches and goals, shrinking cities may find new opportunities to build more resilient and livable cities.

RC01-31.6

JONSSON, EMMA* (Swedish National Defence College, emma.jonsson@fhs.se)

Recruitment of Women and Persons Born Abroad to the Swedish All-Volunteer Force

This presentation examines the recruitment base to the Swedish all-volunteer force; the applicants for basic military training. So far the recruitment to the all-volunteer force has been satisfactory in respect of qualitative terms; both regarding psychological and physical capabilities. The capabilities of those selected for basic military training have been as good as or better in comparison to previous years with conscription. Despite good quality among the recruitment base there have been vacancies, and the future need of personnel will increase. To increase the recruitment base and to ensure diversity among the personnel, the Swedish Armed Forces are working to promote and increase the proportion of women and employees with different ethnic background. Although the all-volunteer force provides a more heterogenic recruitment base in some aspects than the conscript based force, the all-volunteer force in Sweden mainly attracts young men that are born and raised in Sweden. A significant proportion of women has significantly increased within the SE with conscription. However there are no well-known changes in the amount of persons born abroad. Studies have revealed that the proportion of applicants for the basic military training born in another country than Sweden decline in each step of the selection process. This presentation will focus on the recruitment of women and persons born abroad in the selection process to the Swedish Armed Forces.

RC16-290.3

JOO, JIN SU* (Yale University, jinsu.joo@yale.edu)

The Locally Oriented Global City: From Iconic to Anti-Iconic Architecture

What does a global city look like? The desire to become a global city prompted many cities to undertake mega-projects that would increase their symbolic capital. Such projects, as the tallest or the largest buildings and cultural institutions bearing the prestigious names of world-renowned architects. However, although the allure of iconic buildings has not completely diminished, recently a new paradigm for the material reality of the global city emerged: the anti-iconic. The anti-iconic development, even when expensive and large-scale, advocates human scale projects that underpin the contemporary global city consists of vibrant local communities and a robust material reality of the global city emerged: the anti-iconic. The anti-iconic is closely linked to the white-collar-domain of the network, which results in one set of human vulnerabilities and the blue-collar in, to some extent, another, but the real difference lies in the actor’s possibility to manipulate the network. Depending on your formal position, who you know, how you are categorized (in terms of age, education etc.), and how well you fit into the network, you will be able to tinker with work schedules and the ordering of new machinery or software to different degrees. Being able to manipulate the network partly results from the utilities women has, significantly increased within the SE. Their manipulation-strategies differ depending on what resources they possess and how closely they are monitored by management and co-workers.

RC32-561.2

JOSEPH, CYNTHIA* (Monash University, cyntia.joseph@monash.edu)

Identities, Culture and Transnational Learning: Being Malaysian Women Medical Researchers

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
In spite of being half of the population of the world, having increased access to education and increased labour force participation, women continue to dominate traditional fields in education, health and welfare, social sciences, business and law, and humanities and arts (OECD 2011; UN, 2010) and are still severely underrepresented in science, engineering, technology and emergent industries, accounting for only slightly more than a quarter of all scientific researchers (Hawkins & Ronchi, 2008; OECD, 2011). There is loss of productivity and human capital, and monetary loss when women’s potential is fully harnessed. This paper is based on a pilot study looking on the intersectionality of culture, global networks and innovation, investigates the identity practices of a group of Malaysian women medical researchers. It examines the ways in which ethnicity, social relations and power dynamics within the medical research sector shapes this group of highly skilled Malaysian women’s identities working in this research sector and their access to resources and opportunities. The findings will contribute to an initial framework about the structural identities and transnational learning in knowledge-intensive industries. The discussion also considers an initial framework for understanding socio-cultural and scientific dimensions of new industries, and higher level skills vital for women’s successful participation in the global economy.

**RC34-589.7**

**JOVEN, KEITH AARON** (University of Santo Tomas, keithjoven@gmail.com)

**MANALILI, DEBBIE MARIZ** (Ateneo de Manila University, debbiemariz@gmail.com)

**Studying Selected Youth Transition Studies Between the Global North and South: A Conceptual & Methodological Analysis**

This paper examines selected youth transition statistics and studies between the Global North and South, and focuses at understanding how conceptually and methodologically these studies may be related and conceptualized to researching “transition crisis” in the Philippines. It focuses at assessing unemployment and education performance indexes from selected countries, and identifies how these statistical variations reflect similarities and differences along work-education nexus across cultures. Methodologically, the paper evaluates empirical designs of selected studies to recognize what good measure of youth transition estimate may be applicable to Global South countries like the Philippines. In the end, the paper draws insights from youth statistics and content analysis of studies to inform the design and texture of conducting local youth transition research in the Philippines.

**RC42-715.3**

**JUAN, HSIAO-MEI** (Sun Yat-sen University, hsiamei.j@gmail.com)

**Theoretical Consistence Between Goffman and Luhmann**

At first glance, it could cause doubts when one tries to put Erving Goffman and Niklas Luhmann together. Their thoughts will probably be treated as two different, even opposing approaches. This article attempts to offer another perspective by pointing out the theoretical consistence between Goffman and Luhmann. Furthermore, it hopes to make Goffman and Luhmann more understandable by pointing out the theoretical consistence between Goffman and Luhmann. This article attempts to offer another perspective by pointing out the theoretical consistence between Goffman and Luhmann.

**RC36-623.2**

**JUKKALA, TANYA** (University of Skövde, tanya.jukkala@sh.se)

**Overcoming Alienation: A Luhmannian Perspective**

The concept of alienation can be found in micro- as well as macro-level sociological discussions. The present discussion seeks an understanding of alienation, and possible ways to overcome it, in relation to Niklas Luhmann’s theoretical perspective, which, given its non-hierarchical structure, may provide a possibility of conceptualizing alienation from “both sides”. In Luhmann’s theory of social systems, individuals (i.e. psychic systems) are seen as residing in the environment (social systems) and thus not constituting a part of it. It is argued, on the one hand, that this results in an essential, and alienating, differentiation of psychic systems from social systems. On the other hand, the differentiation of systems from their environment (and other systems in it) provides systems with a particular “freedom” in terms of acting according to their own, non-alienating, system logic (i.e. functionally). Nevertheless, psychic systems want to participate in the communication of social systems and this is possible only through access to system-specific media of communication, which are defined by social systems. In relation to this, psychic systems appear to be condemned to act according to the logic of social systems, which consequently would emphasize the alienating process of social participation and reduce the “freedom” of psychic systems. However, media of communication may be defined in one way in social systems while, from the perspective of psychic systems, alternative ways to access system media through various creative and unexpected processes may be possible. The equal “freedom” of psychic systems in relation to social systems would seem to emphasize such a possibility. It is thus argued that Luhmann’s theoretical perspective provides a possibility for psychic systems of social participation according to their own logic, and that this possibility may provide a key for understanding how the alienation of social participation can be overcome.

**RC38-646.1**

**JUKSCHAT, NADINE** (Criminological Research Institute, nadine.jukschat@kfn.de)

**Addictive Gaming: Self-Addictions of Analysis and the Biographical Context. Life Story Interviews with Video Game Addicts**

Since the 1990ties computer and video games are discussed as being addictive. In media and research the phenomenon has gained great attention and with the appearance of internet gaming disorders research diagnosis in the appendix of the recently published fifth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM V) addictive gaming made a further step towards official recognition. Looked at addictive gaming from a social science perspective one could say that it is considered a social problem. But how do affected gamers perceive and interpret their gaming behaviour themselves?

This presentation tries to give an answer presenting biographical narrative interviews with German male and female gamers who are or were at some point classically defined as being “addicted” or “caught” in a cycle of gaming according to a psychological screening instrument (CAS II) (Rehbein et al. 2010) and/or self-analysis. The main objective is to take the subjective perspectives of the video gamers seriously and to reconstruct their self-analysis within their complex interrelationship between everyday life and the biography and the virtual world. By presenting exemplary cases it will be shown, without idealising or pathologising from the outset, which everyday and lifestyle problems can be solved using the virtual practices and which dysfunctions and follow-on problems this is potentially linked to.

The project follows Grounded Theory and in the analysis also uses the method of Objective Hermeneutics.

References:
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**From Protest Event to Protest Wave: A Theoretical Appraisal on the World-Historical Perspective**

For a long time social movement studies are strongly influenced by the geographical and historical points of reference. Empirically, most social movement theories have been generated from case studies of short-term mobilization activity in the global North. Methodologically, the study of social movements is overwhelmingly characterized by case-oriented studies. However, one of the most fundamental characteristics about social movement is the ‘connectedness’, both temporally and spatially, of collective actions with other each. This leads us to draw on a theoretical approach that attempts to identify similar processes and dynamics that operate in diverse cases of contention. “Protest waves” as understood in this manner offer us the possibility of constructing a systemic analysis that could identify and then particularly explain contention processes in the
global South as a whole. The strength and diversity of participating groups in a protest wave are apparently shaped by a country's specific characteristics and its location in the world-economy structure. These kinds of linkages allow us to pinpoint shared political-economic attributes and structures that are conducive to the outbreak of popular contention by large numbers of people in the global South. Examining contentious protests within the world-historical perspective offers a path to understanding the continuation of struggles and how periods of contention may be just the one wave in a larger sea of long-term resistance. What is particularly crucial to determine is how diverse social movements affect each other and interact with the structures that they are decomposing and transforming. This heuristic characteristic of collective action has an evident affinity with the concept of protest wave, which points out the connectedness of each protest cross over time and space in the global South.

RC01-38.1

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Information Management, Collective Intelligence and Knowledge Management within The Context Of Crisis Resolution - Going Global

Information Management, Collective Intelligence and Knowledge Management within the context of Crisis Resolution - going global. Crisis Resolution from an international perspective is to be embedded into the problem of escalation and de-escalation of irregular war. Experts during many decades of Cold War had been focusing in research on interstate wars. But Civil war today is the most common form of armed conflict and “hotbeds of wars” are concurrently going global. Therefore it is more than normal to implement those procedures of collective intelligence and knowledge processing into the broader domain of security management and crisis resolution. The international community and the international alliances are affected by their enforced austerity programs, this gave birth to the idea of “crisis resolution” as a new paradigm to overcome crisis situations. It is useful to look at the cultural and psycho-sociological foundations of collective intelligence and knowledge management for to find incentives but also barriers for pooling and sharing in the military-civil security domain. Collective intelligence and knowledge Management is based on accepted values: - sharing - responsibility - respect

So Pooling and sharing of logistic resources may be successful in this respect, but what about the vast field of pooling and sharing of information, scientific ideas? The processing agencies very often are competitors in this field.

JS-79.3

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Saving the Environment? Environmental Policies of Japanese Firms and Their Effectiveness

In the past decade, a new framework has gained popularity that firms, which aim to make profits, should also address broader social issues, such as environmental protection, human rights, and labor standards. It is no coincidence that this framework of corporate social responsibility (CSR) has become popular under the anti-regulation logic of neoliberalism. Instead of bringing the state back in, the CSR framework grants corporations a way to pre-empt state regulations, by claiming that market mechanisms through corporate voluntarism is more effective in resolving social issues than state mechanisms through bureaucratic supervision. Thanks in part to the promotion by international organizations (e.g., the United Nations), various CSR policies have been widely adopted across advanced industrial societies. Their effectiveness, however, has been largely unknown, raising serious concerns that adoption of such policies amounts to mere symbolism. In this paper, we examine environmental policies of major Japanese firms and their impact on these actors of environmental performance, using data drawn from Japanese firms between 2006 and 2013. During the period, under the increased global institutional pressures for CSR, Japanese firms have adopted a broad range of environmental initiatives, such as environmental auditing and labeling. But there is little research on whether and under what conditions such initiatives lead to substantive changes. Our findings suggest that without other complementary mechanisms such as government regulations or other third party monitoring, corporate voluntarism alone is unlikely to achieve corporate environmental responsibility and may instead result in corporate carte-blanche.

JS-44.23

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Transnationalism and Religion; A Study on Biographies of Immigrant Women in Germany

This study research into the biographies of South Korean nurses who left Korea in early adulthood and have remained in Germany until now. Between 1963 and 1978, around 11,000 Korean nurses left for Germany as working migrants. Korean nurses were hired under a restricted three-year time period for migration. After the expiration of the contract, many returned to South Korea or chose to immigrate to another country such as Canada and the U.S. But other nurses did not return to Korea but instead chose to remain in Germany. They have formed Korean Communities and organized various Korean immigrant associations in Germany. After deciding to remain in Germany, they established their life over more than normal to implement those procedures of collective intelligence and knowledge processing into the broader domain of security management and crisis resolution. The international community and the international alliances are affected by their enforced austerity programs, this gave birth to the idea of “crisis resolution” as a new paradigm to overcome crisis situations. It is useful to look at the cultural and psycho-sociological foundations of collective intelligence and knowledge management for to find incentives but also barriers for pooling and sharing in the military-civil security domain. Collective intelligence and knowledge Management is based on accepted values: - sharing - responsibility - respect

So Pooling and sharing of logistic resources may be successful in this respect, but what about the vast field of pooling and sharing of information, scientific ideas? The processing agencies very often are competitors in this field.

RC16-300.4

JUNG, YOOJIN* (The Asia Institute, yoojinj@gmail.com)

Civil Awareness: A Comparison of the 2011 Occupy Wall Street Movement in the United States and the 2008 Mad Cow Disease Protests in Korea

The Occupy Wall Street protest that swept the United States in 2011 and the mad cow disease protests that embroiled Seoul in 2008 seemingly occurred in different political and cultural contexts concerning different issues. In fact, although the details of these two protests differ, the protests are similar in that the initial protest took on a larger symbolic significance that captured the imagination of other groups and encapsulated some essential truth about society. Both the Occup- y Wall Street movement in the United States and mad cow disease protests in Korea demonstrated how spontaneous protests can strike a chord with the larger population and create a powerful dialectic between the protesters and the public wherein the protesters articulate a theme resonant for the larger population and have immense impact on groups at a distance from the original protest. The very successful performance of protests as intense fusion between protest- ers and the public display similarities in a broader sense symbolically, and these similarities emerge in the motives of individual actors and shared inner meanings of the respective protests. It is worthwhile examining the motivations of these two different protests, the ways the discourses were made up among protesters, and interpreted in the mass media, and how the general public responded. The comparison of the two cases offers insights into the process by which a small group can create movement that transfers to other groups that do not share the same interests, discussing how the themes were articulated and how meanings are created beyond a national level.

JS-49.2

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Airports As High Reliability Networks and the Inherent Emerging of Security and Safety Threats

The theory of High Reliability Organizations tries to explain why organizations or its units can achieve error-free results in complex and error-prone environments. After the application in the fields of nuclear power plant, traffic control, etc. the theory was deployed to airport security screening procedures after 9/11 (Frederickson/LaPorte 2002). It is argued, that under the vital impression of 9/11 the security regime became enforced and prone to produce more false positives (error type I) rather than false negatives (error type II). Therefore, these false positives may become an argument to reduce security in favor of efficiency. To avoid cutbacks in security it is – according to the authors – essential, that airport screening organizations become high-reliability organizations.
We will argue that the focus on high reliable screening organizations is too narrow – instead the whole airport needs to function as a high reliability network of organizations. Since airports do not solely consist of security producing organizations but rather need to be understood as complex systems of heterogeneous actors such as airlines, airport management, retailers, etc., security regulations often can conflict with their standard procedures and organizational logistics. To maintain the processes that are vital for these actors adaptive strategies evolve constantly and are passed on. These adjustments are often not formalized but remain informal since they transgress the rules of the security system. They are therefore nowadays increasingly affected in the predominant security regime as they are not intended and the regime builds on idealized assumptions of compliance. Consequently, new safety threats for the airport system can arise due to the attempt to increase the security regulations in this critical infrastructure. The presentation builds on findings of a research project on the social production of (in)security on airports in Germany.

RC18-325.15
JUNISBAI, AZAMAT* (Pitzer College, aunisba@pitzer.edu) JUNISBAI, BARBARA (Pitzer College)


In this paper, we examine attitudes about the desirability of democracy versus dictatorship in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, two of the most pro-market economies in post-Soviet Eurasia. Drawing on original data collected in late 2012, we raise a series of fundamental questions about the link between market economics and democratic political culture. Are some social groups more receptive to democratic ideals than others? Are the middle classes, following expansion market reforms and a shrinking of the welfare state, as hungry for political change and as hostile to dictatorship as democratic theorists posit? How do individual experiences with the transition to capitalism affect not only perceptions of current government performance, but preferences for the political future? To uncover answers, we systematically test the effects of a host of demographic and individual-level characteristics using a nationally representative dataset of 3000 respondents (1500 in each country). We look at minority versus titular status, household income, educational attainment, area of residence, and religiosity, as well as individual trajectories in the labor market, understandings of the roots of social inequality, and one's satisfaction with current political institutions and practices. We find that, more than two decades since the onset of independence, post-communist citizens remain divided over basic questions of governance, and this division is especially pronounced in Kyrgyzstan. In addition, surprising patterns of group and individual-level preferences emerge, challenging a number of conventional theoretical expectations.

JS-19.2
JURENIEVE, VIRGINIJA* (Vilnius University, virginija.jurenien@khf.vu.lt)

Transformation of Gender Roles in Lithuanian Society

In 1990 after regaining Lithuanian independence, women organizations started to establish their active performance. The majority of these organizations summoned re-constructive congresses, for example Lithuanian Women Catholic organization which was forbidden in the 1940s when the Soviet Union occupied Lithuania. At the beginning of 1990 the first democratic election to the Supreme Council of Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic was held. In 1990 there were 14 women who made up 10% of the elected in the Seimas (Parliament). Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania of 1992 consolidates the equality of men and women.

A legal measure to eliminate gender discrimination is the Law of Equal Opportunities which was passed in 1999. This law was the first of its kind in Central and Eastern Europe. On September 29, 2008 the Seimas signed National agreement on realizing women and men's equal rights and opportunities. The agreement was initiated by the National women's consulting forum striving to enforce equal opportunities of genders in reality.

After Lithuanian society entered the 21st-century, with changes in economic and social intercourse, women have become more active while looking for well-paid jobs regarding their specialties. Though tenacious stereotypes about male and female jobs still remain.

Facts of public opinion poll and social inquiries prove that patriarchal attitude, which is based on a traditional understanding of manliness and womanhood, are still popular in Lithuania. It is often stressed that it is men who should take a more important place in labour market and social life. Women's opportunities to seek for professional career or stay in a leading position are perceived sceptically. Though in Lithuania changes in labour market are present, a number of unsolved problems still remain. A problem of women - mothers' discrimination still exists.

However, an important question is open: why women electorate do not vote for women candidates?
chain from food producers to retail and consumers have access to this transformatve food chain management. In our paper, we discuss the transformative food chains in climatic conditions of Finland. Our paper is based on a case study, which was conducted in Finland in 2012. The primary data were collected through thematic interviews with 16 different food chain stakeholders, from three regions in Finland: Central Finland, Pirkanmaa and Southern Savo. The interviewed stakeholders comprised mainly of food entrepreneurs, with additional representatives consisting of farmers, trade unions and retailers chains. Qualitative content analysis was used for data analysis. Our preliminary results indicate that there is a need for a more decentralized food system. Local food chains may act effectively as adaptive strategy. Food enterprises are simultaneously facing other increased challenges, such as increased bureaucracy and market competition which limits their efforts in climate change adaptation.

RC51-826.2

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The Paradox of Managing Diversity, Observations of a Personnel Management Strategy in Mass Media Organizations from a Systems Theoretical Perspective

On the background of “anti-racism” legislation, of ideas of cultural diversity and incentives of the marked economy, the management strategy of diversity management was developed in the early 1990s. It has since then made success globally as a “new paradigm for management”. - The aim of this paper is to present some results from a research project on diversity management in mass media organisations in Sweden.

The project applies Luhmann’s systems theory as main approach for several reasons. In this case (1) as it allows analyses from different observer perspectives, (2) as the functional and structural conditions of society and its organisations and (3) as well the complexity of the issue must be taken into account, and (4) as the distinction between acting and performing becomes apparent in this communication-based theory.

Social changes in direction of (more) equal opportunity and inclusion chances as to cultural diversity have occurred in the studied media organizations. In a previous study one of my findings was that it is reasonable to assume that diversity management is more adequate than other modes of managing issues of cultural background of journalists, such as quota and also a high confidence as to legal regulations.

Among my findings are that diversity management makes a difference due to a recent professionalization of personnel managing in the media companies. Competence-based assessment as a principle generates a prerequisite for journalists with migrant background to achieve equality in opportunity, when e.g. applying for a position or by team building. The study, thus, shows that focusing on the matter of competence and not focusing on person’s cultural background (but being aware of the social matter of disfavour), paradoxically, is likely to be a functioning or even successful path of managing this issue.

RC19-338.6

JÖNSSON, INGRID* (Lund University, ingrid.jonsson@soc.lu.se)

Ingrid Jönsson and Yuegen Xiong: Changing Intergenerational Relationships in Contemporary China and Sweden: Consequences for Eldercare

Changing intergenerational relationships in contemporary China and Sweden: consequences for eldercare.

Although China and Sweden represent different stages of economic, social and demographic development, currently eldercare is an important social policy issue in both countries due to changing social and generational contracts. The paper aims at analysing recent developments of eldercare with regard to marketisation and de-refamiliarisation departing from the frame of analysis suggested by Daly & Lewis (2000:287). Empirically it means that the division of responsibilities between the state, market, family or community at the macro level will be analysed while at the micro level this will be identified by who performs the caring, who receives benefits and available services, how does the relationship between caregiver and receiver look like, under what economic, social and normative conditions care is carried out and the rate of female labour market participation. This frame of analysis enables us to identify recent changes and point to similarities and differences of how social care for ageing populations is handled in different economic, social and demographic contexts. China and Sweden are chosen for the comparison as they traditionally represent a strong generational and a strong social contract respectively. The paper starts with historical reviews of the organisation of eldercare followed by a presentation of recent changes related to economic, social, cultural and demographic circumstances (e.g. migration, changing filial piety, family structure, size etc.) with consequences for generational and social contracts. Eldercare in everyday life will be discussed in relation to Daly & Lewis’s frame of analysis as well as in relation to the concept ‘care packages’ (used by Knijn, Jönsson, Klammer, 2005 compare income packaging used by Rainwater, Rein and Schwartz, 1986), i.e. which resources are used when caring for elder-
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RC41-694.8

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Gender Inequality and Occupational Segregation: A Study of Women Labourers in Areca Nut Processing Units in Karnataka, India

Despite remarkable progresses in many spheres, the gender inequality still persists in India. Waged work is Segregated and Marginalized on the basis of Gender. Employed women in work place are horizontally and vertically segregated and there is a clear distinction between men’s work and women’s work. Women’s work is characterized by lower wages, low status and lower rung on the skill ladder, involved in less interest, more repetitive, monotonous and low status activities. Such pattern of Gender Segregation is exhibited in Areca nut processing units.

Areca nut is a cash crop which has contributed more than Rs.250 corers towards the National income in India. It is largely cultivated in Malenadu region of Karnataka State. The process of cutting, de-husking and drying of nuts is entirely dependent on hand labour. Women are employed in this process. The present paper discusses the Gender Inequality, Segregation and marginalization of women labourers working in an unorganized sector. The main objectives of the paper are (1) to examine the vertical Occupational Segregation of Women labourers in Areca nut processing units. (2) To study the factors influencing Gender inequality, and (3) to overview the implications of Inequality and Marginalization of women in areca nut processing units. The study is based on the primary data collected through interview technique. The study highlights that, there is Gender inequality and Marginalization in functioning and the payment of wages. There is job insecurity and violation of labour legislations. The study helps to identify the nature and structure of Gender inequalities, Segregation and Marginalization. Further, the paper tries to justify the need for empowering women to bring Gender equality and enhancing their status.

RC41-697.5

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Gender Inequality in Family and Work-PLACE: An Empirical Study in Three Urban Centres in Karnataka, India

Gender inequality refers to unequal treatment or perception of individuals based on their sex. It reflects and manifests in numerous dimensions of our life. Gender inequality and resultant discrimination in varying degrees on the grounds of sex are commonly witnessed, admitted and even justified in India. Despite the policy measures to overcome gender discrimination, gender inequalities within the family and at work place still exist. Most of the forms of discrimination against women have their roots in patriarchal system and its values. Women are dominated over by their male members in their own family. They have little power in making decisions.

The present paper proposes to examine the nature and extent of gender inequality in the family and work place. The main objectives of the study are to analyse the power dimensions of women in family and work place and to examine their participation in decision-making process. This empirical study is based on field data conducted in three urban centres of Karnataka State, India. The data are collected from 500 working women. The findings of the study proved that, the power dimension splits vertically; women are discriminated by the male members in their own family and work place, they are marginalised on the bases of gender. It is suggested that progress towards Gender equality requires empowerment of women which will lead to notable changes in gender relations.

RC19-335.1

KAASCH, ALEXANDRA* (University of Bremen, mail@alexandra-kaasch.de)

Global Social Governance As Inter- and Inner-Organisational Relations Between Actors

This paper is concerned with the conceptualisation of global social governance as a matter of inter- and inner-organisational relations between global policy actors. Global social governance is commonly characterised as a complex and multi-ac-tored process, driven by more or less powerful and legitimate actors. There are significant overlaps in their agencies, as well as they are bound in various (sometimes) overlapping networks and alliances that cross-cut organisational borders. While global social policy actors differ in terms of types and functions, they do not unfold their respective power in isolation from each other. They relate to each other, part of what they do is driven by what others do.

The global social policy literature has discussed a number of examples how different global social policy actors, often international organisations, are involved in fighting over ideas; a process that happens both between and within organisations. This paper engages in a rather theoretical discussion about different ways of how the inter- and inner-organisational relationships can be conceptualised and how related interactions can be understood by drawing on a number of disciplinaries. The paper will reflect on some insight that can be drawn from sociological, organisational and psychological theory to better understand such relationships.

RC21-364.6

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Urban Green Space Provisioning in Berlin, Germany. Environmental Justice in Sustainable Urban Green Space Planning

The city of Berlin, Germany, tries to integrate the ecological, social and economic dimensions of sustainability in all fields of policy action since some years. The main aim is to increase quality of life for all residents in an equal way. However, Berlin is facing further immigration which will lead to nearly 250,000 additional residents in the next 20 years. This population growth combined with urban planning policies of (re)development will certainly drive the conversion of urban green spaces into residential land. This development might result in an unsustainable city development which would raise concerns of environmental justice, too.

Set against this background, we present an analysis of urban green space provisioning in Berlin in order to identify distributional inequities between urban green spaces and population. The relation is discussed in light of variations in user preferences associated with age and immigrant status. Publicly available land use and socio-demographic data at sub-district level are applied in a GIS, dissimilarity index and cluster analysis approach. Our results show that although most areas are supplied with more UGS compared to the per capita target value of 6m², there is considerable dissimilarity by immigrant status and age. Environmental justice is further discussed on a site-specific case in Berlin – the park and former city airport Berlin-Tempelhof. Visitor profiles and preferences are analysed. Results from questionnaire surveys indicate that the identified dissimilarities on sub-district level are not the same as environmental injustice in Tempelhof, but point to a trend of urban green space and user preferences.

We conclude that, if a city claims to follow the sustainability paradigm, successful urban green space planning should consider the match between quality of a park and specific cultural and age-dependent user needs while providing equal access to high quality green spaces for all residents.

RC01-29.6

KACHTAN, DANA* (The Open University of Israel, dana@openu.ac.il)

From Bottom-up – a Micro-Methodological Examination of the Military

The aim of this paper is to deepen the discussion of micro-methodological examination of the military, research on the military focuses largely on a macro perspective, examining mechanisms, structure and policies. In this paper I wish to emphasize the importance and contribution of micro research, which focuses on the individuals rather than the institution; examining their experiences, understanding and interpretations.

Based on a qualitative research study, utilizing a semiotic-interpretative approach which is well-suited to examining the subjective point of view, I argue that the interpretations and experiences of the soldiers are a central means for understanding the structure, the mechanisms and processes in the military.

By focusing on interviews with 60 combat soldiers who served in two infantry brigades in the IDF (Israel Defense Force), I wish to illustrate the role of individuals in creating and perpetuating the structure, culture and mechanisms of the military as well as in challenging them. Focus on the role of the individuals, rather than the institution, enables us to examine not only how structure and culture are maintained and reproduced through formal policy, but also how they are created and formed by the soldiers, through their practices, without the external supervision of the army.

The contribution of a micro perspective is, first, to stress that mechanisms operate not just top-down but also bottom-up. Furthermore, the study illustrates how social categories, such as ethnicity and gender, are preserved and perpetuat-ed not only by institutional mechanisms, policy and structure, but also by individuals through the ways they perform. Finally, by emphasizing a micro perspective I do not ignore the important role of the organization, but rather emphasize an additional point of view in military methodology.
Children's Leisure Pursuits: A Test of the "Homology" Versus "Omnivore-Univore" Hypotheses Debate – CANCELLED

Recently in the UK academic milieu, there has been a debate as to whether the link between socio-economic status (SES) and adults' participation in cultural activities conforms to a "structural homology" rule (Bourdieu, 1984), or present a pattern best characterised as an "omnivore-univore" distinction (Peterson, 1992). The dispute surrounded the issue of whether in contemporary British society, cultural participation (and consumption) still signifies social-class, and in what ways. However, researchers have yet to analyse class-based patterns of cultural participation and leisure pursuits in children.

The present paper addresses this gap in knowledge by exploring the associations between SES (measured by parental education and occupation levels and by familial incomes) and children's participation in three leisure domains: social-group activities, commercial-public activities, and home-centred activities. Within each of these domains, activities from across the "highbrow-lowbrow" cultural capital spectrum are examined.

The results are used to discuss the debate on the "homology" vs. "omnivore-univore" hypotheses in the context of cultural socialisation and cultural capital acquisition in the middle childhood years.

The paper relies on quantitative analyses of data drawn from the British "Millennium Cohort Study" (MCS), a survey of around 19,000 babies, all born between 2000-2002. The current analyses focus on data taken from the third and fourth sweeps of the MCS when the children were aged around 5 and 7, respectively.

The findings indicate that children's leisure pursuits are stratified by SES: children in high-SES groups are more likely than peers in low-SES groups to participate in a range of leisure activities across the highbrow-lowbrow spectrum. This pattern of leisure participation is consistent with the "omnivore-univore" hypothesis. Yet, the results also show that the associations between SES and children's leisure pursuits are stronger for highbrow and midbrow activities than for lowbrow activities, a finding that lends support to the "homology" argument.

KC04-90.7

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The Provision and Expansion of High School Education in Post-War Japan

This study aims to clarify the mechanisms of high school educational expansion and regional variations in postwar Japan regarding the kinds of opportunities that were provided. We focus on education providers and the programs offered by high schools. High school education expanded rapidly in the 1960s when the first baby boomers became high school students. To understand how this extraordinary expansion was made possible and how the opportunities for high school education were provided, we must consider the relationships between public and private institutions and the roles of the private ones. The proportion of students attending private high schools is now around 30%. This proportion became higher during the 1960s. This means it was impossible for high schools to expand if only public schools supplied education. Also, as Ichikawa (1991) points out, a distinctive feature of the Japanese educational system is a preference for general education under a single-track system. The same holds true for high schools. Although Japanese high schools offer both academic (general) and vocational/specialized programs, the ratio of students enrolled in academic programs continues to rise, accounting for more than 70% in 2010. These features characterize high school education in Japan. At the same time, there have been regional variations in provision of high school education regarding above mentioned points. How and why was each prefecture different in providing high school education?

To answer these questions, we first classify prefectures into groups using cluster analysis then clarify determinants of regional variations. In conclusion, we discuss how these variations may affect provision of high school education in the near future, in depopulating society.

RC12-226.3

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Lay Judge System and Social Bias

Should Court respect the judgment of lay judges when the lay judges had not enough knowledge concerning to a specific psychological conditions or a disorder caused by mental disabilities?

This presentation aims to clarify the necessity to overcome prejudices of lay judges and to suggest the importance of supports of lay judges in order to avoid a social-based decision.
findings of school choice, attitudes towards comprehensive school system and social class (based on family survey, conducted in 5 Finnish cities, n=2617).

Our interpretation is that the lower classes are relatively excluded from the Finnish version of school choice, which grounds on aptitude tests, and urge for more open enrolment in general. Whereas middle classes on one hand, more commonly exercise parental choice in practice, and, on the other hand, are more aware of the segregative effects of free parental choice. Nevertheless, new cleavages, based on occupational status within the middle class have emerged with different emphases on freedom to choose and universal education system.

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From the Educational Policy about Gender Equality to Its Testing in the Labor Market during the Greek Economic Crisis

In the present paper the effects of the Greek economic crisis to the Greek society are comparatively scrutinized with concentration on both male and female access to the labor market. In particular, the issues under investigation throughout 2008-2013 are: a) the unemployment percentage both of men and women, b) men and women part-time employment and c) the correlation between studies and labor. Besides, the variable of gender is studied in combination and in relation to age and years of studies.

Through quantitative researches an evaluation is pursued whether education about gender equality, being the aim of the educational policy, was productive; in other words, whether a differentiation based on gender was statistically significant. Additionally, the years of studies are correlated with unemployment or part-time job of men and women so that the question whether the prolonged education is conducive to the reinforcement of gender equality is investigated, resulting in the same access possibilities to labor market both by equally qualified male and female subjects.

The economic crisis period is regarded by the present paper as a testing phase for the educational policy implemented towards gender equality. It is estimated that in this ordeal with a limited number of working positions and the reorganization of the labor market the evidence will be apparent. In this respect the outcome of a policy about gender equality will be evaluated and the educational structures will be within a policy of reinforcing gender equality aligning with a broader policy about equality conducive to the unification of vindication schemata for both genders.

KALLEVIG, ANTHONY* (Norwegian Confederation of Trade Unions, anthony.kallevig@lo.no)  
BERG AASEN, TONE MERETH (Norwegian University of Science and Technology)

Employee Driven Innovation - an Organisational Challenge

Employee Driven Innovation - An organizational challenge

The Nordic countries are about to open those eyes for that employees in all sort of workplaces is an important and untapped potential of resources for innovation. But many politicians, bureaucrats and top managers lack the understanding of what it is and how to do it.

During the last decades the technological paradox has influenced industry and innovation policies. Succeeding innovation strategies seems to base the rather one sided notion that essential ideas occur in laboratories and research departments. However a paradigm shift is in the process of getting approval. Major social challenges, rather than more dispersed product priorities, have become evident, also in EU and OECD policies. The value of holistic approaches to innovation is emphasized, rather than a purely scientific and technological focus. And the importance of innovation in services, production and work processes is lifted up. This happens at the same time as the general level of education are rising, and businesses are hiring more people with skills to see and understand the wider implications of interactions between religious and secular institutions and discusses theoretical consequences of changing ways of interaction in different social and religious contexts.

KALLOKINGRE, STEFANIA* (UNIVERSITY OF CRETE, s.kalogeraki@gmail.com)

Disentangling Greek Xenophobia during Recession

In the recent recession, the most severe one since the Great Depression, Greece has been considered the Achilles heel of Eurozone’s economies. Since 2008 the country has experienced an economic turmoil as well as an unprecedented social and political collapse. Due to the devastating economic conditions, the political landscape in Greece has changed. The economic crisis, combined with xenophobia and secure in an anti-immigrant society, has been a way of coping with unemployment, financial stagnation, and insecurity. This has been pointed out by many scholars, such as Daron Acemoglu, who has argued that economic crises can lead to a rise in xenophobia.

The study aims to explore how the economic crisis and the rise of anti-immigrant sentiment have affected the attitudes of Greek citizens towards foreigners. The research was conducted in three regions in Greece: Athens, Thessaloniki, and Corfu. The study used a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods, including interviews and surveys. The interviews were conducted with community leaders, business owners, and local residents, while the surveys were administered to a representative sample of the population.

The results of the study indicate that the economic crisis has significantly increased xenophobia in Greece. The findings suggest that the crisis has contributed to increased social anxiety, fear of the unknown, and a sense of vulnerability. These factors have contributed to a rise in anti-immigrant sentiment, which has been exacerbated by the economic downturn.

RC30-513.6  
KALOVSKY, ANTHONY* (Norwegian Confederation of Trade Unions, anthony.kallevig@lo.no)

Employee Driven Innovation - An organisational challenge

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RC32-556.7  
KALOSKAKIS, STEFANIA* (University of Crete, s.kalogeraki@gmail.com)

Disentangling Greek Xenophobia during Recession

In the recent recession, the most severe one since the Great Depression, Greece has been considered the Achilles heel of Eurozone’s economies. Since 2008 the country has experienced an economic turmoil as well as an unprecedented social and political collapse. Due to the devastating economic conditions, the political landscape in Greece has changed. The economic crisis, combined with xenophobia and secure in an anti-immigrant society, has been a way of coping with unemployment, financial stagnation, and insecurity. This has been pointed out by many scholars, such as Daron Acemoglu, who has argued that economic crises can lead to a rise in xenophobia.

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RC33-578.3  
KALOVSKY, ANTHONY* (Norwegian Confederation of Trade Unions, anthony.kallevig@lo.no)

Employee Driven Innovation - An organisational challenge

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* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
left-right scale become the core of investigation. During an era of economic and political crisis, DK responses may reflect individuals’ perceptions of weakening of democratic institutions, their distrust in political parties to revive the economic growth, their condemnation of the political system and their focus on alternative forms of governing to confront the socio-economic woes. Using data from the European Social Survey, this paper aims to examine the changes in DK responses in the left-right scale before and during the economic crisis. The analyses unearth specific patterns of DK responses whereas the greatest changes are detected in two countries severely affected by the recession, i.e. Greece and Spain. Multiple logistic regression analyses unveil the difference in impacts of political and civic participation, trust in democratic institutions and political parties in elucidating DK responses in respondents’ left-right orientation during a period of economic downturn and political turmoil.

RC29-498.7
KAMADA, TAKUMA* (Tohoku University, takuma06@gmail.com)  
Medical Marijuana Laws and Substance Induced Deaths: Evidence from the U.S.

This paper explores the relationship between medical marijuana laws and substance induced deaths. The relationship between marijuana and alcohol empirically remains unclear; one strand of the literature shows the substitute relationship while another reveals the complementary relationship. In a similar vein, gateway drug hypothesis (i.e., marijuana consumption results in more harmful drug use) has been subject to empirical analyses, and yet proponents and opponents of the hypothesis have been often unclear about what policies it entails. That is, it is argued that a policy aims to reduce the risk of exposure to marijuana in order to prevent the use of other illicit drugs. On the other hand, one would claim that the problem lies in the nature of the illicit drug market where marijuana and other illicit drugs are simultaneously provided and supplied. Using state level panel data from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and other data sources (1999-2010), I estimate the effects of medical marijuana laws on alcohol-induced deaths and cocaine-induced deaths. Empirical results show that medical marijuana laws result in an increase in alcohol-induced deaths, suggesting that there is a complementary relationship between marijuana and alcohol. In contrast, medical marijuana does not result in a reduction in cocaine-induced deaths. The results shed light on understanding the complicated relationship between marijuana and substances in the sense that availability of substances plays a critical role in the gateway drug hypothesis. Alcohol is provided in a formal/legal market whereas cocaine can be only supplied in an informal/illicit market. It is therefore suggested that if such drug related policies change the way drug markets function and results in drug market separation, illicit drug induced deaths can be reduced.

RC32-544.7
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SUGANUMA, KATSUHIKO (Oita University)  

Attitudes Toward Non-Normative Sexualities Among University Students in Japan: Quantitative Analysis (Part 2)

Following the presentation by Kazama, et al., we will present the results of a preliminary analysis of attitudes toward homosexuality, transgenderism and other non-normative sexualities among university students in Japan, focusing on the mechanisms through which gender, other attributes and personal experiences might shape their attitudes. A definite and sizable body of literature on attitudes toward LGBT issues has been accumulated in the Euro-American context. Such studies are limited, however, in Asian countries. Therefore, this informative ethnographic study on the themes in several Asian societies, and yet, without the data based on large-scale surveys, it is difficult to comprehend the environment in which people live or to reveal how non-normative sexualities are situated. As the first step toward filling such a gap, we conducted a survey at three private universities in 2012 and 2013. The questionnaire include knowledge and awareness of, as well as attitudes toward sexual minorities (discomfort, judgment, perception of what is “normal”) and also experiences of contact, including personal, media, educational, of such people/issues.

A preliminary analysis of the data of more than 700 cases shows that in many of the attributes/variables, women tend to show more liberal attitudes compared to their male counterparts. Personally knowing someone who is homosexual and/or transsexual also tends to make one more accepting of variant sexualities compared to students who do not have such connections. In the presentation, we will provide a comprehensive picture based on further analysis of the data, including how such attitudes relate to attitudes toward other issues, such as gender, family and nationalism. We hope to draw implications on how heteronormativity, homophobia, sexism and binary thinking of men and women constitute the experiences of young generation in the Japanese context.

RC50-815.6
KAMIYA, HIROO* (Kanazawa University, kamiya17@staff.kanazawa-u.ac.jp)  
HORIUCHI, MIO (Kanazawa University)  

Social Contribution through Student’s Participation in Village Festival  

Kanazawa University embarked on the new project on social contribution in 2010 through promoting students to participate in traditional festivals held in severely depopulated rural villages. This project aims to provide opportunities for
students to lean the everyday lives of rural Japan, and also to take a leadership role of university in revitalizing the rural communities. This paper explores the reason why Kanazawa University set up this project, and show to what extent this project goal has achieved its initial goal.

In 2004, central government enacted the low to reform the national universities to quality and autonomous bodies. Thereafter, many national universities including Kanazawa University set up the charters. In Kanazawa University Charter, social contribution is declared as one of the principal missions of the university. Kanazawa University has established Center for Regional Collaboration in 2002. “Matsuri Project” started in 2010 as one of the University’s social contribution activities. Over one hundred of overseas and Japanese students joined the project every year. During the summer, almost every village in Noto region held traditional summer festival, called “Kiriko festival”. Within the last decade, due to aging and depopulation, many villages are now faced with manpower shortage to maintain the villages and festivals. Young students are pleased to joint the festival and walk around with shouldering heavy Kiriko with village people. Before the festival began, gorgeous dinner are sometimes served to students.

For the students, joining Kiriko tour is a good chance to go inside the village and to talk with local people. Planned and arranged by university staff, overseas students can experience the actual lives of rural villagers. So far “Matsuri Project” has weak relationship with student education and academic research by faculty members, local people well acknowledges the leadership of the university for revitalizing the rural communities.

KAMIYA, YASHUHIKO* (Nagasaki University, yokami@teke.att.ne.jp)
Rethinking the Body through its Disability

A person with physical disability has uncontrollable body. The body’s passive-ness and disability go beyond, its actions and capability. Disability studies associated with sociology of the body examine disability as a social, cultural, and political phenomenon in contrast to medical perspectives, focusing on how disability is defined and represented in society. Both of them have been positioned against medical science; they approach to the body from the society and context while medical science approaches from biology and diseases. But they may be accomplish in the sense that they often ignore persons and their daily lives. Pluralism to which sociology of the body and disability studies owe much emphasizes diversity of human behavior and culture regarding health and illness based on binary comparison such as health vs. disease, and the uniqueness of nature vs. the diversity of human cultures. Nevertheless, post-pluralism relativizes pluralism discourse by suggesting plurality of natures and sciences, and their mutual construction of human cultures. Nevertheless, post-pluralism relativizes pluralism discourse by suggesting plurality of natures and sciences, and their mutual construction with society and culture. Persons with disability are now assumed to increase in number as overall disease incidences have not been as decreased as the mortality. The geographic areas that are larger than the gap in non-disabled. Disabled persons from poor families living in rural areas have greatest needs but receive least medical and social care. In developing countries, persons with physical disability have greater handicap than those with intellectual disability, which is opposite from developed countries. Physical disability in a person sometimes leads to body impairment such as lumbago in other family members. Physical abuse to disabled persons has weak relationship with student education and academic research by faculty members, local people well acknowledges the leadership of the university for revitalizing the rural communities.

KAMIYA, HIDEKI* (Teikyo University, rxg00156@nifty.ne.jp)
Stabilization of the World Due to the Expansion of a Western State System: Explanation Using Game Theory

Stabilization of the world due to the expansion of a Western state system: Explanation using game theory

Dr. David Strang explained the stabilization of modern global society from the perspective of the (sociological) new institutional theory while criticizing the explanations given by realists in highly original research ("Anomaly and Commonplace in European Realism: Realist vs. Institutional Accounts.") He states that global society has been stabilized as a result of the expansion of the “institutionalization” of a Western state system that respects the sovereignty of each country, rather than as a result of the balance of power of countries that reasonably maximize their utility. However, his explanation is still insufficient when we ask questions such as: why and how such an expansion took place, and why such an expansion stabilizes global society.

The answer can be derived from the fact of historical conflicts between dependencies and sovereignties. The form of the dynamic game between resisting/non-resisting dependencies and oppressing/non-oppressing sovereignties is analogous to that of the well-known chainstore game. This dynamic game has two Nash equilibriums. Based on the replicator dynamics of this game, we can interpret the historical changes in global society.

Initially, in a path-dependent manner, the world heads for an equilibrium that includes “dependencies that do not resist oppressive sovereignties.” During this period, empires vie for supremacy. Subsequently, global political discourse requires sovereignties to comply with a “commitment” to non-oppressiveness. The world then heads for a subgame perfect equilibrium in which “sovereignties do not oppress resistance from dependencies.” Thus, when the sovereign authority of many countries becomes established, “cooperation” will be selected in the repeated N-person dilemma game, resulting in a more stabilized global society. The term “institution” referred to by institutionalists can be understood as “commitment” or “equilibrium” in the game theory.

KAMMERBAUER, MARK* (Technische Hochschule Nürnberg, info@transarchitecture.org)
Capacity for Urban Recovery in Southern Germany after the 2013 European Floods

This proposed contribution deals with the impact of natural disaster on the recovery of urban settlements. In the 2013 European floods, settlement space in the South and East of Germany was severely impacted, including the Bavarian city of Deggendorf situated along the Danube river. Reports point out that early damage appraisals in combination with environmental degradation may shift the 21st Century individual towards environmental disaster risk. This study matter. A case study of South and East Germany, where the Kirikojima and urban studies serves to analyze these aspects in relation to vulnerabilities as well as institutional planning and programs for recovery. This permits a multidimensional discussion on ongoing processes of adaptation to disaster and its impact in urbanized regions, while enabling disciplines in spatial production access to this social and political matter. A case study in urban Germany serves to recovery and the needs of impacted populations may impede the capacity of cities to adapt. The approach is intended for application to other cases of urban recovery planning after disaster.

KAMO, YOSHIHINORI* (Louisiana State University, kamo@lsu.edu)
KAMESAKA, AKIKO (Aoyama Gakuin University)
Examining the Structure of Happiness and Life Satisfaction in Japan Utilizing a Large Scale National Survey

Using data from “The Study on the Quality of Life” collected by the Cabinet Office in March 2012, we examined the structures and factors affecting the happiness and general life satisfaction among Japanese.

Both measures are calculated with single questions, and the mean score for happiness (6.64 for the scale of 0-10) is higher than life satisfaction (5.98).

Of all satisfactions with various aspects of our life (e.g. housing, childcare, healthcare, etc.), the satisfaction with family is most strongly related to happiness and life satisfaction except for the satisfaction with work to life satisfaction among males.

Multiple regression analyses indicate that the respondent’s age shows a U-shaped effect on the life satisfaction (lowest at age 40 through 50). The happiness is positively affected by the respondent’s education and being married, both of which seem to indicate more psychological, internal state of our life.

We also took an exploratory approach and regressed both variables on various psychological, attitudinal variables. We found that our happiness was more strongly related to the happiness of family members than any others including our own life satisfaction. Other factors related to happiness but not life satisfaction include tolerance, peace of mind, tenderness, and feeling accomplishment often, which all indicate autonomous and psychological fulfillment, somewhat similar to the concept of Eudaimonion in Greek philosophy.

On the other hand, factors related to satisfaction but not happiness include doing as well people around myself, feeling appreciated by others, feeling confident that I am as successful as others, and often thinking of myself first, which all indicate utilitarian and competitive drives.

The present study is based on one of the first and most comprehensive data sets on subjective well-being in Japan with a national sample. As such, it offers a contemporary and comprehensive overview of subjective well-being in Japan.
Domestic Division of Labour and Marital Satisfaction in China

This paper analyses data of the Chinese Women’s Status Survey 2000, a national survey in China, to examine the association between household participation and marital satisfaction in urban and rural families. Married women’s housework time is 2.8 times that of married men. Yet their level of marital satisfaction is on a par with men’s. We hypothesize that this is partly due to gender difference in the preference about domestic roles versus work roles. We first test if household time forms a migration as a transitory state, whose final objective is the return for men (i.e., Do women dislike housework less than men?). We also test if work time has a stronger negative relationship with women’s level of satisfaction than men’s (i.e., Do women dislike paid work more than men?). Furthermore, we test whether elderly parents’ help in housework mainly alleviate women’s domestic burden rather than men’s. We find supportive findings for these hypotheses in our preliminary analyses. We will employ Structural Equation Modelling to investigate the patterns of associations among different forms of marital satisfaction (including satisfaction with the domestic division of labour, satisfaction with marital life, and satisfaction with status in the family), the domestic division of labour and co-residence living arrangement with elderly parents.

Transnationalism and Schooling: The Case Study of a Brazilian Ethnic School in Japan

This paper aims at analyzing the relation between migration and education through the case study of a Brazilian ethnic school in Japan. The hypothesis which underlies this work is that the conception of Brazilian schools is related to the logic which drives the migratory flow to Japan: many Brazilian migrants living in Japan experience in their home country as a transitory state, whose final objective is the return to their country. The experience as a temporary high school teacher in a Brazilian school has shown that the ethnic school tends to reproduce this reasoning: the curriculum is the same as that studied in Brazil; the textbooks are imported from education companies, whose educational view is strictly utilitarian; classes are taught in Portuguese and the pedagogical objective is to prepare the students to their return, allowing them to continue their studies in Brazil later on.

The fieldwork highlighted three points to be analyzed: first, given that the curriculum focuses solely on the study of Brazil, the daily life and the migratory experience in Japan is set aside—the content of the imported textbooks does not fit to the social reality lived by those children. Second, Brazilian schools are target of severe criticism and receive a suspicious look by the Brazilian community itself. Common criticisms denounce poor infrastructure, lack of skilled professionals, corporate mindset that disrupts the schooling and high tuition fees. Third, most of those ethnic schools are supported neither by the Brazilian government nor by the Japanese government. Arguably, all these factors contribute to a poor quality of education, hindering the chances for upward mobility either in Japan or in Brazil. Although the ethnic schools face many obstacles, there is still a demand for them.

Urban Cultural Strategy and Japanese Animation in Nerima

Culture is now implemented for urban economic development in many advanced countries. Urban cultural strategy, trying to attract investment and human capital, became popular in Western cities from 1980s. At that time, former industrial cities suffered from economic decline. In contrast, Japanese cities had enjoyed economic prosperity because of industrial growth, especially the R&D and hi-tech industry. But from mid 1990s most Japanese cities including Tokyo began to gradually lose the industrial base because new international division of labor had deepened. So new plans for economic development were needed in those places. This study analyses the association between culture and commerce. It affects policy formation and inter-organizational relationship in Nerima.

What Kind of Trust Do We Measure Using the Generalized Trust Question?: An Approach Based on Latent Class Model

Despite the importance in social capital research, empirical studies on generalized trust show inconsistent results. For example, trust studies have not shown clear results with respect to the relationship between group participation and respondents’ level of generalized trust. This study shows that a part of inconsistency is due to the measurement of generalized trust. Generalized trust is measured by such questions as “Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can’t be too careful in dealing with people?” This kind of question is employed in major social surveys such as World Values Survey (WVS). This study hypothesizes that respondents think some different kinds of trust when they answer the generalized trust question. This study extracts heterogeneity of trust responses by latent class analysis (McCutcheon 1987), using Japanese dataset (Social Survey of Residents’ Networks and Health). As a result, this study extracts four types of trustors; (a) active trustors (27.6%), who show higher levels of generalized trust and participate all kinds of social groups, (b) inactive trustors (31.3%), who show higher levels of generalized trust but do not participate any kinds of social groups, (c) parochial trustors (19.6%), who show lower levels of generalized trust but participate local groups only, (d) distrusters (21.4%), who show lower levels of generalized trust and do not participate any kind of social group. This result shows that respondents think four different kinds of trust when they answer the generalized trust question. Inconsistent results in previous studies may be caused by the difference of group participation between high trustors.

Gender Difference in the Influence of Non-Regular Employment on Mental Health: The Case of Japan

1. Aim

Studies on the relationship between non-regular employment (NRE; such as temporary or precarious employment) and health have been increasing since the 2000s. Most of the studies reported that NRE has a negative effect on various health outcomes (including mental health). The purpose of this study is to investigate the gender difference in the relationship between NRE and mental health in Japan. The number of NRE workers in Japan has been increasing since the 1970s, and this trend is likely to continue in the future. However, the impact of NRE on mental health in Japan is not fully understood. This study aims to investigate the gender difference in the relationship between NRE and mental health in Japan.

2. Data

The “Japanese National Survey of Stratification, Health, Income, and Neighborhood” (J-SHINE) survey data is used. This is a computer-assisted personal interview survey that was administered in Tokyo and four suburban cities in 2010 (N=4381, age range of 25 to 50 years).

3. Findings and Discussion

In this study, I use three mental health outcomes as dependent variables: depression (K6), mental component summary score (SF8) and suicidal ideation. The results of preliminary analyses are summarized as follows.

First, NRE has significant negative effects on three outcomes in the case of men. In contrast, NRE has no effects in the case of women. Second, after controlling for covariates, the effects of NRE are disappeared: marital status (married) and subjective SES have significant effects on mental health.

4. Discussions

This study is the first to investigate the gender difference in the relationship between NRE and mental health in Japan. The number of NRE workers in Japan has been increasing since the 1970s, and this trend is likely to continue in the future. However, the impact of NRE on mental health in Japan is not fully understood. This study aims to investigate the gender difference in the relationship between NRE and mental health in Japan.

Policies of Correcting the Physician’s Geographical Uneven Distribution in Japan

Japan has adopted the universal health care insurance system since 1961. It means that the government has to guarantee the access to health resources to all Japanese cities around the end of the 1990s and culture became to be recognized as a resource for urban competitiveness. In this presentation, I will show detailed cases of Nerima Ward, Tokyo. Because many animation companies in Nerima ward, the local government is encouraging animation industries and trying to reconstruct Nerima’s image as Anime Town. It is based on a partnership with Nerima Animation Association, the trade association of anime companies in Nerima, to explain how and why this partnership is formed and policy measures are implemented. Therefore, it is needed to focus on the flow of event that affects the recent situation. It is shown that a civil group that aims to construct a museum for Japanese animation and chamber of commerce played major role to prepare institutional base for recent policies from the mid-1990s. Although they cooperated to lobby for public supports for animation and achieve significant results, they dissolved their partnership. I point there is a tension between culture and commerce. It affects policy formation and inter-organizational relationship in Nerima.

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International Organizations in a Global Social Inequality

Economic globalization caused the fast growth of market economy throughout the world. But it also caused the worsening of social differentiation and growth of social tension. The principle of free movement of capital maintained during the last three decades provoked a mass permutation of social-economic space.

National governments are in a permanent search for new models of economic growth, understanding that previous strategy of growth has lead to market’s destabilization. International and regional organizations in this situation need to elaborate common rules, norms and values that can possibly lead the world or region out the the dangerous way of perpetual crisis. Many global actors, both national and international, agree that rules of the game must be changed, but this strategy faces a serious conservative opposition.

Current analysis is directed towards the reasons and consequences of the global social breakdown through the lens of three regions: European Union, Middle and Near East and Latin America. European Union, being the most powerful international organization in the world, is not only the example of wrong fiscal policies. Founders of the EU considered that the creation of the free trade zone and common currency would bring an end to monetary imbalance. But, on the contrary, it resulted in social imbalance and growing split between the states. The social and political disruption on the Middle and Near East is also caused primarily by national and supranational financial and economic imbalance between the rich and poor countries and the rest. It, in turn, influences and strengthens the ethnic, religious and geopolitical contradictions. Latin America is rightfully considered by many today as one of the grand social laboratories. Successfully cooperating through regional organizations, national governments have managed to propose innovative social-liberal policies throughout the continent, renewing but not repeating the continental European economic policies of the 1960-70-ies.
INT-20.3
KANG, JEONG-HAN* (Yangse University, jhjk55@yonsei.ac.kr)  
KIM, SANG-WOOK (Sungkyunkwan University)
Do Social Networks and Sns Function As Social Capital for Social Engagement?

This paper examines what types of social networks are facilitated by online networking activities and function as social capital for social engagement in South Korea. East Asian Social Survey (EASS) Module in 2012 Korean General Social Survey (KGSS) provides measures for social networks and social engagement whereas KGSS has a unique module for Internet/SNS activities. Analysis focuses on social eating/social and neighbors' social support as social networks, local participation, voluntary activities, and political interests as social engagement, and the presence of internet and/or SNS activities as online networking. Analyses of 2012 KGSS and EASS Module observe that online networking activities facilitate social eating/social drinking, but not neighbors' social support. Correcting for possible bias by counterfactual analysis, it is SNS activities, not internet activities per se, that facilitate social eating/social drinking. It is also observed that both social eating/social drinking and neighbors' support function as social capital for both types of social engagements: local participation and voluntary activities. SNS activities do not directly affect those social engagements but promote political interests, whose effect is robust after counterfactual analysis. Concerning personality traits, more conscientious and open people engage in social matters more actively while less conscientious but more open people are more likely to use SNSs. In summary, this paper finds that (1) both neighborhood-based strong ties and socially outreach weak ties encourage social engagements for local and public interests; (2) SNS activities mainly help social outreachs and promote political interests, but not actions yet; and (3) SNS activities have affinity with specific types of personality and exercise distinctive impacts on social networks and engagements beyond those of internet activities.

RC39-664.6
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Measuring Community Resilience to Natural Disasters: Implications for Disaster Management and Reduction in Korea

Building a resilient community to disasters has become one of the main goals of disaster management to absorb and mitigate negative disaster impacts. More disaster resilient community often experiences less disaster impact and reduces long recovery periods after a disaster. In this paper, we present the methodology that we constructed a set of indicators to measure community's disaster resilience (CDRI) in terms of human, social, economic, environmental, and physical factors. Moreover, this study develops a methodology to aggregate constructed disaster resilience index of local communities in Korea. 229 local municipalities are examined to measure the degree of community's resilience to natural disasters. Geographic Information System (GIS) is used to analyze and visualize spatial distribution of disaster resilience. Moreover, this study examined a relationship between the aggregated community disaster resilience index (CDRI) and disaster losses using a geographically weighted regression (GWR) method. Identifying the extent of community resilience to natural disasters would provide disaster management officials or decision-makers with strategic directions how to improve local communities' resilience to natural disasters and to reduce the negative disaster impacts.

RC23-410.3
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Revisiting the Digital Divide: Contributions from Older Internet Users

One among the most prominent current debates regarding digitalization and social inequality is the one pertaining to the “digital divide”. Research shows that this divide is a social rather than technologically driven phenomenon since socio-economic inequalities are the main determinants of it. Since the internet and new technologies are increasingly woven into the fabric of everyday lives the divide is a reality even in the most developed economies. The debate brings attention to particularly socially vulnerable groups such as older people. This paper draws from focus group data (n=30) and focuses on older people (60+) who are active internet users in Sweden, a country that tops the lists of the most developed countries when it comes to Network Readiness Index (NRI). The paper points to the various patterns of internet usage that structure older users’ everyday life pertaining to the access and skills necessary to obtain different forms of information and to the maintenance of their social networks. We argue that these usage patterns can be perceived as contributors to the reproduction of already existing inequalities based on socio-economic factors. Argued hereby is also that as long as one is capable to conform to the imperatives that digitalization builds upon then old age need not be perceived as an obstacle to participation in the increasingly digitalized society.

AUTH-982.1
KANNA, KALPANA* (Council for Social Development, kalpana.kannabiran@gmail.com)
Kalpana Kannabiran: Tools of Justice: Non-Discrimination and the Indian Constitution

In the years since independence, the Indian subcontinent has witnessed an alarming rise in violence against marginalized communities, with an increasing number of groups pushed to (and outside) the margins of the democratic order. Against this background of violence, injustice and the abuse of rights, Tools of Justice: Non Discrimination and the Indian Constitution explores the critical, ‘insurgent’ possibilities of constitutionalism as a means of reimagining citizenship, dignity and equality. The book draws upon the rich discourse of the Constitution of India, the existing recognition of “atrocity” in the Indian Constitution (Articles 12 and 21), the potential for reimagining the role of courts in the protection of specific forms of non-discrimination, and the constitutional articulation of non-discrimination.

The book plots the possibilities of popular constitutionalism and constitutional morality, inside and outside courts in an attempt to project these as the other, the mirror, in which the existing constitution must validate itself. The construction itself is not a fixed legal text, but a vision that shapes and is shaped by peoples through daily struggles and upheavals.

This is a Man’s World? Changes in Disposable Income Predict Sex Ratio at Birth

The human sex ratio at birth (SRB) is long known to be relatively constant at around every 100 girls. Recent studies evidence has been found that SRB might vary according to exposure to chemicals and socioeconomic conditions. SRB has also been declining after World War II in several industrial countries – a phenomenon that remains unexplained. Here we show that changes in disposable income are associated with birth sex ratios in OECD countries. Positive changes in disposable income are associated with higher proportion of male infants. We apply panel regressions to OECD data that spans the years 1971 to 2011 for 35 countries and UN fertility data in an unbalanced panel. Findings not only partly explain the rises and declines in the sex ratio in OECD countries, but also first time provides evidence of the influence of economic and social forces on SRB that can be even seen in macro level analysis. This opens up radically new research directions in social sciences, where the emphasis on the biological factors has traditionally been on how biological determinants shape social life and in the interaction of the two, not on how social and economic determinants might affect biological facts such as the sex of an infant. This furthermore contributes to debates of gender equality. Our findings suggest that the equality of opportunity differs for genders as the sex ratio depends on the underlying economic conditions: men seem to be born into better economic conditions.

RC06-122.1
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Experiences of Fatherhood in Lithuania: Persistence and Changes

Men’s studies is an emerging research area in many post-communist societies. There is a little evidence on the impact of the rapidly changing political and socio-economic context on the normative masculinity model and male identity. The paper is directed towards a study of how men become fathers (their perception of a family and man’s familial roles, motivations to have children, family planning practices) and what are the experiences of “being a father” (paternal involvement in childcare; communication and emotional ties with children; bread-winning and combining the professional and family roles). These issues are explored basing on the quantitative and qualitative Lithuanian data - the results of the questionnaire survey carried out at the end of 2011 - beginning of 2012 (a sample - 2010 respondents, representing national population born respectively in 1950-1955, 1960-1965, 1970-1975 and 1980-1985) and the findings of the in-depth interviews with 23 fathers (representing of the same birth cohorts), conducted in summer of 2012 in the six regions of Lithuania. The investigations were accomplished in a frame of the four years research project „Trajectories of family models and social networks: intergenerational dimension“, financed by the European Social Fund (ESF).

One of the research objectives is to follow the changes in men’s family and paternal roles by comparing the experiences and attitudes of generations socialized in two different historic periods – the soviet time and in the years of societal transformation after the collapse of communist regime.

RC24-421.5
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Anti-Nuclear Movement in Taiwan: Fukushima Disaster Prompts the Case for Citizen Participation in Democratization of Energy Policy

The anti-nuclear power movement in Taiwan has a history of more than two decades, where the conflict has never been just a question of science, but because of uncertainty and complicated interactions of socio-technical systems, has been about interconnected economic, environmental and social concerns. In the aftermath of the neighboring 2011 Fukushima nuclear disaster, intensive media coverage and synergy among Taiwanese civil society groups and Japanese environmental activists in several national and local rallies resulted in greater public awareness of possible catastrophe from nuclear power disasters among both Taiwanese and Japanese citizens. Despite the strong civic questioning of current energy policy, the Taiwanese government, however, does not only retain its strong support of nuclear energy in guaranteeing the safety of the three current nuclear power plants, but also maintained that diminishing the fourth nuclear power plant would result in costly economic decline for Taiwan. Against that background, this paper aims to investigate how has the anti-nuclear movements in Taiwan been transformed during the past three years and to inquire reasons why it could draw varied constituencies to participate in this collectivism with unprecedented scale.

In addition, this paper also analyzes how civil society through varied collective activism has challenged current energy policy and moved towards democratization of energy policy. Employing a qualitative approach along with discourse analysis and interviewing actors from the various social movement groups, the author attempts to answer questions above in five arguments – a feeling of close cultural and geographical proximity to the Japanese, increasing distrust in safety of the controversial fourth nuclear power plant, cyber communities as mobilization networks, advocacy of elite and celebrity, activism alliances across varied social movement organizations. Finally, deriving from these empirical findings, the author discusses how democratization of energy policy could take place in also recognizing key barriers.

RC24-423.5
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Democratizing Expertise and Enhancing Public Participation in Deliberative Risk Governance: EMF Case in Taiwan

This paper contributes to ongoing discussions on democratizing expertise and building public capacities for deliberative / participatory risk governance of science and technology through an investigation of public participations in risk governance concerning the controversies of electromagnetic fields (EMF) in Taiwan. The author utilizes a qualitative approach, drawing from documentary data and data from two focus groups, as well as in-depth interviews with key actors in this controversy to critically investigate this Taiwan case. This paper reflects on the politics of expert authority permeating practices of public participation, Employing interviews from the sociology of scientific knowledge and STS, the author discovers that extensive tensions taking the form of contestation have arisen from discussing a common problem, such as accuracy of scientific literature translation, to what extent EMF exposure is acceptable, versus containing conflicts around how to define the problem under scientific uncertainty and complexity. In addition, the failure of expert authority reflection on their social value positions has played a key role to understand their less-than-successful defence in the citizen perspective. From this perspective, the author discusses some challenges for democratizing expertise in this Taiwan case and then provide suggestions for better public participation in EMF risk governance.

RC15-267.2
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Do Social Networks Help you to ‘Get Help’? Usage of Mental Health Services Amongst Women of Different Ethnic Groups in England, UK

The way in which people seek help and access mental health services is a complicated and varied process. Contact with, and usage of, services may occur through individual efforts, GP referrals, or informal contacts. Typically, in the UK, mental health service use has been researched within a largely individualistic paradigm, with Dixon-Woods’ candidacy model gaining increasing popularity. There has been much less consideration of the social processes involved in help-seeking. More specifically, the way in which the resources available in social networks affect usage of services (as theorised by Pescosolido in the Network Episode Model) has not been explored in the UK context.

Pakistani women in England have lower rates of usage of outpatient mental health services compared with women from White ethnic groups. Although there has been an indication that social networks may have a role to play in the usage of services, there is little robust evidence. Previous qualitative studies show that Pakistani women’s social networks can be lacking in social support, leaving women feeling socially isolated. Further, it is evident that Pakistani women’s social networks may not contain network members that facilitate or encourage access to mental health services.

This paper addresses previously unanswered questions of how the content and function of networks are each associated with the access and usage of mental health services, and how these associations may vary among women of different ethnic groups. Using quantitative data from an English community survey (Ethnic Minority Psychiatric Illness Rates in the Community, 2000) this paper presents statistical models of the effects of social networks on access and usage of services, and discusses how these vary between Pakistani women and women from other ethnic groups. The findings are discussed in relation to the lack of current UK mental health policies to address ethnic inequalities in service use.

RC22-390.6
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New Age, New Economy, New Middle Class: The Case of Jewish New Age in Israel

Albeit the extreme individualization of late modernity, social class still is important in all aspects of our life. Yet, class, as a social category, remains largely ignored in contemporary religious studies. Based on ethnographic data, this paper sets out to explore the central yet understudied ways in which class sustains social, cultural, and religious distinctions. In particular, by focusing on New Religious Movements and on New Age spirituality, it aims to explicate how class is determining religious affiliations and practices.

Sociologists of religion have recently pointed to that New Age has become part of the cultural repertoire of the new middle class. However, only rarely have they explored New Age as a leisure practice manifesting class-based tastes. Our paper examines the emergence of a New Ageist in the Jewish cultural-religious field in Israel, asking why has New Age Judaism become so appealing particularly to the burgeoning cosmopolitan post-materialist, secular new middle class.

Drawing on post-Bourdieuian cultural sociology, we start by describing the theoretical and experiential hybrid nature of Jewish New Age, and show how these elements were enthusiastically embraced by new middle class followers. We argue that by partaking in Jewish New Age communities, middle class new agers express and further accumulate high levels of omnivorous cultural capital. In line with recent work on cultural cosmopolitization and class privilege, we conclude by claiming that in the Israeli context, high cultural capital is manifested, inter alia and rather surprisingly, in the ability to re-appropriate local religious forms, and to cosmopolitise them via New Age culture.

RC42-712.5

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Well-Being of Bosnian Refugees

The estimated 70,000 Bosnian refugees in St. Louis suffered trauma, often including torture, during the 1992-1995 Bosnian war, with serious consequences for their well-being. The link between refugee status and poor mental health is well documented and many studies have assessed how post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is related to variables such as unemployment, welfare dependency, disability, social isolation and daily activity level. This paper extends the past research by exploring the relationship among mental health and several other variables that have been shown to be important in the literature looking at refugee resettlement and adaptation to a host country. Specifically, this paper examines the relationship among psychological symptom dimensions (somatization, phobic anxiety, depression, anxiety and paranoia), self-esteem, host language competency, and ethnic and host culture identity.

The study used data (n=305) from a mental health needs assessment conducted to identify and quantify the needs of the Bosnian refugee community in St. Louis, MO, USA. To examine the relationship among the above variables, Pearson correlation analyses were run. Results showed a significant negative relationship among all symptom dimensions and self-esteem and host language competency. No relationship was found among the four symptom dimensions and ethnic and host culture identity. Results suggest that self-esteem and host language competency may play a particularly important role in refugees' mental well-being.

The results have implications for those interested in improving the well-being of refugees during their resettlement in a new homeland, mental health providers serving Bosnian and other refugee groups, and those who teach English as Second Language.

TG04-947.7

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Normalcy after Stroke: Spousal Caregiving and Management of Uncertainties

Stroke is usually characterised by sudden onset, and what follows may be a fluctuating and long-term recovery trajectory marked by uncertainties. In particular, which is commonly considered a disease of old age, may pose various risks and uncertainties in the life course and biography of working age patients and their carers, who are often spouses. While chronic illnesses such as stroke have been widely conceptualised as 'biographical disruption' (Bury, 1982) for both patients and carers, this notion has also been contested on the basis that not all experience of chronic illness can be seen exclusively as 'disruption'. In this paper, I explore experiences of spousal carers of people who have had a stroke whilst in their working age (25-55). Drawing on qualitative data collected through 17 ethnographic in-depth interviews with spousal carers in Victoria, Australia, this paper demonstrates that their responses to stroke and the caregiving role vary across different social positions and contexts. Some participants were striving to regain a sense of normalcy, others somewhat reluctantly accepted the 'new normal', while yet others embraced the 'new normal'. Departing from conceptualising carers as agentively mobilising resources and navigating a biographically uncertain trajectory in an attempt to regain normalcy, I argue that their responses are better understood as a course of action enacted by a network of individual, medical and healthcare, social, and political actors. In this respect, I suggest that responsibility as necessarily distributed, and challenge the increasingly common construction in policy and healthcare settings of informal carers as choice-making service users. By doing so, this paper seeks to generate a basis on which service providers, healthcare practitioners, policy makers and members of the wider society can engage in a constructive and critical discussion towards creating a 'caring society'.

WG02-902.3

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Financialization, Crises and the Changes in the Global Income Inequality, 1820-2010

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
This paper discusses the global income inequality and stratification of the world economy from 1820 to 2012 with a focus on the transformations that take place during periods of financialization and hegemonic transitions. We argue that in periods of financial expansion and hegemonic transitions, intensification of economic crises, inter-state competition and emergence of new developmental strategies transform existing structures of world-income hierarchy. Hence, historical development of world income hierarchy and between-income inequalities cannot be explained merely by the orthodox interpretations of the modernization, dependency and world-systems theories. Through a combination of quantitative and historical-comparative analysis, we discuss the continuities and ruptures observed in patterns of global income inequality in reference to existing theoretical frameworks provided by modernization, dependency and world-systems theories. Our analysis suggests that (1) global income inequality moved from a bimodal to trimodal distribution during the British-led financial expansion period and (2) the transformation has been going through another transformation in the contemporary era of financialization. By analyzing the transformation of the global income inequality from 1820 to 2012, changes in the position of individual states/regions within global income hierarchy across time, and conducting a historical-comparative analysis of both periods of financialization, we discuss the prospects and limits of the existing theoretical-conceptual frameworks. Our analysis (1) highlights the transformative role of systemic crises, inter-state rivalries and emergence of alternative “developmental” patterns during periods of financialization and hegemonic crisis, and (2) calls for a new conceptual theoretical framework for explaining dynamics of global income inequality which pays equal attention to continuities and ruptures.

RC48-780.3

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Gezi Uprising in a Macro-Comparative Perspective

This paper examines the class structure of the 2013 Gezi uprising in Turkey in comparison with the 2011 wave of global social unrest. Although the Occupy-type movements that took place primarily in North America and Europe were important segments of the movements which created the 2011 wave of social unrest, they were not the first. For instance, the collection of movements known as the “Arab Spring”, or worker struggles in new zones of global production in South, Southeast and East Asia were also parts of the 2011 wave of unrest. Many studies which discuss the class composition of the 2011 revolutions, however, often rely on single-country and single-sector flows of North American and European protests. Arguing that single analytical models will fail to address the complexity of the contemporary wave of social unrest, in this paper we discuss the class composition and social base of the 2013 Gezi uprising in Turkey in comparison with different segments of the 2011 wave of global social protest. In the first half of our paper, based on a database of newspaper reports on social protests from 1990 to 2012, we provide a global survey of the class structures of movements which constituted the 2011 wave of social unrest. In the second part of the paper, we discuss the class structure of 2013 Gezi uprising in respect to discussion of diverse class compositions of social protests across the world. Within this respect, the former define neo-nationalist discourses being articulated from an “institutional power base”, “tactics” are typically encountered among the subaltern who do not control such spaces of power and nonetheless manage to temporarily and discursively slip through the “webs of power” that surround and constrain them.

WG03-910.3

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Poetics, Politics, and Possibilities: Visualizing Our Humanity

At the turn of the 21st century, sociologist Robert Putnam warned that bedrock of community–our social connections to each other were disintegrating and leaving our lives and communities impoverished. He found that we were losing touch with our humanity, our sense of belonging, and our ability to care about, and be cared for, by others. Since this alarm was sounded there has been an explosion of research into the neurological basis of social connections. In this quest, scientists have focused on the role of emotions, especially empathy, in moral and political action. This research into the workings of oxytocin, mirror neurons, and social cognition may also offer a means to understand the enduring power of photography to evoke an emotional response. Moreover, it offers interesting interpretations as to why viewers respond strongly to some images and not to others. As visual scholars, these findings can also point to possibilities for more self aware image making in our visual methods. Photography can be a transformative act for the image maker, the viewer and the community. As a medium of communication and connection, images rely on empathic impulses to go beyond social differences and engender understanding. Empathy may be in the eye of the beholder but it can also be at the heart of the photographic act. The camera, like Janus, looks both ways offering a glimpse of the maker as well as the subject. In this way, every image can be seen as a self portrait, reflecting the values and vanities of the photographer. If the neurological research is sound, empathic photographers will create images more likely to resonate strongly with others, thus re-engaging those lost social connections -- one compelling image at a time.
Facebook as the most widely used social media site in the world has lead the way in using interface technologies to shape user behavior by turning online interaction into algorithms that engineer specific kinds of performances and render others invisible. Like Foucault's Panoptican, the Facebook Gaze is deployed through the architecture of the site itself. Facebook has created an online space that allows users to enter their information into generic templates which make managing and mining large amounts of data easier but constrains the user participation to those things allowed by the template. Creating a uniform normality through the technical structuring of a way of being, users must adjust their behavior accordingly in order to participate. Edgework, Facebook’s algorithm for structuring the flow and visibility of information and communication, further disciplines user behavior by through the threat of invisibility (Bucher 2012). Photography plays a key role in social media identity staging and interaction as images are a prime means of increasing your Edgework score. Similar to the hermeneutic circle of Edward (1900) which disciplines performative travel through photography, this same dynamic is at work on Facebook as users learn to construct images that echo those shared and positively received by others. Images that generate a large number of responses provide a model for expected and accepted contributions. Neuroscientists have also found that receiving ‘likes’ activates the reward center in the brain and these approval responses predict future Facebook use (Mehri et al. 2013). This informal, but immediate, feedback lets the individual know how well their performances are being received and assists them perfecting and refining their presentation to remain visible and included in this new form of society.

RC31-538.11

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Job Is Not Everything. The Case of Return Migration from the UK to Poland in the Wake of the 2008 Economic Crisis

The human capital approach, which is dominant in the EU migration policy, suggests that migratory experience and resources are likely to improve returnees’ competitiveness and foster their successful adaptation on the home country labour market. Based on the analysis of the return migration from the UK to Poland in the context of the economic crisis in 2008, this paper critically examines this assumption.

It is estimated that within 8 years after the EU enlargement in 2004 about 0.7 million Poles went to work in the United Kingdom. At the same time it is suggested that about 250 thousand Polish immigrants in Britain decided to come back to their home country. The financial crisis did not significantly influence the number of return migrants. It rather slowed down the new emigration and those who stayed in the UK employed wait-and-see strategy (Barcevičius et al.). The quantitative data on Polish returnees (Bieńkowska et al.) suggest that return migrants are more likely than the non-migrants to be unemployed (especially women). Si-

RC45-747.3

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Cooperation Between Strangers of Unequal Status

Recent studies of trust and cooperation in social dilemma situations focus on explaining how social identity processes - triggered by differentiation based on a nominal characteristic – affect cooperative behaviors among strangers. Few studies, however, predict and explain whether and how much cooperation occurs among strangers who vary by characteristics that have status value attached – i.e., characteristics that cause actors possessing one state of a given characteristic to be perceived as more worthy than actors possessing another state of that same characteristic. Even studies that incorporate the status hierarchies’ effects into social dilemma models focus on groups’ effectiveness in producing collective goods, rather than on the simplest trust-game type interactions. This might be defensible insofar as game theory predicts that status differences will have no effect on cooperation among strangers. Our paper takes a different approach: Using status characteristics theory, we predict that in a prisoner’s dilemma (PD) where actors are differentiated by salient status characteristics, the rate of cooperation will vary by the partner’s status relative to that of the focal actor, as well as by whether it is a sequential or sequential game. We report experimental results from a one-shot, two-person PD, before which subject pairs worked on tasks intended to manipulate the status of subject and partner. We test the following hypotheses: (1) in a sequential PD, if actors are differentiated by salient status, the rate of cooperation is higher when the low-status actor initiates the game than when the high-status actor does so; (2) regardless of the nature of the game, the cooperation rate among high-status actors is higher than that among low-status actors; and (3) in simultaneous PDs, the level of cooperation among status differentiated actors is at the same level as it would have been if they were all high-status partners.

RC42-245.3

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Contemporary Capitalism As An Economics of Seduction: Ethics and Justice Defined By An Aesthetic Principle of Pleasure

In neoliberal society, aesthetic seduction has become an important operator in economics. Commodities are successful only if they lure consumers. From an economics oriented towards practical and functional needs, there’s a shift to multiplied fields of aesthetic productions. Aesthetic refinement has become the inner rationality and power element of neoliberal or post-neoliberal society.

The search for the cultural logic of neoliberalism must take into account, the aesthetic powers of attraction, seriously. In this paper I will argue that the long-term commodification process has not only written the aesthetic principle of pleasure under producers’ and consumers’ skin but it may also be seen in ethical standards or even in legal proceedings. What it means to human culture and basic question of equality if ethics and justice are understood under market-based terms and values?

Gerhard Schulze has discussed of “the experience society”, and Pine and Gilmore in their business theory of “the experience economy”. Consumers are known to find experiences and emotions through services and commodities, but this theory could be developed forwards, by activating mental concepts, like experience or emotion, with more primal bodily connections and conceptualizations. Zygmunt Bauman has moved into this direction, by speaking of “the aesthetic of consumption”, and of consumers as divided into the seduced and the repressed. Are there any space for controversial or critical voices under the hegemony of seduction markets? The question is analyzed by taking a recent art censorship case, in which the court sentenced different terms for market and art referring it; business actions in porn industry were taken as legal, while art criticizing the same field was understood as a crime. Does the neoliberal ethics already demand that acts of anti-seduction – like market-critical art – can be interpreted as crimes?

RC30-75.3

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Development Interventions, Livelihoods Security and Sustainability of Resources Among Tribal Communities of the South: A Case of Sugali Tribe

There is a direct link between livelihoods security and development interventions by different agencies and sustainability of the resources among the tribal communities of the global South in general and India in particular. The link between them is crucial to achieve the desired results of both sustainability of resources and livelihoods. It reduces the risks and paves the way for poverty reduction among the marginal communities of the South. To achieve the livelihood security, the donor agencies and also the State must take cognizance of and balance the existing local resources. This paper tries to address the interface between the poverty reduction strategies and to attain the goal of sustainable development in managing the natural resource base among the tribal communities of Andhra Pradesh, South India. Further, it also tries to address the role of international donor agencies in bridging the gap between the haves and have nots, which is drastically increasing year by year without any change.

Objectives:

2. To examine the livelihood security and natural resource base
3. To understand the link between livelihoods security and poverty reduction
4. To assess the impact of developmental interventions in the tribal communities
4. To address the donor agencies or NGO’s role in sustainable development of tribal communities

Sources of Data:

Paper largely depends on the primary data collected from the field site among the Sugali tribe of Andhra Pradesh, south India. It also bases its inferences based on the data gathered from official reports and records, Census records, published as well as unpublished research reports, papers, etc., with reference to India. Besides, it also draws its inferences from the studies made by the authors and other scholars in Andhra Pradesh, India. It also takes into account the studies made in other parts of South Asia.
People's Politics and Governance in the Countryside: An Ethnographic Profile of Emerging Leaders from the Countryside of South India

The government initiatives to enhance the situation of the rural mass, especially rural women, have paved the way to Integrated Rural Development Programmes (IRDP) in India. As part of the IRDP, the Government initiated the formation of groups in the villages of rural India with the name as DWCRA or Self Help Groups (SHGs). With the help of the Government as well as donor agencies, the programme became successful in some parts of rural India and here are the cases where these groups became the symbol of success to neighbouring areas in the rural areas of Andhra Pradesh.

The present cases are situated in three backward areas of the Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh, India. These three cases are different from each other but the ultimate goal of the three cases is the same as enhancement of lives and livelihoods of the rural masses. The present paper tries to explain how the members of these groups have emerged as leaders in their respective areas and enhanced the lives and livelihoods of the people in general and women in particular in Andhra Pradesh. Three cases are Rythu Sangam (Farmers Club, Chittoor), Dalit Horticulture Club (Anantapur), and Village Organization (Anantapur) which have studied and regarded as the backbone of rural masses in the two districts of Andhra Pradesh.

The three initiatives have shown that people, rural women, have improved their awareness and enhanced their lifestyle. Further, it also explains how they have strengthened these groups by acting as pressure groups in their localities which is benefited them to a large extent. To conclude, the paper has shown the importance of emerging leaders, rural women, in the rural areas of Andhra Pradesh.

So Close and Yet so Far Away: Migrants and Nationals in Greek Agriculture before and after the Economic Crisis

In Greece the structure of rural society has changed profoundly since the 1960s. Rural exodus and consequent demographic ageing, restructuring towards intensive seasonal farming and social rejection of wage labour in agriculture and living in rural areas created labour deficits.

The arrival of international migrants following the collapse of the neighbouring socialist regimes in Albania, Bulgaria and Romania meant new opportunities for the struggling Greek agriculture. The mass availability of flexible, cheap wage labour gave agriculture and rural areas an impetus of development and demographic regeneration.

The employment of these migrants was rather complementary than antagonistic to family labour often freeing family members to undertake other jobs outside agriculture and rural areas. The segmentation of labour markets between the informal and formal implied their smooth operation for the ‘benefit’ of both populations.

However, the economic crisis variously affected the situation and the convergence of the labour markets. The crisis was now expected to bring closer the informal and formal markets leading to a stronger competition for the jobs in both populations.

Drawing from research material collected in a rural area where the intensive cultivation of strawberries was concentrated, the paper analyses labour relations and living conditions developed between older and newcomer migrant workers in the region of Elia in western Peloponessia.

The cultivation of strawberries is a typical example of an export driven industrial product while the employment of international migrant labour reflects the externalisation of reproduction costs and the demand led character of the labour market. It becomes evident therefore that control over labour costs and labour relations is a critical issue for the competitiveness of the product. Thus, ethnicity, exploitation, racism production relations, irregularity of residence status and arduous working and living conditions are examined in the paper as part of this production model.

The Meaning and the Role of Clothing for Elderly Women

The aim of this research is to explore the meaning and the role of clothing for old women by analyzing their life stories. This means to investigate not only psychological but also sociological effects.

In general almost all elderly women have plural diseases in various levels. For example some old women need to be cared in nursing home or hospital, and the others don’t need but often go to hospitals from their own houses. We call the former type “dependent elders” such as dementia or bedridden people because of not having professional care and cure, conversely the latter one “independent elders” because of ability of social contribution as the volunteers in many kinds of fields.

But even if which type they are categorized, it would be desirable to wear their favorite clothing. The reason is that it would be helpful for them to maintain their Quality of Life (QOL) as a result of thinking positive and continuing to engage their enjoyable activities. To investigate this issue, this research would emphasize the subjective recognition and experiences of their own clothing, and not the objective beauty of appearance and fashion trends.

Intensive data were collected as life stories of 7 elderly women including both types, “dependent elderly women” in nursing home and “independent” who had engaged the volunteer at medical agency. The interviewer asked all the interviewees to arrange some favorite pictures during their lives. These pictures helped to remember their clothing including some episodes and memories in their youth. As a result of content analysis, it is clear that “the meanings of clothing” and “the role of clothing,” for dependent and independent elderly women, are “Self-expression” and “the switch of identity”. It appears that the satisfied and favorite clothing as social body assist their lives when they confront some hardships.

The Polemic of Sea Level Rise: Unlocking the Potential of Social Learning for Improved Climate Risk Governance in Local Governments of Australia

Sea level rise is one of the most critical climate change impacts that could exacerbate shoreline erosion, storm surge and flooding. As it represents complex, uncertain and significant environmental, financial, social and legal risks to coastal populations, it demands a rethink of institutional arrangements for risk governance in the whole system of Australian coastline (Abel et al., 2011; Ryan et al., 2011; Leech and Robinson, 2012). However there are challenges like conflicting expectations and normative judgements of values, contradictory perspectives of evidences and knowledge to deal with (Leitch and Robinson, 2012). Accordingly, the government will have to balance the aspiration, expectations and values of coastal communities by taking into account the social interactions which hold a vital role in the ability of local authorities to shift to new governance and practices (Leitch and Robinson, 2012; Taylor et al., 2012; Susskind, 2013). Failure to realize this may jeopardize the objectives of building trust, legitimacy and cooperation in risk management and impair the ideas of deliberation and inclusion. This study tests if the improved risk governance, thus to practical strategies is of paramount. This study aims to explore sociologically-informed approaches to risk governance through deep investigation and understanding of how social learning underpins risk perception, communication and decision making through negotiation and compromises and that it holds potentials to improve risk governance. Theories orientations for the research derived from Luhman’s System Theory and Social Amplification of Risk Framework (SARF). This study embarks on interpretative case study involving local governments in Australia with local government officers and local communities as unit of analysis. The findings that revealed the implications and explicit attention of social learning in risk decision making will be the basis of practical intervention for future risk policy making as well as extending the current sociological theories of risk.
the lecture, Adorno says that sociology needs Chimerism and Quixotic attempts. Culture critique is as important work as social critical theory in Adorno's thought, and these two aspects in his works are related. Adorno makes methods of modern art or modern music references for creating his style of thought, for instance, collage, dodecaphony, etc. And art works are regarded ideal model for social relationship because these have multiple elements with reconciliation. In this presentation, I consider relationship between modernity and critique by analyzing Adorno's singular style of critical social thought.

RC16-278.4

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Between "Munesuke Mita" and "Yusuke Maki" - on the Possibilities of Fictional Construction By Sociology.

"Yusuke Maki" is the pseudonym of the Japanese sociologist Munesuke Mita. Mita uses the name "Maki" for creating a new style of sociology. Mita says that the name of "Mita" is used for works within the modern society and the name of "Maki" is used for works beyond the modern rationality. It is remarkable that one person has two names as sociologist, and he uses them for different purposes. Mita uses the fictional sociologist "Maki" for alternative images of sociology. The purpose of this presentation is to consider the possibilities of fictional construction by sociology from Mita's project "Maki." Maki often uses the word "clarity" affirmatively, and there are two aspects of this word in his works. The first connotation is the clarity and the thoroughness of a theoretical structure. Generally speaking, the social figure of sociological theory is different from that in real society, as in the example of Max Weber's "ideal types." But such a fictional character in sociological theory enables us to have a theoretical "clarity." The second connotation of "clarity" is unmediated interaction between people in society. Maki's definition of "Gemeinschaft" uses this aspect of "clarity." The fictional sociologist "Maki" creates the image of a not yet existent utopia by combining these two aspects of "clarity." Here is a fictional possibility of sociology. Maki's social theory intends to create a sociology beyond the modern rationality. But it doesn't ignore or deny the potential of modernity. He seeks to change the direction of modern rationality. The early works of Mita and Maki largely depend on modern Western social theories, and in the later works Maki creates his original perspective of "comparative sociology" which relativizes the modern western modernity. A consideration of Maki's social theory probably links to a consideration of social theories in a non-western world.

RC06-118.3

KATO, AKIHIKO* (Meiji University, katoaki@meiji.ac.jp)

Strong Family Ties and Demographic Behavior in Japan

This study investigates the effects of intergenerational family ties on demographic behavior such as marriage, divorce, marital fertility, and women's labor force participation during the child rearing period, using retrospective life history data from a nationally representative survey in Japan. Although Japan is still one of the strongest family countries, intergenerational ties have gradually weakened relative to the past in terms of living arrangements: the shift from intergenerational co-residence upon marriage to delayed co-residence and/or proximity have strong positive effects on marital stability, using retrospective life history data from a nationally representative survey in Japan. 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RC24-438.8

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Wolf, Extinction and Fukushima

Itate, Fukushima is a village designated as ‘whole village evacuation’ since April, 2011 despite being located over 30km from the Fukushima Daiichi Plant. The village had maintained its traditional rural landscape as one of the “The most beautiful villages in Japan”, and was renowned for its high quality beef and dairy products. The farming community’s spiritual wellbeing is deeply ingrained in their land, both of which are under threat of being lost in the serious contamination and the prolonged evacuation.

In Iitate, there is a shrine devoted to the local community of the ancient wolf worshipped at Yamatsumi-jinja. The shrine’s guardian or holy messenger is a wolf considered to protect farming villages from pest animals such as deer, boar and monkeys. The wolf’s mighty power is also considered to deter disasters, illness, fire and theft, and there is a record that at the end of Edo in Ansei period, wolf worship flourished, as a series of disasters and unsettling events overwhelmed Japan. Yamatsumi-jinja, known for its 237 ceiling paintings depicting the wolf as its holy messenger, kept its door open to the evacuated community in much the same way as the wolf worship supported the community in Edo. Tragically however the shrine burnt down in April this year.

This paper reports on an ongoing project that attempts to record the significance of local beliefs interwoven in the natural environment and restore the legacy of one significant belief of the village people, namely the wolf paintings. It is argued that attending to the spiritual wellbeing of the community deeply ingrained in the ‘spirit of the place’ is critical in the ‘reconstruction’, even if the community may not return to the village fully in near future. Clearly the project has an anti-nuclear message though it does not take an overt ‘anti-nuclear’ action.
older people face is also complex; often based on two or more factors, such as age and gender, ethnic origin, where they live, disability, poverty, sexuality, HIV status or literacy levels. Older people without any source of income are particularly vulnerable to discrimination based on both age and dependency. This article focuses on the sociological conditions responsible for elderly vulnerability in Kerala. It also seeks to identify primary abusers within families besides the elders’ perception of abuse. This paper focuses on the extent to which the elders depend on family members for care, as well as the type and level of care they need. An empirical study comprising 300 elderly people were made in the state of Kerala.

RC11-211.8
KATTAKAYAM, JACOB JOHN* (University of Kerala, jkattakayam@yahoo.com)

Effectiveness of Social Welfare Schemes for the Elderly in RURAL Kerala, India

By 2050, India will be home to one out of every six elderly persons in the world. While life expectancy has improved, the changed socio-economic conditions have drastically altered the living conditions of the elderly in India. In this changed social set-up, old people face increasing incidence of age-related discrimination, ageism, elder abuse, and mistreatment, which militates against the norms of a civilized society. The least noticed of the destitute in India are the elderly. Most elderly struggle with low incomes and poor health. As income inequalities increase, it is noticed that senior citizens are getting poorer and poorer. Social security thus becomes necessary. Further, inadequate public healthcare facilities and expensive private healthcare heighten the relevance of social security. In recent years, the social and economic policies of developed and developing countries are attempting to address social security needs. The need for social security during old age quite early. The Indian Constitution guarantees social security in old age under its Article 41. But ideals have rarely translated into reality at the grassroots level.

Kerala has the most comprehensive safety net among Indian states for vulnerable sections in society. The Kerala Government’s social security schemes primarily target poor families. The elderly in Kerala suffer either by not receiving sufficient economic and/or physical support. The rising cost of living, minimal or no reliable employment opportunities and nuclear families are the culprits. Age-based provisions for social security are now firmly embedded. There are more than 35 social security and assistance schemes that have been implemented in India. Therefore impact and effectiveness of social welfare programmes on senior citizens is assessed to sensitise the government and the policy planners for their mid-term corrections. This data was collected from 320 elderly persons in Trivandrum district in Kerala.

JS-64.5
KATZ, JEANNE* (The Open University, UK, Jeanne.Katz@open.ac.uk)
HOLLAND, CAROLINE (The Open University, UK)
GAGE, HEATHER (University of Surrey)
SHEEHAN, BART (John Radcliffe Hospital)

Informal Caregivers’ Expectations and Experiences of Hospital Admission of a Relative with Dementia

This paper describes findings from a two-phase study undertaken in the UK by a multi-disciplinary research team. 111 pairs of people with dementia (PWD) and their family caregivers were recruited from patients referred to a specialist psychiatric liaison service in two English general hospitals. Data was obtained about their quality of life (QOL-AD and EQS-DL), severity of dementia (MMSE), carer stress (GHQ), activities of daily living (I-ADL) physical illness and depressive symptoms (GDS), and economic data on care services and resources (Sheehan et al 2012). These measures were repeated at six months and at twelve months where feasible. In the second phase caregivers whose relative was planned to be discharged to a long term facility were interviewed several times, the final interview took place about four months after the admission of the PWD to the facility (Katz et al 2013). This paper focuses on a) caregivers’ observations whilst the PWD was in hospital and b) the process of choosing a facility.

Concurrently and retrospectively family caregivers gave detailed accounts of their relative’s care in hospital. They varied considerably in their assessment of the quality of care received, but many focused on the patient's physical and mental deterioration during the hospital admission. Caregivers noted how their roles vis a vis their relative changed, and described their emotional and practical reactions to what they observed. Most recounted a difficult process of being an ‘outsider’ to the care of their relative and feeling guilty and remorseful.

Caregivers described their experiences of having to choose a long term facility (often at short notice) with relatively little guidance from hospital or social services. This paper focuses on their perceptions of the conflicts caregivers face in endeavouring to provide protection for their relative whilst simultaneously carrying out their (filial) responsibilities.
logic of wealth distribution in a society of scarcity to the logic of risk distribution in late modernity”. Thus he pointed out the appearance of risk society “in contrast to class society”.

However, Beck's thesis has been criticized in several researches by showing the continuity of class relevance. Such as Hans-Peter Müller (Müller 1992) or Rainer Geißler (Geißler 1996). Then how can we understand social inequality covering the relevance of risk and class. The issue is to integrate the relevance of risk and class to understand contemporary social inequality. And we need a concept which integrates class elements and risk elements.

This presentation attempts to figure out the issue to integrate class and risk concept focusing on 1980's individualization dispute in Germany.

JS-12.3
KAWAGUCHI, YOSHIKIKA* (University Occupational & Environmental, kawaguchi@health.uoeh-u.ac.jp)

Acceptance of Foreign Nurses Based on the EPA in Japan and Future Challenges

Objectives: The acceptance of foreign nurses started in Japan from 2008 under the Economic Partnership Agreements. Over 400 nurses have come to Japan from Indonesia and the Philippines thus far. If they do not pass the exam within 3 years, they basically have to return to their countries. They can work in Japan as nurses if they pass the Japanese national board exam for nurses within 3 years after coming to Japan and they will be paid the same or more as Japanese nurses. Passing the national board exam for nurses is the main issue for the foreign nurse candidates. So far, the rates of foreign candidate nurses passing the national board exam were 0% in 2009, 1.2% in 2010, 4.0% in 2011, 11.3% in 2012 and 9.6% in 2013. Though the pass rate is gradually increasing, realistically, passing the exam is very challenging for them considering the fact that the overall pass rate for Japanese applicants is approximately 90%.

Methods: We conducted a study on the practice national board exam targeting Filipino nurse candidates in Japan and Indonesian nursing students in Indonesia. We requested them to take the Japanese national board exam translated into English and Indonesian and analyzed the exam results.

Results: The percentage of correct answers was low even though the practice national board exam was written in English or Indonesian.

Conclusions: Because the percentage of correct answers was low even in the study on the practice national board exam for nurses, we believe that there is a difference in the nursing training curriculums and nursing itself in each country. It is necessary to compare and study the differences in nursing training curriculums in each country as soon as possible.

RC08-165.2
KAWAI, KYOHEI* (Tokyo Institute of Technology, k-kawai@cablenet.ne.jp)

On Hannah Arendt's Understanding of the Society or the Social: Resisting Unprecedented Crises

Hannah Arendt stated in The Human Condition her intention to understand society or the social as well as provide criticism on society and salvage the political to promote appreciation of and resistance against unprecedented crises. In her pursuing an understanding of society, she has adapted a unique method tracing back to the distinction between the public and the private in ancient Greece as the origin of society, and then referring to the history of theories on society presented by John Locke, Adam Smith, Karl Marx, and sociologists Auguste Comte and Herbert Spencer.

In this paper, I will interpret her understanding of society based on the above method and argue that society is fundamentally ruled by the biological life process. Therefore, human life and activities in society are regulated based on whether each person contributes to the sustenance of the life process and multiplication of lives. This interpretation can link Arendt's understanding of society in The Human Condition with her descriptions on unprecedented crises in her other writings, especially The Origins of Totalitarianism. Arendt has stated that when people are extremely forced to contribute to a function of the life process, an ideology forms out of ideas of race, body, and other biological things contributable to such a function. By rise of such an ideology, People not contributable to the function have been removed to a condition of complete rightlessness in imperialism and concentration camps in totalitarianism. Moreover, to accelerate the function of the life process, human and industrial nuclear power at the risk of irreversible danger, “to act into nature”.

In addition, this paper outlines my attempt to search for a normative theory in her arguments on resisting unprecedented crises by focusing on her concepts of forgiveness and promise.

RC11-207.10
KAWAKAMI, ATSUKO* (University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh, kawakama@uwosh.edu)
SON, JUYEON (University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh)

“I Don’t Want to be a Burden”: Japanese Immigrant Acculturation and Their Attitudes Toward Non-Family-Based Elder Care

Elder care remains in the family sphere in Japan while elderly Japanese immigrants in the U.S. are actively planning to utilize formal care services. Although social structural conditions may explain these differences, they do not fully explain “how” Japanese immigrants have developed norms of independent living and utilization of formal care services. This paper will focus on how Japanese immigrant women’s value acculturation leads to their cultural preference for non-family-based care. They seem to accept the U.S. norms of the independent parent-child relationship and see their children as “other” individuals rather than “inseparable” family members who are obligated to fulfill their filial duty. This value acculturation may manifest in their preference for independent living, friend-based support, and utilization of formal care services. This ensures their middle aged children’s freedom from filial care duty by showing no expectation of it at all.

RC54-870.2
KAWAMOTO, AYAKA* (Kyoto University, ayaka-usag5@mbm.nifty.com)

The Reception of “Art for art’s sake” in Japan: Case Study of a Classical Music Festival Audience

The purpose of this paper is to examine how the idea of “Art for art’s sake” is received in contemporary Japan from the perspective of music and the human body. The concepts art and artist are typically described as relatively new conceptions that originated in modern European societies. In pre-modern societies, musicians were usually not regarded as artists, but rather as artisans who produced their work based on orders received from patrons. Therefore, their work was not regarded as art but as extensions of rituals or worship practices. However, during the modern period, a movement started that viewed these as art. It appears that the ideal of Art for art’s sake provided impetus to this movement. In this study, we therefore attempted to determine the reception of Art for art’s sake in contemporary Japan. Research data were collected using a survey of the Saito Kinen Festival Matsumoto, which is one of the most famous music festivals in Japan.

The analysis focused on factors that oriented people toward the ideal of Art for art’s sake, and the results demonstrated the following major findings. First, people who attended the festival because of their relationships rather music interest tended to demonstrate an orientation toward Art for art’s sake. Second, participants who were closely involved with classical music indicated a strong orientation toward Art for art’s sake. Third, people who were introduced to classical

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
music by listening to it with media, such as televisions or radios also indicated a strong orientation toward Art for art’s sake. The results indicate that as people consume music through media rather than their bodies (e.g. playing musical instruments or attending music concerts), their musical consumption become individualized and their perspective on the ideals of art more purified.

RC01-41.6

KAWAMURA, KEN* (Japan Society Promotion of Science, kawamura0823@gmail.com)

From Clinton’s Anti-“New Terrorism” Policy to Bush’s “War on Terror”: Presidential Transition in the Anti-Terrorism Policy of the United States

This paper aims to tackle the question of why the United States came to launch the war against Afghanistan and Iraq under the name of “Global War on Terror.” To clarify this problem, I examine the historical usage of the concept of “terrorism” by the two U.S. administrations surrounding the 9/11 attacks in 2001. It is notable that some terrorist scholars were able to “predict” the emerging threat of the religiously motivated terrorism as “New Terrorism” shortly before the 9/11th attack on the World Trade Center. Scholars such as Daniel Benjamin and Steve Simon argued in the paper published in Survival that more lethal and dangerous threat of the religious terrorism was increasing. This poses a serious puzzle; because even those scholars themselves admitted that there were no dramatic statistics or evidence before the 9/11 attacks. To answer this question, I focus on the concept of the “religious motivation” in those scholar’s arguments, and perform a conceptual analysis. By doing so, I argue that the advocates of the “new terrorism” did not insist the newness of the “new terrorism” based on the empirical data of the lethality of terrorist attacks at the time, but in fact they de-define the conceptual dichotomy of “religious/ secular” based on the standard of negotiability, by which the “new terrorists” were characterized as non-negotiable and irrational jihadists. This new concept of “religious motivated terrorists” made possible the political pressure of “war on terror” of the Bush Doctrine, which justifies the preemptive attack to those new terrorists and the “rogue states” which were supposed to harbor those terrorists.

RC37-634.3

KAWAMURA, UNIYIA* (State University of NY, Yuniya.kawamura@fitnyc.edu)

Power Transition in the Legitimation Mechanism of Fashion Designers

Prior to the advent of the Internet and social media, fashion designers’ reputations were legitimized by industry professionals who attended biannual fashion show events that took place in the major fashion cities, such as Paris, New York and Milan. It was their prerogative and privilege to be part of the by-invitation-only insider circle. Consumers and the general public eagerly awaited for the press coverage in newspapers and magazines to see what is going to be in trend the next season. It was an exclusive status to be a member of the industry and the sociological meanings compared with the two cities. (227 words)

New Middle Class in Singapore As a Global Creative City

I would like to present a new middle class and cultural development in Singapore as a global creative city, particularly focused in the following two points. One is taken in Singapore case and I would deal with the detail content developed during these 20 years. It is very interesting case, because Singapore government has successfully accomplished the cultural institutions. As a result, there have occurred some intentions or class discrepancy among Singaporean people themselves, additionally a famous conflict between foreign workers and Singaporean workers. I introduce the concrete cases and analyze them. During 20 years Singapore government considerably planned and systematically managed some artistic areas including artistic participation, art education, and artistic outreach activities. And it will be included a famous ethnic public policy in Singapore. I would like to present the transformation and analyze the sociological meanings. Specifically, I would compare with Singaporean case and Korean case. Both Asian cases would take both Shanghai and Tokyo. Both cities are also global creative cities just the same as Singapore. Of course each city has had its original history and has making its unique type by itself. But there exists Asian Share-ness among the three cases. I would point out the relationship between national/city government and people. Particularly I would discuss the future of the new class conflict in Singapore and the sociological meanings compared with the two cities. (227 words)

RC22-384.1

KAWANAMI, HIROKO* (Lancaster University, h.kawanami@lancaster.ac.uk)

Buddhism, Collective Memories, and Political Process in Myanmar (Burma)

Buddhism as a majority religion in Myanmar (Burma) has been a powerful symbol for the Burmese population and long affected the socio-political dynamics in a traditional country. Despite the romantic reading of Buddhism prevalent in the West and among neo-liberal commentators, Buddhism has manifested the potential to become a contentious public symbol when appropriated to oppress the ‘enemy’, while simultaneously justifying its position and winning public support.

The sangha historically maintained a close relationship with the Buddhist kingdom and a symbiotic relationship between them underpinned the stability of the country until the last king was dethroned in 1885. The desacralization of Buddhism by Europeans and the violation of its symbols remain deep in the collective memories of the people. I discuss the political activism of Buddhist monks that started during the British colonial rule and highlight the patterns in which monks respond to different crisis points in modern history, deriving from a deep sense of anxiety that their Buddhist tradition is threatened.

Myanmar (Burma) witnessed intense communal violence during the democratization period after independence in 1948. Prime Minister U Nu was hampered by monks making incessant demands to give preferential treatment to Buddhism and eventually succumbed to make Buddhism the state religion. Buddhist monks today comprise almost half a million of the population and profess themselves to be the custodians of the sāsana (the Buddha’s dispensation). They are increasingly attempting to appropriate the authority to protect the sāsana in the age of moral decline, which they see as coming from Islam. This paper attempts to unravel the collective trauma that prompts monks to manifest a similar pattern of both self-defense and aggression, and understand the cultural and religious undercurrent that continues to influence people’s aspirations and worldview.

RC01-45.2

KAWANO, HITOSHI* (Japan National Defense Academy, hkawano@nda.ac.jp)

Family Support and Mental Health Care for the Japan Self-Defense Force Personnel

Since 1992, Japan Self-Defense Forces (JSDF) has engaged in various types of new missions overseas, stretching globally from Haiti to Golan Heights, Iraq, Sudan and Gulf of Aden. The 3.11 East Japan Great Earthquake in 2011, subsequent tsunami, and nuclear power plant disaster in Fukushima, resulted in the largest-ever domestic disaster relief operation in the JSDF history, mobilizing more than 190,000 personnel. In particular, JSDF have tried to improve institutional family support and mental health care programs. This paper describes how the social-psychological support programs have developed, focusing on the Japan Ground Self-Defense Force (JGSDF). In particular, I examine the institutional programs of the Family Support Center, Mental Support Center, and a “Mobile Counseling”, or outreach program, to provide mental health care to JGSDF personnel and their families in the Hokkaido area. Also, the effectiveness of the institutional programs from the soldiers and their families’ perspective will be examined, based on both quantitative and qualitative data, including interviews of military families. In conclusion, relevance of “community capacity” model will be discussed in terms of enhancement of social support networks for the JSDF families.

RC09-177.4

KAWASAKI, KENICHI* (Komazawa University, kken@komazawa-u.ac.jp)

New Middle Class in Singapore As a Global Creative City

I would like to present a new middle class and cultural development in Singapore as a global creative city, particularly focused in the following two points. One is taken in Singapore case and I would deal with the detail content developed during these 20 years. It is very interesting case, because Singapore government has accomplished the cultural institutions. As a result, there have occurred some intentions or class discrepancy among Singaporean people themselves, additionally a famous conflict between foreign workers and Singaporean workers. I introduce the concrete cases and analyze them. During 20 years Singapore government considerably planned and systematically managed some artistic areas including artistic participation, art education, and artistic outreach activities. And it will be included a famous ethnic public policy in Singapore. I would like to present the transformation and analyze the sociological meanings. Specifically, I would compare with Singaporean case and Korean case. Both Asian cases would take both Shanghai and Tokyo. Both cities are also global creative cities just the same as Singapore. Of course each city has had its original history and has making its unique type by itself. But there exists Asian Share-ness among the three cases. Mainly I would point out the relationship between national/city government and people. Particularly I would discuss the future of the new class conflict in Singapore and the sociological meanings compared with the two cities. (227 words)

RC39-671.4

KAWAZOE, SAORI* (Waseda University, saori97@gmail.com)

Social Friction in the Community Hosting Evacuees of Nuclear-Disaster in Fukushima: A Case Study of Iwaki City

The Fukushima Nuclear disaster has brought various and complex social dile, not only to those communities forced to evacuate but also to the communities hosing evacuees. Iwaki-City, Fukushima Pref., is currently hosting about 24,000 evacuees from several municipalities, which is the largest evacuee-hosting

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
municipality in Japan. One of the issues in the aftermath of the disaster in Iwaki-City is the frustration of its residents to host evacuees and the social friction between evacuees and residents.

The aim of this research is to examine the structural problem of the social friction, based on the data taken by the interviews to the evacuees and the hosting residents and supporters in Iwaki City. The cause of friction can be categorized as (1) the drastic social change and inconvenience of daily life due to the rapid population growth, (2) the relative deprivation constructed by the compensation for mental damage and the sense of risk to radiation and (3) the structural issues of disaster relief assistance for evacuees and to create an environment for the evacuees and residents to interact.

Especially regarding the third issue, as evacuees are widely dispersed, the formal assistance for disaster relief, which differ according to municipalities, have not necessarily fulfilled the needs of their current daily life, and informal self-help groups of evacuees have emerged to reconstruct their existing social network in order to obtain an access to social resources. However, in this situation, the sense and need of belonging to each municipality is emphasized and these differences eventually seem to function as ethnic differences and deepen the gap between them. This issue illustrates the social and economic gap constructed in the process of disaster, the difficulties to organize a disaster relief assistance for evacuees in this nuclear disaster and the need of coordination assistance between evacuees and residents.

RC32-558.3
KAYA, NILAY CABUK* (Ankara University, cabukkay@gmail.com) URAL, HAKTAN (Ankara University) CAN, ESRA (Middle East Technical University)

Negotiating the Risk of Being Murdered in Turkey: Femicide in Everyday Life

Existing literature on femicide frequently focuses on certain patterns of femicide, characteristics of perpetrators and/or victims as well as some other institutional aspects such as policy orientations to reduce incidence and social changes (like globalization, migration and transformation of family structures and gender order) that would possibly have an influence. However, very little study sheds light on how femicide is perceived in the everyday life. This study brings forward women's perceptions, and their negotiations with rising phenomenon of femicide in Turkey. For this purpose, this study reveals different aspects of femicide in Turkey at two levels. At a macro level, we aim to figure out violence against women, and femicide as an extreme practice of violence through interrelationality with social and economic changes in Turkey. On the other hand, at a micro level, based on interviews with women of risk groups defined through some demographic factors like marital status, belonging to migrant communities and class positioning, this study analyses women's emotional attachments to femicide and their strategies to challenge risk of being murdered. Accordingly, we aim to reveal how public visibility of femicide shape women's practices in everyday life and re-constitutional of social and cultural demarcations between appropriate and inappropriate gender performativities. Moreover, this study would give us an opportunity to understand potentials and/or limitations of women's agency across increasing phenomenon of femicide and how it is differentiated in terms of class, cultural and regional differences.

RC8-157.4
KAYA, TÜLAY* (Istanbul University, tulay.kaya@istanbul.edu.tr)

Turkish Sociology's Footprint in the History of Sociology

A simple glance at the classical or contemporary sociological theory books is enough to recognize the general tendency of limiting the history of sociology to the West in general without even mentioning the existence of other sociological traditions. The said situation has also a strong relation with the tendency of considering Western history as the main and only source of sociology.

The purpose is to show that history of sociology cannot be limited to Western traditions only. In that term emergence of sociology in Turkey and its establishment as an academic discipline at higher education institutions is a good example.

As the need for knowledge and practice of sociology in Turkey was different from the countries the West was facing, development of sociology had its own unique way in Turkey. Sociology as an academic discipline was first taught in Daruf-funun (House of Sciences) which was a higher education institution in the Ottoman Empire period. After the collapse of the Ottoman Empire and with the emergence of the new Turkish Republic, new reforms took place in higher education. In 1928, in Daruf-funun which was founded Istanbul University, and then up until now lots of sociology departments have been established at various Turkish universities.

One of the assertions of this paper is that while sociology is considered as a mere Western heritage, the history of sociology's emergence and involvement in higher education in Turkey also show that particular social and historical contexts of Turkey have created different needs for and relations with it as a science resulting in different approaches and traditions which are also scientific and historical contributions and which should not be overlooked.

RC32-544.6
KAZAMA, TAKASHI* (Chukyo University, takazama@gmail.com) KAWAGUCHI, KAZUYA (Hirosima Shudo University) ISHIDA, HITOSHI (Meiji Gakuin University) YOSHINAKA, TAKASHI (Yokohama City University) SUGANUMA, KATSUHIKO (Oita University)

Attitudes Toward Non-Normative Sexualities Among University Students in Japan: Quantitative Analysis (Part1)

Purpose: Although there is a sizeable body of social research on gender inequality in Japan, biases against sexual minority groups have remained largely uninvestigated. Through surveying university students, we examined the feelings of heterosexual people towards sexual minorities.

Method: We conducted questionnaire surveys at three universities (n=724). Members of sexual minority groups in the sample were excluded from the analysis. We used t-test to compare the negative emotions towards different sexual minorities.

Results: We compared feelings towards female homosexuality, male homosexuality, bisexuality, having ambiguous (neither male nor female) gender identity, and undergoing sex reassignment surgery (SRS). Firstly, among five items, feeling towards ambiguous gender identity is the most negative and SRS is the most positive. Among three sexual orientations, male homosexuality is the most negative, and female homosexuality is the most positive. Then we compared the averages among feelings towards sexual activity between women, becoming friends with lesbians, having romantic feelings between women, and holding hands between women. The feeling towards sexual activity is the most negative. Finally, we compared the averages among feelings towards sexual activity between men, becoming friends with gay men, having romantic feeling between men, and holding hands between men. The analysis shows that the feelings towards sexual activity and holding hands are the most negative, and romantic feeling the most positive.

Discussion: The findings that feeling towards ambiguous gender identity is the most negative and SRS is the most positive suggest that transgender people that had SRS are accepted due to their fitting into the gender binary, whereas people who have ambiguous gender identity aren’t accepted due to their failing to fit into the binary. Although the feeling of rejection towards male homosexuality is stronger than that towards female homosexuality, it also suggests that gay men tend to be associated more with sexual matters than lesbians.

RC46-755.4
KAZIBONI, ANTHONY* (University of Johannesburg, tonykaziboni@yahoo.co.uk)

Social Security and Orphans in Foster Care: The Experiences of Social Workers and Home Based Care Workers in the South African State’s Provision of the Foster Care Grant

South Africa’s HIV epidemic remains the largest in the world. It is estimated that there were 5.6 million people living with HIV in 2009 (WHO, 2011: 24). South Africa had an estimated 1.9 million children who had been orphaned by AIDS by 2009 (SAHRC, 2011: 57) and this figure is expected to increase to an estimated 4 million children (approximately 10% of the entire population) by 2015 (Whiteside and Smiter in Madhavan, 2004: 1443). The South African state has a well-developed system of social security. The state introduced a foster care grant, which is unique to it, in response to the HIV and AIDS pandemic (Hearle and Ruwanpura, 2009: 427). For the state to get the foster care grant to the orphans there are a number of actors that play a mediating role between the state and the orphans in foster care. This paper pays particular attention at the experiences of social workers and home based care workers in the South African state’s provision of the foster care grant.

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JS-89.1
KEELING, SALLY* (University of Otago, Christchurch, sally.keeling@otago.ac.nz) ALPASS, FIONA (Massey University) STEPHENS, CHRISTINE (Massey University)
Detecting ‘Ripple Effects’ Of The Canterbury Earthquakes in a National Longitudinal Study Of Aging

The timing of the 2010 and 2012 surveys conducted by the New Zealand Longitudinal Study of Aging provides a clear “before and after” dimension to the exploration of the impacts of the Canterbury earthquakes, on the study population of older people. Our data shows some effects (after controlling for baseline differences) on self-reported physical and mental health, according to location, and degrees of recorded direct and indirect exposure to the Canterbury earthquakes. In particular, the aspects of control and self-realisation within the quality of life measure show different trends based on location and exposure to earthquake effects. Other psychosocial measures of loneliness and depression also show regional differences. These differences are not unidirectional or consistently negative, to the extent that some exposure suggests positive outcomes on some measures. The relevance and value of these findings in terms of policy will be further enhanced by our future ability to continue to track such effects over the longer term, in light of the scale and duration of the Canterbury recovery process, and of other emerging phases of this country’s exposure to a potentially hazardous seismic environment.

Health, Work, Caregiving and Retirement in the New Zealand Context

Several features of the New Zealand policy context provide an interesting comparative perspective on the relationships between caregiving, paid work and health status in the fifth wave survey of a national sample of participants aged over 55 years, described initially in 2006 from both the general and the Maori electoral roll. Relatively high workforce participation rates for those aged over 65 years, followed the final removal of mandatory retirement in 1999, and a universal national superannuation system has been retained alongside the development of a voluntary contributory fund, known as KiwiSaver (introduced in 2007). Legislation which opened up the right for caregivers to request flexible working arrangements was reviewed five years later in 2013, with a recommendation that this right be available to any employee, irrespective of needs relating to family arrangements was reviewed five years later in 2013, with a recommendation that this right be available to any employee, irrespective of needs relating to family caregiving.

In this context of arguably mixed policy messages, survey data provided by the participants in the 2013 Independence, Contributions and Connections study will be presented. As well as considering trends over the five waves from 2006, the 2013 survey offered a supplementary opportunity for caregivers to describe their caregiving roles, their sources of additional support, their views on workplace and caregiving interactions, and plans for the future.

The Question of Internet Filtering: Negotiating Discourses of ‘moral Panic’ and ‘risk’ in the Australian and British Policy Debates

The implementation of internet filtering systems is becoming an increasingly established means of regulating the internet in many countries. The availability of pornography involving child sexual abuse is understandably an emotive concern, which makes public opinion in liberal democratic countries more accepting of internet filtering of such content. However, the exposure of children to inappropriately online content and their increasingly autonomous activities online produce further societal anxieties. In the cases of Australia and the United Kingdom, the objectives of child protection and crime prevention inspired proposals for online filtering, but these schemes proved controversial because of concerns about their potential to (intentionally or unintentionally) prohibit a wider range of materials if they were ever to be implemented. The Australian proposal, which was set aside in 2012 after a complex five year long debate, would have applied filtering to block a range of materials deemed ‘harmful’, ‘offensive’ or ‘objectionable’ (both illegal and legal). More recently, the UK government has made calls for Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to provide a ‘default on’ filter to address anxieties about internet pornography and this has provoked renewed debate. These debates have involved many experts from the internet industry, filtering vendors, academic researchers, child advocacy NGOs, civil liberties groups and adult industry representatives arguing for and against the idea that the state can (or should) engage in the regulation of internet content. Drawing on comparisons from both the Australian and British examples, this paper explores how the rhetoric of ‘moral panic’ and ‘risk’ are variously used as discursive strategies in recurring policy debates about filtering pornography on the internet.

Ibn Khaldun – Assessing His Influence in the Foundation of Modern European Sociologies

In the course of recent debates around decolonizing and plurality in the history of our discipline, Ibn Khaldun has been (re-)claimed not as a precursor, but as one of the “founding fathers” of sociology. Suspicions have been voiced that his lack of a rigorous, especially his Muqaddima, as an important reference in the foundational phase of modern European sociology, has been sidelined with the construction of the sociological canon and thus remains today an unacknowledged source. This paper systematically assesses the presence of Ibn Khaldun as a reference in early sociology texts. Starting from a representative corpus of German-language sociological monographs published between 1900 and 1934 (bibliography provided in Käslar, 1984), this study reconstructs the circulation of Ibn Khaldun’s works within the German-language and wider European community of scholars. While the overall presence of Ibn Khaldun is quantitatively low, it is indeed qualitative. A preliminary analysis hints to three potential “entry points” into modern sociology: Spanish history of ideas that refers to Ibn Khaldun’s heritage; debates between organismic and historical sociologists at the Institut International de Sociologie; as well as Vienna as a place of debate around Ibn Khaldun, possibly through the influence of Ottoman social thinkers. The paper then provides more detailed textual analysis of the reception of the Muqaddima by two important early sociologists, L. Gumplovicz and F. Oppenheimer, with regard to their “sociological theory of the state”. The way in which they mobilise Ibn Khaldun as a reference is particularly interesting with regard to the question in how far sociological theory is context-bound as opposed to generally true.

Stressors and Resilience Resources: Explaining the Significance of Subjective Social Status and Objective Social Status for Depressive Symptoms Among African American and Afro-Caribbean Women Residing in the U.S

Studies in the U.S. often find that black women report more subclinical depression and psychological distress than whites or black males. Scholars argue that these disparities arise from the intersection of race, gender, and social class that converge in unique ways to place Black women at higher risk of poverty and its associated stressors that challenge their emotional well-being. Stress research indicates that the strong inverse relationship observed between objective measures of social standing (e.g., education and income) and mental health arises from greater exposure to stressors and/or the lack of coping resources among the economically disadvantaged. Recent research suggests that subjective rankings relative to others may be even more influential. This study used data from the National Survey of American Life to investigate the association between objective and subjective social status and depressive symptoms among black women residing in the U.S. Using regression analyses, we investigated the extent to which two chronic stressors—perceived discrimination and financial strain—and four resilience resources—religion, community support from family, and racial/ethnic group evaluation—mediated or moderated the association between status and symptoms. Findings revealed a strong negative relationship between subjective status and symptoms for both groups of women and a less robust relationship between education and symptoms for women and a less robust relationship between education and symptoms for
African American women. Family support and economic strain mediated this relationship for Afro-Caribbean women, while discrimination, economic strain, friends, family, and group evaluation did so for African American women. Our findings speak to the paradox of inclusion. Although the experience of subjective social status is similar for both African American and Afro-Caribbean women, the differences in education, perceived discrimination and group evaluation suggest the need to avoid homogenization of the life experiences of women of color when examining disparities in mental health.

RC06-122.24

KEIZER, RENSEK* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, keizer@fsw.eur.nl)

Father-Child Relationship Quality in Living Arrangements after Divorce

Based on multi-actor data from the Divorce In Flanders survey conducted in 2010, this study examines to what extent the quality of father-child relationships is higher for children in families with joint physical custody arrangements compared to children who live solely or mainly with their mother. We focus on two mechanisms that may explain the association between living arrangements and the quality of the father-child relationship: (1) the level of father involvement and (2) the quality of the co-parental relationship. In addition, we examine whether gender of the child and conflicts between the ex-spouses moderate the association between living arrangements and the quality of the father-child relationship.

Our results reveal that children who live in families with joint physical custody have indeed higher quality relationships with their fathers, compared to children who live solely with their mothers, but not compared to children who live mainly with their mother. In addition, our findings reveal that children in joint physical custody report higher quality relationships with their father compared to children who live solely with their mother because in the former families fathers are more actively involved with their children and the ex-spouses have better co-parental relationships. No significant moderating effects from child's gender or conflicts between the ex-spouses were found. Contrary to what is often thought, our results suggest that it is the fact whether or not children live with their father, and not so much the amount of time they live with them that is important for the quality of the father-child relationship.

RC06-122.16

KEIZER, RENSEK* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, keizer@fsw.eur.nl)

The Impact of Gender Role Ideology on Direct and Indirect Paternal Involvement: A Focus on Men Who Make the Transition to Parenthood

Using data from the first two waves of the Netherlands Kinship Panel Study, I examine to what extent men's gender role attitudes explain men's paternal involvement after the transition into parenthood. I extend previous work in two ways. First, I incorporate multiple dimensions of paternal involvement. Although father's role of providing is highly important, there is scant research that directly examines the rapid development of transport and communications technologies have contributed to the exchange of information and resources along with multiple re-connection of diasporic/transnational populations with a mediated homeland. In this paper, we will explore the linkages between nationalism, media and the role of the Kurdish transnational media in articulating different cultural and political identities of Migrants. It will focus on the development of Kurdish media in Turkey/Kurdistan and in Europe and the way in which they have been connected, constructed a determinant imagined Kurdish political community. This paper will be based on 30 in-depth interviews with Kurdish journalists and migrants of diverse age, gender, political affiliation, occupation and length of migration in London, Berlin and Stockholm.

RC31-538.19

KELES, JANRO* (Business School of Middlesex University, janro@hotmail.com)

Re-Invention of the Kurdishness through the Transnational Kurdish Media

Re-Invention of the Kurdishness through the transnational Kurdish media

The rapid development of transport and communications technologies have contributed to the exchange of information and resources along with multiple participation in socio-cultural and political activities across the borders of national states. Transnational ethnic media has played a key part in this by enabling a re-connection of diasporic/transnational populations with a mediated homeland. In this sense, this paper will explore the linkages between nationalism, media and the role of the Kurdish transnational media in articulating different cultural and political identities for Kurdish Migrants. It will focus on the development of Kurdish media in Turkey/Kurdistan and in Europe and the way in which they have been connected, constructed a determined imagined Kurdish political community. This paper will be based on 30 in-depth interviews with Kurdish journalists and migrants of diverse age, gender, political affiliation, occupation and length of migration in London, Berlin and Stockholm.

RC11-205.4

KELFVE, SUSANNE* (Stockholm University, susanne.kelfve@ki.se)

Getting Better All the Time? Selective Mortality, Attrition, and Compositional Changes in Longitudinal Studies on Ageing

By default, life-course studies on ageing include selection processes. Selective mortality changes the composition of samples as people age. In addition, in longitudinal studies, this selection process may be compounded by selective attrition. Consequently, the distribution of important social attributes, such as education and social class, is likely to change over time in any given study cohort. The aim of this study is to explore changes in the distribution of baseline sample characteristics due to i) selective mortality and ii) attrition in an ageing panel sample (born 1914–1934) throughout the follow-up waves (1968, 1974, 1981, 1993, 1999, 2002/2003, 2011). The study is based on nationally representative longitudinal survey data from Sweden (Swedish level of living survey – LNU and The Swedish panel study of living conditions of the oldest old – SWEOLD). After 12 years of follow-up, 67% of the total sample (N = 2335) had died, and an additional 16% had been excluded because of non-response in at least one follow-up wave. The proportion women in the sample increased from 50% to 60% because of selective mortality. The mean level of education increased among both men and women. Similarly, changes in class structure were observed for both sexes. In particular, the proportion of manual workers decreased and the proportion of non-manual workers in the sample increased over time. In both women and men, the changes in class structure were compounded by attrition. In men but not women, selective attrition also compounded changes in education.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Finally, the proportion of the sample that experienced poor childhood conditions, financial hardship, or had received social benefits at baseline was successively reduced during follow-up.

The impact of selection processes throughout the life course is commonly discussed in ageing research. However, few studies have explored how these processes change the social composition of longitudinal samples over time.

**RC20-345.1**

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BREZNAU, NATE* (Intern Graduate School Social Sciences, a breznau.nate@gmail.com)

*Eat the Rich, Ignore the Poor: The Welfare State and Income Inequality in 46 Societies*

The emergence of the welfare state provided a countervailing force against the social ills of industrial production and capital markets, namely economic inequality. However, issues of legitimate pay and income inequality regularly spark bitter polarizations, debates and protests. In this paper, we investigate the possibility that these attitudinal phenomena are shaped by the welfare state. We test hypotheses that push beyond material self-interest or country-level development in explaining individual attitudes. Namely we use the breadth of welfare state institutions (welfarism) as a way to cross-nationally identify what leads individuals in explaining individual attitudes. Namely we use the breadth of welfare state institutions (welfarism) as a way to cross-nationally identify what leads individuals to have high incomes. Using ISSP data, this finding is true in the broadest range of countries investigated to date in either of the legitimate pay and welfare state research traditions (46 countries; 112 country-time points; 120k individuals). We conclude that resource acquisition as opposed to equality or social cohesion drives the impact of welfare state institutions on individual attitudes.

**JS-80.3**

KEMP, ADRIANA* (Tel Aviv University, akemp@post.tau.ac.il)

*Between State Bio-Power and Social Bio-Politics: Documented and Undocumented Migrant Care-Workers in Israel*

The paper deals with tensions emerging between high demand for migrant care-workers in affluent economies and their simultaneous construction as a demographic threat to the nation’s political body. Drawing on the empirical analysis of the Israeli case, an ethnically defined nation state and a major ‘insouciant’ of labor migration, the article examines how these tensions are put in display in the topical realm of migrants’ family formation and unity within host countries. It argues that while contradictions between the reproductive labor of migrant care-workers and their reproducing bodies are closely connected to gendered state policies on labor migration, they manifest differently along the legal/illegal continuum of migration status. Thus whereas documented care-workers are subjected to the regulation of their employment conditions and protected by labor laws, they are also directly exposed to state and employers’ control on family formation. Paradoxically, undocumented domestic migrants who are forsaken to unfettered dynamics of informality and risk of deportation, gain space for greater maneuver over the creation and maintenance of family life in host countries. Moreover, difference in the management of the reproductive-reproductive dyad around care workers according to their legal status, shape the repertoires of contention available to civil society organizations and networks as they try to assert migrants’ rights to family life in the context of global feminization of migration and stringent control policies.

**RC11-200.5**

KENDIG, HAL* (Australian National University, hal.kendig@anu.edu.au)
LOH, VANESSA (University of Sydney & ARC CEPAR)
O’LOUGHLIN, KATE (University of Sydney)

*Socioeconomic Influences on Inequalities of Wellbeing in Later Life: A Study of Australian Baby Boomers*

Promoting health and wellbeing in individuals across the life course has become a priority for many governments and policy makers around the world. There is increasing recognition of the value of subjective measures of wellbeing as a complement to the more traditional, objective measures of health and wealth. In Australia there is a widespread view that the early post WWII birth cohort has been advantaged relative to later cohorts but there has been little attention to the origins of inequalities arising from earlier life experiences within the cohort.

This paper begins to address this gap by examining the influence of earlier life course exposures on subjective wellbeing among a sample of Australian baby boomers aged 60 to 64 years from the 2011-12 Life Histories and Health (LHH) survey (a sub-study of the NSW 45 and Up Study). Inequalities in childhood social position – notably parental social class and education – were found to have small but significant effects on later life wellbeing. The childhood influences operated mainly through their relationships to adult attainment of socioeconomic position such as highest education, occupational class and household income. Differences in childhood health also impacted on later life wellbeing through associations with adult health and physical capacities. Overall, there was evidence that advantages or disadvantages experienced in both childhood and adulthood had a cumulative effect on wellbeing on entry to later life. These findings underscore the value of examining not only proximal, but also earlier, distal life course determinants of wellbeing and the importance of reducing inequalities in health and wellbeing across all stages of life. Comparisons to English Longitudinal Survey on Ageing will indicate the influence of societal differences in socioeconomic development and public policies on wellbeing outcome.

**RC39-669.1**

KENDRA, JAMES* (University of Delaware, jmkendra@udel.edu)
KNOWLES, SCOTT (Drexel University)

*Insights from the Past: Disaster Research and the Second Environmental Crisis*

We are living in a time of accumulating hazards that form a universal risk milieu: a concentration of potential dangers across natural, technical, and social systems. Intensifying urbanization, climate change, aging infrastructure, and global economic difficulties combine to create a complex of perplexing hazards for which scientific discovery and policy guidance are both needed and elusive. Yet another type of environmental crisis occurred in the United States in the 1960s: a realization of threats to the natural environment that were publicized in iconic works such as Silent Spring and that inaugurated a movement of activists, musicians, actors, public officials, and legislators to enact widening laws and regulations to lessen environmental pollution. In less than a decade, the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, and the National Environmental Protection Agency were created to tackle toxic challenges to health and wellbeing. This was a time of both rapid policy innovation and moral transformation regarding human interaction with the environment. In this paper, we consider how the experiences of that earlier era can inform needed change now.

**RC02-65.3**

KENNETT-HENSEL, PAMELA* (University of New Orleans, pkennett@uno.edu)

*Consumption Behavior and Disaster Recovery: Insights From Eight Years In A Living Laboratory*

On August 29, 2005, Hurricane Katrina came ashore along the United States Gulf Coast resulting in unprecedented damage and presenting long-term struggles for residents. Since that date, the region has been impacted by other natural disasters, most notably Hurricanes Rita and Isaac, resulting in a rich laboratory for investigating the impact of these large-scale, shared life events on various behaviors. Utilizing data collected over 8 years by several research teams and drawing from extant research in marketing, sociology and psychology, this book of work investigates the short- and long-term effects of these natural disasters on consumers’ consumption behaviors and how these behaviors aid in the individual and community recovery process. Several themes are explored in this research. In addition to discussing methodological challenges and best practices when collecting timely information pre- and post-natural disaster, the role of consumer behavior as it relates to the various stages in the disaster recovery model is examined. Using data collected from 318 individuals, the role of consumption as a tool to regulate emotions is explored as a means to cope with an impending threat. Further, depth interviews and online surveying (n=448) conducted in the weeks and months after impact shed light on the collective stress and resulting positive and negative consumption behaviors and attitudes (i.e., impulsive and compulsive buying and evolving views of possession). Follow-up surveying (n=176) four years after a natural disaster illuminates the role of consumption behaviors in restoration, reconstruction and recovery. The ethical and social responsibility implications for public policy makers are discussed along with future opportunities for social science researchers.
This paper presents findings from research in six branches of a Wal-Mart owned food chain in Johannesburg, South Africa. Wal-Mart entered South Africa in a newsmaking majority share owner buy-out of South African listed Massmart, in 2012. This paper explores the results of research with shop floor workers. It details labour conditions and worker frustration with company and unions alike. It examines worker politics in these stores as they struggle to combat the erosion of existing conditions, and as they struggle to be heard by their union. It discusses union efforts to support this workforce and to build an All-Africa Alliance of Wal-Mart workers. It grapples with the gap between worker experiences of precariousness in their jobs and union battles to confront this multinational on its home turf.

RC44-726.5
KENNY, BRIDGET* (University of the Witwatersrand, Bridget.Kenny@wits.ac.za)

Precarity and the Law: Regulating Casual and Contract Labour in the South Africa Retail Sector
This paper explores the history of legislation around forms of casual, part-time and contract labour in South Africa since the 1930s. Building on my previous work on casual and part-time labour regulation in the retail sector (Kenny 2009), this paper expands the discussion to explore the legal lineages which helped to define these forms of labour within this retail and distribution sector. It seeks to examine the relationship between the law as disciplinary apparatus, transnational importation of law and norm, and socio-political contexts and worker and union politics in explaining changing legal provisions over time. In so doing, I hope also to examine the boundary between these forms of employment law and the influences of Masters and Servants legislation as limit for black workers in South Africa in relation to the sector.

RC09-181.2
KENTOR, JEFFREY* (Eastern Michigan University, jkentor@emich.edu)
Shifting Power Relationships in the World Economy: A Long Term Perspective
It is argued by many that position in the world economy is, for the most part, highly stable and resistant to change, at least across the macro-level “zones” that form a key element of world-systems theory. I suggest that this apparent stability actually masks a considerable amount of change and discontinuity within the global economy. This paper takes a different perspective, focusing on position rather than power, to explore the extent to which shifting relationships between military and economic power, both within and across countries, reflects a changing dynamic with significant implications for the global economy. Following Kentor (2013), the balance of economic and military power within countries is charted at 10 year intervals from 1850 to the present, and I then explore the impact of this changing balance of power on movement in the world economy.

RC02-58.1
KENTOR, JEFFREY* (Eastern Michigan University, jkentor@emich.edu)
The Structure of the Global Economy 1850-2000
This research develops a new typology of the structure of the world economy, based upon Charles Tilly’s (1994) theorization of the emergence of the modern nation-state system. Following Tilly, this research conceptualizes the world economy as a four dimensional space of economic and military power. These dimensions include 1) size of the economy 2) capital intensiveness of the economy 3) size of the military and 4) capital intensiveness of the military. A typology is constructed that locates countries within this multidimensional space from 1850 to the present, utilizing fuzzy set methodology. This typology allows us to better understand the shifting relationships among countries at any given point in time as well as changes over time, and provides new insights into the dynamics of the world economy such as economic development, inequality, and hegemony.

RC02-54.6
KEPENÊK, EMEK BARIS* (Assit Prof Dr., ekepenek@gmail.com)
Insert Coin for the Next Level! Digital Games and the Idea of Regional Development for Less Developed Regions: The Case of Ankara Gaming Cluster
Digital Gaming sector is one of the fastest growing sectors in the world. It is estimated that the growth of the gaming market will reach to 85 billion USD which doubles the cinema and music. In Turkey, Gaming sector has boosted in Turkey with the beginning of new millennium. It looks very new and baby born sector. But, its development pace has been incredible.

The idea of regional development is now crucial concept for the developing countries in highly globalized world in which the competition has increased day by day. Obviously, the developing countries cannot catch the big ones in every field of development. Somehow, they have to develop their production capacities, productivity and knowledge level in specific fields.

Even if economic development processes are highly localised not all ‘locations’ are equally able to succeed in the global competitive environment. In fact, regardless the sector, the success of innovative activities requires a convenient environment which comprise of local social, political and institutional actors.

In the case of digital gaming sector, the only cluster is founded in ODÜT Tekkokent which is the biggest science park of Turkey. More than 15 enterprises are located in the same region. Besides almost all the stakeholders are located in the same region such as two big universities having M.S: Programme on Gaming and also public institutions funding gaming projects.

In this paper, the digital games sector will be discussed specifically. One of the main questions is that: Can digital games can be a proper factor which contributes to both regional and national development in developing countries like Turkey? Or in what sense such a growing sector can increase the socio-economic level of the country? The gaming cluster of Ankara is used as a case.

PLEN-4.2
KERBO, HAROLD* (California Polytechnic State University, hkerbo@calpoly.edu)

Globalization, Uneven Economic Development, Inequality, and Poverty: The Interactive Affects between Position in the Modern World System and Domestic Stratification Systems
Various data sources indicate that in the last decade(s) world poverty has decreased and global inequality between nations has diminished. However, within many less developed countries and even among some of the richest countries, primarily in the USA, inequality has increased dramatically while poverty has not gone down, or at times increased. From the 1970s, research focused on less developed nations, following the modern world system perspective, has shown that globalization has mostly led to increasing inequality and less long term economic development in most nations, and in some cases even higher poverty. There is increasing evidence that a large part of the increasing inequality in the USA, in contrast to many EU countries, is related to economic globalization.

Recent evidence has suggested that the impact of economic globalization has complicated the affects through factors such as inequality and poverty. Other data show that less developed countries in Asia, in contrast to African and Latin America, are more likely to have more economic development, less poverty, and less growth in inequality from increasing ties to the global economy.

The paper summarizes some differences between the USA and EU nations that have led to the different outcomes of globalization. It focuses on data and several years of fieldwork in four Buddhist countries in Southeast Asia (Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia) to identify some of the causes of the impact of ties to the global economy which vary even within Asian countries, showing some Southeast Asian countries (such as Cambodia) share more characteristics with African or Latin American countries that are less related to very uneven economic development, rapidly increasing inequality, and no poverty reduction.

This paper suggests how differences in domestic stratification systems are the key to understanding the varied impacts of economic globalization in both rich and less developed nations around the world.

TG06-964.3
KERRKHAM, LYN* (University of South Australia, Lyn.Kerrkham@unisa.edu.au)
COMBER, BARBARA (Queensland University of Technology)

Literacy Leadership and Accountability Practices: Holding Onto Ethics in Ways That Count
Despite the rhetoric of schools serving the needs of specific communities, it is evident that the work of teachers and principals is shaped by government imperatives to demonstrate success according to a set of standard ‘benchmarks’. In this paper, we draw from our current study of new forms of educational leadership that are emerging in some South Australian public primary schools to explore the ways in which mandated accountability requirements are being mediated by principals in schools that serve high poverty communities.

Taking an institutional ethnography approach, we focus on the intersection of trans-local policy and the everyday work of one principal to show the nature of the impact that standards-based reforms are having on practices of literacy leadership, and how principals’ work is increasingly constructed by attempts to classify and measure their professional responsibilities. Institutional ethnography explores the complexity of such coordination in its emphasis on actions of people as they engage with the ordinary, usually textually organised, routines of their local work organisation. School reviews in the form of ‘validation days’, and ‘liter-
acy chats' between a literacy leader and classroom teacher, are examples of such
textually organised actions. We elaborate on these inescapable textual framings
and tasks faced by the principal and literacy leader, and those that they create
and modify in order to 'hold on to ethics'.

We argue that while leaders' and teachers' everyday work is regulated by 'ruling
relations' (Smith, 1999, it is also organic and responsive to the local context. We
conclude with a reflection on the important situated work that school leaders do
in mediating trans-local policies that might otherwise close down possibilities for
engaging ethically with students and their learning in a particular school.

TG06-960.2

KERKHAM, LIN* (University of South Australia,
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"Rules of Play at Work: The Active and Occurring Text in the
Everyday Life of a Local School"

In Australia, as in many western education systems over the last two decades,
discourses of accountability, transparency and performance have reshaped edu-
cation policy in a form that has reconceived the work of school leaders and teachers.
Increasing attention to the production, analysis and display of student achieve-
ment data has been one of the effects of this reconceptualisation.

This paper presents some of the work undertaken by school leaders and teach-
ers in a small religious school whose NAPLAN results suggest that it is succeeding
in improving outcomes. We frame our analysis of these data with the question of
how the decision to reorganise school leaders and teachers, their everyday prac-
tices and the availability of student achievement data has been one of the
effects of this reconceptualisation.

The paper examines how intersecting layers of national, state and sector pol-
licies connect with and coordinate school leaders' and teachers' everyday prac-
tices. We trace the ways in which translocal 'ruling relations' (Smith, 1999; 2006)
of a globalized education system reach into and regulate the activities of people
in local everyday settings. Our analysis uses the concept of the 'active text', the
"activating and occurring" in a specific place and time and at the same time
"coordinating and ruling" from a distance. We examine in detail a sequence of the
production and reading of assessment data by educators in one school and con-
sider how this condiﬁes students and their learning experiences and articulates
with and coordinates teachers' actual practices. In this process we begin to learn
from those involved how their everyday work brings into being institutional
processes that produce a particular institution's standard sequences, its decisions,
policies and outcomes.

JS-10.4

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Opening and Closure in the Reproduction of Social Movements
and Organizations

This study examines the social mechanisms behind the reproduction of so-
cial movements and organizations based on Max Weber's distinction of open
and closed relationships.

Max Weber's concept of social closure played an important role in the aca-
demic discourse about Marxist class theory in the 1970s and 1980s (Parkin 1972,
1979). Accordingly, the formation of classes is closely related to processes of so-
cial closure where a group of privileged actors monopolizes their access to cer-
tain resources (Murphy 1986, 1988). In this sense, the concept refers to a central
mechanism behind the formation of social collectivities. In the context of the dis-
cussion about the production of social capital, the distinction between opening
and closure was further developed and reﬁned in the ﬁeld of social network anal-
ysis. Burt (2000, 2005) demonstrated in several studies how processes of opening
(brokerage) and closure affect the innovative capacities of social networks.

This presentation aims at transferring the ﬁndings of past research on social
classes and networks to formal organizations and social movements. In the ﬁrst
part, I will discuss the social mechanisms that produce closure: While the closure
of formal organizations typically depends on a continual process of decision-mak-
ing (Luhmann 1998), social movements reproduce the boundary between "us" and
"them" through ongoing mobilization. In the second part, I will draw on net-
work analytical concepts in order to operationalize the opening and closure of
social structures. In the third part, I will show on the case of the energy market
in Germany how the mobilization of the environmental movement affected the
balance of opening and closure between electric power companies.

RC31-538.12

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Back Home: The Reintegration of Return Albanian Migrants in a 'Foreign' Environment

In this paper we explore the Albanian return migration from Greece. Albanian
return migration is a neglected ﬁeld of study and there is little empirical evidence
related to it.

In the beginning of the 90s, after the fall of communism in Albania and else-
where in South Eastern Europe the Albanian diaspora was the biggest exporter of migrants in the Eastern Block, judging
by its proportion to the general population. Over one fourth of the country has
lived or is living in a foreign country. Their main destination was Italy and Greece,
because of their geographic proximity.

Recently, there is a growing number of migrants that have returned home. Our
research is focused on the reasons of their return, the Greek debt crisis being one
of them. We mainly explore the difﬁculties of their re-integration in Albania, and
how they perceive themselves in the Albanian society. We call it a 're-integration'
because Albania is not the country that they left behind when they ﬁrst migrated.
It has changed, pretty much the same way as other closed societies have done
after they opened their borders.

We also explore what was the reaction of their family in Albania and their
children with regard to their decision to return. What role did their family, their
friends, and in general the Albanian government, play during the process of their
return? What role did include the role of the Albanian government because it has
been advertising itself as a facilitator and accommodation for their smooth ad-
aptation.

RC17-306.5

KERR, ANNE* (University of Leeds, e.a.kerr@leeds.ac.uk)

All Change: The Social Life of Change Management in the UK
National Health Service

The UK NHS is going through what is typically referred to as an unprecedented
period of change, marked by key priorities of patient choice, innovation, quality,
innovation and the minimisation of bureaucracy. These processes are associated
with a plethora of paradigms, initiatives and tools designed to support the man-
agement of change, including strategies for developing the learning organisation
and the role of change agents, predictive change tools, models and processes of
personal change, and the rejection of 'style paternalistic' theories of organisa-
tion and culture.

This paper will explore the rise of the change management agenda in the NHS,
and the organisational and psychosocial theories and values which underpin it,
before moving on to consider how and why we might trace its articulation in
the practices of NHS managers, drawing on preliminary data from exploratory
discussions and observations with NHS managers working in a large soon to be
Foundation Trust Hospital in the North of England. We consider how and why we
might go about understanding the social life of change management in organisa-
tions by focusing upon manager's practices and accounts of their experiences of
and rationale for change, especially the productive character of change mantras and
devices. We end with some critical reflections on the importance and the difﬁ-
culties of tracking, understanding and articulating the activities and the actants
of change in organisations-in-ﬂux and in managing the ways in which we ourselves
as researchers are enrolled in the processes of change we seek to study.

RC34-588.4

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CHEN, XI (Ningxia University)

Graffiti with Chinese Characteristics: A Longitudinal Study
of Campus Graffiti in Northwest China

The current paper, utilizing an original data source of approximately 400 graffi-
ti tags collected over a six-month period from a single location in Northwest China taken in 2012 and 2013, is
a longitudinal content analysis study. The markings were collected from a co high school/university campus in a predominantly Muslim region of China. The paper engages in a descriptive summation of dominant themes found in the markings and changes in these themes between the collection of original marking in 2012, and the markings that were appearing in 2013. Analysis indicates that themes are consistent with emotional issues experienced by youth embedded in transitional and temporary social networks. Beyond a pure descriptive summation, the paper further explores differences in themes appearing in its data compared to that appearing in documented studies in other parts of China and in other parts of the world.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
RC29-505.1  
KERSTEN, JOACHIM* (German Police University, joachim.kersten@dphol.de)  
Policing of Minorities and Police Accountability  

In the European Union organizational structures, traditions and citizens' trust in police differ substantially among the member states. While numbers of police per 100,000 population fluctuate between less than 150 to nearly 500, trust in police indicates an opposed relationship: the lower the numbers and the less money spend on police / security the higher is trust in police (Kääriäinen 2013). Despite of all the variety there is a common challenge to police in Europe which is the relationship between police and minorities. Whether working migrants and their descendants (e.g. Turks in Germany), traditional resident minorities (e.g. Roma in Hungary) or asylum seekers / refugees from civil war regions (e.g. Sub-Saharan Africans in Austria), survey results indicate that minority men and women are more frequently subjected to police controls than majority citizens. More often than majority citizens, persons from a minority background feel treated unfairly by officers during encounters with police. At the same time, the victimization rates of minorities are significantly higher while their levels of reporting to police is lower, and this includes instances when they become victims of hate crimes (Goodey 2013).

The European Union has commissioned research aimed at an assessment and an improvement of police-minority relations in the EU member states. The presentation will report findings of such a project www.corepol.eu. This research project investigates police minority problems and best practice conflict resolution in a wider perspective of restorative justice approaches in Germany, Austria and Hungary.

RC05-110.2  
KESKINEN, SUVI* (University of Turku, suvkes@utu.fi)  
'Crisis of Multiculturalism', Neoliberalism and Possibilities for Creating Alternative Narratives in Activism  

During the last decade the ‘crisis of multiculturalism’ discourse has characterized media and political discussions in many European countries. Especially Muslims and non-western minorities have been framed as problematic outsiders that are challenging the liberal cultures, followed by demands on stronger integration and assimilative measures. Notions of gender equality and sexual freedom have played a significant role in such debates not the least in the Nordic countries that build their national identities on being world-champions in achievements in gender equality. Building on interview and media data gathered in Denmark, this presentation focuses on how activists who belong (or are categorized as belonging) to racialised groups (Muslims, non-western minorities) seek to provide alternative narratives and question these hegemonic discourses about migrant/minority families and communities. Public debates on gendered violence in Muslim families, especially forced marriages and honour-related violence, have been on the agenda in Danish media and politics since the 1990s. The othering images of the subordinated, victimized Muslim woman and the threatening, patriarchal Muslim man have circulated in the media for more than a decade, with consequences also for the everyday lives of the racialized subjects. My paper will analyze how activists create spaces to challenge such images and discourses, as well as to produce alternative narratives and imaginaries. Moreover, it will be discussed how such spaces are shaped by neoliberal rationality that emphasizes individualization and entrepreneurialism. It will be analyzed how governmental ‘role model’ projects, mentor networks for migrant/minority children and public debates on gendered violence in Muslim families, especially forced marriages and honour-related violence, have been on the agenda in Danish media and politics since the 1990s. The othering images of the subordinated, victimized Muslim woman and the threatening, patriarchal Muslim man have circulated in the media for more than a decade, with consequences also for the everyday lives of the racialized subjects. My paper will analyze how activists create spaces to challenge such images and discourses, as well as to produce alternative narratives and imaginaries. Moreover, it will be discussed how such spaces are shaped by neoliberal rationality that emphasizes individualization and entrepreneurialism.

RC04-88.4  
KETOVUORI, MIKKO* (University of Turku, mikket@utu.fi) KETOVUORI, HELI (University of Turku)  
Learning Communities – a New Paradigm for Education  

Education is by its nature a normative enterprise and therefore guided by certain aspirations, cultural and ethical beliefs. It is no wonder that the educational systems of different countries reflect the local ideas of nation, the established ways of perceiving knowledge, ways of production, as well as religious and other normative ideas. In western countries educational thinking has been generally related to the scientific worldview that is based on Cartesian and Newtonian inquisitiveness. Yet this approach has been thoroughly called into question – after that is done, the whole is constructed again. This kind of thinking has its emphasis on things like analytical thinking, determinism, and reductionism, but it cannot cope with phenomena such as complexity, purpose, intention, uncertainty and ambiguity, to name a few. The arts are, however, often mentioned to possess capacities and methodologies to deal with these latter issues. Is this really true is a question well worth to be investigated. The theory of learning communities (Wenger, 2004) offers us plausible framework, from which the premises for the role of arts in education can be outlined. However, at the same time the theory reveals also the limitations of the current structures and predominant ideas within the field. Combining the theory of situated cognition with analyses of the on-going change in modern society, the new paradigm can be both grounded and justified that means also changes in educational designs.

RC41-696.1  
KEETE, SVEN* (Bielefeld University, sven.ekte@uni-bw.de)  
From Topic to Problem. Organizational Mechanisms of Constructing Demographic Change  

By referring to organizational theorists like Karl E. Weick and Niklas Luhmann, the proposed contribution starts from the assumption that for organizations demographic change is not a clear and unambiguous given problem, but rather a topic which might be regarded (i.e. constructed) as a problem or not. Consequently, demographic change is understood as a non-instructive problem, which can be framed in different ways (e.g. risk, catastrophe, or standard problem). Based on the analysis of qualitative expert interviews that has been conducted in organizations of various types (e.g. business firms, health insurer, local government, social welfare organizations), I want to present preliminary results on the question: Which structural elements and which mechanisms are crucial for the organizational construction of demographic change as a problem?

More specifically, the proposed contribution wants to shed light on two aspects: first, it is asked as what kind of problem the demographic change is constructed by organizations. This refers to the organizational construct of demographic change itself and aims at identifying different types of constructs. Second, it is asked how the demographic change is constructed as a relevant problem. This refers to the process of constructing/demographic change as a certain type of problem and aims at identifying crucial structural elements certain types of constructs depend on. Obviously, this approach does not refer to a shifted objective and real social structural reality and its related challenges for organizations. Instead, it asks for the reorientation of the theoretical questions. My aim is to show that the way organizations deal with demographic change is strongly determined by how they understand the term demographic change itself and aims at identifying different types of constructs. This refers to the organizational construct of demographic change itself and aims at identifying different types of constructs. Second, it is asked how the demographic change is constructed as a relevant problem. This refers to the process of constructing/demographic change as a certain type of problem and aims at identifying crucial structural elements certain types of constructs depend on. Obviously, this approach does not refer to a shifted objective and real social structural reality and its related challenges for organizations. Instead, it asks for the reorientation of the theoretical questions. My aim is to show that the way organizations deal with demographic change is strongly determined by how they understand the term demographic change itself and aims at identifying different types of constructs. Second, it is asked how the demographic change is constructed as a relevant problem. This refers to the process of constructing/demographic change as a certain type of problem and aims at identifying crucial structural elements certain types of constructs depend on.

RC13-239.2  
KAHRRNAR, DILIP* (Deogiri College, Aurangabad, dilipkhaairnar9@gmail.com) AUTADE, MANSARAM* (Department of psychology,Deogiri College,Aurangabad(m.S.)India, amansaram@gmail.com)  
Leisure and Life Satisfaction and Adjustment in Elderly People  

LEISURE AND LIFE SATISFACTION AND ADJUSTMENT IN ELDERLY PEOPLE  

Today, everyone is busy in his business. Every PEOPLE needs leisure to maintain his quality of life and satisfaction. Leisure helps the person to maintain his health. After retirement people have leisure. In old age the people feels rejected and inferior as his physical and mental abilities deteriorate. The purpose of this study is to find out the relationship among leisure and life satisfaction, leisure and adjustment of elderly people in the context with socio-economic status and status. In old age people have leisure but they may not have satisfaction because of poor economic conditions, lack of social support. In family people has social and emotional support but in old age home the get material support not emotional support. So it affects the person's life satisfaction. Life satisfaction is very important for adjustment.

20 elderly people selected from old age home and family who are busy and 120 elderly people selected from the same population but have leisure. They have been administered life satisfaction scale and adjustment inventory.
The present paper would like to focus on 1) to assess life satisfaction within low, middle and high socio-economic status; 2) to compare life satisfaction of elderly people living in old age home and in family 3) to assess adjustment of elderly people within low, middle and high socio-economic status. 4) to compare the adjustment of elderly people living in old age home and in family. 5) to compare leisure and life satisfaction of elderly people living in old age home and in family. 6) to compare leisure and adjustment of elderly people living in old age home and in family. 

**Key words:** Leisure, life satisfaction, adjustment, support system

**TG03-940.3**

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**ISHAQ, MUHAMMAD** (University of Sargodha)

**Use of Facebook As a Source of Political Participation Among University Students of Pakistan**

Use of Facebook as a Source of Political Participation among University Students of Pakistan. The Internet has brought about remarkable changes in contemporary societies by increasing access to the information and allowing users to freely express their views to others. Various scholars consider the Internet as a new source of political socialization and a way to bring young people closer to the political process. The Internet facilitates this process in various forms. The use of Social Networking Sites (SNSs) is viewed significant in this regard. SNSs have stimulated the political debate among less democratized societies particularly after the event of Arab Spring. However, there is dearth of scientific evidence that how SNSs are linked with democratic and political participation among the users of developing countries. The following study intends to see that how Facebook, most accessed social networking site in the world, is being utilized by its users in Pakistan for political purposes and influenced its young users to participate in political process. For this purpose, an online survey has been conducted with students of various universities in Pakistan to find out the relationship, if any, between Facebook use and their civic and political participation. The preliminary analysis shows that there is an association between Facebook use and online and offline political participation. However, further inquiry is in process to see the effect of intervening variables to validate this relationship. The study will provide deep insights regarding the political use of Facebook and its influence on civic and political participation.

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**RC06-118.20**

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**SETTLES, BARBARA** (University of Delaware)

**Islam and the Arab Muslim Refugees in United States**

The studies of Arab Muslim refugees in the United States are just in the beginning; research is needed on wellbeing of families. Refugees have more challenges than many other immigrants because of what they have experienced before and after they arrive to United States, Politics, religion, and culture overlap to shape these refugees’ lives. Islam is one of the main factors that influence refugees’ resettlement and adaptation in their new home. New opportunities challenge traditional ways of living. The paper will draw on some of the findings of an ongoing research study exploring refugees’ religion continuity and change: fate, rituals, and practices, the role of religion in refugees’ resettlement, adaptation, and emotional support, types of challenges faced for being Muslim, and the role of Muslim communities in refugees’ resettlement. A qualitative approach was used to investigate the perceptions and experiences of female Arab refugees. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with refugees in the middle Atlantc area. Grounded theory was used to build useful theory about Arab Muslim refugees’ religion continuity. Findings emphasize the importance of taking a holistic approach in understanding Arab Muslim refugees’ needs which can lead to successful integration into the American society. Islam is more than religion; it represents a strong emotional support that ties the family together and helps them to assimilate to the new culture, and passing their religious values to their children is one of their priorities. In addition, it appears important for the well-being of refugees that they maintain their religious rituals while encouraged to integrate to the new culture. Social ties play an important role on family’s wellbeing and emotional support represented on other refugee friends, relatives, and American friends.

**RC07-133.4**

**KHAN, SULTAN** (University of KwaZulu-Natal, khans@ukzn.ac.za)

**South Africa’s Development Public Policies, Emerging Contradictions and Prospects in the Brics Partnership**

After almost three and half centuries of economic exploitation through international capitalist pursuits through colonialism and apartheid, South Africa has emerged as a democratic country. The liberation mandate for South Africa’s post-apartheid reconstruction and development was translated into a popular development policy called the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) based on redistributive ideals framed in the historical document – the Freedom Charter. Such an ideal was constrained within two paradoxes: the reality of eradicating high levels of under-development amongst the vast majority of the previously disenfranchised Black populace became contingent on growth and development programmes that will create opportunities for their socio-economic advancement. Adoption of a neo-liberal economic development policy called Growth Employment and Redistribution (GEAR) was considered the most strategic approach for the state to deliver on its development mandate through participation in the international market driven economy. However, such an economic approach to development has been proven to come with a wide range of contradictions perceived to be the source of slow and unsustainable pace of delivery challenged by a restless civil society. In being afforded entry to BRICS in 2010 it has committed to new sets of multilateral agreements to solidify its south-south strengths so that it will enjoy mutual benefits from such an arrangement to meet its development challenges. It is against this context that this paper tests out South Africa’s relative position and status within BRICS as a new entrant, highlighting some potential contradictions followed by prospects for engagement on a diverse set of development oriented programmes and projects within this multilateral arrangement.

**RC29-505.5**

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**BALGOBIND SINGH, SHANTA** (University of KwaZulu-Natal)

**Youth in Conflict with the Law - a Study of South African Youth in Detention at the Westville Youth Centre Durban, South Africa**

“The government must stop focusing on building a future for the youth but start building youth for the future”. The history of South African youth, especially those from disenfranchised backgrounds has been characterised by a struggle to become meaningful social actors. Many sacrificed their lives as foot soldiers of the liberation struggle so that the generation to follow will be contributing members of society so they may reap the benefits of their ultimate sacrifice for freedom. In recognition of the youth contribution to liberation in the country, South Africa earmarked a public holiday called the National Youth Day. As part of its post-apartheid reconstruction policy, a National Youth Development plan is in place to further their aspirations and social mobility in a rapidly transforming country. Despite such socio-historical context and policy initiatives for youth development, a large section of the populace are marginalised and excluded by a myriad number of socio-political and economic factors placing them at risk. This paper attempts to investigate the underlying nature and causes of South African youth who have come into conflict with the law. It draws from a situational analysis of 77 youth who are incarcerated at a youth detention centre in the Metropolitan Area of Durban for various forms of crime. The paper seeks to provide possible proactive measures drawn from the social reality of incarcerated youth on how intervention at a micro, meso and macro level can serve as a safety net preventing youth coming into conflict with the law.
Participatory Water Governance through Gender Sensitiveisation in the Indian Context

Equity in water, through gender-sensitization of developmental projects in the sector, is now recognized as an international agenda, owing to the commitments made in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and declaration of ‘Water for Health’ as a human right. However, governments in developing countries have been found to be limited by social fabric existing at the community level, strongly held together by long standing traditions and social structures. The study discusses issues and concerns with respect to effective participation of women in governance of water projects, and provides case studies/ examples to illustrate the practical implications of success(ess) and failure(ess) to engage women for decision-making.

The study concludes that efforts that penetrate into the existing social structure to build opportunities for a re-allocation of power amongst different groups of people are required. Participatory appraisal of projects, inclusive of women, is a key for identification of appropriate entry points for achieving the above objective in water sector. Several intra-gender differences however, impede success of programmes that consider women as a homogenous group.

Inclusion in Continuing Education and Its Unequal Accessibility: An Empirical Analysis for Able to Work Young People in Siberian Region

The data of two surveys conducted by us in Novosibirsk Oblast (in 2012 the economically active inhabitants of semi-urban settlements from 16 to 45 years old were interviewed, N=35); in 2006-2009 it concerned young workers of urban, semi-urban and rural settlements, N=778) demonstrate that in whole a mass demand for further education among the adults has been observed. There is a special need in higher and secondary education, as well as in the courses/programs of supplementary professional education (SPE). The largest need in additional education, professional training and retraining were revealed among those employees whose work is connected with information use or innovative activities (as well as interest in them).

Anyway among all young workers educational activity of different kinds (real or projected) is realized as the most productive means for achievement of fuller self-realization in work. So, for this purpose they prefer increasing of their educational and qualification level in the major profession (41% of answered), also increasing of the general educational level and mental outlook (28,7%), than change of a place of work (8,8%), change of profession or kind of activity (9,8%) or even widening of an area of independent decision-making (15,6%). However the discovered educational needs essentially surpass real involvement of the adult population in the continuing education. It was revealed the unequal accessibility to SPE services. Thus there is noticeable part of employees (42,2%) and the unemployed (69%) who never passed before through professional training or retraining. The employees who are available to use a branch system of SPE often have experience of numerous cases of professional development. While the employees of enterprises without corporate SPE system, become only casual participants of such programs. So it leads to unequal “accumulation” of knowledge among different groups of able to work people.

Artistic Communities: Strategies and Tactics of Creative Products Promotion in Petersburg Market of Contemporary Art

This paper considers the strategies and tactics that young Petersburg artists use to promote their artworks and provide communicative resonance among them. It presents the results of a research project conducted in accordance with the strategy of multiple case-studies: four artistic communities of different scale, structure, integration grounds, ideological orientation, professional background, forms of spatial embeddedness and artistic style were selected for analysis. In the course of data collection, a wide range of field research techniques such as
in-depth interviews, participant observation and qualitative analysis of texts was applied. The empirical data show that under the conditions of deficient sponsorship and information support, artistic success in Petersburg largely depends on the artists’ constant self-promotion efforts (participation in competitions and collective projects, applications submission, dissemination in Internet). By accumulating material, informational and reputational resources of their members, art-communities make convenient platforms for artistic self-presentation and development both in and beyond the local market. Responding to the specific noneconomic logic of the art market, symbolic recognition before commercial success, communities produce unique strategies of defining target audiences, embedding creative process in urban contexts, choosing legitimate exhibition sites, opposing themselves to other artists and art-groups. Community membership helps artists cope with the risks of disintegration, isolation and insufficient information exchange indispensable for the survival and highly competitive market of contemporary art in St. Petersburg and balance between the margins of creative products unoriginality and unrecognizability. Thus, artistic communities can increase symbolic capitals of individual artists serving as a peculiar kind of social lift and constituting one of the major forces of the social construction of artistic reputations.

RC21-367.4

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**Social Effects of Neoliberal Policy in a Post-Soviet City: Urban Space Contestation Revisited**

With the transition from Soviet state-planned economy to post-Soviet market economy, neoliberal city policy has become central for urban planning and (re)development in Russia. Subject to this policy, contemporary St. Petersburg experiences impetuous commodification and aestheticization of urban space and, consequently, its rapid gentrification. Alternative views on how urban space should be organized make citizens consolidate and buck against the decisions of elites. This paper considers the processes of urban space contestation by strong and weak advocacy groups in a neoliberal post-Soviet city. It focuses on six research cases embracing struggles of local communities against aggressive urban (re)development in St. Petersburg (spot construction, demolition, renovation of historical areas). To analyze the decisions on urban futures taken by city administrations and developers, we use the theories of urban political regimes (Stone, Molotch, Logan). To describe the resistance of citizens to imposed urban transformations, we apply theoretical frameworks developed by Levebvre, Scott and Certeau. However, our empirical data show that the abovementioned theoretical backgrounds have to be adapted to the local context of St. Petersburg where struggles over urban space unfold under the conditions of total uncertainty: coexistence of multiple property regimes, constant adjustment of legislative frameworks, insurrections in St. Petersburg (spot construction, demolition, renovation of historical areas). To analyze decisions and actions performed by regulatory authorities and investors. For instance, pursuant to growth machines theory, coalitions of authorities and developer companies are fashioned in Petersburg, but it is only true for big businesses whereas smaller enterprises often suffer damage from inconsistent authoritative decisions. Meanwhile, local communities always suspect developers’ motive in aggressive urban development practices. To counteract these threats, local communities have developed collective actions, applying both legal and informal strategies. By accumulating symbolic capitals, local communities produce unique strategies of defining target audiences, embedding creative process in urban contexts, choosing legitimate exhibition sites, opposing themselves to other artists and art-groups. Community membership helps artists cope with the risks of disintegration, isolation and insufficient information exchange indispensable for the survival and highly competitive market of contemporary art in St. Petersburg and balance between the margins of creative products unoriginality and unrecognizability. Thus, artistic communities can increase symbolic capitals of individual artists serving as a peculiar kind of social lift and constituting one of the major forces of the social construction of artistic reputations.

RC04-78.1

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**Gender Research in Japanese Sociology: Complicit or Critical?**

The impact of feminism in sociology has been examined quite thoroughly in the US and Britain but comparable analysis has not been undertaken in Japanese sociology. The present paper endeavors to fill this gap, but less to assess the impact of which feminist research is represented Japanese sociology than to examine the type of gender research published in a mainstream sociology journal, to obtain a picture of the nature of gender knowledge that is produced in sociology, and specifically, whether gender research in sociology raises questions about the way sociology is practiced. I analyzed all four issues per year from Volume 40 (1989-1990) to Volume 61 (2010) of the official general sociological journal published by the Japan Sociological Society, Japanese Sociological Review (Shakai-gakushi Ronshu), with a total of 558 theoretical and empirical articles. All articles were coded for topic/area, geographic focus, if relevant, methodology, and also gender, affiliation, and professional status of the author(s). In addition, the text of the gender-related articles were read and coded for major claims or findings and reference sources. Preliminarily, the analysis shows that most gender-related articles are on the topic of family and marriage, body and norms, intimacy and sexuality, and social stratification. The next popular topics are labor, employment and organization, and social network. Only two such topics are central to sociology represented by this journal and indicated by the number of publications. While 59 articles out of 558 articles may represent a fair number from any subfield in a highly diversified discipline, a closer look reveals a different picture, one that could suggest a marginal status. Results of further analysis will be presented at the ISA.
Effects of Women Employment on Family Integrity (Case study: Comparative Teachers with Housewife in North of Iran)

Identifying the effects of women's employment has contributed to the strength and health of the family, and the research in the effects of women's employment has high scientific and social importance and necessity. The purpose of this study is to identify the effect of women's employment in Integrity of the families. The research method in this study is survey. Population includes of 400 people of employees (teachers) from 25 to 49 years as a test group, as compared with the same number of housewives as control group. Sample size which were determined by using Cochran formula is 200 that includes 100 of the employed women and 100 of similar housewives women. Samples selection is down, using random sampling method in stratified way in employed group and stratified method appropriate to unemployed groups. The tools of data collection was questionnaire and its validity was using a content validity of face validity, using and reliability using Cronbach's alpha coefficient (0/84) has been approved. For data processing spss software and for data analyzing statistical analysis appropriate in level of variables measurement such as Pearson, Spearman, the mean comparison (t-test) and analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used. The results of the research showed that the Integrity of family among housewives women is higher than the employment groups. More results show that whereas the income has positive relations to the integrity of the family; the education have negative effect on Family Integrity. Discuss show that the result of this study have been protect with the result of Alaeddini (1993), and André Michael (2003).

Micro-credit (Self Help group), Dalit Women Inclusive Growth and Development

In last three decades, the gospel of micro credit through Gramin Bank model have become part of global legends of development in South Asian countries including India for poverty alleviation, especially for dalit. Historically, the main basis of dalits' backwardness is effect of capital deficiency, in India's eleven five-year plan, an agenda of inclusive growth is prioritized through household saving and productive investment for capital formation and economic development. Homogenous women group formation following approach of equity, consensus, democratic culture and voluntary spirit in line of Bangladesh model of Self Help Group(SHG) is encouraged as an ideal, to promote financial self sufficiency, poverty alleviation, social, economic and political empowerment. SHG is linked to Government, NGO, Commercial Bank and private Microfinance agency for financial support, entrepreneurs, subsidiaries, training for capacity building etc., for creating the culture of an alternative sustainable development of the poor. An in depth study is conducted on most vulnerable Dalit women' SHGs members in eight taluks of Nanded district located in backward Marathwada region of Maharashtra. The objectives proposed to understand the extent of financial inclusion in generation of employment, income, improvement quality of life, solution of own values. Microfinance. Ral Kur, Max and Karl Marx are the three main methodological perspectives of capital accumulation and protestants-ethics of capitalism used in comprehending ethics of saving and credit of SHG phenomenon in context of development of Dalits. Ground reality of SHGs outcome reveals alarming; almost negating the goals it set, like over mental stress, raising under debt trap, pressure for over work, even less wages at cost of own freedom. The consolation is liberation from family restriction and opportunity of involvement in different social issues having no financial implications in improving living standard. Prof. Suprava Khuntia

Inequitable Access to Citizenship: Gendered Social Policies and Unattainable Democratic Ideals

Although gender equality is central to the attainment of democracy, its realisation in conceptions of citizenship in democratic states has been marred with complications. Access to citizenship rights is most often unequally experienced due to unequal power dynamics emanating from racial, gendered and socio-economic factors. As a result of these factors women and men's experiences of democratic citizenship is a site of struggle and constant negotiation. This paper seeks to interrogate how and men's ability to access the fundamental rights guaranteed in democratic countries. This examination is undertaken through an analysis of social policies in Southern Africa. The paper argues that gendered, racial and class factors hinders equitable access to citizenship rights, so does the iniquitous valuing of social, economic and political rights in defining citizenship. In conclusion the paper shows that the inequalities limit the attainment of full democratic citizenship for most of those who have been historically excluded in terms of gender, race and class.

Micro-credit (Self Help group), Dalit women Inclusive growth and Development

Efficient Participatory Democracy: Real Utopia Model

In many societies of semiperiphery and periphery ordinary citizens face unsatisfactory conditions of work, low salaries, generated by exploitation processes

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
in the capitalist world-system. No wonder, many people distrust authorities and rarely participate in civil actions. Thus, there is a huge gap between awareness of unbearable situation and passive approach. Yet, people should know that there is an alternative: an emancipatory social science, which calls on active participation for implementation of desired change. In the real utopias approach of E.O. Wright that society has real alternatives should be desirable, viable, and achievable. And civil activists who plan changes actually need and lack knowledge about possible models of empowered democracy and techniques of implementation, which proved to be efficient in real utopia cases around the world. And this study is aimed to provide such knowledge. As far as democratic initiatives implemented by authorities have a profound influence on society as a whole, it is reasonable to give priority to civil activism in political realm through symbiotic transformations using the state. Therefore, the research question is the following: what would be a comprehensive real utopia model of desirable, viable, and achievable participatory democracy? This study aims to provide grounds for an integral real utopia model of efficient participatory democracy, relevant for communities and even larger societies. So far, the perspective change in democratic governance should include local community initiatives, participatory budgeting; referenda, free and fair elections, citizen assemblies, electronic democracy, and efficient control of work of authorities. For implementation civil activists should be guided by their emancipatory values and objectives, take into account theoretical implications, consider experience of the existing real utopias, mechanisms of implementation, effects of contexts, collateral institutions, unintended consequences, positive and negative feedback processes, and intermedi-ate reforms. The findings are applicable to semiperipheral, peripheral, and even core societies.

RC07-145.3

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World-Systems Approach to Global Processes in Effects of Proactive Individualism on Subjective Well-Being

The world is experiencing global crisis, yet proactive individuals can promote social change. Still, opportunities for activism and its impact are unequal in the modern stratified world-system. Therefore the following research question arises: what are the differences in degrees of causal influences among proactive orien-tation, individual activism, personal achievement, and subjective well-being between countries of core, semiperiphery, and periphery? The preceding theoretical implications and empirical findings by M. Kohn, S.K. Parker and C.G. Collins, M. Se-ligman, M. Argyle, C. Webel and R. Ingelhart, L. Beer and T. Boswel, were considered. The posed hypothesis is the following: degrees of causal influences among proactive orientation, individual activism, personal achievement and subjective well-being are higher in core societies than in semi-peripheral societies, and in semi-peripheral societies are higher than in peripheral societies. The data obtained by World Values Survey 5th wave (2005-2008) with the sample of 49 countries with up to 69,381 respondents were used. Structural equation modeling and multiple group analysis in MPlus has been performed. In fact, the hypothesis was confirmed partially. It was proven that positive influence of person’s individual activism on subjective well-being is the strongest in the core, is weaker in the semiperiphery, and is even negative in the periphery. However, it was found that there are relatively small differences between degrees of influence of individual activism on personal achievement. This findings signifies that overall human ac-tions do lead to accomplishments, regardless of structural conditions. Moreover, it was revealed that the degrees of influence of all other constructs are surprising-ly reverse: they are stronger either in the semiperiphery or the periphery and are the weakest in the core. The highest degree of influence of proactive orientation on individual activism and personal achievement in the semiperiphery testify that people with proactive orientation do can bring change there.

RC34-588.7

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The Variant Actuality of Young People in Precarious Transitions in Late Modern Japan—Based on the Interviews with 51 Young People

In recent Japan, young people have experienced prolonged and complex trans-itions from school to work, have been forced to work in precarious jobs, or faced the risk of unemployment, poverty, and social exclusion. The Youth Cohort Study Japan (YCSJ), conducted by The Japanese Educational Research Association is a five-year panel survey that contains 1687 samples aged 20 (first wave in 2007) and 891 aged 24 (fifth wave in 2011). Our analyses of YCSJ data have indicated the characteristics of the transition from school to work in recent years, especially its precarious processes and the factors (familial and educational background, social capitals, gender bias, etc.) which have influence on the differentiation of transitional trajectories. Then we have tried to describe the actuality of youth in precarity based on qualitative analyses of interviews with those young people who have participated in our five all waves and assent to be our interviewees (we interviewed with fifty one cases). Through these analyses, we aim to show some variant types of precarious transitions. And we also suggest how young people overcome or negotiate their difficulties.

RC42-707.2

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HUGHES, MICHAEL (Virginia Tech)

Racial Identity and Psychological Well-Being Among African Americans and Whites

Research over the past few decades finds that African Americans have per-sistently poorer psychological well-being than whites. African Americans score lower than whites on happiness, life satisfaction, and trust in people. In contrast, African Americans’ mental health (e.g., as measured by depressive symptoms) is comparable to or better than whites’, despite African Americans’ lower socioeconomic status and greater exposure to stressors. Scholars have speculated that a strong, positive racial identity may help explain African Americans’ good mental health, based on findings that the two are associated. If so, it means that racial identity may be both stronger or more beneficial for African Americans than whites. We addressed these questions using data on African Americans and whites from the 1996-2012 General Social Surveys. We investigated how racial identity is related to psychological well-being (happiness, life satisfaction, and trust in people). Based on social identity theory, we examined two identity dimen-sions—identification with (closeness to) one’s racial group and ingroup biases (motivations to make evaluations of ingroup versus outgroup members). On average, African Americans identified with their group more than whites did, but whites evaluated their group as relatively more intelligent and hardworking than African Americans did. Stronger racial identification was associated with greater happiness, life satisfaction, and trust in people, equally for African Americans and whites. Contrary to prediction by social identity theory, favorable ingroup evaluations at an outgroup’s expense were sometimes associated with poorer psychological well-being. These effects of ingroup bias did not differ by race. We discuss what the findings imply for social identity theory and for how racial inequality influen-ces psychological well-being.

RC19-328.1

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The Role Of Risk In Child Mobility Decisions -- Empirical Evidence From Benin

Child mobility is still common throughout the West African region. This has been academically approached under the headings of child fostering, child migra-tion, child labor and trafficking. Poverty is considered a main driver, alongside social networking and skills matching. Recent empirical work looks at the role of shocks to child mobility. Yet, it has been hypothesized that vulnerable families do not necessarily wait for a shock to occur, but might relocate children as an ex-ante strategy.

The proposed paper looks at the role of risk in the child mobility decision with data from a fertility based survey of 3000 rural households in Benin, a country known for high child mobility rates. The survey allows for registering children living away from parents, their schooling status and purpose of leaving. The 2012-survey covers three important areas: poverty, exposure to the massive floods of 2010 (shock), and the household head’s level of worry about not being able to provide for his family the next 12 months (risk). The regressions show (controlling for social and demographic factors), that perceived risk correlates substantially and systematically with child mobility. Poverty and shock, on the other hand, do not correlate at a statistically significant level. This interestingly contrasts with the correlates of the schooling decision. While poverty, as previously established, correlates negatively with schooling, risk and shock do not. Focusing only on children who have left and are not in school, both risk and poverty correlate with the mobility outcome.

The results support the notion that child mobility forms part of an ex-ante risk management strategy for families at risk. At the policy level this supports cash-transfer type social policy interventions, supporting findings from South-Af-rica where even small - but predictable incomes - like pensions and child benefits - have produced positive effects on child outcomes.

RC34-594.4

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Normalizing Precarity? Youth Unemployment and Employment Instability in Poland

In the last decades, there has been a heated debate concerning the consequences of employment flexibility in many European countries. Concerns have been raised that flexible employment may not foster a stable labour market, where highly protected jobs coexist with unstable employment, offering inferior working conditions. Substandard employment is concentrated among young school leavers. In this context, Poland is an interesting case: although the Polish economy has done quite well throughout the current economic crisis, the rates of youth unemployment and temporary employment remain disturbingly high. Precarity for young workers appears to have become the norm, with more than 25% of economically active 15-24-year-olds in unemployment, and 66% of employees working fixed-term (EUROSTAT, 2012). This paper presents the results of an analysis of the distribution of various aspects of labour market precarity for the Polish youth: not only unemployment and temporary employment, but also unstable employment histories signifying a weak attachment to the job market. The quantitative analyses are conducted on subsamples of the youngest cohorts of respondents (aged 21-25) from two most recent waves of the Polish Panel Survey (POLPAN, 2008 and 2013). POLPAN data include detailed information on the respondents’ employment history, enabling a dynamic analysis of young people’s early labour market trajectories. The quantitative results are supplemented by a qualitative analysis of in-depth interviews, reconstructing the ways in which the young define their own experiences of unemployment and precarity. Paradoxically, it appears that even in young age, Polish youth may have a gender perspective towards regard itself as a reality of their female counterparts. For instance, a recent national survey on elderly abuse reports that women are more prone to the abuse due to their gender. However, the profile of family caregivers has been traditionally the responsibility of the family; the wives of eldest sons, or daughters-in-law of the elderly, typically provided care for elderly parents. However, the profile of family caregivers has been changing in the past few decades. One of the major changes is the increase in the number of elderly caregivers. Presently, about 30% of primary caregivers are sons or husbands of the impaired elderly. A growing concern is that these male caregivers may have different types of difficulties or stress from caregiving, compared with their female counterparts. For instance, a recent national survey on elderly abuse reported that more than half of the abusers are male caregivers. Evidence suggests the possibility of gender differences in stress processes. However, most previous studies are on female caregivers, and research on gender differences in stress processes is very limited in Japan. Are there gender differences in the stress processes? This study seeks to address this question by drawing on stress process theory (Pearlin et al. 1990). I analyzed data from a survey conducted in 2011 on son and daughter caregivers aged 40 to 64 years old, who take care of their elderly parents at home as primary caregivers. The analysis results show that the stress proliferation processes of son and daughter caregivers share many similarities in terms of pattern, whereas certain differences appear to reflect the gendered nature of Japanese society.
RC40-679.5

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**Alternative Food Consumption and Sustainability in South Korea**

Under the neo-liberal regime of South Korea, large supermarkets dominate Korean food market. Yet, there has been growing effort to find some alternatives such as local food. There has been relatively little researches done on East Asian alternative food consumption. Our paper attempts to fill this gap by investigating the attitudes and behaviors of Korean food consumers. We attempt to (1) conceptualize the ‘alternity’ in food consumption in the Korean context, (2) develop typology of alternative consumption patterns among Korean consumers, and (3) find the main factors affecting the alternative food consumption.

We have found the followings based on historical analysis and national survey of Korean consumers. First, Korean food system is characterized by low food self-sufficiency rate and alternative food discourse is strongly influenced by political ideology and nationalism. In order to reflect this historical particularity, we have conceptualized alternative food consumption by combining food consumption attitude/values and political orientations. Second, in our typology of food consumers, two types of consumers are most visible, i.e., “consumers without consciousness” and “conscious consumers without consumption.” The former consumers actually purchase organic/local food while they do not have alternative values. In general, these are consumers with high income. The latter have greater consciousness and interest in alternative foods, yet they do/con not consume organic and local foods. Third, among the total consumers, the percentage of consumers with high consciousness without consumption is higher. This might be interpreted as potential for the future of food politics for alternative food system in Korea as these consumers are likely to change their food consumption behavior in accordance with how they think. It remains to be seen whether this potential can fully develop into a social program to build a more sustainable food system in the future.

RC20-349.2

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**Different Manifestations of the Public Sphere in Japan and Korea**

This paper examines the heterogeneous trajectory of the public sphere in Japan and Korea, especially how it is differently represented by NGOs in the two countries. The state has long been argued to safeguard the public ever since Anstotle laid the foundation for the intellectual tradition in which the state was considered as an agent of the universal interest. In contemporary sociology, however, this was challenged by a new tradition that emphasized the distinctive characteristics of modern state that concentrated on the reproduction of political power by the power elite, without paying due attention to the interest of the public. The emergence of the public sphere in East Asia, more specifically in Japan and Korea, was rather hampered by the overdevelopment of the strong state during the process of economic development. Once the people in the two countries realized the necessity to protect their own interest as well as the public interest, however, NGOs were institutionalized and took a central position in civil society. These organizations tried hard to advocate the public interest in diverse aspects of everyday lives of ordinary citizens. Despite these similarities, however, the ways they represented the public interest were very heterogeneous. Their manifestations of the public interest are not only different in their organizational strategies, but also the issues they are concerned with. Generally speaking, NGOs in Japan have small-scale organizations and more voluntary participations, being more concerned with the enhancement of everyday lives of citizens. In contrast, NGOs in Korea have large-scale organizations and are more concerned with the political issues, frequently initiating massive protests against the state.

RC12-228.1

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**Gender, Law and Legal Professions in Korea**

Gender, Law and Legal Professions in Korea

Since 1945 Korea has gone from colony to dictatorship to democracy. Educational opportunities for women have exploded in quantity and quality. The legal professions, once reserved only for men, have opened up to more balanced gender representation especially in the past few years, and the legal system of education has undergone a paradigm shift that many have predicted will be a boon for women entering the professions of law. At the same time, new laws protecting the place of women in society have been passed and seem to be working for the benefit of gender equity and equal rights. Women judges, legislators and business executives have become common forces often fighting for a more gender-balanced system.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.

This paper explores the changes that have occurred for women in the legal professions in Korea since women first became lawyers to the present day. This paper seeks to delineate these changes and to offer a socio-historical analysis of how this took place as well as where it might lead.

RC49-800.8

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**Social Capital, Social Integration, and Suicidal Thoughts Among Korean Youths**

Social Capital, Social Integration and Suicidal Thoughts among Korean Youths

Abstract

The focus of this research is to examine some of the key factors that influence suicidal tendencies among youths in Korea. The teenage suicide rate in Korea has been one of the highest among all OECD nations, attracting the attention of scholars and policy makers alike. In this study, we examine in particular how and to what extent measures of social capital are associated with having suicidal thoughts. Ceteris paribus, in a Durkheimian tradition, medical sociologists and social epidemiologists have increasingly relied on the concept of social capital in explaining individual and cross-national health inequality. Much of the extant scholarship focuses on adult populations in the context of Western developed economies. Based on the analysis of the Korean Youth Panel Study, a government-funded multi-year research project, we shift the analytical angle toward a vulnerable population that has not received much academic attention. A number of social capital indicators are conceptualized and measured in analyzing the roots of suicidal tendencies among Korean youths, specifically participation in volun-

tary actions, networks, and friendship networks. While controlling for a host of socioeconomic and demographic variables, we find that voluntary organs-

tization membership, intimacy with parents, and neighborhood trust/fear. Hierarchical linear modeling is used to examine the psychological health effects of social capital simultaneously at individual and contextual (neighborhood) levels. While controlling for a host of socioeconomic and demographic variables, we find that voluntary organization membership, intimacy with parents, and neighborhood trust/fear are significantly related to having suicidal thoughts. We offer broad theoretical discussions and implications for the social capital literature based on our findings.

RC18-325.14

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**Understanding Civic Engagement in Asia: The Role of Social Capital**

Understanding Civic Engagement in Asia: The Role of Social Capital

The question of “who participates” has received a great deal of scholarly attention among political sociologists. Increasingly, students of political participation, both formal and informal, have relied on the concept of social capital—defined in terms of trust, networks, norms of reciprocity, and organizational membership (Putnam 1993)—in analyzing the conditions under which people choose to engage in civic activities instead of opting to ride free on the efforts of others. Jacobs and Skocpol (2005) point out in *Inequality and American Democracy*, equal political voice and democratically responsive governments are under increasing threat due to the declining level of political interest and participation on the part of individual citizens. Understanding why some people decide to engage in politics formally and informally, therefore, is of paramount importance not only for the US but for any democratic nation. This study proposes to investigate this topic in the context of Asian countries. Based on the multilevel analysis of the Asian Barometer Survey of Democracy, Governance and Development (2006), which consists of data on 13 countries in Asia, it examines how and to what extent various social capital indicators (i.e., generalized and institutional trust, participation in voluntary associations, and network size) influence the likelihood of engaging in political activities, while controlling for key socio-demographic factors (i.e., income, gender, education, age, and religion). Four outcome variables are examined: two formal (voting and contacting an elected official) and two informal (attending a lawful demonstration and discussing politics in social settings). Findings from hierarchical linear modeling reveal that social capital is associated with different political outcomes in complex ways, at both individual and contextual (neighborhood) levels. Theoretical implications of the quantitative results are discussed in relation to earlier findings in the extant literature.

RC49-803.6

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**Biopolitics of Depression in Korea**

Biopolitics of Depression in Korea

Abstract

Biopolitics of Depression in Korea

As Korea has experienced rapid modernization, patients of depression have dramatically increased for the last 50 years. This has led, tragically, to a rapid increase in the rate of suicides. This study attempts to understand the reasons
why Korea as one of the most successful countries in modernization has shown such high rates of depression and suicide. It also attempts to analyze the process of medicalization of depression in Korea and how the doctors and patients accept anti-depressants as a cure for depression.

SOCI-976.1

KIM, HYE-KYUNG* (Chonbuk National University, hkkimyou@jbnu.ac.kr)

Neoliberal Individualization and the Modified Familism of Korea: The Case of Unmarrieds in Their 30s

As one of countries with the record low fertility rate Korea has the sharp concern in the unmarried among youth. The explanations on the issue has been given to the causes such as economic condition or individualism among them, which seem to be insufficient. This article aims to analyze the marriage attitude among the unmarried people in their late thirties focusing on the complexity of their family value. That purpose is to explain the characteristics of the individualization in intimacy in the times of the late modernity relating with the strong familism and the kinship system of the patriilineal privileging the first son. The analysis on the life course is also the main theme in this research. The economic crisis of Korea under the IMF-led bailout programs started to be intensified from the year of 1998 when the cohort group of birth in 1975 started to graduate from the universities. So this article selected 19 unmarried men and women from the target group, who were thirty eight years old.

The results show the great gender differences in the narratives of family value. Men interviewees tend to tell the sons' responsibility of the care for the parents and the role of the male provider, while the women co-well as their consumers by directing the self and making the lives of their own. But the sexual lives of both seemed very limited, and their emotional ties were commonly connected with their parents, especially with mothers. Their living arrangements were never separated from their parents. So we can call the recent changes among them as ‘the family-oriented individualization’

JAPA-16.3

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Korean Wave As a Hybrid Subculture

The Korean wave (Hallyu) refers to the significantly increased popularity of Korean drama and music around the world. Hallyu swept through Japan, China, Taiwan, Vietnam, Philippines, Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries, and then to all over the world. Now, Hallyu has expanded to include the popularity of any Korean subculture including cuisine, clothes, cosmetics and language, etc. ‘Gangnam style’ by Korean singer PSY has recently acquired more than 1.7 billion views on Y-Tube in the world within a year.

This paper is dealing with the rise of the Korean wave (Hallyu), reasons of success and the current situation of the Korean wave both in the positive and negative aspects, and then it concludes with some sociological implications for a hybridization of East Asian culture. This study claims that Hallyu is the fruit of hybridization through digesting the influx of culture from Western and Asian sources in Korea. Hallyu in turn builds a hybrid subculture that appeals in Asia based on a long tradition of cultural interactions among other countries.

RC44-730.4

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Organizing Independent Contractors in South Korea: A Case of Insurance Agents Unionizing

The purpose of this study is to understand limitations and possibilities of organizing independent contractors by focusing on insurance agents in South Korea. Among various types of precarious employment, insurance agents are an exemplary case of independent contractor jobs. Since the 1997 crisis, the private insurance industry has shifted market risk on to workers by employment externalization in the form of independent contracting as well as to consumers by introduction of variable insurance scheme. The labor standard law does not treat insurance agents as workers and most of insurance agents are not affiliated with labor unions. As a result, insurance agents are outside labor protections. Under this context, insurance agents attempted to organize their own union, Korean Insurance Agents Union (KIAU), in early 2000s, and form a branch of Korean Finance and Service Workers' Union (KFSWU) in 2004. However, the KIAU lost rapidly its membership since the mid-2000s and have failed to revitalize itself until now. This failure might be attributed to some external and internal factors. External factors include the denial of worker status by the courts, the absence of labor market regulation by the government, and crackdown on union activities by major insurance companies like Samsung. Internal factors include the absence of strategic approach on the side of the industrial union (KFSWU), individualized job characteristics of insurance agents, heterogeneity of the working conditions between regular workers of insurance companies and insurance agents. In recent attempts to re-organize insurance agents, the role of industrial union is crucial factor. Some programs turning non-regular workers into regular jobs are implemented by the KFSWU through collective agreements; however, the union focused on directly employed non-regular workers, like fixed-term workers. Moreover, the KFSWU's strategic and long-term support was not given to insurance agents, because of its internal constraints and the lack of preparation.

RC05-111.6

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Selecting Between Chosenjin and Zainichi: Analysis on the Zainichization Processes of Koreans in Japan

The Zainichi Koreans were brought to Japan during the colonial period and so this foreign group has the longest history of foreign residence in Japan. But success of ethnic identity formation is not easy in a country that determines nationality by jus sanguinis and so many third- or fourth-generation of Zainichi-Koreans have some trouble living as a ‘Korean.’ Even though there are lots of studies that address their ethnic identity troubles, many of these focus on the discourse of intergenerational diversification.

Based on Constructivism of Cornell & Hartmann(2007), this paper focuses on the media environment as a field of constructing ethnic identity. Analyzing the influences of exposure to the ‘Korean Wave’ and ‘abductions by North Korea’, this paper focus in the Zainichi Koreans’ identity but also on how factors, like as Zainichization, affect changing ethnic identity in host society.

ADH-997.1

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South Korea's Developmentalist Worldview and Debates about Its Modernity

South Koreans make a Eurocentric hierarchy between countries according to the criteria of their developmental discourse, the discourse of seonjinguk (advanced country). In this discursive framework, the identity of South Korea tends to be constructed as a country near seonjinguk or “on the threshold of seonjinguk” (“seonjinguk munteok”), which provides both senses of superiority over hujinguk (backward country) and of inferiority over seonjinguk. With this intermediate identity, Korea is still under the project of modernization, actively pursuing the status of seonjinguk as its historical national mission. This paper aims to provide a critical review of the debates about Korea's modernity in the light of its dominant developmentalist worldview, the discourse of seonjinguk.

RC44-739.19

KIM, MJIJIN* (Hitotsubashi University, sabgilzzang@gmail.com)

International Policy-Translation Among Precarious Women Workers Organizations in Japan and Korea in Comparison

It was Japan that established the women-only labor union, which was influenced on learning and adopting the main idea of organizing precarious, non-standard women workers from the model of SEWA (Self-Employed Women's Association) in India, on the one hand, and from the cases of community labor movement in Japan, on the other hand. Korean Women Workers Association (KWWA) learned the experiences of Women's Union Tokyo (WUT) in Japan, and established a women-only labor union, which is Korean Women's Trade Union (KWTU) later. On the contrary, Women's Union Tokyo learned the way of organizing and its role of KWWA, and applied to establishing the Action Center for Working Women (ACW2). Yet, the organizational performance and political impact of the KWTU and KWWA overwhelm those of the Japanese, WUT and ACW2, in a decade.

By introducing the concept of policy translation, this study searches for understanding the different strategies and results in organizing and reflecting interests of precarious women workers in Japan and Korea. The term of policy translation will be introduced as describing the process of moving policies, programme, ideas or institutions from one time and space to another. Policy ideas may travel via individuals and organizations. It helps to capture the travel of ideas and their modification at the organizational level and helps to analyze the history of women's organization, the labor movement discourse, and the drivers in the process of policy influence.

The effective performance of KWTU and KWWA attributes to the organizational strategy of the movement leaders, the solidarity condition within the civil society, and the rise of the new cultural context emphasizing the women rights in the society. These experiences of the two countries show that policy-translation can occur

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and matter within labor movement, and that its effectiveness can vary according to the strategy, environment and context.

RC32-563.14

KIM, MINZEE* (Ewha Womans University, minzeekim@ewha.ac.kr)

Implications of Work-Family Policies and Anti-Discrimination Policies on Gender Occupational Inequality: A Cross-National Study

Whereas the impact of the welfare state on the quantity and quality of women’s employment is widely studied, little research has further investigated the ways other (non-welfare) types of policies affect women’s occupational opportunities. In this paper, I attempt to explain the level of gender occupational inequality in 2004 in 32 countries through cross-national variations in particular state policies in 1984. I create an original indicator of two types of policies: laws designed to help women combine employment and childrearing responsibilities (measured by a paid maternity leave policy) and laws that promote non-discrimination (measured by policies that guarantee equal access to all occupations and a policy that guarantees equal remuneration). My data thus include three policies altogether: maternity-leave policies and two distinct forms of anti-discrimination policies. I find that state policies are the strongest determinants, compared to global and female human capital factors, of the gender occupational inequality but different types of policies have different impacts. Specifically, maternity leave is associated with a greater level of occupational gender inequality while anti-discrimination legislation is associated with less occupational inequality within countries. Although a panel analysis for a relatively small number of countries should not be overgeneralized, the results do introduce new information about policy-specific consequences for gender occupational inequality and provide a solid foundation for future research.

RC07-139.1

KIM, MUN CHO* (Korea University, muncho@korea.ac.kr)

New Media and The Social Reconstruction Of Reality

Social constitutive power of media has been increasing continuously as we enter the era of new media driven by digital technology. As a result, media is no longer a simple means of living but a life itself. Building on Peter Berger and Thomas Luckmann’s phenomenological proposition ‘Reality is socially constructed’, this study first applies said proposition to our current social reality and discusses the changing life-world of the digital age under the theme of “social reconstruction of reality.” Next, referring to the results from 2011’s survey of 1027 netizens on happiness, the constituting mechanisms of online and offline life-worlds are compared. Finally, based on aforementioned theoretical and empirical discussions, qualitative differences in online and offline life-worlds are further explored.

Upon analyzing survey results, the rise of online life-world, as opposed to offline life-world, is witnessed. Online life-world can now be considered a very effective functional alternative to offline life-world. While citizens, the members of offline life-world tend to follow reality principle, netizens of online life-world appear to favor fantasy principle. If causal logic is inherently emphasized in explaining the behaviors of citizens, narrative logic seems more salient for understanding netizen’s behaviors.

Compared to our conventional offline everyday-life which has been existing from the outset of agricultural age, online everyday-life, used to be generally looked down as ‘mock reality’ devoid of substance. However, empowered online virtual reality is now elevated to an alternative life-world capable of competing against offline actual reality. Moreover, owing to its hyper-real characteristics, online virtual reality appears to reinforce itself up to a point where the possibility of colonizing offline everyday-life cannot be ignored.

RC16-282.7

KIM, MUN CHO* (Korea University, muncho@korea.ac.kr)
KIM, ANDREW (Korea University)

South Korean Values: Understanding Who Koreans Are

Attempts at understanding what people think and feel has been one of the major themes in the realm of academia. From motivations to strategies, various studies seek to venture into the unknown. Because human mind belongs to the inner workings of human psyche, it transforms itself depending on the situation, and can be concealed at the face of social taboos. Koreans, by the look from outside seems to be multifaceted, and it is not easy for us to get a grasp on the overall mind map. However, behaviors are governed by motivations and motivations are the reflection of what people value. Identity, when applied to inner-workings of people in general, as the starting point, identity, motivation, and core values are expected to guide us in comprehending who Koreans are.

This study seeks to develop an understanding of who South Koreans are. Following the logic of “magic of numbers” and fully utilizing the power of empirical generalization, overall mind map of South Koreans is drawn. Data gathered from 47 separate assessments by psychoanalysts is used. It could be generalized that South Korean mind map consists of following three main branches: 1) Relationalism, 2) Inner-Worldliness, and 3) Returnism. These tendencies are all intertwined and form secular trinity in the sense of supreme bliss. As aforementioned tendencies went through significant alterations, the sense of supreme bliss’ sought after differs from that of traditional Korean society. The kind of bliss so many Koreans yearn for nowadays is more of a fortune than happiness. Disenchanted Koreans today seek the sense of supreme bliss by means of meaningful and beneficial personal connections. What we are witnessing is the reflection of distrust toward ruling ideology and social leadership, resistance to the opportunity structure where fairness is ignored, and remorse over competitive life where winner takes all.

SOCI-977.2

KIM, MYOUNG-HEE* (People’s Health Institute, hongssil@gmail.com)
JUNG CHOI, KYUNG-HEE (Ewha Womans University)

Inequalities in Life Expectancy and Healthy Life Expectancy in Korea: Gender and Educational Disparity

Health inequality is considered as a sensitive barometer of social inequality. Over the last decade, social inequality in Korea has become intensified in multiple dimensions and its impact on distribution of population health.

Based on life expectancy (LE) and healthy life expectancy (HLE), we examined the health inequality cross social groups by gender and education over time. LE is the expected number of years of life remaining at a given age, derived from the current age-specific mortality rates. HLE is a composite measure of LE and morbidity, to imply remaining years that a person of a certain age is expected to live without disability or in good health status. Through data linkage (death registration, population census, and nationwide sample survey for morbidity status), we calculated LE and HLE by abridged life table method and Sullivan method, respectively.

From 2000 to 2010, LE at birth of men and women increased from 67.9 to 74.3 years and from 77.4 to 82.2 years, respectively. As of 2010, women live 7.9 years more than men. However, gender gap in HLE was negligible; HLE at birth was 62.8 years for women and 62.7 years for men, respectively. Also, education disparity was apparent in 2010, for men with less than high school education, LE at 30 years old was 37 years, while that was 49 years for college graduated men. Similar pattern was observed among women; 49 years vs. 55 years. Such gap did not become narrower over the last decade in both genders.

These results imply differential experiences of morbidity and mortality across gender and socioeconomic groups. Social determinants beyond individual biological traits, and biological process of social influence within individuals should be explored.

RC31-521.5

KIM, NORA* (University of Mary Washington, hkimd@umw.edu)

Developmental Multiculturalism In The East and Liberal Multiculturalism In The West?

While multiculturalism is losing its popularity among Western European countries, multiculturalism has gained popularity and continued to play an important role in East Asian countries. This paper examines the extent to which multiculturalism is immigrant multiculturalism or a mode of immigrant incorporation. I argue that at the level of practices and policy instruments, Western multiculturalism and Eastern developmental multiculturalism are similar; both segment and stratify immigrants on the basis of their willingness and ability to assimilate to a host country. But, at the level of discourse, Western and Eastern multiculturalism diverge. Western multiculturalism treats tolerance as a property of liberal West and construes the immigrant others “illiberal, object of tolerance”. On the contrary, Eastern multiculturalism presents multicultural tolerance as a necessity for their countries to become advanced liberal democracy. For this reason, I call multiculturalism in the East “developmental multiculturalism”. The key difference in the Western liberal multiculturalism and Eastern developmental multiculturalism centers on who has the responsibility to learn the value of tolerance. In the West, it is the immigrant minorities; while in the East, it is the non-immigrant majorities.

The difference in Western liberal multiculturalism and Eastern developmental multiculturalism may suggest one possible reason why the popularity of multiculturalism has declined in the West while it is still in vogue in the East. In the West, multiculturalism is constructed in a way that its failure is blamed on immigrant minorities. In Eastern developmental multiculturalism, multicultural tolerance is constructed as a virtue of advanced, more developed [Western] countries and achieving multicultural tolerance is the role of non-immigrant majorities for their country to become more like the developed countries.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

The notion of race and ethnicity is central to contemporary immigration scholarship. Researchers routinely compare groups of different origins to assess their immigration trajectories and respective degrees of socio-economic integration. Much less attention, however, has been paid to the historical origins of the classification and categorization in immigration. This paper argues that Dillingham Commission Report (1911) marks the pivotal moment, at least in the United States. Responding to the surge of nativism and increase in the number of immigrants and from southern and eastern Europe at the end of 19th century, the leading politicians and intellectuals of the time engaged in the task of classifying and categorizing immigrants: vast amount of statistical data on social and economic characteristics of immigrants within the U.S. were collected to promote a scientifically informed measure of immigration control.

Focusing on the data from the report concerning crime, welfare, and education of immigrants, this paper will display how racial and ethnic categories emerge out of raw data. The initial statistics conveys an extremely complex portrayal of the immigrants provided by the Commission. As the report progresses to the synthesis and recommendation, however, the notions of “desirable” and “undesirable” immigrants emerge as an overarching principle of categorization, and the ensuing recommendation of promoting positive immigration leads to reaffirmation of the pervasive understandings of racial hierarchy. Endless stream of numbers and crosstables align behind this hierarchy to provide substances to racial categorization, and immigration policy follows this blueprint to shape national identity of the U.S. by implementing the national quota restrictions of 1924.

Drawing from original archival evidences, I show how race, ethnicity, and national identity emerge out of statistical data, both through scientific reasoning and political struggle.

Attitudinal Correlates of Cohabitation in Japan

What are the attitudinal correlates of cohabitation in Japan? Cohabitation has been growing more prevalent among young cohorts in Japan, and yet little is known about its relationship with liberal attitudes on family and gender. Exploring this issue is important for testing the Second Demographic Transition theory that predicts ideational secularization as driving force for non-traditional unions like cohabitation. In this article I examine attitudes on family and gender norms that are correlated with current or past cohabitation experience. For this analysis I use the 2009 National Survey on Family and Economic Conditions (NS-FEC), a national, two-stage stratified probability sample of 3,112 Japanese men and women ages 20-49. Individuals with more liberal attitudes toward pre-marital sex and out-of-wedlock birth were more likely to have cohabited relative to those with conventional views. Also, those who disagreed with forgoing divorce for the sake of children were also more likely to have cohabited. On the other hand, differences in attitudes on other gender issues did not significantly change the likelihoods of cohabitation. The results show that liberalism in only narrow range of family issues are associated with cohabitation in Japan, showing only partial support for the Second Demographic Transition. Also, the results suggest that cohabitors in Japan would be expected to have higher rates of divorce once they enter marriage compared to non-cohabiters.

Care, Welfare State and Multidimensional Social Citizenship: The Case of South Korea from a Comparative Perspective

This study aims to investigate the peculiarities and changes of the childcare in South Korea by applying a theoretical framework of multidimensional social citizenship. To embrace the affluent theoretical arguments on gender, family and welfare states, this study suggests the concept of ‘multidimensional social citizenship’ consisting of decommodification (state intervention), defamilialization (family role), and degenderization (gender equality) in analyzing care. Using OECD data and Time-Use data, the childcare of South Korea in 2000s were analyzed according to the three-dimensional social citizenship. The main findings are as follows. First, the social citizenship has developed dramatically in the dimensions of de-commodification and defamilialization, but not much in that of degenderization in childcare of South Korea. Second, in terms of outcome, the development of childcare policy has hardly contributed to improve women’s labor market participation in South Korea. Finally, the classification of childcare across the welfare states according to three dimensions suggests the existence of East Asian care regime.


This study aims to introduce a new generational politics model, and to apply it in explaining the welfare policies in South Korea where social investment strategy has recently been pursued. So far, social investment perspective underscoring policies for the early stage of life such as policies for older age has overlooked welfare policies, whereas existing theories on welfare policies have failed to organize generational interests theoretically. To fill this theoretical gap, this study suggests three generations model which establishes older generation, working generation, and future generation as key stakeholders having welfare status in the welfare state. Applying this model, this study explains how public pension for older generation has reformed, and how social investment policies for future generation have expanded in South Korea since the late 2000s. The main results are as follows: First, the findings in analyzing pension reform show that generational cleavages were stronger than the class cleavages of labor-capital or insider-outsider. Furthermore, future generation has been considered as a main stakeholder even without visible representation in decision making. Second, development of childcare policy has been pursued in the context of social investment in South Korea. The complete expansion of childcare support has been made possible as the interests of current working generation and of future generation were considered almost incommensurable. In addition, investment on future generation has been considered as the compensation for generational equality in the era of ageing society. Theoretically, this study confirms that these generations model has an effective explanatory power in understanding welfare politics of social investment.
The notion of race and ethnicity is central to contemporary immigration scholarship. Researchers routinely compare groups of different origins to assess their immigration trajectories and respective degrees of socio-economic integration. Less attention, however, has been paid to the historical origins of the classification and categorization in immigration. This paper argues that Dillingham Commission Report in 1891 marked the pivotal moment, at least in the United States. Responding to the surge of nativism and increase in the number of immigrants and from Southern and Eastern Europe at the end of 19th century, the leading politicians and intellectuals of the time engaged in the task of classifying and categorizing immigrants: vast amount of statistical data on social and economic characteristics of immigrants within the U.S. were collected to promote a scientifically informed measure of immigration control.

Focusing on the data from the report concerning crime, welfare, and education of immigrants, this paper will display how racial and ethnic categories emerge out of these statistics. The initial statistics comprise an extremely complex portrayal of immigrants, often divided by esoteric categories (such as "black Russians") that are remote from our contemporary understanding of race and ethnicity. As report progresses to the synthesis and recommendation, however, the notions of "desirable" and "undesirable" immigrants emerge as an overarching principle of categorization, and the recommendation of promoting positive immigration leads to reaffirmation of the pervasive understandings of racial hierarchy. Endless stream of numbers and crosstables align behind this hierarchy to provide substances to racial categorization, and immigration policy follows this blueprint to shape national identity of the U.S. by implementing the national quota restrictions of 1924.

Drawing from original archival evidences, I show how race, ethnicity, and national identity emerge out of statistical data, both through scientific reasoning and political struggle.

RC40-679.1

KIMURA, AYA H.* (University of Hawaii, kimurao@hawaii.edu)

Responding to Knowledge Gaps in Food Safety Issues: Citizen Science after 3.11 in Japan

The 3.11 nuclear accident resulted in concerns about food contamination. The government released little data and citizen groups took the issue into their own hands to fulfill knowledge gaps on food safety issues, establishing organizations to test their own food. Based on qualitative interviews and a survey of these "citizen labs," the paper examines how the lay people's testing efforts were structured in response to food safety threats. Who led the initiatives, what were their motivations, and how did they test food in a different/same manner as the "official" experts in the government? Furthermore, to what extent, was their "science-doing" linked to a larger political mobilization, or did it simply remain as a personal strategy to ensure well-being of their own and their families? Drawing on theories of citizen science, the paper examines politics of knowledge gap in the aftermath of nuclear accident and citizen responses and their potential for politicization.

RC34-583.5

KIMURA, ERIKO* (RC34, eriko.kimura@gmail.com)

Charm As the Capital in Japanese Youth Culture

The purpose of this presentation is to examine the type of capital an individual possesses to attract others using quantitative data from the 2012 survey conducted by the Japan Youth Study Group. Z. Bauman (2000, Liquid Modernity) has pointed out that with professions and families becoming more and more fluid, one's own body has become one of the means of confirming one's identity (Details of the book is omitted in this abstract). Then, what does this 'body' refer to? Attractive looks can be one of them. But this is not enough. C. Hakim (2011, Honey money: the Power of Erotic Capital) has offered an interesting insight on this point. That is, in addition to economic capital, cultural capital and social capital identified by Bourdieu (1986, "Forms of Capital"), she has proposed the fourth capital, 'erotic capital'. She also suggests that the benefits yielded from erotic capital, which is made up of looks and interpersonal charm, are huge and increasingly important. Nonetheless, conventional sociological studies have not paid enough attention to people's attractiveness. In particular, in the study of feminism, femininity, which is one of the attractive characteristics of a female, has been denied. Therefore, we are to examine the different meanings and those without, and benefits that are gained in this regard. The presentation first examines constitutive elements of erotic capital in Japanese youth culture. Secondly, it examines the ways in which erotic capital differs from 'social capital', a concept which is increasingly receiving attention.

RC25-449.4

KIMURA, GORO CHRISTOPH* (Sophia University, g-kimura@sophia.ac.jp)

Language Rights and Disability Studies

Language rights discourses have rapidly evolved in Japan during the last decade. From an almost unknown term, it has advanced to a frequently used concept to address linguistic inequality. By foregrounding fairness in language matters, this discourse has expanded the scope of moral arguments on language diversity in Japan.

With the initially being heavily influenced by international academic and political discourses, the Japanese discussion on language rights has gradually undergone some specific evolutions. For example, it is probably unique to Japan that the struggle for the recognition of the sign language has been one of the leading forces advancing language rights. Related to this is the most striking characteristic: the enwovement of language rights with the discourse of disability studies. The so-called social model in disability studies, which sees the cause of disability not in the body of the individual but in the society, has ostensible affinity to the idea of language rights which also focuses on injustices rooted in sociolinguistic conditions. The approach to add options rather than just change the dominant regime, or the emphasis on improving the legal framework are also features common to both discourses.

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The concept of communication rights which came out of this synthesis seems to have the potential to overcome the limits of the internationally contested concept of language rights which typically seeks to provide a certain status to a certain defined language.

After a short overview of the language rights discourse in Japan, the paper compares this discourse with recent international discussions on the matter in order to assess whether and how the Japanese way of conceptualizing language rights can contribute to put forward the international discussion on inequality related to language.

RC45-744.6

KIMURA, KUNIHIRO* (Tohoku University, kkimura@sal.tohoku.ac.jp)

Education, Employment, and Gender Role Attitudes Of Japanese Married Women In The 21st Century: Declining Significance Of Rational Choice and Cognitive Dissonance Reduction?

Several students of attitude change have utilized models that combine rational choice with cognitive dissonance. Kimura (2007) proposed a hypothesis of “rational choice and cognitive dissonance under the constraint of the segmented labor market” in order to explain the apparently paradoxical associations among education, employment, and gender role attitudes found in the data of Japanese married women in 1980s and 1990s. There was a negative relationship between educational attainment and attitudes towards the gender division of labor, a negative association between these attitudes and employment, and also a negative association between educational attainment and employment. If we analyze the data in the early 21st century, however, we can find that all of these associations are weaker than before. Although this seems to reduce the explanatory power of the hypothesis that postulates rational choice and cognitive dissonance reduction, I will examine the factors that may have contributed to these changes form a rational choice perspective. On the one hand, surveys on gender role attitudes, as well as media reports on these surveys, have pervaded Japan so that respondents might have come to regard a negative attitude towards the gender division of labor as a socially desirable response. On the other hand, protracted recession have reduced the size of the fulltime labor market as well as the husband’s income so that even highly educated wives might have become unable to resist working as part-time or dispatched workers. The former implies that another kind of rationality plays a part while the latter implies that structural constraints on rationality are significant.

RC12-219.2

KIMURA, MASATO* (Takachiho University, Japan, kimura.com@gmail.com)

Who Support the Death Penalty in Japan?

One of the most powerful reason for retaining the death penalty in Japan is the widespread public supports for it (86% as of 2009). However, it is often criticised that the governmental survey contains a wording misleading the public into retentionists, and it remains uncertain who support the death penalty. Based on the online quota sampling survey conducted in 2013, the presentation clarifies what distinguishing attitudes are found in the retentionists. Although recent criminologist studies show that people’s misperception of unsafer society despite the counter evidences, no significant difference in this point is found between retentionists and abolitionists. Rather the gaps are found in their knowledge and perceptions of social factors of crimes, deterrence of criminal punishments, rehabilitation of criminals, international trends, and the principle of the presumption of innocence.

RC21-380.8

KIMURA, SHISEI* (Konan Women’s University, shisei2@gmail.com)

Branding of an Industrial Heritage and Practice of Local People: The Case Study of Gunkan-Jima

This study examines how the branding and the commodification of an ex-industrial area proceed and how they affect everyday practices and historical identities of local people. Nagasaki is a global harbor city located in southwest Japan. Less than fifteen kilometers away from the port of Nagasaki, there is Gunkan-jima island. The island was used as a coal-mining station between 1887 and 1974, contributing to the industrial modernization of Japan. In 1890, the Mitsubishi Company bought the island and set about gaining coal from the bottom of the sea. Subsequently, the company built up the island’s infrastructure as well as living quarters (such as large concrete buildings, apartments) to accommodate its workers. However, in 1974, the mines were forced to close due to an abrupt shift in energy use, which made the whole population move out of the island. Since then, Gunkan-jima has been totally uninhabited. However recently, the island started to arouse attention as a symbolic site of industrial modernization of Japan. Nagasaki City is now attempting to re-evaluate this abandoned island as an “industrial heritage” and utilizing it as a tourism resource for regenerating the declining industrial areas. There has even been a movement to make the island a world heritage site, while tours around Gunkan-jima are also becoming more and more popular.

Using data based on fieldwork conducted in Nagasaki City and semi-structured interviews with several actors related to Gunkan-jima, I found that the branding and the commodification of the ex-industrial island have been drastically promoted by the municipal merger and the “locality” as the basis of the legitimacy to represent the island has been totally changed. These findings can be utilized in the future studies that examine the mechanism of urban regeneration projects.

RC35-611.1

KIMURA, TADAFUMI* (Yes, t.kimura@m.tohoku.ac.jp)

Situational Approach to “individuality”— from the Perspective of Frame Analysis——

The purpose of this study is to examine the concept of “individuality” from the perspective of the definition of the situation and Goffman’s discussion in his Frame Analysis. Symbolic interactionists focus individual interpretation process about social reality. They postulate the great influences of the individuality upon constructing social reality. However, can we construct social reality freely? How can we explain the steady coincidence of our definition of the situation?

In Frame Analysis, he investigates the acquisition process of social reality based on his “interaction order theory.” He indicates people’s impressions for others depends on the definition of the situation. When he engages in this problem, he focuses on the correlation between impressions for the role behaviors and these for the individualities.

Imagine an interaction in an operation room. Some surgeons say jokes or give some nicknames to surgical instruments during an operation. If a patient watches their ridiculous attitude, s/he guesses they might be queer or incompetent. However, according to Goffman, they try to reduce stresses or tensions of other operation staffs and lead the operation to succeed by doing so. From the standpoint of the operation staffs, such behaviors by surgeons do not convey any odd impression about their personalities. In the American hospital culture, these behaviors are accepted as conventional role behaviors of surgeons. As shown in the above example, how people interpret the behaviors of surgeons and their individualities is dependent on their definition of the situation. According to Goffman, it depends on what kind of kind of a frame they apply to social reality. The frame in this context is a cultural cognitive pattern of social reality. Whether a behavior is interpreted as a typical role behavior or a unique behavior indicating her/his character depends on the frame of the interpreter.

JS-53.4

KING, DONNA (University of North Carolina Wilmington)

SILVA, SHANNON* (University of North Carolina Wilmington, silvas@uncw.edu)

SILVA, ANDRE (University of North Carolina Wilmington)

It’s a Girl Thing: Tween Queens and the Commodification of Girlhood

This submission is a 58 minute documentary film to be shown either in a roundtable session followed by a Q&A or as part of a social event.

Description:

Since the birth of Mary-Kate and Ashley Olsen in 1986, the girls’ tween market has evolved from almost non-existent into a multi-billion-dollar money-making machine.

Framed by the structure of a faux interactive website for tween girls, It’s a Girl Thing speaks with consumer critics, tween brand marketers, girls, moms, and educators to explore the seemingly benign cultural universe of candy-coated, pastel-colored, hyper-commercialized girl culture (and the tween queen phenomenon) to reveal the complex and contradictory messages directed at today’s young girls.

Historical research, playful reenactments and found footage allow the film to look closely and critically at the global tween market’s evolution and the role of Disney and Nickelodeon’s tween queens (Mary-Kate and Ashley Olsen, Britney Spears, Hilary Duff, Miley Cyrus, Miranda Cosgrove, Kiki Palmer, Selena Gomez, and Miley Cyrus) in the market’s evolution.

VIMEO LINK FOR FULL VERSION OF THE FILM, IT’S A GIRL THING: https://vimeo.com/68350918

VIMEO LINK FOR TRAILER FOR THE FILM: password: iagt12

RC37-632.3

KING, NEAL* (Virginia Tech, nmking@vt.edu)

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Sensing the Right Person. Finnish Recruitment Consultants and Outline of the Ideal Working Body in the Recruitment Interviews

The body's aesthetic and emotional capital in the post-industrial working life has eagerly been examined in recent years (e.g. Hassard et al. 2000; McKee & Watson 2000). The discussion has pointed out that the bodily performances of the employee can help in communication skills and the ability to brand oneself in the current labour market as the CV advantage has been displaced by the tyranny of the right person. Feminist scholars (e.g. Acker 1990; Bordo 1993; McDowell 2009) have already shown how different corporeal characteristics in terms of sex/gender become categorized as suitable or unsuitable to conduct different kinds of work tasks. However, we still know too little about how the ideal working body, i.e. representing the wanted personality, is concretely performed in recruitment processes. The paper is based on the interviews of Finnish recruitment consultants. It illuminates their role in assessing and defining the ideal employee when their client companies have mandated them to choose and interview the proper candidates. The paper shows how the candidates should first convince the recruitment consultants in the interviews by stylized bodily performances and communication skills in order to get the job. Recruitment consultants use their own embodied knowledge in determining which candidates would fit in with different working teams and environments. In order to fill in their clients' expectations, the consultants not only attempt to read the bodily performances of the employee candidates. In addition, due to the employment discrimination law, the consultants not only attempt to read the bodily performances of the employee candidates and environments. In order to fill in their clients' expectations, the consultants not only attempt to read the bodily performances of the employee candidates, prone to change, often subject to reasonable disagreement, and yet still a compelling force within an industry that remains ambivalent about producing generic work. The quoted phrase is an old Finnish saying which represents the traditional virtue of managing alone. The "lap" is not only a metaphorical expression; instead, it refers to the widely shared attitude to the sense of touch in human relationships. In Finland, the touch is saturated with prohibitions, fears and taboos, even in childcare. This was noticed in touch life narratives written by Finns of different generations who were gathered for the project under discussion. In particular, writers born just before or during the war years in 1939-1945, hardly remember to have experienced any caring touch by their parents. Many of them had suffered from the lack of caressing and loving touch throughout their lives. The paper asks whether the touch as the most archaic human sense and vitally important for the child's development is inevitable for the human love bonds (cf. Ashley Montagu 1979). How could "love" excluded from touch even be conceptualized (cf. Luce Irigaray 1996)? How is the inevitability of touch reconciled with the fact that they had been located in the poverty group, there has been a tendency, in the discursive space of 'comfort women issue,' that those women are not recognized as 'Victims.' Moreover, those women have often been represented that they devoted themselves to the nation by performing comfort women. As a matter of fact, Japanese comfort women survivors' voices have not been heard enough. Presenter introduces some cases that were known by members of civic movements on this issue as Japanese survivors' claims but were not treated as the matter for the movement groups to make their victimhood known widely in the early 1990s.

To restore Japanese comfort women survivors' history, it is indispensable to describe the aspects that on the one hand those women have been included in the members of a perpetrating country, and on the other hand excluded from the compassion among local community. Being related to that, this presentation explores otherwise and postcolonial context over victims/survivors in the country of the perpetrators from feminist perspective and nationalism theory. In doing so, it aims to re-articulate their experiences.
aims to reveal and reflect upon the role of these underlying social theories in the construction of future visions in backcasting practices. In the first part of the paper we will present four different ways to think about society and social change. These are structural functionalism, conflict theory, symbolic interactionism and actor-network-theory. We argue that these are not only presented in academic papers but also can be thought about as general ways of thinking about society. Furthermore, these underlying models of society also affect the various ways future is presented in public discourses.

The second part of the paper especially focuses on the various methodological approaches to involve social theories in the elaboration of future visions in backcasting practices. Methodologies such as functional analysis of institutions, stakeholder mapping, living labs, narrative approaches and system mapping will be discussed both in relation to the above-mentioned social theories and the future vision which can be created by utilizing such methodological approaches. We argue that by considering upon both the theoretical and methodological issues in thinking about the future can enhance the quality of the normative future visions created in backcasting practices.

RC37-631.5

KIRCHBERG, VOLKER* (Leuphana University of Luenen, kirchberg@uni.leuphana.de)

Emotions As Reason, Rationale and Result of Urban Artist Areas

For the last two decades urban arts and cultural districts, arts neighborhoods, and artist housing and studios have become the focus of social scientists studying the interaction of urban and arts sociology. I will analyze the emotional forms and functions of this type of urban cohabitation. Certain smaller areas have been, from the bottom up, transformed by artists NOT for external political or economic purposes BUT for self-utilitarian - and often emotional - purposes internal to the participating artists and their community. The latter purposes are objectives directly and emotionally pursued by the participating artists. These artist areas are “reserves” that serve as catalyst for the internal socio-spatial emotional enjoyment of artists, performing and propagating a “liberty of delectableness” not offered outside these specific areas. As a theoretical starting point I interpret texts such as Zukin’s “Loft Living” (1982), Bourdieu’s “Rules of Art” (1992) and Ehrenreich’s “Downsizing the Streets” (2006), plus the literature on the notion of “cultural sustainability” that alludes to emotional values (e.g., Kirchberg & Kagan, Brochi, Duxbury, Thrasyb). There is a variety of emotional benefits that can be paraphrased and typologized as “artistic community identity”, “alternative com-patriotism”, “lifestyle experimentation” and “bohemian sociality” – to name just a few. Furthermore, these emotional benefits will be analyzed applying the extensive literature on the “affective turn” (Clough 2007, Gregg & Seighworth 2010). Empirical illustrations will be provided by my own research in urban artist areas in Baltimore, Maryland, and Hamburg, Germany, plus further collated evidence from Phoenix, Arizona, Minneapolis, Minnesota, and other cities.

RC25-450.6

KIRCHNER, CORINNE* (Columbia University, ck12@columbia.edu)

Agism and Language in Old-Age Inequality

Nikolas Coupland (2007) has focused on “style” as a productive dimension of linguistic material. He highlights that sociolinguists have not adequately appreciated variation in style as a tool for conveying meaning in social interaction. Coup- lard shows that the common sociolinguistic reduction of style to social structural affiliations entails a cost to understanding how users agenticly create meaning through choices of style.

Separately, Coupland bemoans that linguists have insufficiently studied discursive communication by and involving old people, disregarding a long tradition of largely psycho-cognitive studies of language practises by and toward old people (Coupland et al., 1995, Sankoff & Blondeau, 2007). Excepting gerontologists, social scientists also tend to omit old people from research. General discourse rarely associates old age with matters of style, as if style-based variation is of no interest or awareness after a certain age.

Aging of the global population has been widely publicized, generally expressing fears about negative effects on society-at-large – i.e., on younger generations - underlying pervasive public attitudes of agism and disciplinary research inequality.

That agism is embedded in language, and detrimentally affects aging identity-formation often through linguistic practices, has been recognized (Minciello et al., 2011) and minimally examined, with little serious attempt at proposing feasible correction. This theoretically Social Constructivist paper is motivated by the under-appreciated success of a similar, salient situation regarding “ableist” language and the stigmatized identity of disability. The Disability Rights Move- ment offers a model, led by disabled activists, eventually involving rehabilitation and other “helping professionals” and governmental policymakers. Long-term resistance by Aging and Disability field leaders to making that connection is now weakening. For data, I analyze style in online recruitment language from key dis- ability activist versus aging service organizations showing agentic linguistic style changes that can undermine negative effects of agism.

RC16-293.4

KIRDINA, SVETLANA* (Russian Academy of Sciences, kirdina@bk.ru)

Methodological Individualism Vs. Methodological Individualism
As a Core Principle in Alternative Social Theories of Second Modernity

Modern dominant Western social theories are based largely upon method- ological individualism principle. Attempts to overcome its confines are undertak- ing constantly in different analytical programs and approaches (A. Giddens, M. Archer, P. Sztompka, P. Bourdieu, J. Alexander, J. Ritzer, V. Yavod etc). But in fact all these approaches assume an explanation of the social and economic phenomena in terms of individual behavior and follow methodological individualism principle (S. Lipset, J. Hol- logen.) In the paper the capabilities and limitations of methodologi- cal individualism as a core principle of mainstream sociology and economics are explored. The recent debate dealing with methodological individualism in Rus- sian and foreign sociology and economics is considered. Institutional individu- alism principle (A. Agassi, F. Toboso) is tested. As a challenging view, premises for methodological institutionalism (P. Keizer, S. Kirdina) are offered and consid- ered as an alternative and complimentary precondition of the different vision for alternative social theory of second modernity. It is shown that methodological individualism and methodological institutionalism express two epistemological purposes (methodological precondition and methodological institutionalism principle in methodological approaches) that are of particular interest. Moderning is considered as an alternative and complimentary precondition of the different vision for alternative social theory of second modernity. It is shown that methodological individualism and methodological institutionalism express two epistemological purposes (methodological precondition and methodological institutionalism principle in methodological approaches) that are of particular interest. Moderning is considered as an alternative and complimentary precondition of the different vision for alternative social theory of second modernity. It is shown that methodological individualism and methodological institutionalism express two epistemological purposes (methodological precondition and methodological institutionalism principle in methodological approaches) that are of particular interest. Moderning is considered as an alternative and complimentary precondition of the different vision for alternative social theory of second modernity. It is shown that methodological individualism and methodological institutionalism express two epistemological purposes (methodological precondition and methodological institutionalism principle in methodological approaches) that are of particular interest. Moderning is considered as an alternative and complimentary precondition of the different vision for alternative social theory of second modernity. It is shown that methodological individualism and methodological institutionalism express two epistemological purposes (methodological precondition and methodological institutionalism principle in methodological approaches) that are of particular interest. Moderning is considered as an alternative and complimentary precondition of the different vision for alternative social theory of second modernity. It is shown that methodological individualism and methodological institutionalism express two epistemological purposes (methodological precondition and methodological institutionalism principle in methodological approaches) that are of particular interest. Moderning is considered as an alternative and complimentary precondition of the different vision for alternative social theory of second modernity. It is shown that methodological individualism and methodological institutionalism express two epistemological purposes (methodological precondition and methodological institutionalism principle in methodological approaches) that are of particular interest.
The Process Of Urban Change In Osaka City After The Collapse Of The Economic Bubble: The Case Of Horie, Nishi Ward

For the last 30 years, cities everywhere have followed the neoliberal path, including a shift to a service economy, consumerism as a way of life, homogenization of urban spaces, socio-spatial polarization, and urban entrepreneurialism. Japan, with a liberal political economic history but also its own regulatory mechanisms, became a leader of the neoliberal urban policies after the asset price bubble collapse in the early 1990s. Since then, the emphasis on Tokyo as Japan’s sole global city to the neglect of other large cities in Japan has accelerated the further adoption of the neoliberal urban policies. Having lost its previous status due to uneven development, Osaka has nevertheless recently been forced to engage in this change by its mayor, Toyo Hashimori, who sees it as the way out of post-bubble economic and demographic stagnation. The contrast of mushrooming fancy mansions and many homeless in the city renders this policy turn questionable.

In this urban sociological research, I aim to comprehend the process of neoliberalization in Osaka City, observing this change process over the last 30 years in detail at the level of a downtown neighborhood called Horie, located in the Nishi Ward. With reference to the concepts of post-industrial city, gentrification and neoliberal urbanism, the study comprises of an analysis of visual materials and narratives of the long-time residents in the area. Despite being very close to the central business district of Osaka City, Horie has a more residential character and is interesting in terms of the regeneration of its old shopping street of furniture stores during the 1990s. Its current atmosphere is visually similar to the western examples of neoliberalized gentrified neighborhoods, with its up-market mansions, western style cafes, specialty stores claiming to do fair trade, trendy people strolling around, and some small crime like purse-snatching.

How Can Trade Unions Improve Quality of Work in Low-Wage Services in Europe?

In 2010 the European Union adopted the Europe 2020 strategy, emphasising the need for increasing labour market participation with more and better jobs as essential elements of Europe’s socioeconomic model. But there is evidence that quality of work in many of the low-waged sectors in Europe is still problematic (Holman 2012) and problematic configurations produce various forms of precariousness, low-wage work, problems of social inclusion and violence at work (Kalleberg 2009). Increasingly, employment at the lower end of the spectrum of skills and wages in Europe is dominated by services that are spatially distributed and often employ vulnerable groups of employees (e.g. contract catering, office cleaning, waste collection, etc.). In these sectors, work is often outsourced from the public sector or other private sector companies and taken over by private sector service providers (large service multinationals or SMEs). The outcomes for employees often are insecure and problematic working conditions and little representation. This results from companies’ cost-cutting strategies, enhanced by changing regulations, the practices of contract awarding and public procurement, the role of the client, conditions that are likely to be exacerbated by austerity measures in the framework of the current crisis, etc. The continuous debate about the specifics of service work has brought significant evidence about the importance of the triangle between employers, employees and customers (Korczynski 2009). The paper investigates how trade unions address those challenges at EU level and in selected European countries. It is based on the recent research done in the framework of a European comparative project WALQING (www.walqinge.eu). The findings presented in the paper are mainly results of the analysis of interviews with social partner representatives in those sectors as well as from company case studies carried out in the examined countries.

Discourses of Internal Migration and Belonging: The Case of Some Communities in Ghana

Ghana, whose geographical position is along the west coast of Africa, has a population of approximately 20 million people. It is estimated that 45-60 local languages and dialects are spoken in Ghana (Dzameshi 1988). English is the official language in Ghana, and is used as a medium of instruction in educational institutions, commerce and government. A large population of Ghanaians are multilingual but use English as a common language for communication with speakers of other languages in society and with people from other parts of Ghana. Each of the nine regions in Ghana has a dominant language that is also taught as a subject to school going children. Of all the languages spoken in Ghana, the Akan language is the most dominant of all. About 44% of Ghanaians understand and speak the Akan language (Osam 2003), though not all of them can speak it fluently.

This paper examines how highly proficient adults from Southern Ghana construct and negotiate social belonging and exclusion in Northern Ghana. The data comes from interviews of individuals who migrated to Northern Ghana as adults and spent a significant portion of their lives in Northern Ghana. How do they negotiate their identity in this context? To what extent do successful migrants succeed in this identity negotiation?

Personality and English Learning: The Case Of Some Students In Ghana

This paper focuses on understanding the role personality plays in English learning among some students in the Eastern Region of Ghana. Personality as defined by Ortega (2009), are qualities in a person or prepositions that have been learned through social experience. The personality aspects examined are learner beliefs, motivation and self-esteem because they are linked to learner ability and success. To what extent do these aspects of personality support English learning? Is a question we hope to answer. Cook (1991) argues that learners have fully formed personalities and mind when they start learning a second language, and these have profound effects on their ways of learning and on how successful they become. Their capacity to perform as individuals, which requires mental and physical effort, is influenced in one way or another by their fully formed personalities, which in turn is influenced by the environment in which they find themselves. This implies that students who come to class will bring along attitudes from the society they live in, which in turn affects their motivation and subsequently their performance. These attitudes developed over years, could be either positive or somewhat negative. Data was collected from a sample size of 1444 Senior High School students in the Eastern Region.

Frequency of Incarceration, Criminal Thinking, and Sense of Coherence Among Male Japanese Criminals in Offender Rehabilitation Facilities

For former convicts, reintegration into society is complicated by psychological factors, such as mental strains and personality traits, and socioeconomic factors, such as unstable employment. The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between the frequency of incarceration (at children’s self-reliance support facilities, juvenile reformatories, juvenile penitentiaries, and prisons) and the personality factors of criminal thinking and sense of coherence (SOC).

This study was conducted at two metropolitan area offender rehabilitation facilities and participants were 116 Japanese men who had been placed under parole/probationary supervision or had been recently released from prison. The participants completed a questionnaire survey that contained the Japanese
version of the 13-item SOC scale, the Japanese criminogenic thinking inventory (JCTI), and self-reported demographic items. The SOC scale consists of the three subscales of comprehensibility, manageability, and meaningfulness. The JCTI contains four subscales including discontinuity, “cut off” thinking, self-deception, and problem avoidance. Spearman’s rank correlation coefficients were calculated to assess the relationship between the frequency of incarceration and each personality factor. In addition, the Man-Whitney U test and Kruskal-Wallis test were performed to analyze the relationship between the frequency of incarceration and demographic variables including age, dwelling environment, education, marital status, job history, and the latest charged offense.

The results revealed negative correlations between the frequency of incarceration and the total SOC score and the scores on the comprehensibility and manageability subscales. A positive correlation was observed between the frequency of incarceration and the JCTI subscale of “cut off” thinking. The frequency of imprisonment (at prison only) and the demographic variables of marital status and the latest charged offense were found to be significantly correlated.

Improving offenders’ SOC and criminal thinking might mitigate the risk of recidivism and facilitate their reentry into society. Our findings will be discussed further in our presentation.

RC34-584.4
KITAGAWA, KAORI* (University of London, k.kitagawa@ioe.ac.uk)
ENCINAS, MABEL (Institute of Education, University of London)
Young People’s Practical Agency: Transitions From FE College To Work In London

This paper presents findings from the Changing Youth Labour Markets and School to Work Transitions in Modern Britain project. The project examined young people’s experiences and perceptions about study, work and the future while going through transitions. Our findings demonstrate a complex picture of potentialities, vulnerabilities and resilience of young people in transition. The target group was young people aged between 18 and 24, who were on vocational courses at Further Education (FE) colleges in London. This group is an under-researched ‘missing middle’ (Roberts 2011) group, who are neither NEET nor following ‘tidy’ pathways. Drawing on the individualisation theory and agency theories, we explore how diverse and complex transition experiences of the missing middle can be categorised. We apply the conceptual framework of temporal orientations of agency, originally proposed by Emirbayer and Mische (1998). The missing middle group shows a number of potentialities, but they are vulnerable under current circumstances of youth labour markets. The young people do exercise agency in making decisions based on practical and realistic options available to them at ‘the present,’ and thus they develop resilience. We suggest that agency is situated and discussed the interplay between young people’s agency and the contexts in which they live, particularly in relation to youth labour market conditions.

RC04-79.27
KIVELÄ, MIKAEL* (University of Helsinki, mikael.kivela@helsinki.fi)
Deteriorralising Teaching and Research through Information Technology and Capitalism

Allegedly there is a gap measured in astronomical units between the ways in which the contemporary youths and universities work with knowledge. And thus the universities at least in Finland should gird their organisational loins and adapt accordingly. In this paper I investigate one such attempt to deteriorralising teaching, learning and research to better suit the future the involved parties have envisioned or wish to create. I do this by concentrating on the use of the concept of Knowledge Practices in expressing and explaining this vision. Deteriorralisation is used here in two senses: Firstly as travelling to new places and secondly as the parameter defining the state of the boundaries and relative internal heterogeneity of an assemblage. With these concepts I try to map out the envisioned future relationship between universities and society by tracing the relationships of different components of a particular assemblage called Minerva Plaza expressed in material form or through language.

This is a work in progress but Knowledge Practices seems to be effective in making various boundaries less fixed and solid by being somewhat amorphous and scalable. It spans recurring everyday activities (practices) from individual to societal level line linking educational sciences, psychology and cultural-historical activity theory. Furthermore information technology is deemed to have the general capacity of enhancing the joint knowledge creation of humans in conjunction with it. Is the future role of universities to provide such easily adaptable concepts which facilitate bringing in corporate partners by avoiding excessive clarity? Would this contribute to the techno-political utopia of virtual online communities developing the roles of the state and combating transnational corporations as Taul Harper suggests in ‘Smash the Stratford’?

RC23-408.3
KIVELÄ, MIKAEL* (University of Helsinki, mikael.kivela@helsinki.fi)
No Wires Attached? Displacement of Power through Information Technology

What we have learned so far is that there is nothing without the Wireless Network. This perspective expresses this very sentence in terms of translating two scientific models into material form. It was uttered as a summary of using Minerva Plaza, a set of facilities built within the University of Helsinki in order to utilise the supposed digital nativity of the students. The stated goal of Minerva Plaza is to weave together collective knowledge construction emerging communication technologies and inclusion into the scientific community in order to prepare especially future teachers for the challenges they are predicted to meet during their careers. These goals have been somewhat incongruent with The University’s ICT policies and the capacities of the selected soft- and hardware.

The collection of assembled and interconnected components of Minerva Plaza can be aptly described as volatile. They can facilitate very fast transitions from one state or point of interest to another but also being difficult to hold permanently. Some of this explicitly intended in the design. On the other hand the Wireless Local Area Network has managed to hold its position as an unintended obligatory passage point for the sets of translations of using the Plaza as planned. This paper presents an analysis how dependency on ICT and project funding has displaced the power to decide who participates and how away from the users. This seems to resonate with David R. Johnson’s depiction of technological change as a cause of diminishing professional control within the professoriate. Unlike Johnson I argue this is caused by the volatile nature of the whole assemblage also in cases where the technology use is initiated and endorsed by the teaching professionals.

RC04-78.2
KIVINEN, OSMO* (University of Turku, osmo.kivinen@utu.fi)
HEDMAN, JUHA (University of Turku)
KAI/PÄINEN, PÄIVI (University of Turku)
Old and New Inequalities of Educational Opportunity by Gender and Family Background in Finland

What comes to equality of educational opportunity, in the sociology of education enduring themes have been, for instance, the Bourdieuan thesis of strong reproduction and the persistency of inequality à la Shavit and Blossfeld as comes to relations between parents’ socioeconomic position and their offspring’s educational achievements. Empirical studies from various countries have started to report decline in educational inequality. Our own previous studies based on Finnish longitudinal data have shown that the equality of educational opportunities, as measured by differences in participation in university studies by gender and family background (parents’ education academic vs. non-academic) has clearly improved and differences narrowed up till the end of 20th century. Gender relations belong to the core interests of sociology of education, too. For long there has been discussion on the persistent gender segregation in higher education, which according to Carlo Barone (2011) is a key in understanding inequality in the labour market.

In this paper we explore equality of educational opportunity and labour market effects related to educational expansion in Finland. Our updated longitudinal register data covers five age groups of higher education students and graduates from baby boomers to recent small age groups, including for the first time also students of the universities of applied sciences. We ask to what extent expanding education improves the odds of participation in university studies when analyzed by gender and family background. We also study how the female/male relation, situation and family background and labour market placements of university graduates in different fields change along with higher education expansion. Shortly, we examine the ways in which changing gender relations in university education manifest on the labour market in the earnings of male and female graduates of various fields and family backgrounds.

RC35-605.2
KIVINEN, OSMO* (University of Turku, osmo.kivinen@utu.fi)
PIROFINEN, TERO (University of Turku)
Toward a Sociological Understanding of Evolutionary Time in Human Development

There is no doubt that social sciences would benefit from opening up more toward Darwinian ideas; most crucially, it would enable a more accurate grasp of the vast time periods involved in the development of our humanity and social life. As known, sociologists have had a complicated relationship with Darwinism – perhaps haunted by the specters of “Social Darwinism”, the threat of “socio-biological reductionism, or other dramatic past experiences. This presentation seeks steps toward evolutionary sociology by examining, (1) the lessons taught.
by the currently popular “evolutionary psychology” (Tooby and Cosmides, Pinker) regarding the human nature; (2) the “Homo economicus criticisms” of evolutionary economists in the spirit of A Cooperative Species: Human Reciprocity and its Evolution (Bowles and Gintis); (3) Geoffrey Hodgson’s version of “Generalized Darwinism”; and (4) “niches-construction” approach to human “gene–culture coevolution” (Deacon, Dennett, Laland, Odling-Smee), with its evolution-historical studies on social learning and language evolution.

While evolutionary psychology offers insights into humanity in a long enough timeframe, it unfortunately involves a leap from the face-to-face groups of Pleistocene era straight to modern societies, over all sociologically interesting institutional developments. Bowles and Gintis discuss the evolution of altruism against the idea of selfish individual, providing solutions to “the problem of social order” – timely in economics but familiar to sociologists already since Talcott Parsons. Hodgson’s model in turn utilizes pragmatist conceptual tools well, but its level-onontology and contraction of principles of evolution remain less convincing. This paper seeks to pick out the best lessons of these three approaches and synthesize them with the fourth, niche-construction approach. The resulting organism-environment-transaction model opens the brain–consciousness–language–society continuum “outside–in” rather than “inside–out” and allows understanding in the realm of localized organism–environment transactions by means of which evolution can in fact only be understood.

RC32-564.18

KIOYOHARA, YUU* (The University of Tokyo, yuu.kiyohara127@gmail.com)

Did Japanese Women Writing on Cultural Issues in Post War Japan Create Solidarity Among Themselves? a Case Study of the “Kusanoami Kai” (Kusanoami association)

In post-war Japan, many Japanese women have been writing about their everyday lives, their opinions on social problems, or politics in major newspapers. These readers’ columns helped in founding the “Kusanoami Kai” (Kusanoami association), an association of writers and readers, in 1955.

In my presentation, I will examine how and why a community of writers was created between 1955 and 1958. First, I will explain why they founded the communication association and made it their primary media. Back in the 1950s, women often found it difficult to get their opinions published in major newspapers, since some editors refused to see that women inferior to men and consequently criticized women’s opinions that appeared in the readers’ columns. To avoid being criticized, some women made “Kusanoami Kai” their primary media to communicate amongst themselves.

Second, I will discuss the practice of writing followed by the “Kusanoami Kai” members and the use of media studies. Those days, most women had little experience of making a speech in front of an audience. However, as they were good at writing, they used the skill for expressing their opinions about gender or social problems and read them out as they appeared in print. To do this, they would go to a meeting of “Kusanoami Kai” and talk about their writing in the media.

Third, I will outline the profile of the women who participated in the “Kusanoami Kai” and the categories of members in the association. The association was made up of not just housewives but also a few working women. They wrote about their opinion on issues that mattered and discussed them with each other in the group meetings. In this way, they developed a sense of intimacy and built their collective identity, not as “housewives” but as “women.”

RC51-816.3

KJELLMAN, ARNE* (Stockholm University, kjellman@dsv.su.se)

The Foundation of a Theory of Everything

This paper discusses the basis of a recently developed “Theory of Everything” that builds on a “Subject-Oriented Approach to Knowing.” Its persistent claim is that physics and modern science by their reference to the “given”, most often that physics and modern science by their reference to the “given”, most often

no other way to explain science and human knowledge - a recognition that has hitherto been hidden by a misunderstanding of the sign function.

PROF:987.3

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Writing a Review Article

RC48-780.1

KLANDERMANS, BERT* (VU-University, Sociopedia.isa.fsw@vu.nl)

VAN STEKELENBURG, JACQUELIEN (VU-University)

We Are The People! Street Demonstrations As a Means Of Communication

We are the people! Street demonstrations as means of communication Over the last decades we have witnessed a dramatic rise in the occurrence of street demonstrations. Increasingly, citizens chose street demonstrations as a means of communication. “We are the people!” or more recently “We are the 99%!” are appeals to politicians to listen to the people and to take their claims serious. Movement politics have become the natural counterpart of party politics. Employing a unique dataset of over 80 demonstrations that occurred between 2009 and 2013 in 9 different European countries, we give voice to the citizens who populated these protest events. Some of these demonstrations were people protest the austerity measures they were suffering from. For instance, students protesting a raise of tuition fees or public health workers fighting budget cuts. Other were people demonstrating against the way democracy was practiced in their country. Democracy, as we know it for decades, no longer satisfies many a citizen. Not only in post-communist and authoritarian regimes but also in majority democracies people challenges democracy as it is done. Occupy-London or Amsterdam, or the 19 “of May in Spain are examples. We will compare the participants in these two types of demonstrations. What were their grievances? How did they evaluate democracy in their country? Did they trust state institutions? What did they expect from their participation? Did they participate in party politics next to movement politics had they given up party politics? How were they embedded in the multi-organizational field?

We maintain that movement politics is a necessary complement of party politics. The democracism of a country is defined by the quality of both movement and party politics.

RC37-640.4

KLEIN, RICARDO* (Facultad de Ciencias Sociales - UDELAR (Uruguay) / CECUPS - UB, rklein78@gmail.com)

Scenes of Street Art in Montevideo: City and Creative Processes

La presente ponencia es punto de partida de la actual investigación que desarrolló en el marco del Doctorado en Gestión de la Cultura y el Patrimonio (Universidad de Barcelona).

El objetivo de esta presentación es visualizar algunas líneas claves sobre el papel que atesora el Street art en su diálogo con Montevideo, más precisamente, con respecto a la ciudad, su espacio público y los procesos creativos que se dan en las interacciones generadas entre los propios artistas urbanos (ya sea en su carácter individual o colectivo - crew).

Montevideo es una pequeña ciudad, capital del país más pequeño de América del Sur. Sus características propias de cercanías permite interacciones entre artistas urbanos, artistas, etc., generando un crisol heterogéneo de formas creativas en un territorio sumamente acotado.

Asimismo, estos agentes trazan lógicas horizontales en las tareas que realizan, eligen democráticamente y generan fuertes lazos de solidaridad en las tomas de decisiones al momento de “marcar” el territorio de la ciudad. La elección por el espacio público se trata de implicar e involucrar al habitante de la ciudad con el grafitti u otras formas de arte urbano, “rompiendo” con su espacio cotidiano, con su familiaridad con la ciudad.

La ciudad se reinterpreta poniéndola en cuestión a través de sus formas, sus instituciones, su arquitectura, etc., desmarcando los espacios sociales donde se presentan las producciones artísticas, ejerciendo su derecho a la ciudad, buscando reconocimiento en la distancia invisible.

Los procesos creativos son múltiples, y las formas de trabajo creativo también. Las estrategias de generación de arte en ese gran lienzo blanco llamado ciudad permiten construcciones compartidas entre los artistas como puntos de tensión y normas internas de respeto y convivencia.

En definitiva, Montevideo es un pequeño lienzo con multiplicidad de artistas e interacciones creativas que se visualizan y complejizan en territorios locales acotados.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Exploiting Untouched Nature? the Social Production of Nature As a Resource at Nakai-Nam Theun Npa (NNT), Lao PDR

The presentation argues that nature conservation is an effect of power differentials, so the extraction it invites or necessitates one current socio-economic realities in Laos, and as such in Germany in between 1977 and 2010.

In Germany, gender segregation in the system of vocational training and education (VET) is a resource, in a process of socially structured practice, it is more appropriate. This practice transcends, undermines, ignores or complies with the laws of a PA according to social differentiation. In this tangled and ambiguous way a PA and its productivity is realized.

These issues are discussed with regard mainly to NNT in Lao PDR. The presentation is based on the extensive research carried out by a variety of experts and scholars due to the involvement of the World Bank in the Nam Theun 2 dam project, as well as on my first-hand research in villages of the PA.

But inequality defined merely by access to and use of the resources within a certain protected area (PA) is a very limited, and in fact ideological, notion of social inequality. The yardstick should rather be the distribution of the general social resources of the country and beyond. Otherwise, there is the risk of naturalizing “stakeholders” as stewards and custodians of biological diversity. Such essentialism, present in the everyday practice of sustainable development, largely misses locally lived realities and aspirations, and with these the systemic and productive relation between nature conservation and exploitation, in Laos at least. Instead, a view where nature reserves are not passive reservoirs but rather “factories” that produce a particular goods as a result of socially structured practice, is more appropriate. This practice transcends, undermines, ignores or complies with the laws of a PA according to social differentiation. In this tangled and ambiguous way a PA and its productivity is realized.

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In recent decades, the labor market has undergone major structural changes. In Germany, gender segregation in the system of vocational training and education (VET) is a resource, in a process of socially structured practice, it is more appropriate. This practice transcends, undermines, ignores or complies with the laws of a PA according to social differentiation. In this tangled and ambiguous way a PA and its productivity is realized.

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Segregation Patterns in Dual Vocational Training in Germany: Increasing Advantages for Young Women?

In Germany, gender segregation in the system of vocational training and education (VET) is a resource, in a process of socially structured practice, it is more appropriate. This practice transcends, undermines, ignores or complies with the laws of a PA according to social differentiation. In this tangled and ambiguous way a PA and its productivity is realized.

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Making true claims, mentioning being censored, or self-censoring do not influence the kind of plots these authors write either in a negative, or positive way.

RC31-539.3
KLEIST, NAUJA* (Danish Institute for International Studies, nk@diis.dk)

Developing Home? Transnational and Translocal Return Migration To Ghana

Since the late 1990s a number of Ghanaian migrants living in Western countries have returned to Ghana for shorter or longer periods of time. Return migrants are widely regarded as having potential – and responsibility – for contributing to development in Ghana and are courted as development agents by the Ghanaian government and other policy makers. This perception is shared by some returnees who see themselves as having obtained knowledge and resources through their experiences abroad. However there are different types of returnees and they perceive themselves and are received in different ways.

This paper presents a case study of return migrants from Europe to Ghana, examining three different types of returnees: recent returnees who have returned because of economic turmoil in Europe since 2008; voluntary returnees who have been in Ghana for more than ten years; and involuntary returnees such as deportees. Its aim is to analyze what the modes of return mean for how returnees articulate their return; how they are received locally; how they engage themselves socially, politically and economically; and finally, the responsibilities and challenges they face when returned.

It shows that in many ways the position and engagement of ‘successful’ transnational returnees resemble that of the local elite who have made it in the capital or other towns; migrants who are (are perceived to be) successful are expected to contribute to their families and hometown communities no matter whether they have migrated to Europe, other places in Africa, or inside Ghana. The reception of migrants who have received because of deportation or economic problems, however, is more ambivalent and depend on a large degree on what return migrants have managed to remit back during their migration or when returning.

TG07-974.2
KLESSE, CHRISTIAN* (Manchester Metropolitan University, c.klesse@mmu.ac.uk)

Polyamory and Political Economy: A Note on Socio-Economic Inequalities

Academic research and popular writing on nonmonogamy and polyamory have so far paid insufficient attention to class divisions and questions of political economy. This is striking since research indicates the concentration of significant amounts of time and other costly polyamorous commitments. This paper highlights the economic conditionality of polyamorous relationships and families. Theorising polyamory from a materialist point of view allows for a more adequate understanding of the contradictions which riddle poly communities in advanced industrialized societies and confine the reach of this particular identity to predominantly white middle class circles. The insertion of poly cultures into an economic and cultural nexus shaped by neoliberal capitalism helps to circumscribe the material and discursive spaces from within which poly relationships and kinship formations are enacted. In this paper, the author is particularly interested in how the construction of polyamory as a political identity of enhancement for certain classes and family intimacies which is more attactive to class and socio-economic inequalities.

RC45-743.1
KLEY, STEFANIE* (University of Hamburg, stefanie.kley@uni-hamburg.de)

Employment Preferences or Family Values - Where Are the Pitfalls for Women's Labour Participation?

A better reconciliation of work and family life is one important issue on the political agenda in many areas of the world. In West-Germany, the male-breadwinner family model is still well established. Only recently, the development of child-care for children less than three years of age offers mothers the possibility to re-enter the labour market early. Apart from such important structural restrictions, family values and gender attitudes play an important part for explaining labour force participation of mothers. With regard to family values, the family-home plays a decisive role. In West-Germany there is a widespread believe that children should grow up in sub-urban or rural as a bourgeois, so that moving to a child-friendly home can be seen as a proxy for a strong value orientation towards family life. Such moves normally add space between the family home and the workplace, which results in the necessity of long-distance commuting. Hence, an early re-entrance in the labour market might become un-attractive for women, although they had a strong labour market orientation before the move. The goal of this contribution is to estimate the influence of family-oriented relocations on the re-entry in the labour market of mothers, controlling for employment preferences and gender attitudes.

The data comes from the German Socio-Economic-Panel Study (GSOEP). The sample consists of 900 women who had a partner and a first birth between 2001 and 2010, and event-history models are applied. Preliminary results show that a child-oriented move indeed impacts mostly negatively on the re-entry of mothers in the labour market, whereas employment preferences have positive influences. Other important influences like marital status, that are partly interacted with the family values and employment preferences, support the view that both concepts are useful for enhancing our understanding of the underlying processes.

RC06-118.8
KLEY, STEFANIE* (University of Hamburg, stefanie.kley@uni-hamburg.de)
HUININK, JOHANNES (Bremen University)
FELDAUS, MICHAEL (Bremen University)

The Challenge of Female Commuting for Partnership Stability

In modern societies, demands for spatial flexibility are omnipresent. In Germany, as in other European countries, commuting between home and the workplace is widespread. Women often neglect mobility demands when they have a partner and/or children because commuting adds an extra burden to those who are mainly responsible for the household. But of course there are women who also commute, and some of them are mothers that commuting is as harmful as often feared. Recent findings about the impact of job related mobility on partnership stability show that long distance commuting of women increases the risk of separation for couples in Germany. The goal of this contribution is to get a deeper empirical insight in this coincidence and to explain the mechanisms behind this harmful effect.

This is possible by using the German family panel study (pairfam) which provides rich information on couples’ dynamics and spatial mobility. Our contribution makes use of the first three waves of the panel. The sample consists of 2,500 women with partner aged 25 to 28 years and 35 to 38 years in the first wave. Using event-history models harmful effects of female long-distance commuting on partnership stability are replicated. In the next step, the data of the pairfam study concerning gender attitudes, employment and family preferences, and other psychological and relationship aspects are used to explain this effect. It is shown that commuting, employed to reconcile the new roles of women and men in family and working life, destabilizes couples’ relationships under certain circumstances. The societal consequences and possible policy recommendations are discussed.

JS-26.15
KLI setbacks. The author argues that the phenomenon of polyamory is a reflexive ethics further goes hand in hand with the fading of an emphasis on passion and sensual pleasure and establishes a rationalistic bias within the discourse of poly love. The paper closes by proposing a research agenda into poly intimacies which is more attactive to class and socio-economic inequalities.

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KLOCHKO, MARIANNA* (The Ohio State University - Marion, klochko.1@osu.edu)

**Attitudes About Success: Is It Rational To Be Dishonest During Economic Transition?**

Success or becoming successful is quite often identified as a goal by many cultures in the world. As former Soviet states gained their independence and opened to the rest of the world, the notion of success, especially economic success, became very popular even for children. It is important to note that as economic achievement becomes imperative it is unclear whether the transitional economies are able to provide their citizens with the legitimate means of achieving this coveted success.

Here we propose to compare attitudes of Ukrainian students to success and the means of its achievement to those of American students by conducting a pilot survey in American colleges and Ukrainian schools. The survey questions include the definitions of one's success, necessary elements of success and the possibility of breaking the law, being dishonest and corrupt to achieve the success. One can hypothesize that the established economy with well-developed democratic institutions (like those of the US) will produce citizens who are less inclined to choose the illegal or dishonest path to achievement. Ukraine, on the other hand, with its relatively high level of corruption (according to TI index) and unstable economy might be more likely to influence the population to acquire quite different values and attitudes, more suitable to 'cut-throat' conditions of the market. Is the Ukrainian population's willingness to ignore the law and basic notions of honesty an indicator of a rational adaptation?

RC22-386.6

**KLUG, PETRA** (University of Bremen, petra.klug@uni-leipzig.de)

**Good without God: Atheists Facing Moral Questions and the Question of Morality**

Religious books and stories are a compendium of rules and parables that cause people to consider ethics and behavior, even when many of the rules are questioned in a modern and diverse society. These guidelines remain the major source of morality for many believers; while some consider only their own religion legitimate, others accept all varieties of religion. But to reject a higher power altogether is perceived to be without an ethical basis, and thus immoral.

Based on a research project incorporating over 70 qualitative interviews with both believers and atheists in the U.S, this lecture will examine the concepts behind this accusation, how atheists react to it, what kind of morality they bring into play and what they think about religious morality.

In what ways do questions of ethics and equality matter to atheists, and what kind of topics do atheists choose for their social and political charity and activism? How is this related to both their status as a social minority and to non-religion itself?

Social inequality is a key focus of many of these moral debates. While many believers associate atheism, directly or implicitly, with communism, there are in both believers and atheists in the U.S, this lecture will examine the concepts be-

RC23-182.2

**KLYUEVA, TATIANA** (Ulyanovsk State Technical University, tatianaklyueva@gmail.com)

**Intelligentsia in Modern Russia: Social Status Change**

Humanitarian intelligentsia is a specific social group. Throughout its history it is not only developed non-material culture of society, but also played the leading role as civil asset of the nation, its “conscience”. During two past decades transformation in social life put the group in necessity of social adaptation, and so far the social position of the group and its role in the new social relations became unclear.

The paper is aimed to determine the current status of humanitarian intelligentsia in socio-economic, socio-political and professional fields and seek ways to improve its civil and professional positions. The analysis is based on the theoretical and methodological approaches that take into consideration the stratification of Russian society, differences in territorial conditions and professional fields. The study was divided in two phases. Initially, a wave of semi-structured interviews (n = 100) were conducted. After that, quantitative data were collected from questionnaires (n = 1150).

Results identify the strategies of socio-professional behavior, the current socio-political position of the group and its social adaptation level. The factors of status change present different levels: macro - level (socio-economic, political, socio-cultural change in the country), meso - level (the development of the region and current professional sphere), micro - level ( individual knowledge, attitude and behavioral strategies).
BURTON, JONATHAN (University of Essex)

Consent to Data Linkage: A Focus on the Interviewer Respondent Interaction

Linkage of survey and administrative records is increasingly popular. The survey respondent’s informed consent is required to perform linkages and a number of studies have documented interviewer effects in the decision to consent. Whilst studies found that 28-34% of the variance in consent outcomes is attributable to interviewer characteristics, many of the characteristics were unobserved. We use experimental data on consent to data linkage collected in wave 4 of the Innovation Panel (IP4) to examine the role of the interviewer-respondent interaction in the decision to consent to data linkage. IP4 included a number of experiments around the way in which consent is asked and respondents were asked for consent to record their interview, see Sala, Knoth and Burton (2013). We report results from multilevel models on selectivity in consent using information gathered from coding the interviewer-respondent interaction around the data linkage request. The code frame considered whether the interviewer read out the question as scripted, with minor or major deviations. Deviations from the script considered whether the change in wording may be viewed as biased toward a particular decision. We coded the interviewer-respondent behaviour for all available interviews which allows us not only to examine the prevalence and effect of non-standard interviewer behaviour and how it affects the consent outcome, but also whether these vary across experimental treatment groups in a nationally representative study. Results will contribute to elaborate on Groves and Couper (1998)’s model of survey response into building a theoretical model that explains better the complex processes that lead respondents to consent.

RC21-370.2

KNOWLES, CAROLINE* (Goldsmiths, University of London, c.knowles@gold.ac.uk)

Uncertain Landings and Slippery Cities

This paper probes the connective tissue of globalisation through the lens of a simple object, in a pair of plastic sandals. As we follow the flip-flop trail from the oil wells in Kuwait from which plastics originate, to the garbage dumps on the edge of cities like Addis Ababa (a big emerging market for Chinese plastics) to which they are finally consigned, through the larger resonance of a small object it will become clear that globalisation is not what we understand it to be. And neither are the cities it promises to connect. The cities on the trail – cross cut by people insisting on trail of objects and social objects – were both flip-flops and slippery. While it looked from a distance as if the trail passed through particular cities, closer examination often proved otherwise, as the trail strayed into particular neighbourhoods, urban zones, exurbs, suburbs, and borders between nation-states as sites of unregistered provisions of a traill through a city, flip-flops reveal it from an unusual angle: from the little considered vantage points of feet, streams of commerce passing through markets and garages. It concludes that in the light of this kind of mobile, trans-local, object-led research we need to rethink cities in ways that admit both this slipperiness and streams of everyday life, as well as rethinking globalisation so as to acknowledge its ad hoc, shifting and unstable character.

JS-79.1

KNOX-HAYES, JANELLE* (Georgia Institute of Technology, janellekhi@gatech.edu)

Techno-Materiality, Culture, and Climate Change: Japan and the Bilateral Carbon Offsetting Mechanism

Across the Asia-Pacific countries including China, South Korea, Singapore, Australia and New Zealand are embracing emissions trading and establishing their own national systems. Japan is a notable exception. After several failed attempts to develop an emissions trading system, Japan is developing a unique program that uses bilateral offsetting. This paper reconsiders the program, especially the bilateral offsetting mechanism (also known as the Joint Crediting Mechanism). Through this program Japanese companies directly trade technology for emissions offsets from developing country partners. Japan’s refusal to engage in emissions trading is part structured by its heavy reliance on fossil fuels, as well as its need to reconstitute its energy supply mix. In the aftermath of the Fukushima crisis securing energy supply is of critical importance. Broad public contestation of the continued use of nuclear energy to meet Japan’s demand increases pressure to use more fossil fuels. To an extent that has placed security energy supply in direct conflict with reducing greenhouse gas emissions. However the bilateral offsetting mechanism also reflects interesting aspects of Japan’s refusal to engage with more speculative forms of finance. The program emphasizes material outcomes and has the potential to make a bold policy statement in the Asia-Pacific especially as the Clean Development Mechanism fades in significance. This article explores the unique Japanese approach to climate policy, the role of both private and public sector in shaping the program, as well as the cultural elements that are reflected in its aims and instrumentalization. The program is particularly evaluated from the perspective of sustainability. Japan’s approach to emissions reduction manifests under-studied in cultural political and sociocultural institutions. However, the emphasis on materiality and tangible outcomes, as well as longer rates of investment may demonstrate a more sustainable approach to emissions reduction than those advanced by Japan’s neighbors in the Asia-Pacific.

JS-75.1

KNÖBL, WOLFGANG* (Georg-August-Universität Göttingen, wknoebl@gwdg.de)

From Hegel to Weber: The Peculiar Relationship Between German Historiography and Sociology in the Long 19th Century

From Hegel to Weber: The peculiar relationship between German historiography and sociology in the long 19th century

(Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Knöbl, Institut für Soziologie, University of Goettingen, Germany)
The first part of the paper focuses on the period when influential German historians tried to emancipate themselves from Hegel's philosophy of history in order to create a truly empirical science – and failed! The problem was that they couldn't solve the problem of relativism which comes up in any historical account that distances itself from Hegel's teleological perspective. Thus, historians such as Ranke and Droysen from multi-modal and against the writing of the most important Neo-Kantians, who influenced Max Weber. Weber clearly saw the problem and deliberately tried to cut off all links leading to a philosophy of history. This was accompanied by some costs and Weber's particular conceptual move - the coining of highly robust processual terms which seemingly could not be doubted (and thus could not be relativized) - and on their analytical usefulness - was not a necessary one as contemporary developments in other philosophical traditions show. But it was Weber's theoretical apparatus which became most influential so that sociology followed his lines of argument and continued to base its narratives of social change on the assumption that social reality is to be understood as a cosmos driven by robust processes like "bureaucratization", "rationalization", "secularization", etc. This move, so it is argued, might have been convincing in Weber's days, but it is not any longer.

**INTE-23.2**

**KO, JHY-JER ROGER** (National Taiwan University, jikko@ntu.edu.tw)

**Differences in Job and Work Mobility of Labor Market Insiders and Outsiders in Taiwan**

One emerging issue of research on work and labor market is to study the segmentation trend in job and work mobility in labor markets, and mechanisms behind segmentation processes. Recently, some researchers argued further that the division between standard and nonstandard workers has acted as an additional segmentation of labor market. This approach also paved the way to understanding of the link between precarious work and social inequalities. Considering the significant impacts and labor market policy implication of this possible segmentation, detailed research on patterns of job and work mobility between standard and nonstandard workers, and also study if these differences have caused segmentation in labor markets of Taiwan.

Existential literatures provide two strands of arguments regarding consequences of nonstandard work arrangement: the stepping-stone hypothesis and the entrapment hypothesis. The stepping-stone hypothesis claims that nonstandard work provides a stepping stone to a standard job and is regarded as a means to flexibilize the rigid labor market. On the other hand, the entrapment hypothesis, which is derived from labor market segmentation theory, assumes that nonstandard work has long-lasting negative consequences on job mobility because it makes nonstandard workers "trapped" in the secondary labor market segment, or leads to unemployment. To investigate which hypothesis is correct in Taiwanese labor markets, I use "Manpower Utilization Quasi-Longitudinal Survey" (2008-2011) to examine job and work mobility between standard and nonstandard workers. As a result, this study shows that multi-modal logistic regression model supports the entrapment hypothesis. Segmentation of labor market is reflected in difference of mobility pattern between standard and nonstandard workers.

**RC06-131.7**

**KO, PEI-CHUN** (University of Cologne, ko@wiso.uni-koeln.de)

**Determinants of Social Activities Among Older People in China: An Analysis of Family Factors and Community Factors**

**Objectives:** The study investigates the extent of family factors and community factors affecting engagement in social activities (non-market productive activities and leisure activities) by older people in China.

**Conceptual framework:** Given filial piety and Chinese "quanxi" value the importance of family in Chinese culture, family factors, including older people's household size, composition and number of financial supporters are tested. In line with opportunity structure arguments, the impacts of community factors (public facilities, community offices and urban/rural communities) on the likelihood of social activities are examined. Research hypotheses are summarized here:

**H1:** Older people living with more family members are less likely to engage in social activities than are older people living with few or no family members.

**H2:** Older people living alone are less likely to engage in social activities than are older people living with partners.

**H3:** Older people with more financial supporters from within their family are less likely to engage in social activities than are older people with few or no financial supporters from within their family.

**H4:** A community with more public facilities increases individuals' propensity to participate in social activities.

**H5:** A community with a longer office increases individuals' propensity to participate in social activities.

**H6:** Individuals living in an urban community have a higher propensity to participate in social activities than do individuals living in a rural community.

**Methods and data:** The first wave of the China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (CHARLS) is used. The analytic sample is composed of respondents above 30 years old (n=7,813). Multilevel models for dichotomous data are employed (first level: individual characteristics and family factors; second level: community factors).

**RC31-538.18**

**KOBAYASHI, HIROMI** (Bunkyo Gakuin University, h-kobaya@bgu.ac.jp)

**KOBUOYA, MIKO** (Yokohama City University)

**Transnational Families and Newcomer Children in Japan**

In the 1980s, because of the economic boom in Japan, many workers came to Japan from other Asian countries. In the 1990s, the Japanese government revised the Immigration Law, resulting in workers coming from Latin America. Since then, the number of foreign laborers has continued to increase.

The number of foreign workers' children has also grown. They face difficulties keeping up with academics in school because of insufficient Japanese language and poor school support. Teachers also face challenges in instructing diverse students whose native languages are Chinese, Tagalog, Portuguese, Spanish, and others.

In Kanagawa prefecture neighboring Tokyo, the number of newcomer children is relatively large. Four public high schools began providing special services for foreign students in 2007, and the number of such schools increased to 16 in 2013. Those schools provide a variety of services including native language classes, Japanese as a second-language classes, and special instruction classes for academic subjects.

The authors identified the challenges and needs of newcomer students. The data derived from interviews with 85 children at a high school in Kanagawa prefecture from 2007 to 2013. The findings and interpretations indicate that (1) some newcomer children have poor academic achievement and face difficulty going on to college because of scarce resources and support even though they desire more education; (2) many families experience separation due to migration for jobs or women marrying Japanese men and leaving their children in their own country. These are the “multinuclear households” often seen in countries with long accepted immigrants; (3) those families that live apart for many years have difficulty reestablishing their ties. We argue that special educational and social attention should be given to these families and their children.

**RC45-747.2**

**KOBAYASHI, JUN** (Seikei University, jun.kobayashi@fh.seikei.ac.jp)

**Mobile Social Dilemmas in an Experiment: Mobility Accelerates the Cycle, but Does Not Change Cooperation**

**1. Problem**

This paper sheds light on the role of mobility on cyclic processes in mobile social dilemmas. Olson argues that rational actors will free-ride in large groups. Erhart and Keser's experiment revealed that people formed clockwise cycles of group size and cooperation when they can change groups. But they did not compare various levels of mobility. Thus, our research question is how mobility affects the cycle and the cooperative behaviors.

**2. Methods**

We conducted a laboratory experiment (with 168 participants in 40 groups in 10 sessions). Three conditions (treatments) were introduced (immobile, high mobility costs, and low mobility costs conditions).

**3. Results**

We show the following findings. (i) Mobility did not change effects of size on cooperation (N=339 group-rounds). (ii) Still, mobility accelerated effects of cooperation on size (N=360 group-rounds). As people moved more easily, cooperative groups were more likely to expand. (iii) As a result, intergroup mobility accelerated and had a positive effect on cooperation (N=40 groups). Groups rotated faster when people moved more easily. (iv) However, mobility did not raise nor decline cooperation levels (N=40 groups).

**4. Conclusion**

We observed negative effects of size on cooperation. This was consistent with the literature, both on mobile and immobile social dilemmas. We observed cyclic dynamics. This reconfirmed Erhart and Keser. We observed identical cooperation at various mobility levels. This was inconsistent with Tiebout's prospect. The literature overlooked that free-riders can invade cooperative groups. To foster cooperation among rational actors, first increase mobility to free-riders. Then, restrict mobility to exclude free-riders.
KOBAYASHI, KOJI* (Lincoln University, kobko696@gmail.com)

Media Representation and the Cultural Politics of Zainichi (Residing-in-Japan) Korean Athletes: A Preliminary Conceptual Analysis

This paper examines how zainichi (residing-in-Japan) Korean athletes have been represented in the media and mobilised in relation to the cultural politics of Japan. Zainichi Koreans have been the largest ethnic minority in Japan largely due to forced migration during the era of Japanese colonialism. Second and later generations of zainichi Koreans have often strategically hid their Korean citizenship and identity by speaking Japanese and adopting Japanese names in order to avoid daily conflicts with, and discrimination from, Japanese society. Sport is one of the sites where the politico-historical issues of zainichi Koreans are brought to the fore in public consciousness and popular discourse. From the legendary professional wrestler—Rikidozan—to the naturalised Japanese football player—Tadanari Lee, zainichi Korean athletes have been represented in an ambivalent manner—both as ‘Japanese’ and ‘the Other’. This ambivalence of representation is linked to how they self-identify, the role of the media and the context of cultural politics at the time. By examining how representation and perception of zainichi Korean athletes have been maintained or changed over time, the paper highlights the key events and sport stars that have contributed to the re-positioning of zainichi Koreans in Japanese society. Research on zainichi Koreans has been rarely conducted yet deserves attention because it challenges the homogeneous construction of ethnic essentialism and sport nationalism in Japan and reveals the postcolonial politics within a wider context of East Asia. Overall, this paper serves as a preliminary analysis of zainichi Korean athletes with respect to how they might be studied both theoretically and methodologically.

KOBAYASHI, KOJI* (Lincoln University, kobko696@gmail.com)

Taking Japan Seriously Again: The Cultural Economy of Glocalisation and Self-Orientalisation

Although Japan’s economic presence has declined over the past two decades, the legacy of Japanese cultural-economic contributions to the global process has not been adequately addressed. This paper identifies the pioneering role of Japan in developing, and globally disseminating, two key commercial processes of ‘glocalisation’ (Robertson, 1995) and ‘self-Orientalisation’ (Dirlik, 1996; Iwabuchi, 1994). By delineating the links between the two interrelated processes, it is argued that Japan’s contributions to the making of the global cultural economy have dramatically altered the mode of domination by transnational corporations—from economic rationalisation to cultural differentiation. This was triggered, as I contend, by the formation of strategic alliance of Japanese corporations with Western marketers and advertising agencies when they globalised their products and business operations in the 1970s and 1980s. Drawing on case studies of global sport brands, this paper demonstrates the ways in which Japanese workers and corporate managers have strategically built a new form of global domination through their practices of globalisation and self-Orientalisation. Overall, this re-thinking of Japan’s cultural-economic contributions counters the view of seemingly unilinear development of neoliberal capitalism that has been prevalent in theorising of global consciousness and connectivity.

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Self-Rated Ability of Reading the Atmosphere and Correlated Factors Among College Students

Inaccurate understanding of someone’s needs and feelings accurately, and communicating with people smoothly is represented as “reading the atmosphere”, and it has been treasured in Japanese tradition. Recent young Japanese adults prefer being accommodating, and setting themselves apart from their peers can lead to worsening of their mental health. The present study was a questionnaire study that affects the self-rated ability to read the atmosphere for 703 students at two universities in 2011. Among them, 3.2% were self-rated as “cannot read the atmosphere at all (Group 1)”, 19.4% “cannot read the atmosphere very much (Group 2)”, 46.8% “can read the atmosphere a little (Group 3)”, 25.4% “can read the atmosphere very much (Group 4)”, and 5.3% “can read the atmosphere too much (Group 5)”. Also, logistic regression analysis showed that the self-rated abilities of reading the atmosphere were not related to age, sex, and the presence or absence of siblings, and collectivism scale. However, they were significantly related to the self-monitoring scale. The results indicated that self-monitoring is a crucial factor for the proper functioning of abilities to read the atmosphere. Also, people read the atmosphere not because they put the priority of group goals over individual goals.

KOC, MUSTAFA* (Ryerson University, mkoc@ryerson.ca)

Dark Side Of The Miracle: Hunger and Food Insecurity In Turkey

Turkey has been praised as a remarkable success story among the developing economies as many countries in the Southern Mediterranean, the Middle East and North Africa suffered the impacts of global financial crisis during the first decade of the 21st Century. The economy grew by 5% per year on average from 2002 to 2012 and per capita income increased up to 10,500 USD in 2011, from the modest 3,500 thousand dollars in 2002. As of 2012, Turkey was listed as the 17th largest economy in the world with a GDP of about 800 billion dollars.

This paper explores the nature of progress towards poverty and hunger alleviation in the country during the same period. It shows that behind the neo-liberal miracle of growth, there is escalation tendency for de-peasantization, increase in urban poverty, decline in collective bargaining rights of labour unions, widening income inequality between rich and poor, worsening of working conditions, and increase in the percentage of workers working for the minimum wage and high levels of youth unemployment. Despite these socially unfavourable social factors, official figures celebrate success in terms of food security and fight against hunger.

This paper will provide insights as to the causes and consequences of such “success” in food security while critically assessing the analytical and methodological utility of the concept.

Koch, Florian* (Universidad del Norte, fkoch@uninorte.edu.co)

Arranged Urbanism: Modes of Informality and Governance Structures in Barranquilla, Colombia

During the last several years a dynamic transformation has been taking place at the national level fringe of Barranquilla, Colombia: Shopping Malls, Gated Communities and Gated Tower Buildings have been built - a process very similar to other Latin American cities. The aim of my presentation is to reveal the underlying planning approaches and explain the role and influence of the private and public actors involved. The presentation contributes to the discussion on formal and informal practices of urban development in the Global South and shows the blurring borders between the ‘formal’ and the ‘informal’. The main finding of the analysis is the analogy between the interests of private actors, official documents and the spatial transformation which is taking place. This analogy was made through the massive influence of private interests in public planning and a multitude of different agreements between the land owner and the public authorities. This form of urban development is described as ‘arranged urbanism’ and stands in a tradition of similar processes of spatial, economic and political development in Latin America, nevertheless, the pace and shape has changed. In addition, forms of ‘arranged urbanism’ can also be found outside of the Latin American context and thus present a new mode of planning governance in Cities in the Global South and the Global North.

Koch, Florian* (Universidad del Norte, fkoch@uninorte.edu.co)

Governance of Climate Adaptation through Urban Regimes: The Cases Bogotá and Frankfurt

Climate adaptation strategies have gained importance both in cities in the Global South and the Global North (Birkmann et al 2010). A crucial aspect of these strategies are so-called climate adaptation plans. These plans show the actions that should be taken in order to reduce the negative effects of climate change on urban population. My presentation analyzes the climate adaptation plans of Bogotá, Colombia and Frankfurt (Main) Germany and evaluates the political processes beyond these plans. Even though the context of both cities is very different, similar results can be traced: In both cities, “climate adaptation urban regimes” have been formed. These regimes do not have a concrete form although they provide strong support for actions and thus present a new mode of planning governance in Cities in the Global South and the Global North.
view my presentation tries to provide insights on the construction of capacity to act regarding climate change on an urban level: How are climate adaptation plans elaborated, who participates in their elaboration and who not?

RC15-257.2

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Women’s Health and Gender Discrimination In India

Abstract

The greatest revolution in any country is the one that affects positively the lives of women, and there is no doubt that, if women are encouraged to realise their potential, that it’s not only their life which would be affected but the life and situation of the whole household which is the basic unit of our national economy.

Women's health in India can be examined in terms of multiple indicators, which vary by geography, socio-economic standing and culture.

Women’s condition is an indicator of the state of the society. Women's health and gender inequality is one of the reasons that play a major role in the health outcomes of women in India. Human development Report (United Nations report, 2011) indicates that India is one of the worst countries in the world and ranked 132 out of 187 in terms of gender inequality. In 2005 India enacted the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) with a clear set of measurable objectives, like Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Total Fertility Rate (TFR), and targets for National Disease Control Programmes (NDCP) in addition to create universal access to public health services and also balance the gender ratio.

The present paper focuses on the achievements of Odisha through NRHM by presenting the primary data (Bolangir; Odisha, India). There is a significant improvement in rate of decline of IMR, MMR and TFR. In addition the present study also examines gender disparities in nutritional status and concludes that women are more malnourished than male.

RC21-379.4

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Finding Shelter in Denver: Multiple Regimes of Spatial Order and Multiple Coping Strategies

From a homeless person's perspective, the neoliberal city seems like a virtual minimum-security prison. In order to work, eat and rest, they must negotiate multiple and layered ordinances regulating their activity and movement. For the homeless, simply occupying public space is already problematic. Certain municipalities allow begging, others do not. Scrapping metal often violates land use codes. In seeking services, the homeless must conform to the requirements of state and charitable service providers. Obviously, neoliberal spatial control of homelessness does not germinate from a single control center. Peck (2010) argues that the mongrel phenomenon of the neoliberal state is relationally constituted. His notion aligns with Staeheili and Mitchel (2008) claim that public space regulation does not emanate from a single ideological or practical nexus, but consists many separate interpenetrating property regimes.

In attempting to understand how homeless individuals negotiate a growing phalanx of codes and ordinances variously intended to move them toward service providers and into shelters we utilized ethnographic methods. Talking to homeless injection drug users in Denver, CO, a city wherein sleeping with any protection against the elements in public has recently been outlawed, we found that shelters, due to mandated durations of stay and strictly enforced conditions of confinement were often considered undesirable places to be. Understanding this, it is unsurprising that homeless people resist this degree of control by continuing to use alternative and often illegal places for shelter and attending to personal hygiene. Other findings prove both ironic and tragic. We learned that as part of an overall strategy for negotiating Denver’s regimes of spatial confinement often leads to increased drug use. A heavy load nuns heroin users from the cold and rain. And methamphetamine addicts frequently increase dosages and usage in order to avoid the need for sleep altogether.

RC38-649.4

KOETTIG, MICHAELA* (University of Applied Sciences,
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Does Inclusion Mean Everyone Every Time?! - Critical Reflection on a Popular Concept

It seems that inclusion is being discussed everywhere you turn; organisations, institutions, government services all claim to be places of inclusion. What does this really mean? Does it mean that every location will be designed so that anyone can access and act in it? Is it enough to declare your intention to work together to be inclusive? Will this concept be able to remove the subtile (and not so subtile) forms of exclusion that have developed over the years in our society? Is it really intended that each person in it’s unique way of being should be acknowledged and accepted as an active participant? How can such processes of change be carried out and supported? My presentation will focus on the inclusion of children with handicaps in public schools; I will reflect on the questions above and consequent topics.

INTE-26.1

KOHLI, MARTIN* (European University Institute,
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Cleavages and Conflicts in Aging Societies: Generation, Age, Class?

Fifty years ago, inequality in developed societies disadvantaged the elderly. Becoming old could mean falling into poverty, and some sociologists interpreted retirement as a form of social exclusion and alienation. Today, the tide has turned: the elderly have benefited from the expansion of the welfare state, and some sociologists paint the bleak picture of a coming gerontocracy. The discourse on “aging and social exclusion” faults the elderly for monopolizing resources and endangering our future.

However, it remains essential to assess the extent of the generational cleavage per se and the extent to which it masks the continued existence of the “old” class cleavage between wealthy and poor (or owners and workers). There are more over “new” cleavages such as those of gender and ethnicity (or “race”). Emphasizing the generational conflict tends to downplay other inequalities, and by this, risks being ideological.

I will briefly retrace the stages of this discourse, and then examine the current extent of cleavages among generations to help groups in terms of economic well-being and social inclusion. How these cleavages turn into conflicts depends on their potential for mobilization, which I will assess by examining political attitudes, participation and voting. The result is that the salience of generational conflicts is (so far) low, which I attribute to the mediating function of political institutions and of generational relations and transfers in families.

Class inequalities cumulate in old age, and class cleavages may thus deepen in future aging societies, but the potential for class mobilization seems to fade away. Generational cleavages may also deepen, not least through the current trends towards welfare state retrenchment. Whether they will lead to generational mobilization depends on the continued viability of the mediating institutions in politics and the family.

RC43-722.2

KOHLI, MARTIN (European University Institute)
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Parents’ Home Ownership and Support for Adult Children Across Europe

The degree to which economic well-being depends on the support provided by the family of origin varies considerably across welfare regimes. Thus, while Scandinavian countries are characterised by a high level of defamilialization, Continental Europe follows a model of supported familialism. The Mediterranean countries are best described as adopting a model of familialism by default. In our previous research, we have shown that what changes from one model to the other is not only the relevance and strength of the family ties, but also the strategies adopted by parents to support their adult children’s own family projects.

The present paper, based on data from SHARE and SHARELIFE, examines how parents’ housing careers are related to the transmission of economic resources from parents to children, and how this varies across different welfare contexts. First, we will analyse the extent to which parent’s home ownership status affects the likelihood that children co-reside with their family of origin. Our preliminary results suggest that, ceteris paribus, parents who rent their home are less likely to support their adult children through co-residence. Secondly, we want to analyse how parents’ own housing experience affects the strategy that they adopt to support their adult children. For instance, does the fact that parents received support in their present home lead them to help their children in turn? Also, a number of other experiences – such as ownership status of one’s first home after the exit from the parental home, age when establishing one’s own household, or special events in one’s housing history – are likely to affect the strategy that parents adopt in supporting their adult children. Most importantly, the role played by parents’ housing experience is likely to vary across different welfare contexts.

JS-43.2

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Friends, Comrades and The Aesthetic Melting Pot: Instagram As a Tool Of Propaganda

This paper examines the ways through which the aesthetic mechanism of Instagram, a social network application designed for media sharing, is used as an
emotive tool in institutional propaganda. My case study is Instagram photographs which were uploaded to the official Instagram site of Israeli Defense Force between 2012-2013. I also examined random Instagram photographs which were tagged IDF and Zahal (IDF in Hebrew).

I will suggest that the site administrators attempt to form a conceptual frame embedded in ideological, and how do emotional norms shared by the users (Chandler & Livingston, 2012). This frame of values is understood as a common ground for the Israeli users, who were raised on myths about the army and the value of deep friendship among warriors. The same frame of values serves them simultaneously as members of a social network which is based on fixed aesthetic norms such as chosen filters and the "artistic" square shape, which its similarity to Kodak Instamatic and Polaroid images makes the photographs "sentimentally beautiful" (Enquist, Magnus and Arak, 1994).

Also common are values of sharing, the meaningful dual concept of "friends", and the value of actual positive motivating, may it be the army's hierarchic system or the social network's "likes".

I will look into the ways through which the use of Instagram helps the sites' administrators and private users to activate a unified code of symbols, which blends individuality and nationality, the beauty of nature, the aesthetic standards of the application and the admiration of armed forces (Friedlander, 1984).

And last, seeing Instagram as a platform for individuals to perform and share their artistic creativity (Gye, 2007), goes along with another Israeli myth, which praises soldiers as sensitive individuals who fulfill their national duty, while being young "fighters and dreamers", who express their feelings in various forms of art.

RC31-530.2
KOIKKALAINEN, SAARA* (University of Lapland, skoikkal@ulapland.fi)

Free Movement and Serial Migration: Exploring the Lives and Motivations of Highly Skilled Finns Living Abroad

The European Union (EU) is a globally unique area, where it is possible for the majority of Europeans to study, work or retire in any of the 28 EU member states, as well Switzerland, Iceland, Norway, and Liechtenstein (Koikkalainen 2011). European citizens have more legal, transnational mobility rights than any other migrant group in the world and the ease of mobility across intra-European borders has created a common labour market for those willing to be mobile. The presentation discusses the intra-European mobility regime from the perspective of highly skilled migrants: how young, educated Europeans experiment with living abroad, move between European capitals and take up job offers in various countries without the need to worry about visas, work permits, or integration requirements. For these privileged migrants, Eurostars (Favell 2008), onward migration may be as easy as buying a low-fare airline ticket or hopping on a fast train. The paper draws on the Working in Europe Study (2008-2011) which collected the experiences of 364 Finns working in 12 European countries. Special attention is paid to the experience, qualities, and motivations of the serial migrants, those who have lived abroad in at least two different countries. Why did they move abroad in the first place, and why did they move again? Do they display a particularly European identity, continue to identify with their original home country, or see themselves as global citizens (Koikkalainen 2013)? And does the ease of mobility increase the likelihood of remigration?


JS-40.2
KOIKKALAINEN, SAARA* (University of Lapland, skoikkal@ulapland.fi)

Mobile Workers, Mobile Lives: Tourism Workers in London and Lapland

This conference paper focuses on two European tourism destinations that thrive on seasonal labor often performed by circular migrants: London, UK and Lapland, Finland. London is an important urban tourism destination in Europe attracting more than 30 million tourists each year. Lapland is a major tourism destination at a smaller scale: the land of ice and snow, the aurora borealis and reindeer safaris attracts just below one million tourists each year. While the profiles of these two places are very different, they do share important similarities in terms of labour demand. In London the pubs, hotels, shops, and amusement parks rely on seasonal labour, often performed by young people originating from other European countries. In Lapland the hotels, ski resorts, wilderness safaris, other tourism-related services also require flexible, seasonal workers who return to their countries of origin or to Southern Finland for the off-season. A look at this unlikely pair of case studies can increase our understanding of the migration–tourism nexus, and provide an insight into the differences between the tourist experience and the mobile worker experience. Drawing from the tourism research and migration research literatures the presentation explores how the experiences of tourists and migrant workers differ from each other. Is working at a tourism destination in fact a form of lifestyle or a temporary job? How do tourism workers form workplace communities, develop place attachment, and bond with the local community, if they know that their own stay at the tourism destination is only temporary?

JS-41.8
KOJIMA, HIROSHI* (Waseda University, kojima@waseda.jp)

Correlates of Work Behaviors Among Muslim Migrants in Japan, South Korea and Taiwan

This study analyzes correlates of work behaviors among male Muslim migrants in Tokyo, Seoul and Taipei Metropolitan Areas, applying logit models to the micro-data from the Survey of Foreign Muslims in Japan (2005-2006), the Survey of Muslims in South Korea (2011) and Exploratory Study on the Taiwanese Muslims (2012-2013).

The results of logit analysis for the correlates of employment status show that ages 35+, entry before 1990, South Asian origin, intermarriage with a local woman and high school education have positive effects on self-employment but South Asian origin has a negative effect. In Taiwan ages 15-24 and 30-34, entry before 2007, marriage with a local woman or a conscript, high school, junior college and polytechnic education, and speaking proficiency in Chinese have positive effects. Therefore, the positive effects of high school education are shared by the three societies, while the effects age, year of entry, national origin and the nationality of spouse do not have consistent effects.

For being an employee, ages 35+ and entry before 1990 have positive effects, in Japan while ages 35+ entry before 2007, Indonesian origin and high school education have positive effects in South Korea and ages 35+, entry before 2007, high school, junior college and polytechnic education, and speaking proficiency in Chinese have positive effects in Taiwan. Therefore, the positive effects of high school education are shared by the three societies. The results for employment type and job hunting method will be also presented.

In sum, there are some variables which have opposing effects in different societies. They seem to reflect the differences in the population composition of Muslim migrants as well as the composition of economically active population in each society.

RC31-538.7
KOJIMA, HIROSHI* (Waseda University, kojima@waseda.jp)

Halal Food Consumption Among Muslim Immigrants in Tokyo, Seoul and Taipei: A Comparative Analysis of Correlates

This study aims at clarifying the similarities and differences in immigrant integration from the perspective of religiously regulated food consumption in new immigration countries in East Asia. It analyzes correlates of halal food (which Muslims are allowed to eat) consumption behaviors among male Muslim migrants in Tokyo, Seoul and Taipei Metropolitan Areas, applying logit models to the micro-data from the Survey of Foreign Muslims in Japan (2005-2006), the Survey of Muslims in South Korea (2011) and Exploratory Study on the Taiwanese Muslims (2012-2013). It broadly draws on the analytical framework proposed by Bonne et al. (2007). The dependent variables include the frequency of visits to halal shops and that of visits to halal restaurants.

The frequency of visits to halal shops and restaurants tends to be low in Japan and high in South Korea. The logit analysis for Tokyo shows that white-collar employment, strengthened religiosity and concerns for local customs have positive effects on the visit to halal shops and that other origins and high-school or less education have negative effects. The logit analysis for Seoul shows that the entry in 2005-2006 or 2009-2011, South Asian origin, very strict observance of Islamic rules have positive effects on the visit to halal shops and that other origins and high-school or less education have negative effects. The logit analysis for Taipei shows that living in owned housing and very strict observance of Islamic rules have positive effects on the visit to halal shops and that other origins, white-collar employment, non-strict observance of Islamic rules have positive effects on the visit to halal restaurants.

The dependent variables include the frequency of visits to halal shops and restaurants.

RC48-793.5
KOJIMA, SHINJI* (University of Hawaii at Manoa, skoijima@hawaii.edu)
“Alternative Unions” and Their Involvement in the Post-3.11 Disaster Politics

Labor unions call alternative unions are increasingly becoming a noteworthy presence in the contemporary Japanese social movements scene. These are individual membership-based unions, such as general unions and community unions. I call them alternative because from the standpoint of nonstandard workers, they serve as an alternative to enterprise unions from which non-standard workers are usually excluded. This paper examines the ways in which these alternative unions, who have made themselves into prominent figures engaged in nonstandard employment politics, became involved in the post-3.11 disaster politics. This study uses ethnographic and archival data gathered during fieldwork in Japan from April 2008 to September 2009 in addition to follow up research conducted in 2010 through 2013. I demonstrate that alternative unions live enmeshed in a complex web of individual and organizational ties, and they thrive by building new ties as they respond to emerging crises. From the standpoint of individuals who are involved in labor disputes through these unions, they come to be enmeshed in a dense network through union affiliation. They develop new bonds and ties with individuals they meet anew. As a consequence of this organizational social capital being transferred to the individual, some come to participate in social movement activities on their own, separate from union affiliation. The network transfer sometimes leads in the long run to nurturing new activists who respond and engage in emergent crises. I argue that alternative unions serve a double role in the field of social movements in Japan. First, they actively engage in emerging crises by working with other unions and civil societies. Secondly, these unions serve to connect individuals through these activities, which sometimes lead individuals to participate in movements on the newly emerging crisis.

RC30-514.2
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RIDGE, DAMIEN (University of Westminster)
Depression, Work and Identity in a Neoliberal World: Perspectives from Australia and the UK

Since the 1980s, job markets in economies such as the United Kingdom (UK) and Australia have been shaped by neoliberal policies directed at increasing competitiveness and productivity. While different national policies and institutions are at play, workers in these countries have been affected by some common trends, including decreased union membership, restructuring, outsourcing, off-shoring, increased workload pressures, short-term contracts, and redundancies, contributing to greater job insecurity and workplace stress. During the same period, the prevalence of depression diagnoses has increased worldwide, with the World Health Organisation estimating that over 100 million people are currently living with depression. Recently, sociologists have theorised about the possible connections between these two trends, suggesting that the increasing demand for workers to be flexible and enterprising has contributed to them feeling stressed, with implications for depression (Rose 2007, Ehrenberg 2010). Yet relatively few qualitative studies have empirically explored the relationship between work, depression and identity. This paper elucidates the connections between work and personal narratives of depression using 77 in-depth interviews with people living with depression in Australia and the UK. Interviews were conducted between 2003 and 2010. In this paper, we provide a secondary analysis of interview transcripts (with original researchers involved), using thematic analysis to explore how people talk about their experiences of work in the context of their illness narratives. We will uncover how people living with depression experience work, including how work and workplace policies (e.g. antidiscrimination, sick leave) can both contribute to emotional distress and protect against it. We want to focus on people who have experienced major life changes or transitions due to illness or other circumstances.

RC32-564.3
KOLLANNAVAR, GIRIYAPPA* (CSIR- Central Leather Research Institute, giriyappa2002@yahoo.com)
Development and the Transformation of Women’s Capabilities. – Sociological Study of Household Footwear Cluster in India

Giriyappa Kollannavar, N Vasagam, Jagathnath Krishna and A B Mondal

Key words: Leather industry, household footwear sector, women workers, institutional support, division of labour

Indian leather industry has grown in household sector and part of it is in the process of mechanization today. Footwear is major product produced both in household and factory sectors to meet the export and domestic demand. The Indian leather industry is supporting livelihood to millions of artisans who follows the traditional labour system of footwear production activity at the household level. Men and women have specialization in each operation in the footwear production activity. The household sector contributes almost 70 percent of the total footwear needs of the country. The post liberalization era brought huge quantity of cheap and non leather footwear to Indian market that affected mostly the household sector. Outdated technology and low scale of production system and primitive designs of the footwear are the major reasons for the household footwear sector that unable to hold their market share. Faced with the emerging competition and challenges, many of the household units closed down their production system. A few units particularly in clusters are surviving with limited market support of traditional buyers. Women play major role in sustaining the footwear activity in these clusters. The institutional intervention focusing on women workers has empowered them with new production skills and technical training. Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI) has taken up the task of footwear cluster development programme with women specific empowering goal has had significant impact on women artisans in household footwear sector. The study has brought out interesting facts and findings on the women empowerment with decision making through institutional support.

KOLESNIKOVA, ELENA* (Russian Academy of Science, kolesnikova@mail.ru)
Preschool Teachers in a Changing Institutional Context: Reforms and Prospect of Professional Group

Results of this research are the initial stage of the “Processes of the Actual Russian Market of Preschool Education” project and allow to allocate the following main points of a situation of preschool teachers in the period of institute reforming. Difficult situation of preschool teachers is caused by increase of demand for this service, on the one hand, and an obvious suspense of an array of problems of the sector, defining state positions of groups, on the other hand. The cultural resource of occupation is very poorly popularized that making uncertain the symbolic capital of group in the opinion of clients (parents and educational government officials). In this situation private sector is essentially interested in advance of the cultural capital of occupation as the power of authority and expertise of a profession as a basis to increase the status indicators of the group.

At institutional level monopolization by the state of administrative functions admission. The professional organizations in estimate of experts received different treatment. Informants of the “pro-state” sector associated them only with labor unions, taking into account absence at them serious opportunities of change of professional group position. Experts of “pro-market” organizations showed interest in professional associations and the organizations of public control. The preference of a type of expert associations focused on advance of the cultural capital of group and classical “not bureaucratic” ideas of professional independence, testifies higher interest in development of power resource and group ascending mobility.

The current changes in an institutional context can potentially modify structure of professional group, promote legalization and expansion of its private sector and increase of its status indicators.
In the field of environmental education, several previous studies mentioned experiences in nature as the factor to prompt pro-environmental behaviors and in the field of environmental sociology, they say environmental awareness and knowledge about environmental issues are the factors to do environmentally appropriate behaviors. The purpose of this study is to examine the effects of those three factors as the determinants of prompting pro-environmental behaviors. In November 2010, we conducted a survey in Minamata, Japan. Respondents are all the 3rd grade junior high school students and their parents in that city.

Results are as follows: 1) Both students and parents who try to share knowledge about environmental issues with their family members tend to do pro-environmental behaviors, 2) Experiences in nature are in correlation with only students’ pro-environmental behaviors, not with parents’ behaviors, 3) As for students and fathers, awareness of personal responsibilities for and effectiveness of doing environmentally appropriate behaviors have correlation with their pro-environmental behaviors, doing environmentally appropriate behaviors have correlation with their pro-environmental behaviors.

RC36-629.2
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The “Classical” Concept of Alienation in the Light of Post-Structural Social Theory: Trans-Alienation and Hypo-Subjectivity of Working Man

In general, the studies of alienation can be divided into two strata: 1) processes of alienation in the “developed countries” due to formation of mass consumer society, 2) dynamics of alienation in “developing countries” that takes place in classic totalitarian states and post-totalitarian states. In the globalizing world can we clearly distinguished types of alienation? Probably today we should talk about rhizome (Deleuze, 1980) of different dimensions of alienation. Using the concepts of diverse trans-phenomenon (trans-politics, trans-economics etc.) of French post-structuralist Jean Baudrillard (2006) I’m representing the concept of «trans-alienation» which is a hybrid of “new” Western and “old” Soviet forms of alienation which are products of the different types of social spectacle (Guy Debord, 2004). The “democratic” Western countries are more inclined to the methods of state regulation of the economy, whereas in developing countries there is still a tendency to anomie and imposing values of the market and the consumer society. Thus, the modern individual is represented as totally alienated, in other words, as a “dead subject”: a vicious circle: alienated labor ↔ alienated consumption. Is there still hope today to reanimate the subject that is not more crushed by the discourses of power, labor, consumption and capital? If the early works of postmodernists abounded statements and attitudes regarding the death of the subject, some of their more recent works show revision of the terms “subject” and “subjectivity” and indicate the possibility of resuscitation active social agent as a full-fledged subject of power, of his will, intentions and desires. This paper is possible by the development of new ideas about the properties of the social environment (consciousness): a flexible, non-linear, post-bureaucratic, rhizomatic (Deleuze, Guattari).

RC45-745.3
KOLMIK, OLEG* (Ben-Gurion University, kolmiik@gmail.com)

The Socio-Political Foundations of the Zionist Banking System in British Mandatory Palestine and Its Institutional Change in the Political Economy of Israel

Tracing the actors and focusing on the institutional dynamics, the purpose of this paper is twofold: to explain the evolution of the Jewish Zionist banking in British Mandatory Palestine and to analyze the extensive transformation of the financial system during the first decades after the Israel independence.

In 1948, when Israel was established, there were more than twenty banks and a hundred of credit cooperatives. This was the legacy of the pre-state period in which this fragmented Jewish banking system was formed by the British liberal legal framework, social and business networks among German origin Jewish bankers, power struggle between different political factions while the Zionist ideology unites them all.

Thirty years later, in the end of the 1970s, the landscape of the Israeli banking was completely different: it was dominated by only three powerful banking groups which have become almost exclusive actors in the financial and real markets. The government has decided to create a ‘state-led’ financial system (similar to France) and brought about an extreme consolidation in the banking sector, in order to control the monetary system and optimize the channeling of capital for achieving industrialization. Through ordinances and informal means, embedded in institutional arrangements, politicians and state bureaucrats adopted and simultaneously applied a triangular policy: giving institutional preference to three specific banks; imposing discrimination against the rest; and prompting mergers in the field. The regulatory authorities also allowed the three largest banks to become ‘universal’ (similar to Germany), what made the implementation of the
Older workers are at the center of many current policies. These workers’ activity is essential for maintaining a sufficiently large and well-qualified workforce, and for ensuring a sound financial basis of pension schemes. Therefore, policymakers encourage older people to work. However, policies to this aim meet some challenges because older people are not only influenced by current development. Instead, they are also subject to life-course influences, meaning the on-going effects of past experiences. This presentation explores the life-course effects of World War II (WWII) experiences on older workers. These experiences are, e.g., a soldier or a prisoner of war during WWII. The life-course effects of WWII-experiences can function through three main mechanisms. First, the career interruption created by WWII may have a scarring effect similar to the one of unemployment spells, and thus influence the further career progression. Second, generational membership influenced how individuals experienced WWII, and it also influenced which historical developments of the labor market people participated in. Third, WWII-experiences can influence health status, personality and world view, which in turn, influence the decision on when to retire. This presentation answers two questions: Do WWII-experiences affect workforce participation in old age? Does the effect depend on the timing of these experiences within the life-course? I conduct a sequence analysis with data from the “Survey of Health, Ageing, and Retirement in Europe” and the “English Longitudinal Study of Ageing“. The analysis determines life-course differences according to, e.g., gender, and generational membership. Moreover, the analysis explores how labor market structures and retirement policies modify life-course effects by comparing countries: Germany, Finland, Poland, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. Findings help to refine theories on old age, life-courses, and the labour market. Moreover, they help policymakers in countries that recently participated in a war to design more effective policies for older workers.
are a desiring subject with 'sexual, material, and affective self-interest'. They have a wide range of aspirations, needs and longings for love, sex and relationship. Some are proud of paying for rather impersonal sex with as many women as they wish (McDonaldization of sex, or McSex) while others passionately seek intense emotional intimacy with female sex workers and refer themselves as a member of a 'sunkern boat' or Titanic, the local parlance for male clients who fall in love with sex workers. It is through these different engagements with female sex workers that we can understand the emerging Chinese masculinities in Hong Kong.

Through a sociological analysis of men's commercial sexual experiences in Hong Kong, this research joins the current international debate to rethink masculinity in relation to the changing gender order between the sexes under the new urban sexual culture of post-industrial capitalism. 

The Collective As an Ideational Entity

As actors in a social world, we are well aware of the existence of collectives. Families, communities, organizations, social and political movements, businesses, states and so on can be considered collectives. We know that various social entities in our social world are not mere aggregates of individuals; they are more than the sum of their parts and transcend the individuals who form them. These entities act like other individual actors, welcome or reject us, ask us to act for them, and give meaning and a sense of direction to our lives. In this regard, we can make the following distinction.

How can we reconcile these two perspectives? This paper argues that such a reconciliation is possible by revisiting the meaning of our social world, which is essentially a field of meanings. In this field, collectives exist as ‘ideational entities’ in the words of Japanese sociologist Seijyama Kazuo. They do not exist in the same way as a material entity exists; instead, they exist as elements in a particular field of meanings. To the extent that this field is intersubjective, the collective acquires a unique ontological status for those sharing it. Thus, collectives are ideational but, nonetheless, real.

Diversity in Leisure and Leisure Research for Social Justice in Japan: Seeking International Conversations

Although Japanese leisure research literature has grown over the past four decades, it has not been well recognized at the global level largely because of the language barrier. Given the considered patterns that our leisure-like phenomena are closely intertwined with each other particularly in non-Western contexts (Fox & Klaidner, 2006; Iswaksni, Nishino, Onda, & Bowling, 2007), the acknowledgement of the existing Japanese leisure literature appears necessary to initiate constructive conversations on leisure and leisure research in Japan among international researchers. Therefore, a critical review of literature on leisure in Japan written by Japanese researchers in Japanese language was conducted. Four major challenges were subsequently identified: leisure research as historical description, the weak linkage between empirical and theoretical research, the persistent influence of a work-leisure binary perspective, and the ambiguity of the use of leisure research to contemporary social contexts. To tackle these challenges, I propose that diversity and social justice perspectives (Parry, Johnson, & Stewart, 2013) can facilitate researchers’ conceptualizing leisure as active and multi-faceted phenomena reflecting social diversity, enhancing the linkage between empirical and theoretical aspects of research, increasing self-reflexivity, and pro-actively addressing social inequalities and social discourses. Rather than simply

RC07-132.6

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This paper contributes to the discussion on Internet mobilization and on international social movements’ ability to influence national policy, by analyzing the motivations and the participation levels of Wikipedia volunteer editors (Wikipedians). The events of the first Internet strike of 18th January 2012 against the SOPA legislation proposed in the US. Wikipedians from around the world took part in the vote concerning whether Wikipedia should undertake a protest action aimed at influencing American policymakers. Wikipedians are shown to share values of the international free culture movement, through experienced Wikipedians were also likely to be conflicted about whether taking part in a protest action is violating the site’s principle of encyclopedic neutrality. Wikipedia’s participation in this protest action allowed internationally-based netizens to have a visible impact on the US national legislation. As such, Wikipedia can be seen as an international social movement organization, whose participation (24 hour site’s blackout) was a major factor that led to a creation of an international political opportunity structure (worldwide awareness of and protests against a proposed American legislation) enabling a national political opportunity structure (American citizens who otherwise would not be aware of the issue became so and became politically active)

RC28-488.1

KONIETZKA, DIRK* (Technische Universität Braunschweig, d.konietzka@tu-bs.de)
ZIMMERMANN, OKKA (Technische Universität Braunschweig)
Social Stratification of Changing Family Life Courses – Results from Sequence Analyses for Seven European Countries

A major shift of life course patterns occurred in Europe throughout the second half of the 20th century. The post-war period of economic growth and mass prosperity fostered highly standardized life courses, characterized by continuous employment patterns (among men), nuclear family patterns with early and stable marriages, accompanied by medium levels of fertility. Research has proven, that living arrangements have pluralized and become more heterogeneous since the 1970s, while life courses destandardized. Value change, individualization and increasing economic insecurity are assumed to have stimulated these changes. We add to the discussion of the causes of destandardization by investigating which social strata are driving the process. We examine differences in destandardization of family formation between higher and lower educated strata in seven European countries with distinct socio-political systems and economic development. We use representative data from the Generations and Gender Surveys (GGS) for Norway, France, Italy, Russia, Estonia, Hungary and from the National Educational Panel Survey (NEPS) for Germany (n = 70228 respondents). We compare cohort-specific patterns of family formation between the respondents’ 15th and 35th birthday using sequence analysis, which allows examining complex life course patterns.

The empirical results show for all countries that a) traditional sequences of family formation are diminishing and b) life courses of the lower educated have become more destandardized than those of the higher educated strata. This is the case for both marriage and cohabitation. The lower educated are postponing marriage and having children later in life. As a consequence, the number of lone parents is increasing. The lower educated are more likely to cohabit and have children out of marriage, which leads to an increase in single parenthood. The lower educated are also more likely to experience broken families.

RC13-237.5

KONO, SHINTARO* (University of Alberta, skono@ualberta.ca)
Diversity in Leisure and Leisure Research for Social Justice in Japan: Seeking International Conversations

Although Japanese leisure research literature has grown over the past four decades, it has not been well recognized at the global level largely because of the language barrier. Given that the considered patterns that our leisure-like phenomena are closely intertwined with each other particularly in non-Western contexts (Fox & Klaidner, 2006; Iswaksni, Nishino, Onda, & Bowling, 2007), the acknowledgement of the existing Japanese leisure literature appears necessary to initiate constructive conversations on leisure and leisure research in Japan among international researchers. Therefore, a critical review of literature on leisure in Japan written by Japanese researchers in Japanese language was conducted. Four major challenges were subsequently identified: leisure research as historical description, the weak linkage between empirical and theoretical research, the persistent influence of a work-leisure binary perspective, and the ambiguity of the use of leisure research to contemporary social contexts. To tackle these challenges, I propose that diversity and social justice perspectives (Parry, Johnson, & Stewart, 2013) can facilitate researchers’ conceptualizing leisure as active and multi-faceted phenomena reflecting social diversity, enhancing the linkage between empirical and theoretical aspects of research, increasing self-reflexivity, and pro-actively addressing social inequalities and social discourses. Rather than simply

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
importing Western perspectives, this paper argues for scholarly analysis cognizant of Japanese history, culture, and contemporary social issues, particularly family issues. I argue that a culturally-adapted communitarian model of diversity perspective on contemporary Japanese family settings will open space for a just research of diverse family issues, including the rapid rise of one-/two-person households and the so-called “invisible family” that do not necessarily fit the conventional idea of Japanese nuclear family. This study examines specifically gender and age issues in the contexts of such postmodern family configurations. Given the effects of globalizations on all nations, further international conversations are necessary to advance our knowledge on the subject.

RC04-87.1

KONSTANTINOVSKIY, DAVID* (Russian Academy of Sciences, dav.konstant@gmail.com)

Expansion Of Higher Education: Demand, Supply and Differentiation Of Universities

Russian experience of expansion of higher education offers to understand the specific lessons. Demand and supply were drivers of changes.

Part of the national economy has formed a demand for knowledge, qualifications. On the other hand, the mass demand has been formed by employers on a more or less socialized young people whose core competency is the relative ability to learn new subjects and skills of communication. This demand has brought primarily by the service sector and trade, which began to develop explosively now. Mentioned qualities became seen as a result of staying in higher educational institution. Specialty, for which there was teaching is not important for the employer, a possession of a high education as a diploma is essential as a certificate of appropriate training. Seller of clothes, for example, should not have a diploma of trade manager, he may have engineer or teacher degree, but availability of a diploma is mandatory.

Demand (both kinds) of the labor market was transmitted into families. The educational system has responded by supply adequate to the families' demand. Now the increment of human capital is developed in some universities; implementation of the signal function, the production of certificates about staying in educational institution take place in other universities.

A second kind demand has led to growth of correspondence departments. There are lower requirements to students at those departments; learning there requires less time and efforts. Thus, it is easier to get a diploma. So enrolment in those departments became set equal to enrolment in full-time departments and surpassed it. Expansion of higher education turned out mainly expansion of the correspondence education.

JS-56.6

KONTTINEN, ANNAMARI* (University of Turku, onkkont@utu.fi)

World Civil Society and Activist Identity in Japanese Environmental Smog

Globalization can standardize the way people interpret their social worlds and act in them. Norms such as environmental protection, human rights and democracy have become more widely accepted. The concept of World Civil Society describes how increased civic communication across boundaries generates political opportunities for citizen groups by creating pressure towards national governments to abide by international norms in a variety of fields.

In this paper, the formation of activist identities within the Japanese Environmental SMOs is studied against the backdrop of global diffusion of norms, ideas and forms of action as well as Japan's role in the international community. Globalization supports activist identity in Japan: Japan's wish to become a recognized global player increases the number of young people entering the social movement sector. The pressure to formalize activist identities in global movements is also changing the local perspective on activist identity.

As Japanese social movement organizations have traditionally derived their strength from their unique ties with the local communities, it is important to ask how the activists interact in the processes of civic mobilization and formation of activist identities. Are we observing increased globalization, or the development of genuinely cosmopolitan ethos and global mentalities?

Awareness of global environmental problems transformed significantly during the so-called environmental boom of late 80s and early 90s. The 1990s have at the same time been called the era of the emergence of Japanese civil society. My paper discusses how the Western-style environmentalism influenced the Japanese environmental movement at two points of time: the environmental boom of the 90s, and post-3/11 era-and how it interacted with the indigenous elements therein. The approach is micro-sociological: I study how environmental activists represent themselves and their role in society in life-story interviews. What role does the juxtaposition of Japaneseness and foreignness have in these discourses? Is there room for cosmopolitan identities?

RC04-78.24

KOO, ANITA* (Hong Kong Polytechnic University, ssakoo@polyu.edu.hk)

Expansion of Vocational Education and the Social Reproduction of Working Class in China

In post-reform China, the value of education is heightened in the country's development of a market economy. Driven by a neoliberal ideology of human capital accumulation, China has transformed education as a motor of economic growth and has implemented a series of education reforms. In parallel to the adoption of an export-oriented growth model, the role of vocational education is emphasized in the past two decades – to train secondary school graduates with skills to match the needs of the developing industrial sectors. This paper describes how the expansion of vocational education in China responds to the neoliberal idea of human capital development. It also investigates its impact on the life chances of students with rural background, who previously had limited chance for post-compulsory education. Based on the fieldwork data collected in three vocational schools in Chongqing, we find the students have an urge to craft marketable credentials through the process of acquiring educational credentials. Earning degrees in vocational schools is motivated by their aspiration for upward mobility. However, many students show their pessimism after working side-by-side with other factory workers on the production lines during their internship. This paper argues that under the developmental mode in a globalized market, China relies heavily on labour intensive manufacturing-based economy. The state-capital alliance has already shaped and structured the types of jobs that available in the labour market. The expansion of vocational schooling operates in the guise of training and skill development; but, in reality, these educated youth only becomes members of the new generation of migrant workers for the use of the export-led industrialization. The human capital argument for national development has failed to deliver on its promise.

RC05-885.6

KOO, HEARAN* (Seoul National University, hrkoo@snu.ac.kr)

Governance Matters?: Social Concertation and Macro-Economic Outcomes

The contemporary labor market and welfare state has undergone dramatic changes since the 1980s. In most countries, governments have been facing the declining economic growth, higher level of unemployment, rising inequality, and tighter fiscal constraints. Just as the context of labor market and welfare state has changed, the patterns of governance coping with the problems have also changed significantly.

Previous literature shows that the macro-economic outcomes such as unemployment and inequality have something to do with the different patterns of governance. This study seeks to examine the relationship between governance patterns and macro-economic outcomes by analyzing the 30 year trajectories of labor market and welfare reforms and policy-making systems in 20 advanced countries. We do so by proceeding as follows.

First, using the optimal matching technique, we identify different trajectories of labor market and welfare reforms and policy-making systems in the three decades from 1980 to 2009. Second, we group the countries based on the similarities in reform trajectories and policy-making systems changes. Third, we compare the levels of unemployment rate and inequality across the groups. The results show that countries characterized as closed, conservative and market economy have developed new social welfare and active labor market programs relatively early and have relied on more consensus-based policy-making systems, which require the cooperation between government and organized interests for coordinating macro-economic objectives. The results also reveal that those countries following higher expenditure on new social risks and concertative policy-making trajectory perform better in terms of reducing unemployment and inequality. We discuss the implications of these findings for the development of new governance model in Korea.

RC05-108.3

KOO, YOOJIN* (The University of Tokyo, ykoo911@gmail.com)

Conservative Movements and Political Threat Structure: Focusing on History Issues Related Groups in Post-Cold War Japan

Since the 1990s, a growing set of conservative movements has become conspicuous in Japan. Major movements that have brought media’s attention and political and diplomatic struggles have emerged starting from history-revising movements led by the Atarashii Rekishi Kyokasho o Tsukurukai up to Xenophobia movements led by the Zaitokukai in recent years. Taking these movements into account, this paper asks: what triggers conservative(or right wing) movements in post-Cold War Japan?

Social movement scholars have argued that mobilization is incured from political opportunity structure(POS), which simply put, when political opportunities open, people gather together for contention. However, although POS theory has provided a great deal of explanatory power, it also exposes its explanatory weak-
ness: where a movement occurs when POS closes. This leads to shed a new light on political theory, political ideology, political power, and political action in terms of political experience. In this paper, we present a new method of analyzing political movements, based on the theory of political economy. The method is illustrated through an analysis of the relationship between political movements and economic outcomes.

In order to support the argument, this paper first addresses the relations between POS and PTS and what constitutes PTS: threatening Cabinet's ideology and formal speeches like the Murayama Speech, unfavorable remarks and behaviors by politicians. Next, by selecting three "major" conservative civic groups and through discourse analysis of these groups, it explores how they were mobilized under PTS. Lastly, this paper attempts to find whether certain combination of PTS factors exist to stimulate movements. This paper intends to contribute to understating the mobilization of conservative movements - Japanese in particular - and to the academic discourse of the relation between POS/PTS and movements.

KOREKAWA, YU* (Nat Inst Population & Social Security, korekawa-yuu@ipss.go.jp)

Immigrant Occupational Attainment in Japan and Its Determinants; Is it a "Structured Settlement"?

Japan as a "post-transitional society" has recently shifted into a "new" country of immigration as southern European countries. However there are few studies on the integration of immigrants in the Japanese labor market. The present study aims to reveal immigrant occupational attainment in Japan and its determinants by comparing their occupational distributions to those of the Japanese counterparts with the Japanese census micro-data conducted in 2010. As a result, the following findings are revealed: to the first question, we answered that socioeconomic compositional differences cannot explain the differences in the occupational distribution between immigrants and the Japanese, meaning that a migrant might have a different probability of occupational attainment from the Japanese who has an equivalent feature. On the second question, it is revealed that a return to immigrant educational attainments is higher than that of the Japanese, when a migrant is a highly-skilled or a long-term resident such as Vietnamese Refugees or Mexican Indians. In addition, there is a gender gap in a return of educational attainment, which tends to be smaller for females than for males. To the third question, we argue that the extension of residency in Japan mostly has a positive effect for migrants except highly-skilled ones. To the fourth question, the outcome of occupational attainments shows mosaic situation, implying that the same characteristic plays a different role in their occupational attainment depending on their mode of incorporation. Taken together, it is clarified that selection on human capital, duration of residency and gender difference are important for immigrant occupational attainment. Actually, the relations between those determinants are similar to findings in previous studies in western developed countries. However, it is also revealed that Japan has experienced multiple mode of immigrations of corporatists simultaneously, or a "structured settlement" as a feature of "new" country of immigration.

KORHONEN, SIRPA* (University of Jyväskylä, Finland, sirpa.i.korhonen@jyu.fi)

Refugee Returns - Experiences of Inclusion Here and There

My doctoral study looks at refugee returns applying Rosenthal’s biographic-narrative research as the "ancient Turkic" population of Sumerians. While not fully ridiculing the basic tenets of collective memory. Relentlessly, the supporters of secular Republicism believe that Islam’s political role is not to maintain the status quo, but to reform it and make it more democratic and liberal. This leads to shed a new light on the relationship between political Islam and political history.

The Turkish Dilemma: How Should Islam Relate To Republican Era Collective Memory?

This paper scrutinizes how the Turkish collective memory of the past can be understood within the political context of the present. The paper argues that the collective memory of the past plays a crucial role in understanding current political developments. The paper uses the example of the Atatürk Revolution to illustrate this point. The Atatürk Revolution is often seen as a turning point in Turkish history, marking the end of the Ottoman Empire and the beginning of the modern Turkish Republic. However, the Atatürk Revolution is also seen as a moment of transition, when Turkey was moving from a traditional society to a modern one. The paper argues that the Atatürk Revolution is a moment of transition, when Turkey was moving from a traditional society to a modern one.
tions, and various illegal drugs. At the same time drugs in pills or plasters are in favor. We can speak of marijuana); at the moment the po-i legal part of modern youth entertainment and club subculture. Drug choices are based on quantitative data (n=400 in 2000, n=600 in 2008 and n=800 in 2012) support this conclusion. Over the last 12 years, changes in the models of alcohol and illicit drug use were identified: young people try these substances at very young age, the drugs distribution market is very saturated and offers wide variety of substances, including legal highs. At the moment the poly-use model is dominating, i.e., using several substances simultaneously (alcohol, legal and illegal drugs). Our analysis of the spread of drug use and affecting factors is based on quantitative data (n=400 in 2000, n=600 in 2008 and n=800 in 2012) and semi-structured interviews with field experts and owners of entertainment venues.

The results show that young people admit the fact that drugs became an integral part of modern youth entertainment and club subculture. Drug choices are made to suit particular entertainment purposes and driven by desires of achieving known effects. In order to minimise risks young people avoid injecting drugs and prefer not to use substances with distinct and strong smell (for instance, marijuana); at the same time drugs in pills or plasters are in favor. We can speak as about the prevalence of substances with stimulant effect that offer effect appreciated by some users: catching unexpected energy, feelings of parallel realities etc. Another alarming trend is poly-use that increases the risk of overdose and intoxication. Poly-use combinations can include alcohol, legal medications, and various illegal drugs.

Patterns of Substance Use in Entertainment Venues in Latvia: A number of surveys in Europe, including Latvia, show that the level of drug use among young people in entertainment venues is significantly higher than among youth in general (according to EMCDDA). Monitoring surveys carried-out in Latvia in 2000, 2008 and 2012 support this conclusion. Over the last 12 years, changes in the models of alcohol and illicit drug use were identified: young people try these substances at very young age, the drugs distribution market is very saturated and offers wide variety of substances, including legal highs. At the moment the poly-use model is dominating, i.e., using several substances simultaneously (alcohol, legal and illegal drugs). Our analysis of the spread of drug use and affecting factors is based on quantitative data (n=400 in 2000, n=600 in 2008 and n=800 in 2012) and semi-structured interviews with field experts and owners of entertainment venues.

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A World-Systems Methodology for the Study of Inequality

Drawing on historical data on inequality within and between regions of the world-economy, we indicate that inequality within regions in both the core and the semiperiphery of the world-economy tended to rise over a long period extending from the sixteenth to sometime in the nineteenth century. During this same period, inequality between regions of the world-economy remained considerably less pronounced and stable. Beginning during the nineteenth century, however, the trends shifted in significant ways: inequality within many core areas began to decline (as opposed to many peripheral and semiperipheral areas where inequality remained very high), and inequality between these areas underwent a rapid increase. We link these transformations to social forces that acted to expand various rights (e.g., those of citizens and of workers as wage laborers) under the aegis of the modern nation-state, with uneven and linked effects in core, semiperipheral and peripheral areas of the world-economy.

Our data allow us to provide a stylized depiction of within- and between-country income distributions to show a multiple and overlapping matrix of distributio n arrays –a global income distribution that is both systemic and historical— that has shaped the geography of winners and losers both over the long term and in more recent decades. This depiction suggests that (i) Schumpeterian cycles of innovation and creative destruction in the global production of goods and services have been key to shifting patterns of within- and between-country inequality, as these innovations have included (ii) the deployment of shifting and unevenly successful institutional strategies aiming to facilitate mobility and change for specific regions and/or nations within the world-economy. This exercise allows us to raise novel research questions about the centrality of empirical and methodological innovations to better advance future social science inquiry on inequality.

KOSIARA-PEDERSEN, KARINA* (University of Copenhagen, kpg@ifs.ku.dk)
Multifaceted Party Membership
Party membership is in general in decline; however, both the trends and the membership figures vary among parties, and the meaning of party membership varies among members. Both the degree, type and quality of party member participation vary among party members. Hence, in order to understand how the concept of party membership is filled out by party members, it is necessary to take into account what formal members are actually (not) doing within or for their parties. On the basis of a party member survey in nine Danish parties across the political spectrum, first, party members are grouped into types of party members. Second, the characteristics of these party member types are shown. Third, the distribution of party member types across parties is explained on the basis of party-level variables, such as level of intra-party democracy, party culture and campaigning strategy. Finally, the party member types are discussed and compared to other newer forms of party ‘supportership’, and the democratic implications of party membership figures are put into perspective.
work practices in welfare services in many ways. So far the effects have only in a limited way been in the focus for critical and constructive interdisciplinary research. In welfare services there is a need to communicate the essence of work especially among professionals planning, purchasing and using ICT. This presentation is based on an empirical research plan. The research concentrates in studying the development and use of ICT in child welfare units in Finland. The aim of the research is to find out how functional the client data systems are that are used in Finnish municipalities. The question of functionality focuses on how appropriate these systems are in relation to the basic task in child welfare. The research plan has its origin in a small case study in the city of Helsinki. The results of this action research indicate that the use of client data systems may have negative effects on the basic task in child welfare in case there are not enough human resources using the systems. The theoretical frame of the research comes from the actor-network-theory (ANT) and its critic. In order to communicate the findings within disciplines, the researcher plans to make use of Actor Relational Approach (ARA). In this sense the presentation investigates further whether Actor Relational Approach can be combined with Institutional Ethnography in a fruitful way in this research.

RC53-853.4

KOSMINSKY, ETHEL* (Queens College/CUNY, ethelkos@hotmail.com)

Mayume's Life History: Between Japan and Brazil

Although Mayume is from mixing ancestry, her mother is non-Japanese Brazilian and her father is Japanese-Brazilian, her Japanese side is similar to a girl from a small town in Japan. At the time of the interview she was eighteen years old. When she was at four years of age, and her brother one year, her mother decided to join her father who was already working in Japan. She attended kindergarten, although she didn't understand what they were talking. However, she adjusted very well in the Japanese school and life style. But, six years ago her mother decided to return to Bastos, Brazil, to see her parents. That's when Mayume faced a difficult adjustment: "I wanted to come here to see the town. I didn't want to remain. I wanted to go back, I wanted until today... because there is enjoyable at least for myself." She compares the Japanese town where she lived to Bastos: "Ja-pan is a divided society, it looks like Sao Paulo, and I thought that here it would be the same. When I arrived here, I said: that's too much land!" Mayume faced a lot of problems at the Brazilian school. She compares the organization and the cleanliness of the Japanese public school, the respect from her classmates toward their teacher, and among themselves to the Brazilian public school and its poor building, lack of respect toward the teacher, lack of discipline. Mayume's dream is to return to Japan and attend college there. Mayume and other children face ruptures in their socialization process due to their parents' labor migration. However, children as social agents can struggle to change their lives and make the decisions that sound better to them.

RC11-211.4

KOSNY, MAREK* (Wroclaw University of Economics, marek.kosny@ue.wroc.pl)

Pension System Based on Sharecropping and Economic Security of Families

Decisions about giving birth and upbringing of children imply consent to financial the public good. These decisions are generally individually adverse from the point of view of both short- and long-term economic security of families. The way to change this appraisal is to modify the structure of the pension system. The idea of the new solution is based on the sharecropping – one of schemes of incentive system under uncertainty and information asymmetry. The concept underlying this approach assumes that parents and the state, involved in upbringing the children, share both costs and benefits, what results in sharing the risk. The main advantage of the proposed solution is a convergence of interest of the parents and the state. The practical implementation of such a system would be based on division of pension insurance contributions, paid by a working individual, between the two pillars of the new system, in proportion to the expenditure incurred on his (her) upbringing by the state and the parents in the past. The first part would be spent on financial development and contributions granted to all present pensioners on the basis of their contributions made in the past, during the professional activity. The second part of the contribution, the so-called second pillar, would be transferred directly to the parents of this person – increasing their pension capital (if they are still working) or in the form of direct payments (if they are already retired). Additional, capital pillar could be established to improve long-term economic security for those without children or provide an extra protection for individuals involved in the first and second pillar.

The empirical part of the analysis will be done for the pension system in Poland, in the context of its planned restructuration.

RC15-262.5

KOSTERA, THOMAS* (Université libre de Bruxelles (ULB), thomas.kostera@ulb.ac.be)

Towards Usages of Europe By Patient Representatives at National Level?

Following a series of landmark rulings of the European Court of Justice (ECJ) on cross-border healthcare, the access to healthcare has been facilitated for European patients. After ten years of negotiations these rulings have been codified in the EU's Directive on the application of patients' rights. Europe thus now offers national actors various resources to pursue their interests beyond the opportunities of their national healthcare system including challenges and resources for patient representatives at member state level. Do these actors use those European resources inside their national healthcare system? Based on semi-directive interviews, this paper thus investigates if and how patient ombudsmen in the Austrian healthcare system include usages of Europe into their institutionalised routines and which are the national institutional limits to those usages. The paper argues that while Europe has reached the national institutional boundaries of healthcare systems porous, control over patient flows is kept intact and that there is only limited room for manoeuvre for patient ombudsmen to use Europe at national level.
Risking It? Upper Social Class and School Choice in Finland

The uncertainties and risks families are facing concerning educational choice have both, local and global influences. The neo-liberal market mechanisms promoting educational choice in educational systems move the responsibility of successful choice increasingly on individuals. The individualized responsibility is partly displacing the ‘collective assurance against risk’, and as it increases individual risk, it might lead to social closure and enabling the strengthening of the ‘lines of social differentiation’. In the context of value-based choice this touches upon the discourse around choice and distinction between social classes. Despite the privileged educational trajectories can still be obtained by context-relevant use of economic, social and cultural capital, the changes in the educational pro-vision and basis of selection to prestigious institutions produce new arenas for competition. This challenges the privileged position of upper-class children in the competition of the best education available, and makes examining their educational choices relevant.

The aim was to examine the educational discourse of the upper-class parents of children of seventh grade of an ordinary school, and investigate how their views and fears regarding their children’s education intertwine both with the considered risks and their trust in the Finnish education system. The data consist of semi-structured interviews conducted in Finland and France (Vantaa, Espoo, Paris) with parents (n=19) who have experience on educational policies and practices in Finland and their contact with schools in the countries, individual interviews with parents with no such international experience (n=78). The interviews were analysed by using qualitative content analyses. Preliminary results show that parents trust and value Finnish education and especially the value-base behind it. Still, their conceptions regarding competition, uncertainties, risk and the definitive nature of educational choices seem to have absorbed some ‘international fears’. This contributes to the construction of the social reality and subtle social distinctions in the Finnish school choice space.

Expressing the Inexpressible. Japanese Artists about the March 2011 Tragedy

The number of “Shinchō” a monthly Japanese literary magazine, issued in March 2012, published short diaries written by 52 Japanese artists to commemo-rate the tragic events of the Greatanto-quake and Tsunami, which happened the year before. Artists representing various genres of art such as literature, music, photography or visual arts were requested to describe these 2 weeks of their life and the process of artistic creativity after the disaster. In the society, where speaking about one’s inner thoughts and emotions is not culturally approved, writing as a social work seems to be one of the most important, if not the sole, vehicles bringing up the vox populi to a broader attention. It can be said that it is thorough art that the social phenomena are reflected in the public discourse.

It is art that collects individual experiences of the disaster in a diary of collective memory. In this sense becomes also a political tool, as Jacques Ranciere would say, which has the power to express the inexpressible, to render visible what from various reasons could not be revealed.

In my presentation I will analyze the content of the diaries to see what aspects of the events, which took place in the aftermath of the Earthquake and Tsunami disaster, were described by the artists and what was the purpose of casting light on these particular problems. Another issue I would like to raise is the question about whether the image of the tragedy as recreated from the artistic diaries is compatible with the one presented in the official discourse.

Living Between Tongues. Elements of Evocative Autoethnography in Tawada Yōko’s Writings

Autoethnography can be described as an approach to research and writing that seeks to describe and systematically analyze (graphy) personal experience (auto) in order to understand cultural experience (ethno) (Ellis, Adams, Bochner 2011). The value of autoethnographic method lies in the possibility, it offers, of having an access to an inner (emotional reactions, feelings and thoughts of a respondent not revealed otherwise) insight into an analyzed problem. Consequently, this methodological paradigm recognizes forms of writing research – amongst which also literary works such as biographies etc. – which are consciously value-centered, where the searching subject is visibly present and her/his voice is of equal importance in forming statements about the social reality. If a literature is to be considered an object of sociological interest, an autoethnography, especially its evocative genre, entrusts it with playing a significant part in describing the social world.

Given the above, in my presentation I would like to discuss elements of evocative autoethnography in literary works of the Japanese writer Tawada Yōko to see how the knowledge, which is acquired from literature, can be applied to an analysis of a social phenomenon, here: a professional career of a migrant writer, who works and lives between two languages: Japanese and German. Tawada Yōko left Japan at the age of 22 and at that time her knowledge of German was limited to grammatical rules. Ever since, she successfully writes and publishes in both languages, experimenting with the borders of language and public discourse. She is associated with the term “exophony”, which may be defined as a voice from the outside resonading in the world of literary culture in a given country. In my presentation I will focus on the social condition of the writer in exile, while questioning the universality of the notion of artistic genius (Elias 1994).

Functional Differentiation and the Public Sphere: An Attempt in Theoretical Formalization for Historical and Comparative Research

This study elaborates on the concept of functional differentiation as a structur-al feature of modern society. Methodological criteria to judge whether society is differentiated functionally remain elusive, although these must be presupposed when the concept of functional differentiation is applied to other societies. Certainly, a society is not functionally differentiated if judicial decision, for example, is always dependent on external conditions, whether power or wealth of parties, and hence, the legal system cannot operate according to its own logic. However, the autonomy and independence of a functional system never imply the functional differentiation of society as a whole because the case where other functional logics can be violated directly by political or monetary power is not completely excluded. The existence of some functional institutions, for example, the parliament, bureaucracy, court, market, and educational system, does not guarantee a functionally differentiated structure. To exploit

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This page contains a variety of abstracts from a sociological conference. The abstracts discuss topics related to aging, prisoners, and modernity. One abstract highlights the experiences of 80-year-old Japanese seniors, noting that seniors have become younger and that personal computer and/or mobile phone use is common. Another abstract examines the role of values in social systems, focusing on secular and religious higher education institutions. A third abstract discusses the role of values in social systems, focusing on secular and religious higher education institutions. The abstracts provide insights into contemporary social dynamics and the intersection of technology, values, and modernity.
active labor force and in particular is reduced. Employment in the industry falls especially in the small cities and provincial locality. The main issue for the farmers is an access of its products to local market and a large labor costs. Therefore it is developing the traditional type of economy, which is dominated by monocultural economy of the farm (horticulture, animal husbandry, small-scale construction, transport services, temporary employment) and commercial businesses. Modernization potential of the rural “backs” in particular in South region of Russia is diverse. The rural population is aging and decreasing. However, there is a surplus of labor force against the backdrop of falling employment. This dissonance is typical for the Black East region. Lack of investment, jobs, degradation of industrial and agricultural spheres pushes people to the development of the service industry and trade, to labor migration to the big cities, and social mobility. It is sufficient to note the high level of social and economic infrastructure: electricity, gas, roads, fiber optic lines, public transport, landscaping. There is a stable mobile communication, satellite TV, Internet access. However, rural inhabitants are experiencing social fatigue. They complain constantly about the lack of funds, the futility of life in rural areas. Many inhabitants are focused on internal migration, employment, education, and career in the middle and big cities. Key resources are upgrading a new economic policy of the local authorities, effective budget and private investments, solidarity of local communities, and of course, the willingness of local people to the medium-and long-term investment in yourself and in the development of their area.

RC01-35.1
KOZYREV, GENNADY* (D. Mendeleyev Univ. of Chemical Technology, genkozyr@mail.ru)
Creating an image of «Victim» As a Way of Creating Controlled Conflict Situation

For creating controlled conflict situation and for finding (appointing) an “enemy” often an image of “victim” is being created, meeting goals and tasks of its creators.

An image of “victim” may be classified on the follow types: “victim-hero”, “victim-loss”, “victim as belonging”, “victim-tragedy”, “victim-country”, “victim-nation”, “multifunctioning victim” and other.

Constructed “victim” has to meet such characteristics of real victim as innocence and defenselessness. Therefore innocent children, old people, and women are appointed to the role of “victim”. Violence towards them provokes the tension of passions and promotes desired public opinion.

Process of construction an image of “victim” includes the following steps: actualization, “privatization”, heroisation, humanisation, institutionalization, historicisation (mythologisation), objectivisation, legitimization, sacralization, realization of “victim’s” image in the social and political practices.

Generated image of “victim” presuppose execution following functions in the real and potential conflicts:
- identification of people on the base of their attitude to the “victim”;
- creation of enemy image who is guilty attacking “victim”;
- consolidation of people to fight identified “enemy”;
- upbringing of “new heroes”;
- determination of people behavior in critical situation;
- image of “victim” is becoming the elements of culture.

Deliberately thrusting of “victim” problem generates disadvantageous situation for alleged “enemy”. Direct of potential oppressor’s image constructed, with necessity to oppose or annihilate it. The most important “enemy” characteristic is its moral threat for person, group and society. Next distinguisher of “enemy” is dehumanization.

Special role in the process of both “victim” and “enemy” image construction belongs to mass media and first of all a television.

Generated image of “victim” may be used as motive for intervention of “third party”, for deliver a “retribution blow” on a real or an appointed enemy.

RC07-146.1
KRABB, ROBIN* (University of Tasmania, rkrabb@westnet.com.au)
Towards Emancipatory Ecological Cosmopolitan Commonism Via Positive Ecology in Tasmania, Australia

Adopting earth stewardship appears to be the fate of the human species; it is how we adapt to this challenge that will determine our survival and level of thriving. This paper will outline four areas of an approach to the challenge of earth stewardship. The first is to identify the emergence of a capacity for intentional cultural evolution, for which there exists a variety of indicators across the globe. The second is to sketch a theory of negative ecology, based on the process of dominance that has evolved over history, resulting in the failure of successive systems to equitably meet basic human and environmental needs. This has led to ever increasing social and environmental costs, and indicates the need for radical degrowth. The third is to outline a theory of positive ecology to guide progress towards what is tentatively called “emancipatory ecological cosmopolitan commonism (EECC)”, aimed at ending repressive domination. The equitable meeting of needs is given priority, based on “synergistic satisfiers”, with global cooperation the ultimate goal. The fourth area discusses community-based exchange initiatives (CBEIs) as bottom-up initiatives towards advancing positive ecology in the here and now. Analysis of the potential of some CBEIs currently underway in Tasmania, Australia to progress towards positive ecology and EECC will comprise the final part of this paper.

RC32-563.12
KRACKE, NANCY* (Institute for Employment Research , Nancy.Kracke@iab.de)
Women’s Overqualification: Why It Is Necessary to Account for Additional Individual Characteristics

Women’s labor market participation has been rising in the last years, the proportion of female university graduates increases constantly and ever more women are in executive positions. However, there is also evidence that women are more likely to be overqualified then men.

If a person is overqualified, in the sense that an employee’s level of training exceeds the job requirements, parts of the human capital lie idle. This could not only have negative consequences on the individual level, but also be costly on the social level. Current research on overeducation focuses mainly on its magnitude and structure; oftten the discussions on explanatory factors are limited to only one dimension - such as gender or migration status. But in light of economical, political and cultural globalization that increases societal heterogeneity, it is obvious that the emergence and reproduction of social inequalities cannot be reduced to only one dimension. In the study of social inequalities it is important to consider that people are always part of several social groups at the same time. Therefore, it can be supposed that for instance female immigrants face different risks of being overqualified than male immigrants.

In the presentation I will focus on this research gap. Based on the concept of intersectionality I will discuss the mechanisms of interaction of gender, migration status and social background in the context of overqualification theoretically.

Using data from the German Socio Economic Panel, a nationally representative household panel study, I show the effect of gender on the risk of being overqualified as itself and in interaction with the other individual characteristics. I will respond to the question how gender inequality on overqualification varies with other social categories.

TG04-946.7
KRANNAIMUANG KING, DOLRUEDEE* (Australian National University, u5138589@anu.edu.au)
Construction of Knowledge Around Risk and Regulatory Practices Among Pipeline Industries in Australia

This research assesses the gas pipeline industry in Australia in relation to risk, regulatory practices and its comparatively strong safety record. It may be held as an exemplar to examine: how is knowledge of industrial risk in the Australian pipeline industry constructed and performed by regulators? In tackling the question, this research takes discourse analysis combined with a semiotics of materiality Actor-Network Theory approach; giving new emphasis to non-human entities (e.g. gas, risks, techno-measuring devices and regulatory apparatus) interacting with actors (e.g. regulators, company safety officers, workers and communities) in generating knowledge-power and actions around the regulatory process of governing industrial risks from hazardous industries. The entry point is technical-informational regulators, assumed to have good risk-management knowledge. The research explores three relationships among these entities. First, relationships between regulators and non-human entities: e.g. how regulators develop their knowledge-power and take their actions influenced by a legal concept (as low as reasonably practicable – ALARP); and how regulators interpret their responsibility in the process of hazard identification and assessment? Second, relationships among regulators, companies and non-human entities (e.g. a concept of responsive regulation) are considered: how do regulators exercise their discretion either to support or command the companies? Third, relationships among regulators, companies, workers, the public and non-human entities are assessed; e.g. how do regulators perceive the roles and participatory actions of workers and the public in breaking regulatory capture, balancing power, and managing industrial risks? The findings may reveal inconsistencies hidden in processes, leading to a better understanding of how to manage, govern and mitigate risks and improve regulatory practices and effectiveness.

RC44-728.3
KRANNICH, SASCHA* (Muenster University, saschakrannich@uni-muenster.de)
Organization, Identity, and Transnational Citizenship: Mexican Indigenous Migrants in the United States

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Transnational migration challenges the congruency of identity, citizenship, and state territory, because transmigrants identify with their communities in countries of destination as well as origin, and practice citizenship across national borders. The question of transnational identity and citizenship is all the more important when migration involves members of indigenous groups who are ethnically discriminated against politically and economically marginalized in countries of origin and in their adopted countries. How do indigenous migrants negotiate transnational citizenship? Based on the data collected from my ethnographic research in Los Angeles, I argue that indigenous migrants from Mexico’s Southern state of Oaxaca negotiate citizenship through a diverse network of migrant organizations which open wide transnational social spaces to reconstruct the boundaries of ethnic and local membership and belonging. In contrast to Mexican mestizo migrants, they established issue-based migrant organizations in Los Angeles – such as business, religious, or educational organizations – above the level of hometown associations and state-based federations to claim precise rights for indigenous people as workers, believers, or students. In doing so, they collaborate with various political institutions, businesses, churches, and other organizations on different levels – local, state as well as national – in the United States and in Mexico. In other words, pan-indigenous identity and transnational citizenship emerge not only in political response to ethnic discrimination and social hostility, but also cooperation and support in transnational spaces.

RC04-79.29

KRANTZ, SOFIE* (Linnaeus University, sofie.krantz@lnu.se)

Challenges for Teachers and Pupils on a Vocational Program

This paper analyzes teachers’ views on how a good mechanic should be, and how the teachers are mobilizing students to become mechanics through instruction and practice. In another social landscape – before marketization, post-industrial transformation and neo-liberal forms of governance has become a part of the public educational system – a common practice were that students established a kind of counter-culture in schools; Why should I study while I am going to be an auto mechanic? Today teachers in the vehicle and transport program partly face a new school logic where they have to deal with pupils that have another approach to education. - Why should I study, I’ll still do not want to be an auto mechanic? Previously the students were to a high extent culturally self-motivated, but nowadays the teachers has to become a car mechanic seem to have changed.

My PhD project is linked to a larger research project that deals with issues of multicultural incorporation and school achievement. My contribution to the project concerns an ethnographic study in a vocational high school on a vehicle program, where there are mainly boys with immigrant backgrounds from heavily segregated areas, present in the classroom.

The paper contains an analysis of the symbolic boundaries that structure the auto mechanic profession and how these boundaries are expressed by teachers and industry representatives. It also describes how teachers in the vehicle and transport program mobilize students to the mechanic profession both by their teaching/pedagogy and use of social networks within the car industry.

RC09-171.4

KRASNIQI, SHEMRI* (University of Pristina, shemsi.krasniqi@gmail.com)
SELACI, GEZIM (University of Pristina)

Social Transformation and the Memory in a Postwar Society: the Case of Kosovo

This paper is based on two qualitative research projects conducted ten years after Kosovo exodus, and the dramatic changes related to the war, social organization, environment, daily life, and value system. The first one is “Memory vs. Forgetting” (2009), and the second one is “Socio-cultural Changes in Postwar Kosovo” (2010). Both conducted by the Department of Sociology in the University of Pristina. The data show very interesting aspects of collective memory and human experiences during the dramatic events and the general social transformations. The way how people remember the past, how do they perceive the present, and what they are expecting from the future is important not only for Kosovo society, but for the entire humanity.

The focus of our research is the period after 1999. This period is important in two senses. First, in terms of social change, this period is important because three international missions were deployed in Kosovo and the country has declared its independence since. Second, from the aspect of social organization, it is the period of creation of the self-administered institutions, and the development of the overall transition. The structural changes affected the culture, and the system of values in Kosovo society to a great extent. This period is of a particular importance, because it signifies great changes in lifestyle, the transformation of values and memory patterns and practices.

Research in the field of collective memory and social transformations requires very precise methodological approach. Each of the research projects has included 50 in-depth-interviews, and visual elements collected in the field, such as pictures and video materials. The data show that people’s relationship are very strong not only to the family and the homeland, but also to physical objects, tools, pictures, books, souvenirs, symbolic values, plants, animals and the environment.

RC53-847.4

KRAUS, ELISABETH* (Universitat Pompeu Fabra, elisabeth.kraus@upf.edu)
CASTRO MARTIN, TERESA (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC))

Explaining Differences in Fertility and Marriage Expectations of Adolescents of Native and Immigrant Origin in Spain. The Role of Socioeconomic Status and Ethnicity

This paper aims to examine aspirations and expectations of adolescents in Spain with regard to family formation patterns, using survey data collected in secondary schools in Madrid. We are interested in the variability of these preferences across generations and between children of immigrants and their native peers. We look at fertility and marriage expectations to account for varying cultural backgrounds and for acculturation and/or integration processes. Furthermore, differentiated expectations of fertility and marriage tempo and quantum among children of immigrants and natives might be an indicator for segmented assimilation with regard to their or their parents’ socio-economic status.

For the empirical analysis of this paper we use survey data of some 2,600 adolescent pupils and 1,150 parents. About half of the students and parents are of immigrant origin. Besides aspirations and expectations linked to family formation processes, the survey provides information about parents’ labor situation and their educational levels, variables that are used as a proxy for their socio-economic status. To complement the survey, contextual data will be included, adding information on origin countries’ actual fertility and marriage behaviors and the ethnic composition of the neighborhoods in Madrid where the youths live.

Multilevel models are computed in order to account for variations within schools and between schools and to disentangle the complex causal process that determines adolescents’ aspirations and expectations. First descriptive results indicate that adolescents’ expectations reflect actual cross-country differences in age at first marriage and first birth.

Most theoretical approaches and empirical studies in this field concentrate on the U.S. Focusing on Spain as a relatively new immigration country can give important new insights into another migratory setting, which may be valid also for other (European) immigrant-receiving countries.

RC47-778.5

KRAUSCH, MEGHAN* (University of Minnesota, kraus310@umn.edu)

Producing the Collective Subject: Anarchist Practices at the People’s High School in Buenos Aires

This paper analyzes the experience of a “people’s high school” in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and the ways that it engages with anarchist-inspired practices and ideas. In 2001, Argentina experienced a political and economic crisis that gave rise to hundreds of social movements opposing the neoliberal status quo, including “movements of unemployed workers” (MTDs) and factory takeovers. These 2001 movements encompassed much experimentation with the idea of social movement itself, as they abandoned the old political party structures and incorporated social relationships into their political agendas. While many such movements have since dropped their autonomist orientations in favor of aligning themselves with Kirchnerism and the presidential administrations since 2003, other movements remain staunchly independent and committed to alternative models of social change (referring to themselves as part of the “independent left”). One such organization, the people’s high school (bachillerato popular) of the MTD Barracas, uses a non-hierarchical structure and consensus-based decision-making as one of the primary vehicles for organizing grassroots social change within the movement and the neighborhood. Based on a year of participant observation, I examine how the movement enacts these anarchist organizational forms. I argue that the successful outcome of such organizational practices is the creation of a collective subject, which is only produced at the school when these structures are combined with meaningful emotional interactions among activists. Thus this paper sheds new light on how and why some uses of consensus seem to fall flat or collapse into frustrating bureaucratic formulae, while other movements succeed in using such anarchist principles to meaningfully integrate participants into decision-making processes. Within a context of marginalization and oppression in Argentina’s shantytown, the people’s high school is using anarchist practices to create alternatives to neoliberal capitalism.
Human Rights and Humanitarian Relief: The Organizational Mediation Of Ideas In The Global Arena

In talk of the “international community”, many commentators assume that human rights work and humanitarian relief are pulling in the same direction. Others see human rights and humanitarian relief as two fundamentally different modes of engagement. What both of these approaches share is a focus on the content of ideas. This paper examines the relationship between human rights and humanitarian relief in the international arena from the perspective of the sociology of practice and the sociology of organizational fields. Since the 1970s two separate trajectories of practice have emerged – one centred around human rights and one centred around human rights. Based on interview research and document analysis, I examine how professionals in humanitarian relief organizations use the concept of human rights. In the past 15 years, they have used the language of human rights more and more, but the impact this language has had in humanitarian work has been mediated by the practical constraints and incentives of the humanitarian field.

RC16-293.6

KRAVCHENKO, SERGEY* (Moscow State University of International Relations, social7@yandex.ru)

Rethinking the Theory of Social Becoming: For a Humanistic Turn

According to P. Sztompka (Society in Action: A Theory of Social Becoming, Cambridge, 1991), the modern world is in a state of becoming that occurs in the context of unfinished structural and functional development. As a result social and cultural progress of different ambivalences within a culture. He worked out a new type of sociological imagination the essence of which is reflexive thinking about social becoming.

Since that time the socium has become even hypercomplex: there appeared “normal accidents” (Ch. Perrow), climate change as well as new risks, vulnerabilities and social turbulences produced by human agency (J. Urry, U. Beck). Taking into consideration these realities of new catastrophism I argue for a “humanistic turn” in sociology, whereby societies should be examined through the patterns and character of their complexity-dependence and human agency-consequences. This implies still a newer type of sociological imagination based on the synthesis of social, hard and humane sciences. The methodological instruments of this type of sociological imagination include both non-linear and humanistic aspects. Thus, I propose a non-linear and humanistic sociological imagination that deals with the acceleration of socio-cultural dynamics and globalization (R. Robert-son), synergetically takes into consideration paradoxes, risks, and dispersions of socium, searching for new forms of humanism, based on men’s existential needs.

The notion ‘praxis’ should be rediscovered: it should mean humane praxis - humanistic creative agency, the main aim of which is to preserve the human capital of all the generations and to maintain the balance between scientific, technologi-cal and humanitarian work as two fundamentally different ways to deal with human capital. The main aim of which is to preserve the human capital of all the generations and to maintain the balance between scientific, technologi-cal and humanitarian work as two fundamentally different ways to deal with human capital.

Taking into consideration these realities we have proposed a network model of the human capital that is adequate to the urgent need of a humanistic component in the human capital.

There appeared new vulnerabilities to the network human capital. Until recent-ly in the history of mankind in the implementation of modernization the ques-tion about the humanistic ways and means to achieve the goals was not even discussed. Any pragmatic and rational intentions by themselves do not lead to prosperity, harmony, peace, if they do not provide the production of humanism, its penetration into social institutions. The network human capital should be managed on the basis of some fundamental requirements: management should be based on the form of a civilized and humane way of the interactions people; it should take into account the non-linearity of the human capital formation, dynamically complex causal relationships, the factor of social and climate turbulences; we should mind the latency of the formation of the human capital, that is - unforeseen and unintended traumas lead to different ambivalences in the action of human agency. It is necessary to consider the delayed hazard as derived from the scientific research and innovation: the effect of “normal accidents” should be extended not only on scientific and technological innovations but also on economic and political spheres, as well as on the processes of medicalization, urban design, new information technologies, tourism, fashion, diet etc.

WG01-895.1

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Vulnerabilities to the Network Human Capital

The content and, therefore, the conceptual interpretation of the human capital is multifaceted and many-sided, depends on the historical time, cultural space, nowadays mainly - on the conditions of becoming complex socium, its “normal acci-dents” (Ch. Perrow), social and climate turbulences produced by human agency. Taking into consideration these realities we have proposed a network model of the human capital that is adequate to the urgent need of a humanistic component in the human capital.

There appeared new vulnerabilities to the network human capital. Until recent-ly in the history of mankind in the implementation of modernization the ques-tion about the humanistic ways and means to achieve the goals was not even discussed. Any pragmatic and rational intentions by themselves do not lead to prosperity, harmony, peace, if they do not provide the production of humanism, its penetration into social institutions. The network human capital should be managed on the basis of some fundamental requirements: management should be based on the form of a civilized and humane way of the interactions people; it should take into account the non-linearity of the human capital formation, dynamically complex causal relationships, the factor of social and climate turbulences; we should mind the latency of the formation of the human capital, that is - unforeseen and unintended traumas lead to different ambivalences in the action of human agency. It is necessary to consider the delayed hazard as derived from the scientific research and innovation: the effect of “normal accidents” should be extended not only on scientific and technological innovations but also on economic and political spheres, as well as on the processes of medicalization, urban design, new information technologies, tourism, fashion, diet etc.
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Bargaining the „Human Rights“ of „Human Resources“ – Unions and NGO-Networks Advocating Precarious Migrant Workers’ Interests in Japan

Taking the debate concerning recent immigration policy changes, focusing on the so-called Technical Intern Training Program (TITP), as case study, this paper challenges the assumptions about the labor market and the labor movement in Japan. While civil society in Japan has often been portrayed as apolitical and service oriented, being strong in producing local “social capital” but weak in generating “advocacy” on the national level, the labor movement has been described as politically domesticated and oriented towards balancing interests of big companies and their core staff, organized in enterprise unions. As these generalizations are grounded for a great part of the scene, they still ask for qualification, because they obscure a relatively small but growing and significant portion of organization of and bargaining for workers interests in Japan. Irregular employment and migrant labor is especially prominent in Japan’s many small and medium sized enterprises (SME). The unionization of employees in SME through individual membership unions, that has been fostered in the 1970 by the former national union center Sōhyō, has since the 1990s formed the basis for migrant and irregular workers organization in unions in Japan, and as further become the core of new constellations and alliances in civil society, which played an active role in discussions leading to immigration policy reforms. Thus it was not the Japanese civil code or the so-called NGO-law, but the Labor Standards Act (LSA) and the Labor Union Act (LUA), which formed the legal framework for a vibrant civil society in Japan, by providing rights of organization and collective bargaining for precarious migrant workers, and thus enabled political advocacy.

RC44-730.1

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Not No Place: Fragments of Johannesburg

Not No Place is a collage of visual and written fragments on Johannesburg’s historical, archivial, found and self-generated. The book is the result of documenting and collecting material on the city of Johannesburg over the course of five years. It interweaves selected quotations with personal memories and reflective accounts, weaves fiction in an attempt to explore the city as both lived place and an imagined no-place (the direct translation of U-topia). A montage combining photographs, drawings, archival material and texts, it alternates between the mode of collector, witness, observer and author, taking into account the numerous representations of the city in historical writing, urban theory, film, media and fiction. Not No Place presents a collection of moments in the city’s complex history, its contemporary spatial realities as well as its future projections.

Bettina Malcomess and Dorothée Kreutzfeldt speak to their visual processes and practices informing their book-length investigation into Johannesburg, Not no Place: Johannesburg, Fragments of Spaces and Times. This intriguing and beautiful book is by no means an official biography of the city – it reads more like a richly illustrated scrapbook of ideas and reflections part made up of quotes from a multitude of sources and part made up of the authors’ personal narratives and ruminations on topics; the subheading Fragments of Spaces and Times captures it well. It is a peripatetic amber through the history and physicality of Johannesburg, stumbling into recurring characters such as the Carlton Hotel and Nongoloza.

RC25-440.10

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Study of Language Use and Language Planning in Education in the South Asian Multilingual Context from the Point of View of Educational Linguistics

Language Problems of multilingual countries, especially those in South Asia differ only in quantity rather than quality (Ferguson et al, 1969). Due to the heavy impact of colonization and political power imperialism of the colonial powers – the role of languages in these nations starting from the 15-16th centuries showed drastic changes especially in the areas of education and that too in the use of languages as media of instruction.

Although there were a number of problem due to language use in general, the problems in the domain of education were considered as more crucial and needed to be tackled in order to achieve literacy standard, formal schooling and still later higher and technical education.

Most of the nations in this region are multilingual on the hand and termed as different languages on the other. Languages like English due to the power and dominance started playing a major role at the national / international though they were bilingual or multilingual in actual practice, there existed only a monolingual supremacy in education.

In many of these nations local / nature languages were not given any importance at the national international. They were treated under the banner ‘vernacular languages’, and never used as first languages or medium of instruction even at the international level of school education. This kind of dominance controlled the uses of native languages in education and thus the natural choice was only the colonial languages of power and supremacy. Even after the independence of these nations, the situation prevailed then favored the colonial languages like English.
pleated) and thematic interviews (17 hours of recorded materials). We argue that the power dimension of the linguistic choices among EU bureaucrats is especially important, since as Mamadouh (2002) observes: Language(s) regulate access to political, economic, and cultural resources. Language matters to access the supranational political arena (for example, to acquire a position in an EU institution or a policy network), as well as to control political representatives and civil servants at the EU level.

The findings indicate that although multilingualism appears on various levels in the different social contexts investigated, all of these contexts are heavily dominated by French and English. It also appears that in their professional life, our respondents are highly aware of the relationship of language(s) to power and they prefer the usage of more power-neutral language policies even if this comes with the cost of mutual intelligibility. It also seems that the current availability of some of the alternative languages used in the Brussels context might be somewhat more diverse as compared with political status/historical reasons than with practical considerations. Yet, the findings imply that multilingualism plays a less significant role in the social and working lives of Brussels based civil servants and lobbyists than previously assumed. Furthermore, the respondents' social identities are rather influenced by new signifiers related to economic globalization and competition and their institutional positions rather than their linguistic backgrounds or the multilingual practices they take part in.

RC11-210.5

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KANJUO - MRČELA, ALEKSANDRA (University of Ljubljana)

“I Hope to Muddle through until the Retirement” - the Aging Workforce in Demanding and Dangerous Jobs

The paper discusses the increase of physical and mental challenges for older workers in various exceedingly demanding and dangerous occupations, typically in police and military force, fire brigades and prisons (wardress) but also in aviation (pilots) and transport in general (bus drivers, machine-minders, traffic controllers, railway operators) as well as in heavy industry (mining) and - though it may seems strange - in performing arts (ballerinas). Slovenia, an ex-socialist country that has joined European Union in 2004 is taken as the case.

Firstly, the challenges are identified through combination of interviews, group discussions, and questionnaire with relevant workforce representatives. Secondly, the obtained testimonies are compared among professions and between generations who underwent socialist and transitional (manly market driven) period respectively, to identify similarities and differences in challenges. Thirdly, the problem is approached from social policy point of view to demonstrate the inefficiency of the latest changes in the Slovenian pension system regarding demanding and dangerous jobs. Finally, the state of affairs is addressed in the framework of changes the society underwent in the last twenty-five years, including liberalization of economic and political system, privatisation, Europeanisation and globalization, as well as the influence of global economic crisis and austerity measures, that altogether lead to redefinition of workforce position in general, to chaotic and eclectic transfer of responsibilities regarding retirement security from state, state and companies to individuals. The individualisation of risks has serious consequences for quality of work and working conditions of workers whose responsibilities for decent retirement and satisfactory pensions are severely reduced.

*Testimonies and evidence were collected as a part of a research project, commissioned by consortium of Slovenian Unions Associations (Alternative and Free Trade Unions), Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, Chamber of Commerce and Norway Grants found.

RC24-423.2

KU, DOWAN* (Environment & Society Research Inst, kudowan@korea.com)

Korean Environmental Sociology: History and Characteristics

This article aims to analyze the history and characteristics of Korean environmental sociology since the 1990s. Korean environmental sociology has been developed since the 1990s when environmental movements and environmental awareness started to proliferate nationwide. The Korean Association for Environment Sociology which was founded in 2000 has organized theoretical and empirical research and has published Academic Journal ECO since 2001. Seo-jae Lee summarized that Korean environmental sociology is participation, problem solving, and field research oriented. Sun-jin Yun analyzed that sustainable development, ecological democracy, oil-spill disaster, nuclear waste dump site, environmental justice, and so on are key issues in Korean environmental Sociology.

Korean environmental sociology has the following theoretical and empirical achievements. Firstly, it introduced ecological paradigm and tackled the limitations of anthropocentric sociology. Secondly, environmental sociologists raised environmental justice and inequality issues and accumulated research of environmental and ecological movements. Thirdly, they tried to develop theory and policies of ecological democracy beyond anthropocentric democracy. Fourthly, they tackled the limitation of nation state and economic growth model and tried to develop alternative state, local community, global governance and development model. Korean environmental sociologists have focused on not only analyzing environmental problems, awareness, movements, and policies status quo but also suggesting new theoretical framework and alternative society model.

RC28-486.5

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PALLAS, AARON (Columbia University)

An Inter-Cohort Comparison of Intra-Cohort Social Stratification: How Do Cumulative Dis/Advantages Evolve Across Cohorts?

The aim of our paper is to analyze trajectories in hourly wages between the ages of 30 and 50 for five different birth cohorts, using the PSID data. More precisely, we focus on processes of intra-cohort stratification by tracing patterns of income as individuals age. Our analysis is informed by the cumulative dis/advantage hypothesis as a process of intra-cohort stratification. Using growth curve models, we seek to describe and explain the patterns of income stratification within and between cohorts. We hypothesize two key patterns: Simple inter-individual and path-dependent post-individual divergences. Simple inter-individual divergence is indicated when the relation between initial hourly wage and its slope over time is positive (in contrast to convergence, where this relation is negative, and stability, where there is no relation between initial hourly wage and its slope over time). Path-dependent inter-individual divergence is indicated when hourly wage differences between men and women, or between whites and non-whites, increase as individuals age. Our analyses will reveal if the patterns of
wage divergence over the life course are constant across cohorts, or whether the extent and form of wage divergence is shifting over time.

RC06-123.5
KUAN, PING-YIN* (National Chengchi University, soc1005@nccu.edu.tw)
WANG, CHIH-TSAN (Nan Hua University)
The Joint Impact of Paternal and Maternal Parenting Styles on Children’s High-School Academic Achievement in Taiwan

The present research used data gathered by Taiwan Education Panel Survey (TEPS) in 2001 and 2003 to explore how fathers’ and mothers’ parenting styles jointly influenced their children’s academic achievement in junior high. Using latent class analysis (LCA), the research uncovered the same four parenting styles for both Taiwanese fathers and mothers. These four parenting styles are consistent with parenting typology often discussed in the literature and can be labeled as authoritarian, authoritative, permissive, and neglectful. Since the majority of Taiwanese children lived with both biological parents and not much research has been done to understand how both father’s and mother’s parenting styles jointly influenced their children’s development, the research further used LCA to construct 16 joint parenting styles to investigate how these styles were related to children’s academic achievement. The research found that children with both parents adopting the permissive style would have the best academic performance in junior high. Past studies have indicated that authoritative parenting would be conducive to good academic achievement. The present research showed that when one of the parents was authoritative, for their children to perform well in junior high, the other parent should be more permissive. In other words, in the traditional Chinese view of parenting, there should be a combination of being “yan” (strict) and being “tsr” (kind). The research further found that if paternal parenting was authoritative and maternal parenting was neglectful, this type of joint parenting style would have the most negative impact on their children’s academic achievement. In short, the findings of present research clearly demonstrate the importance of understanding the joint impact of paternal and maternal parenting on their adolescent children’s development in Taiwan.

RC38-649.6
KUBERA, JACEK* (Adam Mickiewicz University, j.kubera@amu.edu.pl)
Renaisance of Ethnicity? Self-Identifications of the Second and Third Generation of Algerian Immigrants in France

The paper presents the results of an empirical research on the self-identifications of people belonging to the second and third generation of Algerian immigrants in France. The aim of the research was to investigate in which situations the Frenchmen of Algerian origin (FAO) feel included and in which excluded from the various collectivities, eg., collectivity of the Frenchmen, of the Algerians or of the people belonging to the other important social (not only ethnic or national) categories. The choice of FAO stemmed from the fact of their strong, connected with national economic advancement, ideas about English in globalization and English is indeed observed in globalized marketplaces and transnational companies who were assigned to work in China, Korea, or Thailand. Semi-structured interviews revealed that for workplace communication, Japanese was predominately used in China and exclusively in Korea, whereas English was exclusively used in Thailand. Almost all interviewees developed translative competence and use was conceptualized as a local practice in order to fulfill daily survival needs (Blommaert, 2010), whereas a couple of workers developed a professional level of Mandarin and used it extensively for work.

TK9KUBO, TAKAYUKI* (The Fukuoka Asian Urban Research Center, tak9kubo@gmail.com)
Tokyo as No. 4: A perspective from World City Ranking

Tokyo has the fourth largest GDP in the world and is the second most populous worldwide. It is also the world’s third largest financial hub. However, this impressive growth did not last long. When Tanase studied abroad in 1970’s, he majored in sociology and was mentored by Parsons. So Tanase was clearly influenced by Parsons in his early works and tried to develop or modify Parsons’ theory. But after that he rarely mentioned Parsons and repeatedly referred to normative theories such as critical legal studies. So lately Tanase has been considered a postmodern theorist in Japan.

RC21-374.1
KUBO, TOMOKO* (Gifu University, tmkkb@gifu-u-u.ac.jp)
YOSHIMICHI, YUI (Hiroshima University)
Local Responses to Increasing Vacant Houses in Tokyo

Since the 1960s, a shortage of lodging in city centers has led to high prices and the development of suburban housing estates. The problems of aging suburban populations are attracting considerable attention in Japan, a society of great longevity. The decline in mobility among elderly homeowners is a main problem in aging suburbs because an aging population and the accompanying social problems have been an area of concern. Housing in Tokyo suburban areas is predominantly single-family houses in suburbs. We pay attention to the influence of local regulations and their ambivalent attitude towards the suburbs of the French cities which they are very often identified with in the context of riots erupting there every few years. The research further found that if paternal parenting was authoritative and maternal parenting was neglectful, this type of joint parenting style would have the most negative impact on their children’s academic achievement.
These findings demonstrate historical and linguistic relations of power that intersect with practical considerations. Specifically, the language choice seems to be implicated in a colonial legacy reflected in the linguistic hierarchy (e.g., Japanese vs. Korean or Chinese) and the commodity value attached to Japanese as well as pragmatic factors related to linguistic and orthographical proximity. Moreover, the fact that the interviewees were selected by each company reveals a particular entrepreneurial habitus or lingua-cultural dispositions expected for transnational workers. The study problematizes the neoliberal ideology of the promise of English and provides educational implications.

RC12-221.3

KUBOYAMA, RIKIYA* (Tashkent University of Law, rikiya26@hotmail.com)

Conflict Management in Prostitution (性活=s"Seikatsu") — the Structure and Meaning of Pluralistic Justice

"Conflict management in prostitution" have some meanings especially from the perspective of law. They are also concerned with their own viewing. In Kyushu, there are also different ideas depending on the situations. The meaning for female who are working as a prostitute (I call them normally as "性活=s"Seikatsu-syaa", sex-practical use person) is protection or any system which will help them.

This presentation will try to make clear the "real" situation of conflict management in prostitution (I call it normally as "性活=s"Seikatsu", sex-practical use) . For it, I had researched for 101 prostitutes by interview directly in 2010 to 2013 in Nairobi, Mombasa, Malindi, Nakuru, Kisumu and Meru. The average time of interviews is 1 hour 30 min. And I did the research more than 500 for non-regular women and men as customer by questionnaire.

The research for prostitute have more than 100 questions divided into 5 sections, Experiences, Ideas, Ways, STI, and Personal Matters. I will describe here how prostitutes think about and get on with "law" even "living law" in prostitution. And more, I will try to find what is the way and meaning of conflict management for them through my research in Kenya. We can find the idea of original conflict management in prostitution through confrontation against "law" finally.

Actually, justice, even law is pluralistic in the field of prostitution. When we think the structure of prostitution from the perspective of conflict management, we feel something poor or strange to the normal-idea in prostitution field like that is legal or illegal. Because the "law" must be different for each in multiter prostitution structure. We need to understand the situation without any bias in first and discuss to pure structure of prostitution later. The idea of strategy of conflict management in prostitution will help it.

RC31-524.3

KUDO, HARUKO* (Hitotsubashi University, kudoharuko@gmail.com)

Sexuality and Refugee Status: Narrative Construction of Sexual Minority Asylum Seekers in the United States

Since the 1990s, sexual minority status has been recognized as a basis for refugee/asylum claims in certain countries. In the United States, as seen from the recent governmental guidelines for those specific cases, the so-called LGBT asylum is now drawing attention. This study attempts to analyze the issues of gays, lesbians, and transgenders who are seeking asylum in the U.S. from the perspective of narrative construction regarding to the dominant notion of sexuality in the host society appearing in legal procedures. Previous studies have shown that since the credibility and objectivity of those claims are legitimized within a US-centered notion of homosexuality, it marginalizes those individuals who fall outside of this paradigm. However, studies based mainly on legal documents have yet to develop an understanding of sexual minority asylum seekers' experiences and of the degree to which they follow the dominant picture of sexuality.

To further understand this phenomenon, interview research was conducted in New York City and the San Francisco Bay Area. In order to define asylum seeking process as a system which connects the concept of sexuality to past events in the narrative construction, this study explores the experience and perspectives of the asylum seekers themselves. Although, in most cases applying for asylum is taken as an option they find as a choice to legalize their status, a comparison of two different areas tells us that the strategies and discourse of their advocates and case-workers, lawyers, and ethnic communities, and practices of border crossing have impacts on how they form the narratives. For example, the asylum seekers in New York City tend to use human rights discourse while those in the San Francisco Bay Area do not. Instead, a common practice of multiple border crossing characterizes the latter as an actor within the asylum-migration nexus.

RC01-33.1

KUEMMEL, GERHARD* (Cntr Military History & Social Sciences, gerhardkueimmel@bundeswehr.org)

BIEHL, HEIKO (Bundeswehr Center for Military History and Social Sciences)

Servants of Two Masters: Work and Family in the German Armed Forces

Since the end of the Cold War the German Armed Forces have undergone a significant shift from a defense-oriented military to a mission-oriented military. This profoundly impacts on military families and on military family policies. The paper traces this shift and outlines the consequences it has on the work-life balance of German soldiers. It also tries to contextualize the work-life-balance in the military with the work-life-balance in the civilian sphere.

RC01-41.3

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HESS, JULIUS (Cntr Military History & Social Sciences)

The Sociology of Death: The Case of the Armed Forces

The paper addresses death in the military and looks at the various ways in which death is addressed in the military. The analysis of the politics of death requires the identification of the functions such death politics should serve and focuses, inter alia, on rituals that are used to implement such death politics.

JS-27.4

KUHLMANN, ELLEN* (Goethe-UniversityFrankfurt, e.kuhlmann@em.uni-frankfurt.de)

HENNINGER, ANNETTE (University of Marburg)

Gendered Innovations In Hospital Workforce Management: A Scoping Study

An increasing scarcity of health human resources in Europe calls for innovations in hospital management and workforce governance, yet policy interventions and measurements are mainly concerned with costs. In this paper we introduce an approach of 'gendered innovations' that brings both the gendered nature of the professional groups and their importance as the backbone of healthcare system into perspective. The aim is to explore gender-sensitive forms of managing the clinical workforce, especially medicine, and how this may contribute to both gender equality and sustainable health human resources. In terms of method, we draw on a scoping review of the literature and findings from a pilot study in a large German hospital. Here, the focus is on hospital doctors with particular interest in the situation during specialisation. The case study applied comprises data analysis of hospital statistics, expert interviews and four focus groups with (male and female) doctors working in different specialties and departments. We develop a conceptual approach that systematically links three strands, namely privatisation and organisational restructuring of hospitals, health human resources management, and gendered professional careers. There is increasing evidence that improving gender-sensitive work and career conditions and linking organisational and professional governance issues may help improving competition of hospitals for qualified doctors. At the same time, the opportunities of gendered innovations are far from being effectively in hospital management, despite an increasingly competitive hospital sector. Drawing on these findings and organisational settings, we suggest ways of translating gendered innovations into the day-to-day practice of hospital workforce management, thus furthering more efficient and sustainable workforce management and sustainability.

JS-22.4

KUHLMANN, ELLEN* (Goethe-UniversityFrankfurt, e.kuhlmann@em.uni-frankfurt.de)

LARSEN, CHRISTA (Goethe University Frankfurt)

Mapping The Governance Of Care and Professional Development: A European Comparative Study

This article investigates the care sector through the lens of the sociology of professions. We introduce a dynamic approach that systematically links changes in the nursing professions and society at large with new modes of governance in healthcare. The aim is to explore institutional conditions that contribute to the development of an integrated professionalism and efficient health human resource management in the care sector. A novel contribution is the cross-sector and profession-minded approach that connects professional developments in nursing in hospital, primary and long-term care with governance arrangements. A comparative case study design is applied that focuses on western European countries using England, Finland, and Germany for an in-depth analysis. In terms of methods, we draw on public statistics, document analysis and other secondary sources. Three emergent patterns can be identified: (1) ‘constrained professional development’ was observed in the German corporatist and federalist/fragmented system.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
with overall high density and quality of healthcare services and concentration in the middle-range professions with a lack of upward institutional pathways; (2) ‘elitist professional development’ was found in the most central and lower segments; and (3) ‘integrative professional development’ emerges in the context of decentralist and universal governance arrangements in Finland, that foster expansions in both high-status segments and low and unqualified segments of nursing. In summary, the findings highlight connections between professional development and governance. This study that less skewed (African) level of professions, in order to achieve transformative potential, must be connected and backed up by (macro-level) health and social policy interventions.

Before we can even discuss democratic consolidation, at least three minimal conditions must be fulfilled, according to Linz and Stepan (1996). Beside those consolidated democracies should also fulfill several other conditions that have in scientific analyses not attracted such high attention than those minimal conditions. Among other conditions Linz and Stepan specifically stress the importance of economic consolidation. The proposed paper is going to analyze the challenges of democratic consolidation in the Central and Eastern Europe from the beginning of 1990s, when democratic transition began to take place, to most recent period, when consequences of global economic crisis hit the region. It is clearly evident from existing studies on beauty ideals that most former socialist countries have reached level of consolidated democracies; authors are testing the thesis that one of the reasons for that was also successful economic consolidation, which is in recent period suffering under heavy pressure of global economic crisis. The consequences of that can already be seen in various democratic consolidation measurements, like Nations in Transit or Human Development Index (HDI), where most CEE countries are regressing in last few years.

RC09-178.5

KUHONTA, ERICK* (McGill University, erik.kuhontac@mcgill.ca)

Is The Middle Class a Harbinger Of Democracy? Evidence From Southeast Asia

A vast body of literature claims that the middle class is a critical force for democratic transitions, democratic consolidation, and political stability. Yet, recent events in Thailand and in other Southeast Asian newly-industrializing countries (NICs), indicate that the middle class often challenges democratic regimes or supports authoritarian juntas. How should we reconcile these divergent views of the middle class? This article argues that an explanation for the behavior of the middle class in relation to regime-type must begin by looking at the state’s role in addressing the interests of the middle class. Where a state addresses the key concerns of the middle class – rule of law, economic development, and political stability – this class is unlikely to rebel against the state. Institutionalized states are most likely to satisfy middle-class interests, while paramilitary or clientelistic states are particularly vulnerable to middle-class rebellion precisely because they are unable to satisfy middle-class interests and values. A comparison of four South-east Asian NICs will thus show that middle-class support for democracy is highly contingent on the structural conditions in which they find themselves embedded.

RC54-862.2

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DEINEMA, MICHAEL* (University of Amsterdam, m.n.deinema@uva.nl)

Judging Bodies in Europe: Examining the Variety of Repertoires for Evaluating the Beauty of Male and Female Bodies in Six European Countries Using Visual Q-Methodology

Being perceived as beautiful is associated with many social and economic benefits, including advantages in dating and labour markets. In post-industrial European societies, “physical capital” is increasingly becoming a valuable asset, for men as well as women. Yet little systematic and inductive cross-national comparative research has been done on what is perceived as physical capital by people of different social backgrounds, genders and age groups. As a result, most existing studies on beauty ideals emphasize universal criteria of beauty evaluation inherent in human evolutionary psychology, or the homogenizing effects of beauty standards propagated by transnational media imagery and a transnational beauty industry.

In our study, using a structured sampling method, a total of 180 respondents in six European countries are asked to sort picture sets of a wide variety of both male and female bodies according to their own tastes. This is done in the context of semi-structured interviews in which respondents are asked about their ideas on beauty and the role it plays in their lives and social interactions. Through factor analysis, separate “taste groups” are identified on the basis of their sorting patterns, and their particular criteria for evaluating beauty interpreted with the help of their own comments.

The effects of gender, education, age and nationality on ideals of bodily beauty, are ascertained through regression analyses with factor scores, and systematic coding of the interview material. Furthermore, we investigate to what extent bodily beauty ideals are informed by moral or symbolic, rather than purely aesthetic, considerations. We predict, on the basis of the theories of Elias and Bourdieu, that less skewed level of professions, in order to achieve transformative potential, must be connected and backed up by (macro-level) health and social policy interventions.

RC41-689.4

KULCZYCKI, ANDRZEJ* (University of Alabama, andrzej@uab.edu)

Abortion Policies and Health Outcomes in Latin America: What Are the Relevant Lessons for Africa?

Both Latin America and sub-Saharan Africa have high abortion rates (generally above 30/1,000 women aged 15-44) despite overwhelmingly restrictive moral, legal, and social sanctions. Although data are limited, enough is known to examine how Latin American countries are making progress in negotiating the challenges posed by abortion and compare it with the situation in sub-Saharan Africa. This allows identification of relevant lessons for improving health and social outcomes in much of Africa.

Several decades ago, many Latin American countries had economic levels seen in many African nations today. They have since achieved better contraceptive practice and social outcomes, and are now witnessing declining rates of abortion, unsafe procedures, and related deaths. In contrast, Africa accounts for over half the world’s unsafe abortion-related deaths and abortion rates will increase unless unmet needs are more strongly addressed. We explore several promising steps for catalyzing present and future dilemmas.

We review how abortion policies have been changed recently in Colombia, Mexico City and Uruguay, their implementation and effects. Also, we investigate the effects of improved contraceptive practice and the social diffusion of simple interventions (including emergency contraception and misoprostol) across much of Latin America to reduce abortion.

These interventions are being sustained in the absence of legal change and strong social movements, and could potentially be implemented to strengthen the performance of African health systems. This could help overcome scarce resources and confusion about how to deal with abortion, as well as reduce inequalities in health and health care. We stress the importance of strengthening the evidence base, research-policy connections, health systems, and issue networks to articulate reproductive and human rights, health rationales, and to exploit policy windows. Such a coordinated strategic incremental approach may secure social change, support a stronger policy reform, and better outcomes in this deeply controversial policy arena.

RC41-695.5

KULCZYCKI, ANDRZEJ* (University of Alabama, andrzej@uab.edu)

State Family Planning Policies in the Islamic and Arab Demographic Giants: Does Indonesia Offer a Path for Egypt to Achieve below-Replacement-Level Fertility to the Benefit or Detriment of Women?

Indonesia is the world’s most populous Muslim-majority nation and Egypt has its largest Arab population. Both countries have similar overall and any modern-method contraceptive prevalence rates (61% and 58%) and levels of unmet need (12-13%). Fertility decline presently stall in both countries, but at a lower level in Indonesia than in Egypt (2.6 and 3.0 births/woman, respectively). In the mid-1960s, both countries established clinic-oriented national family planning programs with strong bureaucratic and financial support. However, state policies led to skewed method choice with each country relying heavily on a single reversibly-implantable intervention that accounts for 90% of contraceptive use, reducing choices for women. Also, each program each has recently hit trouble. Indonesian politicians have shifted their attention and resources away from family planning. Injections are increasingly offered by local midwives with strong incentives and by more private providers. Indonesia now has the world’s highest injectable use rate (32%), but reliance on long-acting contraception is weak. The Egyptian program has poorer informed choice, higher discontinuation rates, and heavier reliance on public sector sources now undermined by ongoing political turmoil. The IUD remains the most widely used method (36%), but 7% of women now use injectables, more than in other Arab states and possibly soon usurping pills as the second
most common method. We use survey data, documentary evidence, and key in-
formant interviews to examine these developments further. With certain caveats, the
Indonesian experience offers lessons for instituting more solidly founded con-
traceptive and population policies and for accelerating the path toward replace-
ment-level fertility in Egypt, notwithstanding its major societal turmoil. Increasing
injectable use can help meet demands on the fragile state health system, make
use of Egypt’s underdeveloped community-based channels, and may serve as a
catalyst for other Arab states to help them reach more sustainable population
and development trajectories.

RC49-800.1
KULIS, STEPHEN* (Arizona State University, kulis@asu.edu)
VARGAS, PERLA (Arizona State University)
Depression, Suicidal Ideation and High-Risk Behaviors Among
Underserved Youths in Central Mexico

Background: The staggering cost of depressive disorders and suicide on the
quality of life of patients and families, the increased mortality risk, and the high
economic burden demand our attention. There is evidence suggesting that en-
gagement in risky behaviors, development of negative habits such as using alco-
hol, tobacco, and drugs, and depressive disorders all begin during adolescence.
Further, substance use, in particular smoking and drinking, has been linked to
depression and suicide risk. The study aim was to evaluate the prevalence of de-
pression and suicidal ideation and identify predictors that could inform a preven-
tion program.

Method: Using a cross-sectional study design with a probability sample, 702
adolescents attended 13 urban high-income, 5 low-income, rural high school students in the cen-
tral Mexican state of Guanajuato were surveyed.

Results: Almost half (49.2%) of participants showed some level of depression
(CES-D >16), with 23.6% identified as suffering severe depression (CES-D >25). Lo-
gistic regression analyses indicated that controlling for financial status, symptoms of
depression were predicted by female sex, low self-esteem, risky behaviors, con-
fictive parent-teen relationships, and binge alcohol drinking. The same variables
with the exception of binge drinking predicted severe depression. In turn, suicidal
ideation was associated with depression, low self-esteem, high-risk behaviors, and
conflictive relationships with parents. A similar pattern of clustered behaviors
among teenagers has been reported.

Conclusions: Predicting and ultimately preventing depression is of enormous
public health significance. The findings can inform the design of interventions
to prevent this early pattern of depressive disorders and associated risk factors
among low-income, rural youth in Mexico and possibly in other contexts.

RC53-855.4
KULIS, STEPHEN* (Arizona State University, kulis@asu.edu)
Urban American Indian Youth Religion, Native Spirituality, and
Well-Being: A Latent Class Analysis

Most American Indians (AI) in the United States now live in urban rather than
tribal areas yet little is known about their interconnected spiritual, religious and
cultural worlds. This presentation documents ways that urban AI middle school
students were involved with religious institutions and Native spiritual and cultural
practices, and assessed how these differences related to cultural identities and
risk and protective behaviors. Data come from AI youth (n=205, mean age 12) in
five urban middle schools in a southwestern USA metropolis. Latent class analy-
sis identified distinctive groups of youth according to religious affiliations, atten-
dance at religious services, adherence to Christian and traditional spiritual beliefs,
sense of Native spirituality, and involvement with spiritually significant Native
cultural practices. Five classes emerged. There were two Christian groups, one
attending Christian churches and following Christian beliefs, but uninvolved with
Native beliefs, spirituality, or cultural practices, and a nominal Christian group af-
filiated with but not attending church, and relatively unattached to belief systems.
Two groups followed Native beliefs and spiritual practices, one affiliated with the
Native American Church (NAC) and another unaffiliated with any church. The fifth,
non-religious group, was unaffiliated, followed neither Christian nor traditional
beliefs, and was uninvolved in Native spirituality and cultural practices. ANOVA
indicated that the two Christian groups were higher in SES, had lived longer in the urban
area, had higher academic behaviors and better discipline, but also the most substance
use with friends. The two groups embracing AI spirituality (NAC, and non-NAC) had better school grades, more enculturation in tribal
language and strong AI ethnic ID, and the strongest bicultural orientations. The
non-religious group had the lowest scores on parental monitoring, closeness, and
supportive behaviors. Findings indicate the different pathways by which these AI youth blend Native and Christian religious beliefs and spiritual practices, and their consequences for well-being.

RC52-841.4
KULKARNI, JAYASHREE V* (JSW Steel Ltd.,
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Marginalized or Empowered? Conflict Induced Internally Displaced
Kurdish Women’s Experiences in Turkey

This study is focusing on the conflict-induced internally displaced Kurdish
women’s experiences. There has been an ongoing internal armed conflict in Tur-
key since 1984 and one of the consequences of this conflict is the internal dis-
placement that occurred in 1990s. In the displacement process, women and other
family members were victimized. They did not only lose their homelands, but
they also had to struggle in the city centers with poverty and discrimination.
After they started to live in the city centers, women may become both mar-
ginalized and empowered. The aim of the study is to understand the situations
that lead Kurdish women to be marginalized and/or empowered in the cities to
which they have been forced to migrate. After the displacement process, which
is one of the major victimization processes for these women, some of them
may be trapped in ethnic and gender-based discrimination and may become more
marginalized in the city centers. But marginalization and empowerment are not
fixed categories and there is always a possibility for these women to transform their
marginalized position into empowerment. By political engagement, working
outside home and/or being head of the household these women may break the
cycle of their marginalization and becomes empowered in the city centers.
The future.

The current demographic shifts and population aging are two of the most critical factors affecting the quality of life of its participants. This paper is analyzing how these car festivals provide leisure to its participants which further improve the quality of their life through mental well-being. Being Nag Nathi Pur Pi Ra Tron (Orissa, India), Mysor Rath Mahotsav Yatra, Mysor (Karnataka, India), and Nan-Da Devi Raj-Jat Yatra in Uttarakhand, India etc. are some of the famous religious car festivals in India. Thousands of people participate in these religious car festivals to get relaxed from day to day stress. Nan-Da Devi Raj-Jat Yatra is one of the most celebrated car festivals of Uttarakhand in India, taking place once in every 12 years during August-September for 19 days. A trek of 280 km remains jam-packed with the experience of nature, flora and fauna, fabulous culture and let one have a glimpse of the Utrakhand Himalayas. Last car festival was taken place in the year 2000 and more than 50,000 people had been found taking this car festival.

Well established indicators of quality of life are used to explain the results in this study. Simple statistical and participatory tools are used to analyze the information and data gathered from different primary and secondary sources. Case studies are also used to explain the experiences of the participants of the car festivals.

KUMAR, AJAY* (Kumaun University, ajay.manav@gmail.com)

Car Festivals (Religious Yatras) in India: A Dimension of Leisure Tourism (A Case Of 'Nan Da Devi Raj-Jat Yatra' In Uttarakhand, India)

This paper is about the car festivals (Religious Yatras) organized in different parts of India and their impact on the quality of life of its participants. This paper is analyzing how these car festivals provide leisure to its participants which further improve the quality of their life through mental well-being. Being Nag Nathi Pur Pi Ra Tron (Orissa, India), Mysor Rath Mahotsav Yatra, Mysor (Karnataka, India), and Nan-Da Devi Raj-Jat Yatra in Uttarakhand, India etc. are some of the famous religious car festivals in India. Thousands of people participate in these religious car festivals to get relaxed from day to day stress. Nan-Da Devi Raj-Jat Yatra is one of the most celebrated car festivals of Uttarakhand in India, taking place once in every 12 years during August-September for 19 days. A trek of 280 km remains jam-packed with the experience of nature, flora and fauna, fabulous culture and let one have a glimpse of the Utrakhand Himalayas. Last car festival was taken place in the year 2000 and more than 50,000 people had been found taking this car festival.

Well established indicators of quality of life are used to explain the results in this study. Simple statistical and participatory tools are used to analyze the information and data gathered from different primary and secondary sources. Case studies are also used to explain the experiences of the participants of the car festivals.
Findings of the study reveal that leisure tourism enhances quality of life by increasing feelings of competency and relaxation, distracting from difficulties, as well as enhancing social inclusiveness and support. Leisure tourism also results in improved mental wellbeing through associated meaningful engagement, self-expression and creativity. Participation in it is considered as a life time experience. This experience not only provides leisure during the event but also provide happiness in memories.

The protests against the politics of crisis in both the US and Germany are structured along similar patterns: The Tea Party Movement in the US and the right-wing Euro-criticism in Germany stand in opposition to the Occupy Movement on both sides of the Atlantic. These polarized spectra not only deploy parallels in their political messaging, but also in their socio-demographic composition. Beyond this opposition, all four poles seem to be united by a deep mistrust towards their national governments with a focus on domestic socio-economic issues.

The paper uses the concept of the socio-spatially determined Habitus, bridging the gap between agency and structure: resonating with the messaging of the respective protest-mobilizations, but in turn also structuring and shaping the development of these very movements. Participant observations in meetings and protests, group discussions and interviews conducted with participants in all four movements are analyzed relying mainly on the hermeneutics of the sociology of knowledge to reconstruct the Habitus as a sedimented body of practical knowledge shared by the participants.

The paper seeks to contribute to the understanding of the development of the movements and the different inner and outer limits they encountered. Why did the Occupy Movement in different parts of the US and other countries follow such different trajectories after 2011? Why did the German counterpart to the Tea Party never gain comparable traction - despite numerous attempts and significant resonance in the media?

The analysis shows that the polarization of the national protests can be understood as resulting from the different ways in which social classes interpret the social contradictions sharpening in the recent years. While this dispositional schism is mirrored on both sides of the Atlantic, the diverging paths the movements took express the different ways in which the crisis affected the national economies.

RC07-140.5

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HIETALA, REIJA (Department of Geology and Geography)

Sowing the Seeds of Change: Shifting from Traditional Cropping to Cash Cropping-Some Illustrations from Western Himalayas

Around 10,000 years ago human being had started domestication of plants and animals, even before this period, people had been altering plants and animal for their own benefit by using other means such as fire-stick farming. With the changes in almost every sphere of life, agriculture has also undergone change particularly in developed and developing world, and has been characterized by enhanced productivity, the replacement of human labour to mechanization and the introduction of synthetic fertilizers and pesticides, selective breeding has changed the fate of agriculture round the globe and Himalayan states are not exception.

Present paper is based on primary study conducted in Chamba and Kangra districts of Himachal Pradesh. In the state agriculture contributes nearly 45% to the net state domestic product and about 93% of the state population depends directly or indirectly upon agriculture, moreover it is main source of income as well as employment.

The paper is an attempt to analyse the shift from traditional crops to cash crops which is based on primary data based research collected from two study districts from the state of Himachal Pradesh in India dividing two districts in four sub-districts and further in 30 panchayats (lowest administrative unit) and 73 villages and at least selecting three respondents from each village, 200 respondents have been interviewed to arrive at desirable results. People have shifted from traditional crops to vegetables, semi-culture and horticulture and earning very good income and experienced change in the amenities available in the household as well as their providing better living conditions. Study concluded with observation that at present, the seeds of change has sown and now the change is visible and people of the hilly region are changing traditional crops and shifting to cash crops.

RC27-478.4

KUMAZAWA, TAKUYA* (Japan Society of Sport Sociology, sd131012@g.hit-u.ac.jp)

The Diffusion of American Football in Japan from 1930's to 1950's

This research examines the diffusion of American football in Japan from 1930's to 1950's from the sociological perspective. The research question is why and how it diffused in Japan during the time. In general, Japanese-American relations during the time was tense because of Immigration Act of 1924, Manchurian Incident in 1931, Second Sino-Japanese War in 1937-1945, Pacific War in 1941-1945 and the occupation of Japan by GHQ in 1945-1952. American football diffused in Japan in these situations although it is one of the most conspicuous American cultures. Why and how did this happen? In my opinion, there are four main reasons. Firstly, at the beginning of 1930's, Nisei students from Hawaii and the west coast of America began to come and study in Japanese universities, and they started to play American football. Secondly, some Japanese politicians, diplomats, business people and the American Embassy staff in Japan supported Nisei students to play American football because they thought that it was useful for promoting friendly relations between Japan and America, or at least, for preventing Japanese-American relations from getting worse any more. Thirdly, the media like newspapers publishing companies also supported Nisei students to play American football because they thought that it had a potential to become popular content like baseball and help to sell their newspapers or magazines more. Lastly, because many Japanese people saw American football through American movies from the beginning of 1930s, American football had a grounding to be diffused. For example, about 20,000 people came and watch the first official game in Japan on November 29, 1934. In conclusion, American football diffused in Japan from 1930's to 1950's because four different actors shared their different interests through American football.

RC48-781.2

KUMKAR, NILS C.* (University of Leipzig, nc.kumkar@uni-leipzig.de)

The Geographies Of Discontent

Majority of societies passed through various conflicts in their history. Horn of African societies entered new types of violent conflicts starting at the end of 19th century, which is continuing until today under different forms. Exceptionality of Horn of Africa is that Abyssinia (Ethiopia) was the only African Empire state, which participated in the colonization of Africa with Western European states at the end of 19th century. Compared to all participants of colonial powers of this part of Horn of Africa: Abyssinian conquest war was the longest and the bloodiest violent conflict according to historical empirical data. The territories of many nations were divided and became part of different colonial territories and different nations were forced to be part of the same colonial territory. The paper will discuss conflicts at different levels in the Horn of Africa: the conflict between state and ethnic-national identity in the Sudan and Ethiopia. The Ethiopian empire colonial character from the view of non-Abyssinia peoples, the problem of interference of the state in religion affairs of some groups in Ethiopia (e.g., Islam and Waaqefana (Oromo indigenous religion), geopolitical interests of foreign powers in the region will be the main points of the discussion. The role of Ethiopian state interest in Somali conflict will be one of the points of discussion of the paper.
Sociocultural Shocks In Cross-Border Marriages: A Comparison Between Chinese and Southeast Asian Wives In Taiwan

Along with the expansion of international trade between Taiwan and Southeast Asia, inter-ethnic marriages between Taiwanese men and Southeast Asian women have started from the late 1970s. Cross-border marriages between Taiwanese men and Chinese women have dramatically increased starting from the late 1980s after the Taiwanese government has changed the national policy. These new marriage patterns make cross-border marriages a significant phenomenon in Taiwan.

Based on the in-depth interviews with marriage immigrants from China and Southeast Asia, the author delineates their daily lives in Taiwanese families after they married. It is clearly that all these marriage immigrants experience sociocultural shocks when they have started their lives in Taiwan. The author notices that both Chinese and Southeast Asian wives wish to work on the job market and be economically independent but are restrained by the government policy. Both of them feel strange about the common arrangement in Taiwan to live with-in-laws. They also experience the unreasonable underestimation of their natal family's SES by their in-laws.

Only Chinese wives complain that their husbands never helped with household chores, and their mothers-in-law seldom helped either, and so they have to work like a household servant. Moreover, they are often in conflict with their mothers-in-law or husbands on the issue of child rearing. They are also fussy about Taiwan's limited living space. Most Southeast Asian wives, on the other hand, emphasize personal privacy and sanitation of living environment, but the real situations often contradict with what they expect. They also frown at the special diet their mothers-in-law prepared for them after they have delivered babies. They are especially angry about their natal mothers being looked down upon by their in-laws.

All the above mentioned sociocultural shocks in turn affect whether or not these foreign wives identify with their families in Taiwan.

The Movement of People's Politics in Democratisation Process in Thailand

This paper aims to explore the concept of people's politics and its application to the Thai democratic movement. Although Thailand became a democratic country more than 80 years ago (1932), the problems of inactive participation, political conflicts and political unconsciousness are still clearly seen today. The attempts to bring top down into bottom up democracy became a new approach in the new Thai Constitution (2007). Both the political development council and local organization council Acts have been established to support people's active involvement. People's participation has also been launched throughout the country. Both the best practices of people's politics in the political movement towards democracy will be examined in the paper. The grassroots' movement for human security, equity and opportunity will be studied as an example of the strengthening of people's politics in terms of deliberative democracy, civic education and public awareness. The roles of the people's politics movement through the works of Center for People's Political Development Center supported by King Prajadhipok's Institute in 48 centers/provinces during the last decade will be reviewed and investigated for the success of people's politics development in the future.

Constructing the Assessment Framework for Local Disaster Management Capability

Due to the increased magnitude and frequency of extreme climate events, increased population density and land-use intensity, disaster impact that humans need to face in the future can be foreseen as more severe and complicated. Disaster risk is typically conceptualized as a composite factor influenced by numerous natural and socio-economic factors. Coping capability is a key factor that influences not only the society's acceptance to disaster risk but also its potential to take related measures. It is important for a society (especially those vulnerable communities at local levels) to prepare itself so it is capable of responding to these natural, technological, and emergent threats more effectively. While there have been numerous studies and practices on assessing social vulnerability, few studies are emphasized on assessing a system's ability to manage disastrous incidents. Hence, one worthwhile inquiry is to explore the characterization and measurement of disaster management capability at local levels.
RC20-357.5

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SHLYAKHOVAYA, ELENA (Institute of psychology of Russian Academy of Sciences)

Structure and Specificity TRUST of E-Zines

Nowadays the Internet has globally changed mass communication. As a result 'civil journalism' has emerged. The urgent problem of trust in networking has become more actual. Media-trust defines relations in mass media communication with the using of material objects including electronic media and devices. Media-trust is a multilateral phenomenon. Its components: trust of the audience to mass media, trust of the mass media (team of journalists or one journalist) to his audience, or to a concrete reader (a viewer, a listener, a user). The user's status (regular, random, prospective and etc.) is an important factor of Media-trust. Media-trust is a function of the characteristics of mass media audience, characteristics of the audience and the characteristics of the communication process. The peculiarities social media is the social context ('the ideology of the time'), the form and type of information. In particular, the Media-trust importance as a whole and its components depends on the usefulness or uselessness of the information, of connection information to one or another area of subject's life and etc. Users' trust in e-zines is one of particular cases of media-trust, which is a result of three basic components integrated: trust to information, trust to journalist and trust to journalist. The integration of the referred components is constant and absolute, as trust in social information is impossible without trust in its source. The triad of these types of the interrelated trust has three aspects: information, perceptive and interactive. The validity of the conceptual model and the relationship of many media-trust characteristics have been confirmed in empirical study of Russian youth. The relationship trust to e-zines and intellectual, emotional and communicative respondent's characteristics has identified.

RC10-197.1

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RYBAKOVA, VICTORIA (National Research University “Higher School of Economics”)

Trust, Loyalty, and Culture in Organizations

The trend in business is based on the idea that an employee is the primary resource of any organization, that sincerity, benevolence, trust and loyalty of employees is a major competitive advantage. The purpose of the study was to examine relationship between different psychological organizational phenomena, such as trust, loyalty, and organizational culture in organizations with different spheres of activity. Hypotheses were tested using survey data different organizations: publishing, nanotechnology, banking, PR, marketing. The results of comparative and causal analysis of different types of organizational culture have given evidence of all hypotheses. The results suggested that separate components of trust, loyalty and culture are related between each other. Organizational culture is related to organizational trust and employees' loyalty, i.e. different types of culture require particular combination of trust and loyalty indicators. Organizational trust is related to employees' loyalty, i.e. each component of organizational culture will be determined by the specific rate of each type of loyalty (organizational, professional, labor). Moreover differences of preferred and actual culture indexes are inversely related to overall level of trust and loyalty. The study carried out in a unique context of poor explored Russian market could provide further practical and theoretical insights and contributed to the understanding of the nature, development, and maintenance of trust, loyalty and culture in organizations. Yet, this understanding has not been fully translated to the business community in a way that encouraged the actions necessary to reduce the growing trust deficit. In-depth analysis of these efforts to build better practices for communication and employee involvement, along with strategies for reducing employee vulnerability and dependence. These efforts should be integrated into the cultural norms of the organization, where trust is a part of every interaction between employees.

RC27-478.2

KURASHIMA, AKIRA* (Kwansei Gakuin University, webreg0924@somnus.sakura.ne.jp)

The Sportification of Tai Chi and the Hegemony of Vision

The purpose of this paper is to enable a deeper understanding of modern sport through an examination of the sportification of tai chi (taijiquan) – its transformation from a folk tradition specific to local communities into a modern sport with global competition. While there is considerable literature on the sportification of tai chi (Li, 2008; Ryan, 2008; Zhang, 2010), this paper proposes to understand sportification as hegemony of vision (Levin, 1995) – the prioritization of the visible as the most important source of socially relevant meaning over what is perceived by other bodily senses. This was first made possible by the creation of the Simplified 24 Form in 1956 under the initiative of the New Chinese Government. Whereas traditional tai chi was, and still is, a martial art combined with internal “chi” cultivation techniques impregnated with Daoist philosophy, the Simplified 24 Form is sterilized of the martial, internal and philosophical aspects; it was rendered a standardized, easy-to-learn health exercise for the masses, demanding only the correctness of visible movements. This prioritization of vision enabled objective rules for competition, which systematically allocated social meaning to the visible body. While competition has contributed to the global popularity of tai chi, it has in turn also led to the neglect of aspects that were not subject to visual appreciation, such as the internal cultivation of “chi” and its philosophical implications. By drawing on data gathered by fieldwork in a tai chi class in Xinxiang City, China, light will be shed on the rich sensory experience that traditional tai chi affords. This relativizes not only sportified tai chi, but also modern sport itself, as an activity obsessed with the externally visible out of the whole of human sensory experience.

RC04-89.6

KURBATOV, SERGIY* (University of Uppsala, sergiy.kurbatov@gmail.com)

The Relations Between National and Global in Ukrainian University Rankings

In my presentation I want to analyze how national and global components are presented in the leading Ukrainian university rankings TOP 200 and COMPASS and, in manifest or latent ways, influence the contemporary vision of university mission. Being initially national educational institutions (with a certain specific internationalization of “national” during times of Russian Empire and Soviet time), after 1991 Ukrainian universities faced a kind of “double pressure” from the idea of nationalism and influences of globalization. How intersection between “national” and “international” is presented in the main criteria and indicators of these university rankings? Do rankings help to create new academic hierarchy in Ukrainian university education? How effective are university rankings as a tool for internationalization of our system of education? These are the main questions for my future presentation.

RC01-43.4

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KURCZEWSKI, JACEK* (University of Warsaw, j.kurczewski@uw.edu.pl)

Emotional Infrastructure of Reconciliation

Analysis of several institutionalized reconciliatory actions in relation between Central and Eastern European nations - German, Polish, Ukrainian, Jewish, Lithuanian, Czech and Russian – is aimed making at excavating the basic emotional components underlying the success of reconciliation. This involves the discussion of emotions like guilt, hatred, forgiveness, penitence and love. The tolerance is usually assumed as minimal precondition for reconciliation but the ideal reconciliation is linked with the proactive approach, that involves the love of the neighbor. The failed attempts at reconciliation provide the cues for the answer as what is the form of love and dynamic of the hatred complex. This is then linked with the analysis of the rituals of reconciliation where the emotions are publicly communicated and displayed in the public spectacles. The basic contradiction is pointed as the ritualized reconciliation demands display of love emotion, the working infrastructure of tolerance is not emotional neither ritualized.

RC35-610.3

KURIHARA, WATARU* (Waseda University, w.kurihara1008@gmail.com)

Contextualizing “Individuality”: Searching for More Flexible Definition

This presentation focuses on a concept of Kanjin (the contextual) coined by a Japanese sociologist Eshun Hamaguchi. Hamaguchi introduced this concept of Kanjin to overcome a commonly accepted view that Japanese are collectivists lacking in individuality. In such view, Japanese are described as self-sacrificing and group-oriented agents unable to act autonomously. According to Hamaguchi, however, such view of Japanese is helpsely biased because it sees Japanese society within the framework based on a narrowly defined concept of the individual. Hamaguchi insisted that the concept of the individual is so westernized that it cannot be applied to the different cultural contexts like in Japan. Therefore, he argued, Kanjin as a more flexible model of agent is needed. Now, what is Kanjin? Hamaguchi translates it into “the contextual” and defines it as a “relatum”. However, today, the contextualism and relationalism can be seen in various forms in the sociological discipline. Then, is the concept of Kanjin different from them? If so, how is it different? Through elaborating these points, this presentation would contribute to the attempt to challenge the classical perspectives on “individuality”.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
RC04-97.3

KURLAENDER, MICHAL* (University of California, Davis, mkurlaender@ucdavis.edu)

Ready or Not? California’s Early Assessment Program and the Transition to College

Nearly one in three first-time freshmen in the U.S. are enrolled in some remedial/developmental course in English or math at their college or university (U.S. Department of Education, 2003). Rates of remedial course enrollment vary substantially across U.S. colleges and universities, with some institutions not offering any and others enrolling upwards of 80 percent of their incoming students in remedial classes. Part of the explanation for the large share of remedial students in American colleges and universities may be limited information. Students are often ill informed about what they need to do to succeed in college and subject to the (arguably) mistaken perception that everyone must at least attend, if not complete, college in order to succeed in the labor market. A majority of high school students, regardless of their academic performance, report that they will attend college (Rosenthal, 2001). In fact, academic performance accounts for little of the variance in students’ expected levels of educational attainment. Despite the pressing need to ensure that more students obtain a postsecondary degree, we know surprisingly little about what leads to college readiness and degree completion.

This study focuses on California’s efforts to improve college readiness through the Early Assessment Program (EAP). The EAP is an intervention designed to increase the quality of information about academic preparedness available to high school students. We aim to understand how an increase in information about college readiness affects students’ needs for remediation once enrolled, and whether the effect of this information varies for different types of students (by gender, race/ethnicity, and academic background). Although several studies have demonstrated that many students are relatively uninformed about what it takes to succeed in college, the question of how we might effectively enrich the information on which students base their postsecondary decisions remains largely unexplored.

RC18-323.2

KURNOSOV, DMITRY* (St Petersburg State University, dd.kurnosov@gmail.com)

White Trash!, Working Class or Just Your Average Guy? the Changing Face of a British Far Right Supporter

In the wake of a lively academic debate of the past decade and against the background of yet another decline in fortunes of the British Far Right, the paper investigates the sources of its political power. It was long considered to lie in the working class neighborhoods, to the point of current BNP leader comparing his experience of living in area with actual minority population influence the support for the Far Right and what are their preferences in cross-party perspective.

Based on aggregate electoral and socio-economic data, I would argue that there is a shift in the supporting base of the Far Right, from the working class neighborhoods to the upper middle class. In parallel, the paper investigates the sources of its political power. It was long considered to lie in the English Defence League), the transiency trend is set to increase.

JS-74.3

KURODA, KOICHIRO* (Ryukoku University, a01010@mail.ryukoku.ac.jp)

The Disparity in Rate of Deductible of Social Health Insurance with Respect to Age and Gender and Its Resolution in Post-War Japan: Whether It Has Influenced Healthcare Utilization and Longevity?

In post-war Japan, healthcare system has been constructed so that every Japanese could utilize health service of modern medicine free of charge or at low cost. However, the East Asia and Pacific region continues to be an engine of global growth, contributing around 40 percent of global growth in 2012. Driven by strong domestic demand, the region grew at 7.5 percent in 2012 – higher than any other region in the world. Economic interdependence in the countries of Northeast Asia is getting stronger. Needless to say, the center of economic development is China. For Japan, economic importance of China has increased every year. China is the largest trading partner for Japan now. Japanese population who live in Shanghai is estimated to 100,000, which is greater than New York. Chinese has become the biggest bloc of foreign residents in Japan in 2007, overtaking Koreans, which has been the biggest bloc in Japan in the postwar period. In rural and remote areas, Chinese workers called Foreign Trainees and Technical Intern are an essential labor force to support the local economy since the 1990s.

Although North Western countries share common economic interests, political tension both between Japan and China, and between Japan and Korea frequently occur in the 2000s. Japan and China are strongly opposed to each other over the territorial problem. Japan and Korea are opposed to each other over the territorial problem and the understanding of history. In the near-to-mid term, it seems that there is no hope for building the East Asian Community.

Japan and China’s relationship is often described as comprising “Cold politics and hot economics”. It can be said the same for Japan and Korea’s relationship. The problem is that violation of human rights may be prone to happen upon foreign residents from North Eastern countries under the situation of “Cold politics and hot economics”, as is recently observed in hate speech against foreigners from Korea.

RC55-883.1

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Financial Support for Families with Children and Its Trade-Offs: Balancing Redistribution and Parental Work Incentives to Increase Well-Being of Families

Financial support for families with children implies inherent trade-offs some of which are less obvious than others. In the end these trade-offs determine the effectiveness of policy with respect to the material situation of families and employment of parents - two crucial elements for the well-being of families. We analyse several kinds of trade-offs involved using a careful selection of potential changes to the system of financial support for families with children. We focus on: 1) the trade-off between redistribution of income to poorer households and improving work incentives, 2) the trade-off between improving work incentives for better off and poorer households, 3) the trade-off between improving work incentives for first and for second earners in couples. The exercise is conducted on data from Poland, a country characterized by high levels of child poverty, low female employment and one of the lowest fertility rates in Europe. We demonstrate the complexity of potential consequences of family support policy and stress the need for well-defined policy goals and careful analysis ahead of any reform.

RC06-124.2

KUROWSKA, ANNA* (University of Warsaw, o.kurowska.uw@gmail.com)

Supporting or Hindering Maternal Employment? Comparing Financial Incentives within Family Policies in CEE Countries

The Central and Eastern European (CEE) countries have often been treated as a monolith in comparative social policy analyses. While there are moderate differences in gender employment gaps of childless men and women in these countries, the picture of employment among parents of young children is completely different. The employment rates of fathers of preschool children are very high in all countries, ranging between 86% and 94%, but the employment of mothers diverges from 36% in Czech Republic to 81% in Slovenia. Previous research has showed that there are different cultural, structural and economic factors influencing
ing the gender employment gap in the group of parents of young children. Also the institutional context (work-family policy) plays an important role. However, there are also financial incentives that lie in the rules of family benefits and child tax credits systems, often neglected in comparative research, but influencing maternal decisions whether to work. In my research I compare these rules in the CEE countries looking for incentives that support or hinder maternal employment. I focus particularly on such pairs of countries that share similar socio-economic and cultural contexts for maternal employment, but differ in financial incentives that lie in the tax-benefit systems and in employment outcomes for mothers of young children. One of such examples is a pair of two, small Baltic States: Estonia and Lithuania. I show that while socio-cultural and structural contexts are more favorable for maternal employment in Estonia than in Lithuania, more generous maternity/parental leave-benefit provisions in Estonia form a strong negative economic disincentive for mothers to work when their youngest child is still in its nursery age. In contrast, the income support of mothers of very young children in Estonia (nursery age) is much lower in Estonia than in Lithuania, whereas employment of mothers of older children follows the opposite pattern.

Role of Local Governments in Immigrant Integration: Cases from Thailand and Japan

There are much discussion on immigration at the national state level, focusing on their immigration and citizenship status. However, it is at the same time recognized that there are many migrants who do not go through the official procedure of immigration and come to live in the country. Local governments need to face these migrants on a day-to-day basis, since these migrants live there as residents. We focus on this vacuum of migration policy at the local level. How are the local governments coping with migrants and how are they balancing their accountability to local residents and their accountability to national state regarding migration policies? We will take cases from Thailand (Tak and Samut Prakan) and Japan (Yokohama city) to explore the struggles of local governments and communities.

KUSAKABE, NAORNORI* (Bunkyo Gakuin University, nkusakabe@bgu.ac.jp)
Vulnerabilities to Cyclonic Disasters in Bangladesh

This paper aims at exploring the vulnerability factors affecting cyclone impacts in the southern coastal regions of Bangladesh based on empirical investigations. The primary data for the present analysis has been collected from over hundred respondents, who sustained repeated cyclonic disasters, based on semi-structured interviews conducted during last several years in the study areas. The findings suggest that the prevailing socio-cultural conditions significantly underpin the vulnerable society's evacuation behavior and rapid response during crises and emergencies. Moreover, a comparative analysis of 1991, 2007 and 2009 cyclones, marked as the most severe in recent history, reveals a significant decline in life casualties of 0.5 million, 0.14 million and 4 thousand respectively. The paper identifies three major reasons behind this damage reduction. First, disaster preparedness measures have gradually become effective and the information dissemination technology and early warning systems got improved over the years. The widespread of cell phone technologies in rural areas of Bangladesh played key role in effective early warning dissemination and reducing life casualties between 1991 and 2007 cyclones. The second reason is the unequal population density of the landfall areas of these three cyclones. The 1991 cyclone made landfall near Chittagong city, the second largest city in Bangladesh, causing maximum damage to lives and livelihoods. The third reason suggests that the 1991 cyclone had attacked during high tide, causing high storm surge accompanied with severe inland overwash and land damages.
Identity Problems in Global-Local Relations

The categories of identity, identification, state, civil, national, and ethnic identity are being widely used in sociology and other disciplines. These concepts are rather new to Kyrgyzstan's public domain and scientific rhetoric where the interpretation of a nation as citizens of the state started entering political and academic discourse. According to Habermas, post-traditional, post-national identity is “a more sober political identity” that separates itself from the background of the past centered around ethnic history. Modern civil nation is not made spontaneously and at one stop. It evolves as a result of efforts aimed at consolidation of civil society and its institutes in their interaction with the state.

Modernization of post-Soviet Kyrgyzstan in the context of local-global relations of post-traditional world will be successful only when traditionalism is overcome based on the choice of civil-oriented Demokrasi. Dominant ethnicity and religious identities is a feature of traditional societies in which ideology, ethnicity, and religious traditions are main social values. In post-traditional world the values of civil nations are asserted that integrate multi-ethnic communities and assert cultural pluralism as a main vector of collective identifications. A “civil nation” is not developed by chance, but emerges as a result of the efforts to strengthen civil society and its institutes and their interaction with the state.

The overall problem of the Kyrgyzstan's identity is a mismatch between its basic elements such as national, ethnic, religious, cultural and political ones. There is a trend for new interpretation of these elements’ composition. While the Soviet identity was ”mobile home lifestyle” in the US southern regions which promises a pleasing climate, mobile home is generally more affordable than living in a site-built home, many people in the Sunbelt states of the US: the mobile home park. While living in a mobile home is generally more affordable than living in a site-built home, many seniors actively seek, and even move across the country, to participate in the “mobile home lifestyle” in the US southern regions which promises a pleasing climate, homeownership, leisure activities, community, and friendship to White middle and working class seniors. My paper examines to which extent these expectations by seniors are fulfilled in which kinds of communities, and how social differences, economic struggles, as well as health and personal issues can compromise them over time.

The paper is based on an analysis of 150 qualitative interviews conducted with residents in the Gulf Coast of Florida between 2005 and 2009, where more mobile home parks are more numerous than anywhere else in the US. Just over half of the interview participants were 55 years or older; roughly one fourth resided in so-called senior parks which restrict residency to persons over the age of 55, while the other half lived in communities that also accommodate middle aged residents and children. Even though it is not an entirely urban phenomenon, the senior mobile home lifestyle is influenced by urban experiences and cultural imagery, such as fear of crime or racial/ethnic conflict, often creating a longing for simpler, more neighborly and homogeneous communities which can, however, turn out to be less affordable, and personally fulfilling for older people than originally anticipated.

This research has been conducted regarding the business case for labour brokerage and the growth of waged occupations created in temporary jobs and casual positions. South Africa is currently dealing with the rising use by companies of temporary employment agencies, also known as labour brokers, who apparently facilitate this labour market flexibility. Labour brokerage has stirred up a lot of controversy in South Africa through the media, unions and many movements to the point where labour brokerage has been labelled as a new form of slavery that further fuels work-er exploitation. Certain abuses have been associated with the practice of labour brokerage in relation to ensuring decent jobs in South Africa’s globalizing capitalism. This research has been conducted regarding the business case for labour brokerage and subjecting it to an assessment alongside the notion of decent work as advocated by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The research solicits the opinions of the labour broker so they can directly address, justify and/or clarify the accusations against them as being against the four pillars of decent work. This research provides a platform for the labour brokers to be able to defend the role they play in what has been labelled as an inhumane, insensitive, detached system and strategy.

This paper focuses on meanings and practices of home among residents of a predominantly Latino mobile home park in Florida. It is based on an analysis of 30 qualitative interviews conducted with sixteen Latino/a, twelve White, and two African American community residents, follow up walks with fifteen interview participants, and ethnographic fieldnotes written by a Latino student researcher and community resident during 2008-2009. This research was part of a larger study investigating the communities and disaster vulnerabilities of working class families who lived in mobile home communities in Florida, during the unfolding of the last U.S. economic crisis.

The paper specifically discusses the meanings and emotions of home for the Latino/as, who were predominantly immigrants, and emphasizes differences with how white residents thought and felt about their places. Latino/as generally displayed great pride in their neatly decorated and customized mobile homes. They emphasized (various) achievement of homeownership, the neighboring community, and the park’s safety and tranquility (especially when compared with surrounding areas) in their descriptions, which functioned as markers of decency, upward mobility, and personal identity. Whites, on the other hand, had less positive feelings regarding their homes and community overall, and at times struggled with negative public perceptions of “trailer” residents, as well as a sense of economic decline or failure.

In sum, the paper shows how residents of the same neighborhood in similar housing can, figuratively, live in very different places, based on culturally framed social locations and contextualized within the larger stories immigrants and natives tell about our lives.

The massive process of reislamization of society that started to develop after the time of ‘Reformasi’ in 1998 has brought many social changes in everyday practice of social life in Indonesia. Today, Indonesia has to face almost everyday the problems related with the disruption of harmony of living-together. Besides religious-fundamentalism and terrorism, the intolerance among religious groups, violence against minorities and the demise of cultural diversity respect value have become a serious problem in society. Concerned with that situation, many young people in Yogyakarta in Central Java have built movements for bringing back social tolerance in Indonesian public sphere. As counter-actions and count-er-discourses, the movement has successfully gained the public support and built larger networks in local and national levels. The movements also have become the source of ideas and inspiration for wider discourses on diversity in a global

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
multicultural world. Of course, there are challenges that they have to deal with in order to achieve the social transformation.

**RC09-182.3**

**KUZMINA, ELENA** (MGIMO University, helen.i.kuzmina@gmail.com)

**Russian Youth: Mobilities, Inequalities and Life Chances**

Due to the influence of the global social transformations of XXI century there have appeared new forms of inequality (access to mobilities, networks, education, spare time and information, guarantees of security) as well as the "old" inequalities concerning income, wealth, prestige are being changed in the direction of increasing. Russian youth has been particularly affected by the rapid social, political, economic and cultural changes and discrepancies. Furthermore, the breakdown of the USSR has led to the drastic social conversion. These multiple structural factors not only determine but shape the life of youth in Russia. Faced with these uncertainties and turbulences the young people have to make their own decisions and to pattern their behavior on the current “liquid modernity” (Z. Bauman) which possess a lot of seeming life chances and choices.

Our paper addresses the growing phenomenon of social mobility which has become a core motif of the modern society and numerous “new” and “old” inequalities forming the social structure of the Russian society. The theoretical grounds of the research are the classical and the modern social theories concerning social inequality and mobility. We elaborate the “integral” approach to the social inequality which appeals simultaneously the objective characteristics and to the person's perception of his social position and the inequality phenomenon.

The paper is based on the desk study of the Russian youth, its problems, choices, social identification, ways of life and on the data of the author's sociological on-line survey of 400 young people at the age of 18-35 years old. I'll present the results of the research showing the influence of the becoming of non-linear inequality on the social mobility and life chances of youth in Russia.

**RC11-212.7**

**KÜNEMUND, HARALD** (University of Vechta, harald.kuenemund@uni-vechta.de)

**Life Expectancy and Retirement Age: Policy Options and Practise**

The trend to early retirement that has been observed in many industrialized countries (e.g., Kohli et al. 1991) seems to have come to an end. The steady increase in life expectancy has led to changes in retirement age regulations, what in turn accelerates the aging of the workforces. For example, the Czech Republic and Poland increase their retirement age by the amount of the projected increase in life expectancy, what statistically keeps the mean duration of the retirement phase in the life course constant, while the mean working phase in the life course extends. Others countries like Germany rise the retirement age in a way that both the retirement and the working phase increase. Regardless of the amount, these changes affect inequality and redistribution by the social security systems as life expectancy is distributed unequally in these societies: For example, better education and higher income result in higher life expectancy. The paper discusses opportunities to change the current three-parted (and dominantly male-oriented) life course regime in a way that both increased mean productivity of the aging workforce and reduced inequalities can be reached at the same time by reorganizing the life course, namely by redistributing education, work, and retirement phases in the life course. By improving productivity, the problems of ageing societies can be tackled at the societal level (e.g., increasing contributions for social security) as well as both the level of employers (e.g., improved skills of the aging workforce) and employees (e.g., Improved health). Discussing such opportunities, other than simply rising retirement age, widens the scope for designing growth friendly social security that help to reduce existing social inequalities.

**RC19-337.4**

**KÜNZLER, DANIEL** (University of Fribourg, daniel.kuenzler@unifr.ch)

**The Politics of Social Policy in Kenya**

Since the introduction of the multi-party system in 1992, Kenyan political parties generally had a low programmatic profile and were clearly personalized. Voting was more based on ethnic and regional affiliation than on policies. The glorious climax was the violence after the presidential elections in 2007 when more than 1'000 people were killed and over 300'000 displaced. It was thus remarkable when the newly aligned major political camps released programmatic manifestos for the 2013 elections. They included some claims in the field of education (e.g., ensuring better learning outcomes) and in the field of health care (e.g., improving access to health care). The financial feasibility of these grand pledges was strongly doubted by Kenyans, as was the winning coalitions' interest and capacity in implementing them.

However, barely three months after the election, President Kenyatta declared free public maternity services, a first step towards free primary healthcare as designated by the Jubilee coalition manifesto. Considering the human and financial resources, there is still ample ground for scepticism concerning the long-term viability of this policy. Nevertheless, this is a significant development in a rather sclerotic social welfare system.

What are the determinants of this social policy change? Functionalist, institutionalist, economic determinist, modernisation or power theories have limitations in explanatory power. Preliminary evidence from interviews with stakeholders in Kenya and other sources point towards the importance of politics. The recent post-election violence questioned both domestic and international legitimacy. Including free maternity care in the manifesto and implementing it quickly is on one side an attempt to restore international legitimacy, as maternal health is an important issue on the international agenda (MDGS). Given the neck-and-neck electoral race of the two big coalitions, it on the other hand also attempted winning the support of smaller electoral groups and thus domestic legitimacy. Hence, catalysed by a serious electoral crisis, politics finally resulted in policies.

**RC34-588.6**

**KÖNIG, ALEXANDRA** (University of Wuppertal, akoenig@uni-wuppertal.de)

**Faces of Uncertain Transitions to Adulthood – in Different Fields of Education**

The faces of uncertain transitions to adulthood vary between different countries. But they also differ within countries. Germany and its manifold fields of education are ideal cases for studying the phenomena in question.

Using data from a quantitative and qualitative longitudinal study on orientations, strategies and decisions of adolescents upon leaving school, we will carve out different patterns of uncertain transitions to adulthood.

In our presentation we will:

(a) show how the transition to adulthood is structured in different fields of education (e.g., in a paternalistic apprenticeship based on an old master-pupil model; in an art academy which offers independence but uncertain job chances);

(b) differentiate between forms of uncertainty (e.g., to secure the livelihood in the long term, to find the scope for self-realisation, to live alone);

(c) discuss how the adolescents cope with uncertainty, how they design their future and their self.

The sample of our study contains trainees in vocational training (hairdressers, painters), and university students (art, teaching/engineering). The sample composition allows a comparison of adolescents in different fields of education in Germany.

There are different theoretical options and viewpoints to get a perspective on transitions to adulthood. In forms of our research project, we link theories of interactionism (e.g., Meads processual concept of “self”; Strauss’ concept of “status passage”) with Bourdieu’s theory of social inequality (and his concept of “field”) to understand the strategies and orientations of adolescents at the threshold to adulthood.

**RC04-80.9**

**KÖNIG, ALEXANDRA** (University of Wuppertal, akoenig@uni-wuppertal.de)

**Orientations and Strategies of Less Privileged Students**

In Germany, like in many other countries, the proportion of adolescents with university entrance exam increases and the absolute number of students is higher than ever before. Using data from a quantitative and qualitative longitudinal study on orientations, strategies and decisions of adolescents upon leaving school, we will shed light into the way less privileged adolescents make their choices and shape their self-project. We use the term “self-project” (in reference to Mead and Strauss) to indicate that the decision for a university program is (a) part of a more encompassing “self-project”, that allows identification and this means ascription to a unique self; (b) it is a decision-process (with evaluations, modifications, revisions); and it is (c) embedded in an interactive process with generalized and significant others. The sample of our study contains three subsamples: students of art, of teaching, and of engineering. We want to discuss the following points:

- The structuredness of choices: Choices are structured because requirements and expectations differ depending on the social position. For instance, the less privileged adolescents choose more often university programs offering good job chances (like teaching or engineering).
- The access to different fields of education: While the criteria for access to university are universal and transparent (school grades), access to an academy of arts is unpredictable. A committee of the academy identifies a specific “artistic”, incorporated capital. Mass participation to education at an academy does not exist.
- The relevance of significant others: The quantitative interviews show that students from lower classes more often feel parental misgivings concerning their personal ability. The qualitative interviews allow to deepen the analysis about the role of significant others.

**RC04-94.2**

**KÖNIG, RONNY** (University of Zurich, koenig@soziologie.uzh.ch)
**Educational Inequality and Welfare State Patterns**

Previous research on social stratification reveals that social inequalities in educational and thus occupational opportunities are still very relevant features of modern societies. Against this background the study focuses on the intergenerational reproduction of educational inequalities and how this reproduction is affected by specific welfare state patterns in 13 European countries (Australia, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland). For the analyses micro-data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) and macro-data from several sources (e.g. Eurostat, OECD and UNESCO) are used. With this approach it is possible to combine a multi-level perspective in a two-level model. A broad comparative perspective allows the identification of different institutional influences, namely direct or indirect governmental investments in education, national specific shifts in the labour market as well as demographic changes. In general, multi-level estimates on 33,346 individuals – born between 1950 and 1984 – show the perpetual importance of the family of origin and the reproduction of educational inequalities over generations. Furthermore, the overall hypothesis that both welfare state arrangements and labour market indicators have an influence on the educational attainment is confirmed. In addition, contextual characteristics can partly counter the influence of social origin and therefore reduce the intergenerational transmission of educational opportunities.

**RC43-722.4**

**KÖPPE, STEPHAN** (University of Dundee, s.koeppe@dundee.ac.uk)

*The influence of generational support on housing pathways: Evidence from the British Household Panel Study (BHPS)*

The family home is the single most valuable asset for most individuals and households. In addition, people have strong emotional attachments to their family home, when it is passed on as the idealised housing pathway has become more and more complex. Young people are increasingly depending on their parents, both financially (deposit) and in-kind (guarantor, living rent free at parental home), to acquire their first home. Qualitative evidence shows that middle aged children support their less well-off parents to purchase their own flats via the right-to-buy scheme. This paper contributes to this debate by investigating the influence of bequests and in-kind generational transfers on homeownership. Based on the British Household Panel Study (BHPS) we investigate how housing pathways are influenced by receiving an inheritance and in-kind support by offering rent-free accommodation. Estimates suggest that inheritance seems irrelevant compared to other socio-demographic control variables. Based on the results the timing of such windfalls seems to be crucial. Most individuals receive an inheritance at the end of their work-life and often share the amount of the windfall with their siblings. Hence, at this stage in life few people move into their family home as owners or use the windfall to purchase their own home. However, rent free accommodation seems to have an effect on housing pathways. Young people who are living with their parents are benefiting from this in-kind support and are able to purchase their first home earlier than independent mortgagees who are saving up for a deposit while renting. These results are discussed in the wider context of housing policy, welfare and generational support.

**RC32-542.5**

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**SANDOVAL, GERARDO** (Social Weather Stations)

*Gender, Work and Family: The Situation in the Philippines*

Using three waves of data from the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) survey modules on Work Orientations, and on Family, Work and Gender Roles, the paper will explore the current situation and the changing trends on how the work-family nexus is structured by gender in the Philippines. At the macro-level, Filipino women have gained greater equality with Filipino men than its Southeast Asian neighbors. The Philippines was one of the first countries in Asia to have recognized the important role of women as an essential component in nation-building. There are laws enacted laws and policies instituted to ensure the empowerment of women. The Philippines has had two women Presidents, a woman Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and women in high-level elected positions. Women have much access as men to establish their own businesses. But what happens when men and women go home from work? Despite the increasing the role of women in the public sphere, the Philippines remains a conservative, largely Catholic society that puts importance on the family. The paper will first examine the gender differences in the domestic division of labor, traditionally the women’s domain as “homemakers”. Then the paper will examine the possible impacts of gendered domestic division of labor on the work sphere, as measured by potential work-family conflict, and attitudes/behavior on female employment over the life-cycle. Finally, the paper will examine the possible linkages of domestic division of labor and well-being of couples, including satisfaction with family life, happiness and satisfaction with life. Using the data from ISSP surveys conducted in 1994, 2002 and 2012 will allow the paper to examine the trends in gender, work and family in the Philippines within the context of the changes in the Philippine economic conditions across three decades and the accompanying socio-cultural changes it brought.

**RC31-526.2**

**LACROIX, THOMAS** (CNRS, Migrinter, University of Poitiers, thomas.lacroix@univ-poitiers.fr)

*Ambivalent Transnationalism. Understanding the Long Distance Engagements of Hometown Organisations*

Collective remittances undertaken by hometown organisations for the benefit of their origin area is a well-known illustration of migrant transnationalism. This paper unravels the rationale for these hometowns to engage (or dis-engage) into long distance development practices. The latest evolutions of transnational theory focuses on the spatial extensions of transnationalism embedded into neo-liberal globalization but fails to address the micro level drivers of transnational engagement. It is contended that a revised conception of structure and...
agency approach to transnational phenomena is likely to shed a new light on actors’ transnational engagements and on the role of transnational social institutions such as hometown organisations. This S/A approach presented in this paper draws on ambivalence theory as well as Habermas communicative action theory. The paper also argues that such an approach would open the possibility to open a cross fertilizing dialogue between transnational theory, migration theory and general social theory.

The different steps of the demonstration will be illustrated by personal research on hometown organisations in France and the UK. Arguably, integration adds layers migrants’ identity. Their identification with the place of settlement and their new associated obligations undermine their “raison d’être” as a villager. The life experience and socialisation of migrants in alternative social fields enriches their lifeworld with new references and fosters ambivalent perceptions of the world. But, in term, this multi-polarisation questions people sense of belonging, in this sense, it needs to be constantly reassessed. In this perspective, the surge of engagement into long distance development initiatives observed among hometown organisations is the result of this necessity to reassert “villageness”.

RC31-537.1

LACROIX, THOMAS* (CNRS, Migrinter, University of Poitiers, thomas.lacroix@univ-poitiers.fr)

Transnational Volunteering and Immigrant Incorporation: The Case of Moroccans in France

This paper analyses the recent evolution of Moroccan organizations in France. The analysis of the journal official, a registry of all associations created in France, shows a recent decline of hostland oriented organizations such as civic or socio-cultural associations and whose aim is traditionally dedicated to insertion of immigrant communities in France. In parallel, the number of creation of homeland oriented organizations is on the rise and surpassed hostland oriented organizations in 2002. These transnational associations are mostly NGO’s engaged into development in a transnational action.

What are the relationships between this reorientation of Moroccan volunteerism and integration? Is the growing importance of the transnational referent synonymous with a weakening of the integration dynamics in the host society? The analysis of the INED survey “Trajectoires et Origines” including a sample of 10,000 people and focusing on both immigrant integration and transnational practice shows that it is far from being the case. This reorientation parallels the emergence of a Moroccan middle class in France. This data survey analysis is complemented by a field study that informs the dual embedding “here and there” of immigrant transnational organizations.

RC05-114.6

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Nationalism and Attitudes Towards Immigrants: Canada and Taiwan Compared

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Nationalism and Attitudes Towards Immigrants: Canada and Taiwan Compared

Canada and Taiwan are both developed societies with a full range of class cleavages and “home societies” that grew out of waves of settlement from elsewhere. Both have a complex internal ethnic structure, with two large majorities, aboriginal minorities, and waves of more recent immigrants. In recent decades, both societies have experienced important re-deﬁnitions of the relationship between the aboriginal segments and the larger society. In Taiwan, the cleavage between the long-established Taiwanese and Mainlanders is an overarching one that has ramifications in many areas of political life. This parallels Canada’s linguistic dualism. In Canada the history of dual European settlement has led to the creation of separate French-language institutions centred in Quebec, and the language cleavage is an overarching one. Both societies are also immigrant societies with ongoing debates on various aspects of immigrant integration. National identities are complex and evolving in both societies, and relations with a larger neighbor (USA, PRC) play an important role in each setting. This paper will summarize and juxtapose some findings from Canada and Taiwan from the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) data set on national identities in 34 countries. In both societies, civic and ethnic deﬁnitions of nationhood co-exist in tension, and attitudes towards immigration are mixed and contradictory.

JS-22.6

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Changing Care and Migrations Regimes: New Contrasting Regulations and Their Impacts on Employment and Working Conditions of Care Workers. an Intersectional Perspective

Since the beginning of the 2000, the French care/domestic service sector, like other countries in Europe, has been undergoing considerable reorganisation. These changes in terms of commodification have had consequences on the mobilization of care workers. The transformation of the labour market and the increase of precariousness in the sector is a consequence of the development of a wider social economy of care (private, public and private care). These transformations have had a strong influence on the employment/working conditions and training of women care/domestic workers. Thus, despite professionalization policies and the implementation of new rights, precariousness is a persistent feature of this sector.

However “local indicators” as well as considerations on “who cares?” have to be taken into account. Indeed, this sector constitutes a working universe that is extremely complex to grasp, due to the multiple actors involved, the levels of intervention (local and national)... For example, when the sector comes to professionals, the progress of training policy in France has not taken place evenly or at the same time across all segments of the sector.

At the same time, these new regulations have taken place against a background of changes in migration policies and the dynamics of migration.

In this context, this paper aims at analysing the effects of these trends and contrasts on employment and working conditions of care/domestic workers (elderly and child care), in an intersectional perspective. We will discuss in which ways these consequences are similar or not for migrant and non migrant domestic/care workers and if not, why and how.

A European research project coordinated by the ILO has been instrumental in foregrounding issues relating to the role and working conditions of migrants as caregivers. This paper will present results from the French case as an example of mixed care regimes. Data sources include LFS data, policy reports, interviews with union representatives, government departments, NGOs and migrants working in the sector (50).

RC30-520.2

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L’action Et Les Politiques Syndicales À L’Épargne De L’aide Et Des Services À Domicile En France. Le Cas De La France

En France, comme pour d’autres pays européens, l’aide et les services à domicile sont le lieu, depuis plusieurs décennies d’expérimentations discrètes en matière d’émergence de nouvelles formes d’emploi et de précarisation du travail. Dans le même temps, les avancées certaines mais fragiles ont aussi eu lieu et ce, depuis plusieurs décennies.

Depuis le milieu des années 2000, on assiste toutefois à des mutations importantes. Les nouvelles régulations engagées par les Pouvoirs publics impactent très fortement les conditions de travail et d’emploi ainsi que les politiques et pratiques des employeurs en matière de management et d’encadrement du personnel. L’essor d’un processus de gouvernance des relations sociales à l’emploi et dans le secteur de l’aide et des services à domicile, tel qu’il est observable depuis une vingtaine d’années, a conduit à la mise en place de nombreuses initiatives pluridisciplinaires, réglementaires et institutionnelles, dont l’objectif est de favoriser la permanence et l’autonomie des employés de l’aide à domicile.

Cette communication propose de s’intéresser aux formes des politiques et de l’action syndicales dans l’aide et les services à domicile en France, en articulant les différentes échelles de l’action syndicale et en revenant sur les contradictions à l’œuvre. L’analyse documentaire, d’entretiens réalisés auprès d’acteurs syndicaux et institutionnels, ainsi que des observations de permanences syndicales permettront de discuter des stratégies à l’œuvre et de la façon dont elles peuvent peser pour changer le travail, qu’il s’agisse d’actions au quotidien ou de formes d’intervention dans des instances internationales. Les données sont extraites d’une recherche européenne (Belgique, Italie, Espagne, France) coordonnée par le IFIP (Fédération européenne) menée au moment de l’application de la Convention internationale 189. Une mise en perspective avec les autres pays étudiés sera proposée.

RC22-388.4

LADJAL, TAREK* (Lecturer, tarekladjal@gmail.com)

The Egypt-Sufism Movements in the Aftermath of 2011 Revolution. Critical Study

Abstract:

Experts on Sufi movements often assume a potentially significant position for Sufism in forming the political map for change in Arab countries following the Arab Spring. This is particularly true for one of the most vibrant Sufi capitals of the Muslim world; Egypt, holding a record of more than ten million Sufi members. In the Arab Spring. This is particularly true for one of the most vibrant Sufi capitals of the Muslim world; Egypt, holding a record of more than ten million Sufi members. In spite of this, one year after the Egyptian Revolution, political developments began to exhibit the failure of Sufism to gain political ground in the post-Mubarak political scene. This paper discusses the problematic issues of Sufism with respect to politics in Egypt, with particular focus on the political experience of the Sufis in
Egit, it seeks to examine the Sufi experience in the process of political struggle, in addition to their contributions in the election held in November 2011 in an attempt to understand the factors which culminated in their gaining remarkably insignificant political support in spite of their massive membership base; and officially favored state support, both internally and externally. This study concludes that the nature of the Sufis practice itself has played a key role in restraining their political presence, in addition to their lack of political awareness as well as poor organization and populism; all of which have had a significant impact on the failure of the political experience of Sufi orders in Egypt.

This iconic event. In particular, we hypothesize that the unprecedented increase in States. We use newly available data on terrorist attacks in U.S. countries from

field argue this listening then in turn creates the ‘self’. The listening approach to also be reviewed; this work argues that listening and ecology have a relationship.

feel “safe” but rather to think about why and how we listen and to seek out lis-

the choice to listen

which also play an important role.

problems, and finally it is the percentage of immigrants and their cultural distance expected difficulties to integrate foreigners developed over time and to what extent the countries the immigrants come from render integration more difficult. We expect problems to integrate foreigners to be higher in larger municipalities especially if they are short of financial resources, we believe that municipalities with a more liberal and more left wing oriented voting behavior encounter less problems, and finally it is the percentage of immigrants and their cultural distance which also play an important role.

How Well Do Municipalities Cope with Immigration – System Capacity Versus Cultural Reclusiveness

Switzerland is a country with a relatively high rate of immigration. This puts the municipalities under considerable pressure when it comes to measures to integrate the non-Swiss residents. In about 40 per cent of the municipalities top level officials claim that their municipality encounters difficulties to cope with integration problems. On the grounds of our regular surveys among all Swiss municipalities we are not only able to show, which types of municipalities are more successful in integrating residents from other countries, whether this depends, for example, on the size and on the financial situation of the municipality (system capacity, Dahl and Tufts 1973), and to what extent this depends on cultural and political differences between the municipalities. We can also show how the perceived difficulties to integrate foreigners developed over time and to what extent the countries the immigrants come from render integration more difficult. We expect problems to integrate foreigners to be higher in larger municipalities especially if they are short of financial resources, we believe that municipalities with a more liberal and more left wing oriented voting behavior encounter less problems, and finally it is the percentage of immigrants and their cultural distance which also play an important role.

Exploring the Role of Listening in Participation. -- CANCELLED

This paper will review the work on listening as a democratic skill in participation, particularly online participation. Crawford, writing in the context of the applying listening in the context of online activity, draws on the work of Jonathan Cray who observes there is in our times ‘an ongoing crisis of attentiveness’. Crawford proposes that emphasizing listening as an approach offers a counterpoint to this. So too listening theorist Beard has written that there may well be “an ethical listening subject.” He argues this subject will make “the choice to listen selectively.” This does not mean Beard explains to only those points at which we feel “safe” but rather to think about why and how we listen and to seek out listening points rather than being passive receivers of endless information. Having explored elements of listening theory drawing on Kennedy and Beard this is then applied in the context of environmental issues. The recent work of Hoffield will also be reviewed; this work argues that listening and ecology have a relationship. Drawing on quite different theoretical foundations nevertheless Beard and Hoffield argue this listening then in turn creates the “self”. The listening approach to online participation therefore has value in contributing to cosmopolitan ideas. While it does not create a theory of cosmopolitanism it does deal with common themes from cosmopolitan thinkers who grapple with the universal, the voices of all, and the self. Listening writers therefore offer an important perspective to the project of enhancing democracy.

Social Disorganization and Terrorist Attacks in the United States before and after 9/11

Despite much rhetoric regarding terrorism in recent years, little empirical research has examined patterns and predictors of terrorist attacks in the United States. We use newly available data on terrorist attacks in U.S. countries from 1990 to 2010 to test a set of hypotheses informed by a social disorganization framework. Given the historic impact of the coordinated attacks of September 11, 2001, we also examine whether the determinants of terrorism changed after this iconic event. In particular, we hypothesize that the unprecedented increase in anti-terrorism policing following 9/11 not only reduced terrorist attacks but also produced the greatest reductions in terrorism in communities where policing is traditionally most successful—those with low population heterogeneity. Across the two decades spanned by the data, results show that terrorist attacks were more common in counties characterized by greater language diversity, a higher proportion of foreign born residents and greater residential instability. Moreover, while total attacks declined significantly after the 9/11 attacks, results show that the decline was less dramatic in areas characterized by high levels of population heterogeneity. We discuss the implications of the results for theory, future research and policy.

3D printing or ‘personal fabrication’, as a newly emerged technology, has now been widely considered as the most significant technological breakthrough of the twenty-first century. Drawing upon complexity theory, actor-network theory and field theory, this paper considers 3D printing as a newly emerged technology and examine its translation into one specific culture field—museum field. Museum field, the guardian of authentic material cultures, instead of worrying the widespread of hyper-real reproduction culture caused by 3D printing, showing enthusiastic embracement of this new technology that brings back materiality to the society. This paper thus discusses how 3D printing associates into the museum assembly and creates the new heterogeneity and novel competition transforming the museum field. It not only emphasizes on the museum’s aftermath of digitalization and its new hybrid material turns by 3D printing whirls, but also examines new dynamics engaging into the competition in the global museum field.

Based on 3D printing’s current engagements and appropriation in the museum field shown in news and exhibitions as well as scenario analysis of future studies, this paper examines their performances in terms of ‘forms of museum capital: Firstly, it analyzes current museums’ acquisition of 3D printing collection and their creative projects with artists and designers as well as its application in collection’s restoration; secondly, it analyzes the future presentation techniques in exhibitions with newly emergent materiality and spatial design; thirdly, it deals with how 3D printing ‘engaged in museums’ interactive education programs and their future development; thirdly, it discusses bringing 3D printing back home for on-line visitors and souvenir-making in the age of (im)mobility. Some scenarios analysis of the 3D printing’s general future impacts and the consequence of unequal development of global museum field will also be laid out as the conclusion.

Back to the Future? How 3D Printing Technology Reassembles Museums’ Materiality with Scenarios Analysis

China has undergone an expansion of higher education in the 1990s. The crude university enrollment rate jumped from 1.6% in 1978 to 24.2% in 2009. The university enrollment rate among high school graduates increased from 27.3% in 1990 to 83.6% in 2010. At the same time, Chinese universities are stratified into key universities and non-key universities, which differ significantly in resource input and prestige. Researchers argue that in the era of mass education, the focus on educational inequality should move from quantitative to qualitative differences. Class inequality in the US is found to be maintained through family practices in competition for prestigious universities rather than mere educational attainment. Moreover, when it comes to labor market stratification, both university prestige and extracurricular activities are screening devices adopted by employers.

Educational Inequality in China -- Preliminary Findings from Recent High School Graduates in Urban Nanjing

China has undergone an expansion of higher education in the 1990s. The crude university enrollment rate jumped from 1.6% in 1978 to 24.2% in 2009. The university enrollment rate among high school graduates increased from 27.3% in 1990 to 83.6% in 2010. At the same time, Chinese universities are stratified into key universities and non-key universities, which differ significantly in resource input and prestige. Researchers argue that in the era of mass education, the focus on educational inequality should move from quantitative to qualitative differences. Class inequality in the US is found to be maintained through family practices in competition for prestigious universities rather than mere educational attainment. Moreover, when it comes to labor market stratification, both university prestige and extracurricular activities are screening devices adopted by employers.

Educational inequality in China has attracted much research attention in the past decade. However, little is understood about educational inequality in China in the qualitative terms. The present study thus explores the relationship between family origin and inequality in university education in terms of institutional prestige and participation in extracurricular activities. Data come from a panel survey of 759 recent high school graduates in urban Nanjing. A vast majority of these students (98.4%) were enrolled in post-secondary education in 2012, among whom 96.6% attended universities or colleges in China. The analyses are restricted to the in-school subsample.

Preliminary findings reveal that 21.5% of the respondents go to key universities. Students with university-educated fathers, students coming from prestigious high schools, and students with better self-reported academic performance are more likely than their counterparts to enter key universities. Father’s education, high-school prestige, and key university are significant correlates of social participation and occupancy of leadership position. Implications of the findings will be discussed.

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Educational Transition and Social Networks – Preliminary Findings from Recent High School Graduates in Urban Nanjing

The formation of social networks is not a random process. It is a result of the combined forces of macrostructural conditions, which provide differential opportunities to meet members of different social groups, and the tendency of people forming social relations with similar others. The macrostructural conditions are often presented in the form of social organizations. School is a major social organization in contemporary societies; there many individuals spend an extended period of time on acquiring knowledge and skills. During the course of schooling, individuals often move from one educational institution to another. A change of educational institutions would then lead to a change of macrostructural settings for social network formation. Existing studies have mainly focused the correlates of social network formation at one time point or social network changes across different time points. Little is understood about the network impact of macrostructural changes associated with life course transitions. The present paper investigates the relationship between educational transition and social networks in China. Data come from a two-wave panel study of 759 recent high school graduates in urban Nanjing, a vast majority of whom (98.4%) were enrolled in post-secondary education in 2012. Two research questions are addressed. First, what is the network impact of transition to higher education? Chinese youth are frequent social networkers (Laine, 2008) as are young Tunisian civil society actors. Differences in network changes between these two types of universities are compared. Second, how may participation in extracurricular activities and part-time employment affect the social network structure? Changes in network size and diversity are measured. Preliminary findings show that transition to key university, extracurricular activities, and part-time employment are related to an expanded social network and increase in network diversity. Implications of the findings will be discussed.

RC34-592.4

LAINÉ, SOFIA* (Finnish Youth Research Network, sofia.laine@youthresearch.fi)

Creating Agora Chronotopes on Young People’s Political Participation in Transnational Meetings

This paper deals with young people’s political participation in transnational meetings. Methodologically the study aims to shed light on multi-stered global ethnography. Young people are viewed here as a social age group sensitive to critical, alternative and even radical political participation. The diversity of the young actors and their actions is captured by using several different methods. The research sites are the EU Presidency Youth Event (2006 Hyyinkää, Finland), the Global Young Social Forum (2008 Malmö, Sweden) and three World Social Forums (2006 Bamako, Mali; 2007 Nairobi Kenya and 2009 Belém, Brazil). The data consists of participant observation, documents and media articles of the meetings, interviews, photos, video, and internet data. In this paper the diverse field of youth political participation in transnational agoras is studied by using a cross-table of cosmopolitan resources (or the lack of them) and everyday-makers – expert citizen dichotomy. First, the young participants of the EU Presidency youth event are studied as an example of expert citizens with cosmopolitan resources (these resources include, for example, language skills, higher education and international social network). Second, the paper analyses those everyday-makers who use performative politics to demonstrate their political missions here and now. But in order to make the social movement global they need cosmopolitan resources to be able to use the social media tools and work globally. Third, the paper reflects upon the difficulties of reaching those actors who lack cosmopolitan resources, either everyday-makers or expert citizens. The go-along method and the use of the interpreters are shown as ways to reach these young people’s political missions. Fourth, the paper underlines the importance of ‘contact zones’ for deeper democracy and for boost ed dialogue between different kinds of participants.

RC48-795.3

LAINÉ, SOFIA* (Finnish Youth Research Network, sofia.laine@youthresearch.fi)

JABBRI, FATMA (Université de Carthage)

Spaces of Dialogue? the Case of the Wsf Tunis 2013 from the Perspective of Local Youth and Volunteers

The paper focuses on the World Social Forum (the WSF) held in Tunis 26-30 March 2013 from the local youth perspective. The WSF Tunis brought together 60,000 participants from formal and informal social movements and networks all over the world for five days. The authors distinguish the young WSF volunteers from other Tunisian youth who participated in the forum. The data drives from participatory ethnography and action research. Around 15 WSF volunteers and 20 young Tunisian civil society actors involved in the WSF Tunis were interviewed during and right after the forum. The research questions focus empirically on the dialogue/non-dialogue from the young Tunisian participants points-of-view: 1) what kind of local (Tunisian) dialogue took place; and 2) what kind of global dialogue (esp. together with non-Tunisian participants) took place – inside and outside workshops and sessions. These questions intertwine with the questions of why the WSF came to Tunisia and what affect it had to the local civil-society from the young informant’s perspective. The paper also studies the roles and effects of the local youth in the WSF as well as the success and shortcomings of the WSF Tunis from the perspectives of the young volunteers and young Tunisian civil society actors.

The Tunisian author of the paper (Jabberi) was the volunteer coordinator in the WSF Tunis for around 1,200 volunteers (applying action-research and auto-ethnography), the Finnish author (Laine) was carrying out her post-doctoral research in the forum (and conducting interviews as part of her ethnography). Therefore, the academic dialogue between the global South and North takes also place in the setting of co-authors, carefully reflected in the paper.

RG3-857.2

LAITINEN, MERJA (University of Lapland)

NIKUPETERI, ANNA* (University of Lapland, anna.nikupeteri@ulapland.fi)

Producing Knowledge about Post-Separation Stalking from Children’s Point of View - Children As Social Actors?

In this presentation, the post-separation stalking is understood as gendered violence from the children’s point of view. The post-separation stalking - as a sensitive, morally laden issue - creates a psychosocial and physical threat for children's and their mothers' wellbeing. Stalking is defined as a repetitive, multi-dimensional, and a systematic process of violence. Even though the mother is the main target of the stalking, the children are often used as a means to carry out stalking, as targets of revenge and as abused informants. The sensitive nature of the phenomenon emphasizes the ethical demands in the knowledge production. The presentation is based on the ongoing research project “The Invisible Children – Supporting the Survival of Children and Adolescents in the Everyday Life Shadowed by Post-Separation Stalking” funded by Alii Paasikivi Foundation. The aim of the project is to analyze the stalking in the everyday life of Finnish children. The principle has been to enable safety spaces for children’s voices. The children’s knowledge is approached from different angles in order to reach their everyday experiences. The knowledge is produced together with the mothers and professionals (the Federation of Mother and Child Homes and Shelters) who work with the victims.

The basis of the data collection has been to encourage and strengthen the possibilities for children's narration. The data is collected by children's groups based on action and interviews conducted with children as individuals and together with their siblings. The knowledge produced in different forms and relations has supported children as social actors and knowledge producers. The tentative analysis shows that children are able to break the beliefs and taboos concerning the understanding about the family, parenthood, violence, and the best interest of the child. Therefore the question is do we take into account children as agencies who can redefine these issues?

TG06-966.3

LAKER, JASON* (San Jose State University, jlaker.sjsu@gmail.com)

BOAS, ERICA (San Jose State University)

The Realpolitik of Sexual Assault: Cartographies of Gender, Consent, Standpoint and University “Hookup Cultures”

There is significant media attention, especially in North America and the UK, to a so-called “hookup culture” among adolescents, particularly those enrolled in university. Characterization of young people as indiscriminately promiscuous may be reductionist hyperbole and/or cliché, but in any case the value-laden, gendered, classed and raced threads within such discourse obscure a regime of institutional reification requiring interrogation. The current technological phenomena of social media, texting, and camera phones bring with them a culture of immediacy, self-disclosure, and voyeurism that add complexity to these issues and their lived experiences. In this era of rapidly developing technologies, the quality of sexual and platonic relationships is accelerated and accelerated changes. Research is challenged to keep pace with new realities associated with experiences and definitions of abstinence, sex, and dating. Moreover, consent and coercion are under-theorized in the literature, interfering with deployment of effective strategies to prevent or respond to instances of gendered sexual violence and non-consensual or coerced sexual encounters. Political, ethical and moral sensibilities mitigate efforts to nuance, trouble, and frame discourse on this subject, rigidifying a project of patriarchal social reproduction.

This paper offers a theoretical framework for engaging issues of sexual coercion and consent, reconciling laws, policies and practices with RealPolitics of...
Can Sri Lankan Teachers Afford to Spare the Rod?: Teacher Attitudes Towards Corporal Punishment in School

The main objective of the study is to understand the attitudes held by teachers in the Government schools in Sri Lanka regarding the administration of Corporal Punishment (CP) in school and to examine the justifications they have for resorting to CP. The study is a response to a concern raised by the authors in 2012 about the need for more in-depth exploration on the topic.

The purposive sample of teachers who participated in the study was from four Government schools in Colombo. One school was a boys’ school while the remaining three were coeducational schools. 28 teachers were chosen for study based on their gender and years of experience in the teaching profession. Data was gathered through in-depth interviews with the teachers.

It was found that a majority of teachers in the sample have resorted to some form of CP at some point in their career as teachers. Given the teaching-learning culture teachers have been exposed to as children and the authority traditionally attributed to teachers in Sri Lanka, they were of the opinion that CP can have positive impacts on children and their future success. Teachers did not seem hostile to the idea of CP per se but the “form” and “severity” of CP administered on students.

Many were of the opinion that CP was “a fine means of disciplining students” as long as it is administered with the ‘correct’ intent of guiding students. They also thought that CP becomes an “issue” only when teachers use it in brutal/inhuman manner with vindictive intents and as a means of stress release.

High levels of work related stress and weaknesses in the mechanism of appointing individuals to the teaching profession were highlighted as resulting in situations of “brutal/ inhuman beating” in schools. These views expressed by teachers raise important policy implications.

J5-3.5

LAMBERTI, MARÍA JULIETA* (El Colegio de México A.C., julietalamberti@gmail.com)

The Conflict over Mining in the Heart of the Universe

Mining is progressing over indigenous people’s land in Mexico. One of the holiest sites of Wixárika people, Wirikuta, has been conceded to mining companies seeking to revive mining in the region. This has caused a conflict involving different groups of actors by construction, ownership and control of that territory.

This paper presents an ethnographic study of the conflict based on actor-network perspective. Information was obtained during fieldwork conducted during August to December 2012. The main purpose of this work is to analyze the conflict from a relational perspective, I also seek to highlight the importance of nonhuman actants which participate in conflict. Nonhuman actors have been invisible or objectified in sociological analysis of conflicts over the spread of extractive mining, however at least in the case we are studying, nonhuman actants are central to explaining and understanding the dynamic of the conflict by the construction, ownership and control of the territory in the Natural Protected Area Wirikuta.

RC19-330.3

LAMPIS, ANDREA* (National University of Colombia, alampis@unal.edu.co)

Conditional Cash Transfers, Job Markets and Capabilities in Latin-America: A Missing Link

The paper is part of an on-going joint project between the National University of Colombia and the Universidad de Buenos Aires that is re-examining the achievements of conditional cash transfer programmes (CCTs) in the region. Within the acknowledgment of their diversity in terms of targeting, modalities and composition, CCTs have been mostly praised by international co-operation agencies, Latin-American governments and the academia. Nonetheless, there seems to be a missing link. Social policy presents a strong relationship with how societies deal with dilemmas concerning social inclusion and justice within an increasingly complex world articulating local and global dynamics. Beyond technical debates related to CCTs financing and implementation there lays a key interrogative: do CCTs increase people’s capabilities and reduce key individual and household-related vulnerabilities? Do they provide access to a key asset such as greater job and income security? In 2012 the research project started to analyse six national CCT programmes in the region (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Honduras, Mexico and Nicaragua) and two regional job markets (Argentina and Colombia).

The paper present two interesting insights: a) so far the great majority of CCTs evaluations have been unable to present any solid result about medium or long-term improvements in the security of people’s livelihoods and capabilities, b) in the face of substantially unaltered rates of unemployment and informality, CCTs do not seem to have improved the participation of beneficiaries in the job market. These results are based both on the analysis of national and capital cities-based household’s surveys, and on programmes assessments and internally available data through the presentation of quantitative and qualitative the paper aims to contribute to the challenging of mainstream wisdoms on CCTs and to an already renewing debate in the region.
mediated by class inequality and reconstituted by the experiences of immigration societies (Taiwan and US), I explore how the cultural practice of childrearing is class divides. By comparing middle-class and working-class Han parents in two of and class differences within Chinese parenting. Based on in-depth interviews with parents in Taiwan and Chinese immigrants in the US, my paper examines how globalization has differential impacts upon the styles of childrearing across class divides. By comparing middle-class and working-class Han parents in two societies (Taiwan and US), I explore how the cultural practice of childrearing is mediated by class inequality and reconstituted by the experiences of immigration and transnationalism.

Fifty Years after the Social Indicators Movement: Has the Promise Been Fulfilled? an Assessment and an Agenda for the Future

In spite of its dogmatic universalistic pretensions, hegemonic social science and liberal democracy should be understood as one of many possible historical options. These constitute distinct cultural alternatives that do not exhaust the possibilities of forms of knowledge or of the construction of plural and democratic coexistence between the human beings. They are the product of a specific historical experience and a particular mode of production, and specific ways or relating to so-called "nature".

As has been argued by Aníbal Quijano, Enrique Dussel, Walter Mignolo and others who have been working within the modernity/coloniality perspective, the experience of modernity has meant something radically different for the North and the South. What has been characterized as the luminous nature of modernity by the philosophers of the enlightenment is only the bright side of a worldwide historical process that has its dark underside in the existence of the colonies without which the bright side would not have been possible. In the North, modernity eventually lead to material abundance, citizenship, democracy, science and technology. For the majority of the planet's population and in the colonized, subjugated South, modernity has been an experience of imperial and colonial domination, genocide and slavery. This dark underside is as modern, as essential a component of the modern experience as the experience of the North. Colonialism, genocide and slavery were not in any way pre-modern. They are constitutive of the global modern experience. Eurocentric social sciences have overall erased this history and attempted to interpret a self-centered European history as Universal History and to characterized its particular political system (liberal democracy) as the “normal”, “modern” universal template that the rest of the world has to replicate.
the global economic downturn has affected well-being of all employees, the ramifications for individual employees’ remain unclear.

The data used to study these issues were collected in the European Social Survey (ESS), Family, Work and Well-Being (FWW), modules for 2004 and 2010. The study is limited to a sub-sample of Swedish employees. To capture gender differences in perceptions of work-life conflict the research problem is approached from both dimensions; work-to-family and family-to-work conflict as previous research has shown that men and women experience these facets differently. In order to capture class position the study adopts Wright’s class scheme based on ownership, hierarchy and autonomy as developed and elaborated by Leifurfrud, Bison and Jensberg. The study is expected to show that some intersections of class and gender will exacerbate work-life conflict and have a more detrimental effect on work/life balance than others.

RC33-576.3

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HILLMERT, STEFFEN (University of Tuebingen)

What It Needs for a Social Ego: A Survey-Based Comparison of Social Network Measures

In this paper we compare different methods of measuring social capital in conjunction with alters’ resources. Our analysis is based on a survey of two succeeding, complete cohorts of sociology students from one university. This survey includes detailed information on network ties between students. In addition, we use a resource generator and a position generator to assess ego’s social network beyond his/her fellow students. For all social network instruments, we differentiate between relationship strength, the basis for social capital, and the level of resources that are accessible via these social ties. We implement the same distinction with respect to measures of family background.

This unique design allows us to construct methodologically interesting counterfactuals. We can assess how the measured distribution of ego’s network resources differs if the accessibility of resources is not taken into account; how well we approximate ego’s resource distribution when based exclusively on indicators of relationship strength; and under which conditions – regarding ego’s network structure – we can measure social capital and related resources by using solely name generator based instruments. Furthermore, we compare these counterfactuals between different sampling designs. We analyze which path length is necessary to approximate the full cluster solution using a respondent-driven cluster sampling design.

Our study is constructed as a generic methodological study. Based on our results, we can specify which conditions regarding sampling designs and measurement instruments are necessary to adequately represent the social embeddedness of egos. These results are of general importance to researchers conducting large-scale surveys, e.g. international survey projects which rely on cluster sampling designs.

The participants resisted fixed national and ethnic identity ascriptions. Multiple interrelated processes: a complex moral economy of mutual aid and mutual predation within and between homeless communities, acts of often unexpected kindness by agents of the state officially charged with enforcing the camping ban, and the articulation of public and hidden transcripts playing off various tropes of homelessness, helplessness, and self-help.

RC24-438.38

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The New Middle Classes - Drivers of Both Unsustainable and Sustainable Consumption in Developing Countries

During the last decade, in public debates and particularly in the media, unsustainable patterns of consumption spreading also in the Global South developed into a major concern. The focus is mainly on the ‘new middle classes’. They are imputed to lack any sense of responsibility both in civic and environmental respect and, by their sheer number, to undermine any progress made so far in protecting the climate.

Nevertheless, albeit a pilot group, we are aware of growing interest in these developments. The demand of effective measures against climate change and the interest in understanding the underlying processes. Therefore, we are characterizing the new middle classes as ‘drivers of both unsustainable and sustainable consumption in developing countries’.

The participants resisted fixed national and ethnic identity ascriptions. Multiple interrelated processes: a complex moral economy of mutual aid and mutual predation within and between homeless communities, acts of often unexpected kindness by agents of the state officially charged with enforcing the camping ban, and the articulation of public and hidden transcripts playing off various tropes of homelessness, helplessness, and self-help.

RC21-366.5

LANGEGGER, SIG* (Akita International University, slangegger@aiu.ac.jp)

KOESTER, STEPHEN (University of Colorado Denver)

Negotiating a Space to Rest: Denver’s Camping Ban and Camping in Denver

On May 14, 2012, camping became illegal in Denver, Colorado. Over the past 25 years, the development of downtown Denver followed identifiable patterns of neoliberal governance. Single room occupancy hotels were upgraded into “loft-living” condos, rundown streetscapes were intensively policied then trendified, a major downtown street was pedestrianized. Urban policies focusing on commercialization and real estate development contributed to Denver’s revitalization while exacerbating the city’s problem with homelessness. As experienced in other cities, concurrently rising property values and increasing numbers of homeless people have led to various municipal ordinances intended to render homeless people invisible to the consuming public. In Denver, a sit-lie ordinance was enacted and park curfews were more strictly enforced to keep homelessness from the public’s field of view. Consequently, for residents without a permanent address, finding a place to rest became increasingly difficult. Then in 2011, playing off of popular distaste toward the Occupy Denver Movement, conservative politicians and the Downtown Denver Partnership, a business improvement district, sought and succeeded in introducing legislation outlawing camping—sleeping in public with any sort of “protection against the elements”.

Increasing the costs to relocate homeless people who were coping with the ban, we focused on a particularly vulnerable homeless community, injection drug users (IDU). Conducting participant and unobtrusive observation as well as in-depth interviews with 24 IDU, we learned that their continuing survival depends on a mixture of three interrelated processes: a complex moral economy of mutual aid and mutual predation within and between homeless communities, acts of often unexpected kindness by agents of the state officially charged with enforcing the camping ban, and the articulation of public and hidden transcripts playing off various tropes of homelessness, helplessness, and self-help.
narrative in-depth interviews were conducted by an HIV-positive gay researcher. In the peer interviews subtle dynamics of a sexualisation of the researcher occurred that focussed on the researcher's sexuality and his sexual biography. The paper addresses methodological ways of dealing with phenomena of sexualisation and effects of intimacy in the research encounter, the interpretation of such data and its implications for writing-up and publishing the respective findings. Referring to psychoanalytic concepts of inter-subjectivity and counter-transference it argues for reflexively bringing in to the research process one's own sexuality as a researcher as a means for a deeper understanding of the production of sexual life stories in the interview situation. The double-bind of being researcher and perceived peer that may lead to exploitations of the interviewee's fantasies of sameness call for the integration of ethical considerations about reflexivity, power relations and responsibility as an integral element of the methodology of biographical peer research.

RC36-620.1
LANGMAN, LAUREN* (Loyola University of Chicago, llangma@luc.edu) BENSKI, TOVA* (College of Management Studies, tovabenski@gmail.com)

Mobilizing for Dignity: Recognition and Social Movements

How do we understand the world wide spread of social movement of our age, from various fundamentalisms to the progressive thrusts of Arab Spring to Occupy. How have such movements fared? We will argue that the roots of these movements can be found in the consequences of neo liberalism that has not only fostered greater inequality and hardship for most, but its crises have migrated to the realms of subjectivity, emotion and motivation. Our analysis is rooted in New Social Movement Theory and recent development in sociology of emotion. We will argue that these movements not simply for better economic conditions, but to overcome the adversaries of a lack of recognition of a meaningful identity that in turn has fostered anger, indignation and even hope. But these assaults to one's identity also foster hope that leads people to social mobilizations.

RC43-718.2
LANGUILLON-AUSSEL, RAPHAËL* (University of Lyon – France, rlanguillon@gmail.com)

Tokyo: Rebuilding the Global City in a Context of Urban Maturity

Since the turn of the 2000s, Tokyo has been facing issues which deal with urban maturity, a notion characterized by two elements: stagnation of the economic growth, and population peak, associated with an ageing population. Those issues, which threaten the sustainability of Tokyo as a major and attractive global city, necessitate new approaches for urban management, urban finance, and urban rebuilding projects. Nevertheless, in spite of the mature urban profile of Tokyo, the city changed sharply during the 2000s. While demographic and economic indicators of Tokyo are not very favorable compared with those of the other Asian global cities, how could the urban profile of Tokyo change as fast and as dramatically as it did? How was the city able to reorganize its structure, to verticalize its skyline, to vegetalize its public and private spaces? After the « Japanese miracle » which occurred from the 1950s to the 1980s, as a time of prosperity, the 2000s also knew another miracle: an urban miracle in time of crisis, as a result of urban maturity. Two new phenomenons are necessary to understand this urban miracle in Tokyo. The first one is real estate securitization, which allows the financing of the urban rebuilding projects.

RC30-520.1
LANNA, FLAVIENET* (École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales, fzclanna@hotmail.com)

Résister à La Précarisation Du Travail Dans Une Sidérurgie Brésilienne : Malgré Le Syndicat ?

En fonction du principe de l’unité syndicale, le Syndicat des métallurgistes de Ouro Branco et base (SINDOB) est le seul syndicat à représenter les travailleurs de la métallurgie et de la sidérurgie dans la région de la Vallée du Paraopeba située dans l’État de Minas Gerais au Brésil. Le SINDOB est notamment le syndicat qui représente la moitié des 6,000 travailleurs directs (et un dixième des 4,000 travailleurs sous-traitants) de l’ancienne sidérurgie Açominas, une entreprise étatique privatisée en 1990 et aujourd’hui détenue par le groupe brésilien Gerdau, 14e producteur d’acier dans le monde. Une enquête par entretiens a été menée auprès de quelques dirigeants syndicaux et de quelques salariés de cette sidérurgie dans le cadre d’une thèse de doctorat sur les formes de résistance non institutionnalisées des travailleurs. Les dirigeants syndicaux interviewés – trois directeurs et le président – affichent leur politique auprès de la Gerdau : « négocier ». Ils expliquent que la relation capital-travail dans la sidérurgie est aujourd’hui « tranquille » grâce à ce « partenariat » établi depuis de longues années avec le gros groupe sidérurgique. Les bouleversements de l’organisation du travail dans cette entreprise – commencés par « l’assainissement » financier et administratif d’avant la privatisation et suivis par la politique managériale du groupe Gerdau – ont changé le schéma du travail et de l’emploi dans toute la région. Dans un contexte de précarisation sociale du travail, nous souhaitons discuter les relations entre la politique syndicale de la « négociation » et la fragmentation des résistances des travailleurs face aux restructurations du travail.

RC48-782.6
LAPEGNA, PABLO* (University of Georgia, plapegna@uga.edu)


Analyses of Latin America’s “pink tide” (the rise of Left-wing administrations during the last decade) explain the demise of governments that followed the IMF and World Bank’s recommendations as a result of the deleterious consequences thereof. I argue that to understand the rise of Left-wing governments we need to pay more attention to the connections between neoliberal policies and neoliberal politics (i.e. the political parties supporting neoliberal policies), and analyze the massive revolts preceding the rise of anti-neoliberal governments. Drawing on archival research and in-depth interviews, I develop this argument by examining a two-day massive riot targeting political institutions during February 2003 in La Paz, Bolivia. I analyze these events and their contentious performances to suggest that these protests targeted the political system rather than the institutions of neoliberal governance, thus opening political opportunities for the rise of Evo Morales and the Movement Towards Socialism. The Bolivian case illustrates that collective actions performed during massive revolts are underpinned by moral understandings and the drawing of symbolic boundaries, and that they can create turning points in historical trajectories. I examine the methodological challenges of studying leaderless and spontaneous protests, suggesting that the analysis of symbolically charged performances can be a point of entry for studying such events.

RC30-513.7
LAPointe, PAUL-ANDRÉ* (Université Laval, paul-andre.lapointe@rlt.ulaval.ca)

Teamwork Diversity

The study of teamwork is facing two opposite traditions – sociotechnical approach, which is more developed in Scandinavian countries, and production team, which first appeared in Japan’s industry. Within the first tradition, the implementation of teamwork is associated with the quality of working life and industrial democracy improvement. On the other hand, lean production management strives to improve organizational performance with the help of teamwork, increasing peer pressure and work intensity. Strengthening democracy or renewing forms of control at work – what is the real meaning of teamwork in today’s workplaces? Does teamwork represent a breakthrough from Taylorism or a strengthening of Taylorism? Does it rather represent both depending on the type of teamwork? Far from constituting a single homogeneous entity, teamwork takes diverse forms and can be distinguished depending on the autonomy workers have and the duties they are responsible for. On the basis of a survey conducted in the Quebec tractor sector (Canada), two types of teamwork – lean teams and semi-autonomous teams – are examined in this paper. These will be compared with a focus on autonomy, work intensity, task complexity, problem-solving activities and task rotation.

Two logics of teamwork adoption are also contrasted. Lean team adoption represents the logic of standardization, labour cost reduction and incentive pay, without employment security guarantees, representation and partnership. On the other hand, semi-autonomous team adoption is based on employment security guarantees, representation and partnership. Finally, semi-autonomous teams represent an improvement of working conditions compared with both Taylorism and lean teams. They also constitute an improvement of democracy at work. However, they require an appropriate institutional context, difficult to implement or to develop in this era of finance-led capitalism. Consequently, it is easy to understand why they are much less diffused than lean teams.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
The contexts marked by the reception of migrants, with a high degree of multilingualism, represent a scenario that clearly reveals the symbolic capital associated with the territory. Catalan and Spanish are co-official languages and where significant Spanish and Catalan nationalist synergies linked to languages have developed, and in the case of young Romanians, the aim of this paper is to analyze the predictive power of parental and non-parental variables related to languages in contact on self-identification with Catalonia.

From a quantitative approach, the main results show the importance of variables that refer to the symbolic realm of language – young people's language attitudes toward Catalan and Spanish and their self-identification with Catalonia.

This work is a part of a research project funded by the Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation (EDU2009-08669EDUC). Ianos, Poalelungi and Popa have a Pre-doctoral Grant funded by Catalan Government (2011 FIB 00490 / 2012 FIB 00379 / 2013 FIB 00347 respectively).

Undeserved Unhappiness: A Comparison of Philippines and Japan

The social relevance of happiness surveys is that they also tell us about unhappiness. To the extent that such unhappiness is due to different forms of economic deprivation, such as hunger or poverty, is socially undeserved. Tracking undeserved unhappiness contributes to the advocacy for alleviating poverty, as well as to the understanding of conditions for happiness.

Social Weather Stations (SWS) has a total of 19 national happiness survey, one in 1991 and 18 in 2000-2011. These surveys found that extremely unhappy was most felt among households suffering severe hunger, and among household considering themselves as poor. The excess unhappiness associated with hunger and poverty is the undeserved unhappiness.

SWS' participation in the 2010 and 2012 rounds of the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) provided data comparing Filipino happiness with that of 47 other member countries, including Japan.

This paper will compare happiness in Philippines and Japan, and the extent of undeserved unhappiness connected with various indicators of well-being and economic deprivation, such as subjective social class, self-assessed health, access to health care, family roles, and social policies related to work.

Legitimation Work: A Social Theory

Due to processes of globalization, digitalization and cultural democratization, publicly funded organizations in the culture sector are in need of legitimizing their own existence towards three publics. The publics provide different forms of support, that the organizations are dependent on: The producers/artists provide quality and artistic credibility, the government/public authorities provide funding, and the general public provides legitimacy. In satisfying the three publics the actors engaged in preserving the relevance and importance of the publicly funded organizations are conducting legitimation work. Legitimation work is a social process being in motion for as long as there are actors engaged in securing the future existence of such organizations.

In this paper I present a theory of legitimation work. The theory is developed from several empirical studies of various publicly funded organizations in Norway and Sweden. I have studied the legitimation work done in the Norwegian public service broadcaster NRK and the Swedish public service broadcaster SVT, the Norwegian National Opera and Ballet and the Oslo Philharmonic Orchestra. These are all organizations that are in need of legitimizing themselves towards the three before-mentioned publics when conducting legitimation work.
Regulatory carbon markets are one manifestation of international climate change negotiations. Their implementation requires the state intervention at different levels. On the margin of the regulatory market, the voluntary market has developed under which certain standards set claimed ambitious criteria for sustainable development. Such standards govern a commodity of a new kind: carbon credits. These standards have ambiguous relations with the state and put at stake the notion of government. As such, they question the ability of government to ensure sustainability from the private sector.

In my PhD, I analyze the case of a carbon certification programme for improved cookstoves implemented since 2008 in Peru. The standard used is the Gold Standard carbon and sustainable development certification framework. The approach is pluri-disciplinary and accounts for the impact of projects on indigenous communities, the making of and architecture of the chain of actors under the voluntary carbon market and the political economy of carbon offsets.

For this presentation I will look at how the carbon offsets resulting from this value chain are sold to the final consumer. In particular, I will be interested in how Peruvian stove users are pictured in the process. The underlying question is whether the adequate representation of an environmental issue is key in mobilizing offseters. Building on the analysis of various offseters, I will show that the understanding of the Peruvian context is very different for them a is their commitment to reduce emission before offsetting. The presentation will provide insight on the current use of carbon offsetting as a corporate social responsibility practice.

RC24-437.2

LAURENT, ARTHUR* (Sciences-Po Paris, arthur.laurent@yahoo.fr)

Multi-level Analysis of Standard Governance: Voluntary Carbon Certification and the Peruvian Cookstove Sector

Carbon markets are often seen as one of the best success in environmental markets yet they are also subject to many criticism. On the margin of the regulatory market, the voluntary market has developed under which certain standards set claimed ambitious criteria for sustainable development. Such standards govern a commodity of a new kind: carbon credits. These standards have ambiguous relations with the state and put at stake the notion of non-state governance. As such, they question the ability of government to ensure sustainability from the private sector.

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For this presentation I will look at the capacity for a private led initiative to engage with the state and whether any complementarity, crossover or parallelism can be drawn. The way the initiative led is implemented by a private company, claiming a social business orientation, interrogates the capacity to reach further collective outcomes than the mere interest of the private sector. This consideration will be informed with results of three consecutive verifications for three project packages meaning more than a dozen projects from either public or private institutions. Surprisingly, interesting amount of data will enable comparison. Rather than considering the standard as a mere global initiative with local manifestations, this research looks at the national context for informing how standards influence at meso level.

RC46-761.2

LAVABRE, MARIE-CLAIRe* (ISP, mlavabre@u-paris10.fr)

Politique, Memoire Et Changement Social

La presente proposition est fondée sur un ensemble de travaux empiriques qui envisagent la question de la mémoire au point de rencontre de l’individuel et du collectif ou mieux de l’articulation du psychique et du social, à mi-chemin dans l’interaction entre une « sociologie de la mémoire » stricto sensu, telle qu’elle a pu se développer ces dernières années dans un contexte où acteurs politiques et associatifs se sont saisis de cette thématique – notamment dans les contextes de démembrement des États mais aussi plus généralement dans les mémorielles de l’histoire contemporaine. L’idée est de poser en miroir l’importance du ruban de la mémoire à l’instar de la société contemporaine, et d’aller à la rencontre de la mémoire comme une forme de réconciliation, comme une célébration de la mémoire de l’événement, de la mémoire de la mémoire emblématiques.

RC32-545.1

LAVINAS, LENA* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, lenalavinhas@gmail.com)

Economic Growth and Institutions: Gender Equality, Beyond Markets in Brazil, China, and Russia

This paper aims at comparing female trajectories in three BRICS – Brazil, China and Russia – since 2000, when a new path of economic growth opened up new opportunities for both sexes in these new mass-consuming market societies. These countries have some features in common, including their being large economies with a strong manufacturing sector, low fertility rates (under 2.0), an urbanization rate over 50%, and convergent female participation rates in the labor market (between 56% and 65%), but one major dissimilarity in terms of educational attainment: only Russia displays high shares of tertiary education (more than 50%) among the adult population, as compared to China (less than 5%) and Brazil (around 10%) (OECD Factbook 2013; World Bank GHD 2013: Capital for the Future).

In this presentation I will compare the extent to which incomplete social protection schemes, labor regulations, and gender policies.

This paper will systematize major traits of female trajectories and gender gaps in Brazil, China and Russia in the 2000s, gathering statistics from the ILO, OECD, World Bank and other relevant databases. In parallel, it will map how the welfare state has evolved as of late in these countries and how existing norms and institutions either push for or constrain gender equality. After systematizing data and the major characteristics of national social protection schemes with regard to the promotion of gender equality and wellbeing, a logistic regression model will be employed in order to determine the factors that most contribute to explain gender asymmetries in each country.


RC07-145.1

LAVINAS, LENA* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, lenalavinhas@gmail.com)

In financial inclusion As a Basic Human Right? Reframing Inequalities in > the > South

A new wave of commodification “all the way down” (Fraser 2012) is taking shape as a paradigm to enhance basic protection through market provision in the developing world. A shift from principles of equal citizenship to consumers and from risk-sharing to individual risk-taking strengthens private insurance schemes and other financial products and services in detriment of public and universal provision of de commodified goods and services. As a result, inequalities between Western countries and the rest of the world may widen. Worse, some (Schiller) emerging economies have the desire to establish that we need to return to the traditional models that we need to return to models that were just in time. We are also interested in 150 to connect all people to finance.

This presentation will compare the extent to which incomplete social protection schemes are being replaced by the provision of minimum income transfers and some basic services from the social protection floor (ILO 2012) along with a process of “bankarianization” of the poor and the vulnerable. We are that preventing market failures instead of promoting equality of opportunities and further public services mechanisms to market societies more homo- economic and social institutions in order to ensure protective and capital markets whose deployment has been long constraint by domestic market restrictions in the developing world. This trend is likely to reinforce duality and polarity and undermine strategies to achieve broader equality between developed and developing nations, between the wealthy and the excluded. The North-South divide will deepen and we will examine how the development of labor market and of welfare in some developing countries, through an overview of social spending in public and private.

RC30-512.4

LAVITRY, LYNDA* (Aix Marseille University/LEST, lynda.lavitry@univ-amu.fr)

Conseillers à L’emploi Et Politiques D’activation : Une Gestion Patronale De L’accompagnement à L’emploi ?

Le mode de gestion patronale s’est historiquement développé dans un contexte d’émergence du salariat au sein des pays industrialisés. Avec l’extension d’une législation dédiée aux rapports salariaux et la montée d’un Etat social (Castel, 1995) ouvrant non seulement dans le cadre d’une gestion de type assistan- cel, en direction des populations les plus démunies, mais aussi de type assurantiel, à destination des travailleurs réguliers privés involontairement d’emplois, cette gestion réfléchit des rapports de travail, caractérisé par un contrôle social dis- crétoire et personnalisé combinant sécurité et coercition, semble avoir perdu de son acuité, par l’établissement des droits universels.

Nous appuyant sur une enquête ethnographique menée en France auprès de conseillers à l’emploi, nous souhaitions montrer que ce mode de gestion discrimi- néaire et personnalisé d’emplois peut également s’observer au guichet du service public de l’emploi, avec la montée des politiques dites...
d'activation, caractérisées par un projet institutionnel d'incitation à l'adaptabilité aux normes d'emploi (Cassiers et al., 2005). Ce mode de gestion spécifique de relation avec les chercheurs comporte en effet des caractéristiques communes avec le paternalisme : personnalisé, il combine coercition, autonomie et vision du bien commun marquée par une logique de contrepartie (Boismenu et al., 2009). En revanche, une différence importante subsiste à travers le poids de la rationalisation gestionnaire, qui s'incarne notamment dans le profilage des chercheurs. Ces nouvelles formes de paternalisme, qui prennent également pour appui la légitimation de l'asymétrie des rapports entre employeurs et chômeurs au nom d'une rationalisation post-sous-traitée des entreprises, se situent donc à la croisée de deux viesées, la subjectivation et la rationalisation. A partir de 200 observations de rendez-vous entre conseillers et chercheurs, notre communication entend analyser les effets de ces deux viesées potentiellement contradictoires pour examiner comment émergent de nouvelles éthiques dans les pratiques et justifications professionnelles.

RC52-842.8

LAVITRY, LYNDA* (Aix Marseille University/LEST, lynda.lavitry@univ-amu.fr)

New Ethics of French Employment Advisers and Their Clients Coping with the Unemployment Trap

This research work focuses on the transformation of the French Public Employment Service through a sociological pragmatic study of discourse and practices of professional employment counselors. We consider the reconfiguration of this profession is an indicator of changes in the welfare state to an active welfare state, which is expressed in particular by an institutional incentive project to the adaptability to employment standards and market principles. Based on a long ethnographic investigation in seven agencies with 87 counselors, and 200 observations of appointments between advisers and unemployed, the paper analyzes the effects of these two potentially conflicting targets: the subjectivization (individualized assistance vs. standardized assistance) on the one hand, and the management streamlining (profiling, strengthening sanctions) on the other.

By changing the standards, organization, this industrial rationalization of a new type reconstructs the structural professional divisions between socio-clinical and socio-technical standards. It brings out a new professional model, marked by an actuarial management of risks, but also supported by a moral dimension based on the individualization of treatment. However, earlier divisions persist and give rise to ethical dilemmas and polarizations (between ethic of work placement and ethic of empowerment counseling), and strategies of avoidance or neutralization of the most coercive professional acts.

The paper examines also the notion of subjectivity in social policies and the prescriptive standardization of the employment standards and tools that accompany the activation. The streamlining and tightening of supervision of unemployed on the ground give rise to the use of social technologies of adaptability, but the observations of professional practices also reveals some areas of negotiation. They are characterized by a use of the processual dimension in assessing the unemployed recruitability, by the establishment of trusted devices or else by the taking account of a “situated rationality” of the unemployed.

RC13-231.4

LAW, ALAN* (Trent University, alaw@trentu.ca)

Epistemologies of Professional Leisure Sociology: The Canadian Context of Western European Domination

The category of ‘Leisure’ as an object of academic pursuit has historically been derivative of Western European epistemologies dominating the literature, providing the reason and intellectual spaces that scholars must somehow shoehorn their ideas into and make a feedback loop into policy circles that make concrete differences to how we live. This paper explores the domain of thinking about leisure and work, with a call and argument about extension of epistemological breadth and depth to handle the range of cultural truths constituent of professionalism in sociological pursuits and showing an unequal balance of voices from ways of living. The literature extant from Canadian scholarship provides a viable launch point for the main thesis about epistemological diversity and inequality given the nation’s commitment to multiculturalism, encompassing Aboriginal, Asian and Caucasian cultures under its umbrella.

RC13-235.2

LAW, ALAN* (Trent University, alaw@trentu.ca)

Leisure, Justice and Economic Collapse

This paper explores the roles of leisure to both ameliorate and deepen the catastrophic effects of unemployment. The main issue at stake is the extent to which the distributive justice of time and social legitimacy comes to bear in a way that reproduces social relations that, on one hand lead to social inclusion and on the other, radically marginalize victims of economic collapse. The role of the state is critical in setting the terms of social legitimacy, but the state has become agglomerated in clusters of social and economic practices that mutually regulate legitimacies of diverse peoples. State agglomerations are only one plane of action in a complex of social dimensions that find their roots at the intersections of continuously emergent cultural histories including millennia of globalizations. The paper draws on histories of global economic collapse beginning in the 19th century.

RC15-272.7

LAW, SUSAN* (McGill University, susan.law@mccgill.ca)

LUCIUS-HOENE, GABRIELE (University of Freiburg)

ORMEL, ILJA (St. Mary's Research Centre)

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BREUNING, MARTINA (Institute of Psychology, University of Freiburg)

Insights for Healthcare Professionals on Patient Experience of Research Participation

There is limited evidence about why patients might be motivated to share their personal stories about their illness experiences through research initiatives and the impact of participation. Ethics committees and healthcare professionals are sometimes reluctant to support research that involves in-depth qualitative interviews given concerns about vulnerability and/or potential harms. Two studies were undertaken, in Germany and in Canada, to explore participant experiences of participating in qualitative research. The research teams are involved in the DIPEX International collaboration – using common methods to collect and share comparable narratives on an evidence-based web resource. People, who had been interviewed about either diabetes or chronic pain, were interviewed again about the reasons why they chose to disclose their illness experiences. In Canada, 30 people, who had been interviewed about their family caregiving experiences, completed a survey asking about their experiences of the interview. In both studies, participants were asked about their research participation, perceived benefits, what was difficult and what about the research process could have been better. These studies were conducted independently, using different methods and within different cultural contexts, yet there were striking similarities in participants' accounts. Participants argued about the potential to help others with similar conditions cope with their situation and to help healthcare professionals as well as decision makers understand their situation to improve care. Participants were generally grateful for the opportunity to share their story, and although they acknowledged difficult moments in reliving some of their experiences during their original interviews, no one in either study regretted participating. This paper will contribute to discussions about how healthcare professionals, including members of ethics committees, view participation in qualitative research. It may also contribute to discussions between researchers and clinical therapists about the value and meaning for patients to participate in qualitative research studies.

RC40-684.1

LAWRENCE, GEOFFREY (University of Queensland)

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The Financialisation of Food and Farming in Australia

The ownership of Australian food companies and farm lands by overseas investors has become a national debate in Australia, with some politicians and economists arguing that just as Australia's past development was assured through foreign capital, so the nation's future will depend upon continuing (and accelerating) overseas investment. Others are concerned that the present extent and nature of the purchases is not in the nation's best interests. Critics argue that some of Australia's most iconic and successful agribusinesses will become a vehicle for takeover by hedge funds and private equity firms that can then make decisions that may be deleterious to the national interest. Others consider that when farms are run by external sovereign wealth funds and food is 'repatriated', taxes can be avoided: Australia might not derive income from its own productive assets. Finally, it has been observed that the sale of most farmland is going unrecorded: Australians do not know of the extent of overseas ownership and control. Following a discussion of the current debate about overseas purchases of Australian food companies and farms, the paper deals with the phenomenon of financialisation. In an era of projected food, water and fuel scarcity, financial entities are seeking investment in agribusinesses that can be harnessed for global profit-making, and farms that can be owned and controlled directly by financial firms. Speculation in land along with opportunities for more secure food production for oil-rich but land- and water-poor countries, are but two of the motivations for investment. Framed within a political economy perspective, the paper outlines the nature of recent overseas investments in food and farming in Australia, exploring the types of firms investing, along with their motives for investment. The paper concludes by theorizing the sociological 'meaning' of financialisation as it affects the Australian agrifood sector.
Is There a Medicalization of the Facial Appearance?

A partir d'une recherche au sein d'espaces de la réparation faciale en France et au Royaume-Uni, on se demande : jusqu'à quel point la psychothérapie de l'apparence et des thèmes liés est-elle un sujet d'étude? On peut avancer qu'il existe des normes d'apparence que les institutions médicales et judiciaires encadrent. La problématique du normal et du pathologique imprègne les jugements des chirurgiens du visage qui nous rappellent le caractère souvent monstrueux de certains de leurs patients auxquels ils ne cherchaient pas à rendre la beauté mais à rapprocher d'une norme d'humanité. Une posture pouvant aller à l'encontre des associations d'aide aux personnes défigurées, qui militent pour un élargissement des normes d'apparence.

Aussi, sans proposer de typification du rapport entre répertoire social et réponse chirurgicale, en suivant des personnes touchées par une forme de défiguration et les professionnels qui les prennent en charge sur un temps long, on peut distinguer des formes d'expérience de l'anormalité faciale normales et universelles disponibles dans de nombreux pays.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Exploring implications for accountability and democracy related to devolving responsibility for identifying, defining and resolving problems to the community level.

In response to significant policy challenges, such as climate change, health care demands and water availability facing decision makers and the community today new approaches that place the community at the heart of the solution are increasingly being adopted. The consequences of these new approaches and their impact on established governance structures will be a key determinant to their longevity as drivers of public policy solutions.

The research will focus on the three primary subgroups involved in the community engagement process, the community (citizens), senior government decision makers (executive level public servants), and political executive government (politicians, political elite and influencers).

What do different stakeholders (community, senior government decision makers and political executive government) perceive to be the reasons for undertaking community engagement?

What do different stakeholders perceive to be the fundamental outcomes that community engagement can be expected to deliver?

Do stakeholder’s perceptions of the outcomes of community engagement match with the perceptions of engagement’s success?

Are there differences between perceptions of desired outcomes and perceptions of success between stakeholder groups?

The emerging trend to engage with stakeholders to identify issues and collectively decide on action has the potential to significantly impact on perceptions of executive government leadership.

The perception of leadership has the potential to significantly impact upon accountability and democracy as the legitimacy of governments are strongly rooted – at least in part – through the delivery of policies and services. The increased adoption of engagement and community based decision making may devolve responsibility for decision making to a point where the perceptions of governments’ leadership and accountability reaches a critically low point.

RC26-463.2

LEAL HALBRITTER, LUCIANA* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, luciangalea.lhalbriter@gmail.com)

Virtual Networks As Tools of Social Justice

The popularization of internet has changed deeply the personal and social relationships, the cultural exchanges and the production of subjectivities. The background is a will focused by the desire of expansion off the capital, creating inequalities that get stronger by the mechanisms of accumulation of wealth. Social justice and citizenship are also influenced by this context.

We want to demonstrate that social networks are tools of social justice by ensuring equal access and a parallel public space of social interaction that are essential tools to enable to everybody, indistinctly, the exercise of citizenship, without the limitations of constituted social political normative structures.

To reach the objective were selected examples of usage of virtual networks from institutional profiles, personal profiles, fanpages, social movements and NGO’s. We analyzed by Qualitative Methods the options like, share and the frequency and content of comments.


Therefore, an important problem is cyber inequality, when an individual having no physical possibility to use the internet, is eliminated from many spheres of social and economic life of the society. It is the low level of economic development that prevents the Internet technology development in some countries. In other countries there is a political or ideological pressure on the expansion of Internet network access. Both of these factors reflect negatively on the ability of the society to move forward.

Cyber inequality can also exist within one country and this inequality can be significant. We can see it through the example of the Russian Federation, where different regions have unequal access to the Internet technologies and the development is uneven. We can claim that the residents of the regions where there is no access to Internet economy, state digital services and virtual social space are discriminated.

RC15-262.2

LEBEER, GUY* (Université Libre de Bruxelles, glebeer@ulb.ac.be)

Les Droits Du Patient Et La Dépénalisation De L’euthanasie Comme Lieux De Questionnement De La Médicine Contemporaine : Le Cas De La Belgique

La Belgique a connu au début des années 2000 une activité législative intense autour de la reconnaissance des droits des patients. La loi du 22 août 2002 sur les droits du patient et la loi du 28 mai 2002 dépénalisant l’euthanasie en témoignent tout particulièrement. La Loi sur les droits du patient a fixé les obligations des praticiens en matière d’information et devait, notamment, assurer au patient un accès direct à son dossier médical. L’application de cette loi fait encore problème aujourd’hui, et pas seulement en raison de la volonté du corps médical de maintenir son autonomie de pouvoir mais aussi du fait des carences de la loi elle-même et de la représentation qu’elle cristallise des relations entre médecin et patient, représentation qui est loin de faire l’unanimité. La Loi de dépénalisation de l’euthanasie permet à un patient placé dans des conditions très strictes de demander à son médecin d’abréger ses souffrances. L’application de cette loi fait également problème et le corps médical se trouve ici aussi au cœur de la difficulté, notamment par l’entremise de la notion de « clause de conscience ». La question est cependant plus complexe car si l’autonomie du médecin peut apparaître comme un frein à l’exercice de ce type de droit, elle peut aussi constituer le moyen de s’opposer à bien d’autres obstacles d’ordre institutionnel comme la volonté de certains établissements hospitaliers de ne pas respecter la loi, tout au moins dans son esprit. La communication se propose de rendre compte des difficultés d’approche de ces deux lois et des questions qu’elles suscitent – et notamment autour de la rédéfinition de la figure du médecin – et des tentatives entreprises dans les divers lieux de la décision politique en vue de les surmonter.
The Spaces and Times of Youth Culture in the New Century

It is starkly evident that in the new century young people's biographical constructions come to terms with conditions of: rapid social and cultural change, increasing choice and uncertainty, the loss of institutional reference points as models for action and the widespread perception of intensified risk. These phenomena tend to produce a contingent and situational form of identity, with a marked individualisation imprint that is closely related to the here-and-now. This contingent identity finds expression in a re-definition of the relationship with time-space in everyday life – the chronotope. In this process, everyday time-space arrangements progressively lose their traditional meanings in the realm of the taken-for-granted, the home of 'natural attitude'. Rather, young people's creative use of urban time-space assumes the form of a fully fledged strategy of action connected to a contingent and situational type of identity. In this framework of understanding, young people's cultural expressions can be understood as organised not so much as answers to 'problems', but rather as expressions of the active negotiation practices that young people themselves carry out in order to deal with contemporary risks and uncertainties.

The Great Transformation Of Japanese Capitalism

Contrary to the dominant vision, according to which Japan is suffering from 'arthritis', we argue that Japanese capitalism has experienced a great transformation from the early 1980s. We get this result from an analysis at three levels:

- corporate level, characterized by an increased heterogeneity in terms of organization and performance
- institution level, characterized by a decay of previous forms of coordination and a revival
- social compromise level, characterized by a surge of multidimensional inequalities

We also show that Japan is not converging toward Anglo-saxon or European types of capitalism but follow its own original trajectory.

Understanding Welfare Diversity and Evolution In Japan, Korea, and China. A Regulationist Interpretation

In this paper, which focuses on Japan, Korean and China, we argue that these previous analyses of Asian capitalisms have underestimated or ignored in-depth analyses of Asian capitalisms from the viewpoint of welfare, in adopting, at least implicitly, a perspective, inspired by the over-simplified typology of Esping Andersen, which can be qualified of 'welfare orientalism' (Takegawa, 2005). Moreover, we argue that welfare is at the core of the evolving forms of capitalism in these three countries. Our interpretation is that institutional change in Asian capitalism is currently driven by changes in the social compromise. These three economies are experiencing a series of changes that can be interpreted as the manifestations of internal contradictions, which require the development of new welfare systems to be overcome. Among these changes, this paper focuses on the ones that affected such institutions as family and firms, as well as ageing, and rising inequalities. The purpose of this article is to show that effective social policies are the necessary condition in these three countries to promote the emergence of a new regulation mode able to overcome the current contradictions at work. As emphasized by Boyer et al. (2001), these three economies indeed virtually suffer from the adverse consequences of export-led growth regimes. At the level of each country, a new basic compromise should concern the wage-labor nexus, for the sake of both social justice and dynamic efficiency. New forms of welfare are emerging in Asian capitalisms, as political answers to demands from various groups. They may become a distinctive feature of these forms of capitalisms but also the main source of divergence among them.

The NFA Resistance to the KORUS FTA

This paper focuses on the Korean National Farmers Association's (NFA) failed attempt of social resistance to the Korea-US Free Trade Agreement. Located at the intersection of the local and the global, traditional methods of farming be-

came threatened in the rural farmlands of Korea because of the Free Trade Agreement that assured US imported foodstuff to dominate the Korean market. Despite borrowing from the "Nyelani Declaration" from the international movement of food sovereignty, resistance was unsuccessful due to the fact that "larger stripes" of globalized resources did not interweave with NFAs internal strategy and discursive effects. Thus NFAs leadership and policies failed to create a social movement to ensure viable economic food sovereignty in South Korea, as the South Korean government continues to take the path toward a neoliberal and profit-driven agricultural future.

Precarious Working Life and Miliant Activism of Non-Regular Workers in South Korea

From the early 2000s, non-regular employment has become a core labor policy issue in South Korea. Non-regular labor, comprised of a variety of precarious employment patterns, such as fixed-term workers, part-time workers, dispatched and subcontracted workers, home workers, and dependent self-employed workers, has proliferated in Korea, particularly along with changing corporate employment strategies after the economic crisis of 1997. The diffusion of non-regular employment has led to the growing segmentation of labor markets in the country because those workers suffer from not only inferior working conditions and a vulnerable employment status, compared to regular workers, but also social exclusion from the protection of legal labor standards and national safety-net.

Given their precarious working life, non-regular workers came to the fore as a symbol of militant labor activism over the past ten years. They organized their unions even under their employers' harsh suppression and the lack of regular workers union's support. Those precarious workers engaged in the prolonged strike action to defend their unions from the employers' suppression and protest against inhuman discrimination imposed on them. Faced with limited movement resources, they often resorted to extreme struggling actions, such as hunger strike, sit-down demonstration at the air, and even committing suicide, in order to gain public attention and create societal pressure to resolve their issues.

In this context, our paper is to discern why union behavior of non-standard workers are so militant, and to examine causal relationship between those workers' precarious working life and their militancy.

The Impacts of Cultural Heritage Tourism: A Case Study of Ajanta Caves in India

Cultural Heritage Tourism uses the remains of history which the traveler is interested. Cultural Heritage Tourism has positive and negative impact on social-cultural, physical and economic aspects of Indian Society. Ajanta Caves in India which is a world heritage site and caves of Buddhist affiliation have been carved in Deccan basalt. From a social-cultural perspective tourism affects cultural resources through changes in forms and functions of traditional artworks, commodification of living culture, crowded condition and community members. Tourist activities exact physical impacts on precious heritage in form of vandalism, wear, tear and pollutions. On a more positive note, tourism from the increasing number of people, helps in creating jobs and taxes and stimulates entrepreneurialism in heritage destinations (Timothy 2011).

This study recognizes the impacts of Cultural Heritage Tourism at Ajanta Caves and its surroundings region in western India. For this research project, primary data are collected through observation and interviews of local community members, visitors, agents and officers of tourism department and on the secondary data obtained from books, journals, survey reports, publication of government, etc. First part of this paper presents understanding of Ajanta cave as general description and significance of Ajanta caves. Second part of this research analyses impacts of cultural heritage tourism on Ajanta caves through the collected data as well as discusses the multiplier impacts of tourism such as physical, economic, and social dimensions on the Ajanta Caves and tries to study it from an integrated approach. Third part is a part of summary, conclusions and recommendations. Thus, this study about impacts of cultural heritage tourism analyses how for best it can increase the positive impacts and restrict the negative impacts in order to preserve the Ajanta Caves, so that they can be enjoyed by contemporary and future generations on society.
Understanding Stratification in a Global Perspective: The Case of South Koreans

This study distinguishes three perspectives in stratification research based on an unit of analysis. The first is a within-country perspective which has dominated traditional stratification research. It uses data from countries as the unit of analysis with an assumption that stratification takes place exclusively within nations. Modernization school, with this perspective, argues that achieved human capitals play a central role in social selection processes in industrial societies. The second is a between-country perspective that has been taken by development scholars. It focuses on stratification among countries. As the focuses lie on national (not individual) level comparisons, there is a lack of accounts on how between-country inequality shapes stratification and inequality at an individual level. The last is a global stratification perspective. This perspective synthesizes the both within- and between-country stratification concepts in a sense that it perceives stratification as individual phenomena processes taking place globally. Which social mobility strategies are more effective can be different depending on which perspective or unit of analysis is used. For example, emigration to another country is hardly discussed in the within-country frame, but it draws attention as an important way for social mobility in the global perspective. This study aims 1) to introduce the global stratification perspective, 2) to apply it for understanding stratification among South Koreans (including Korean diasporas), and 3) to see how it looks different from the accounts of the within-nation perspective. To practice the global approach, I situate income earnings of South Koreans within a broader pattern of global income earnings, and reassesses the relative weight of categorical attributes (gender, family background, country of residence, etc.) based on achieved characteristics (education, skill, etc.) based on their global income standing. My hypothesis is that, from the global perspective, inequality among South Koreans remains shaped by categorical characteristics (country of residence, particularly) and the role of achievements far more modest than usually assumed.

RC28-489.7

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LEE, NAEYUN (University of Chicago)

Relational Skill Assets and Anti-Immigrant Sentiments

This study introduces a new variable in the area of sociology of professions: relational dimensions of occupational skills. Although previous studies have underscored the importance of cognitive skill assets in migration processes and attitudes toward out-group populations, the importance of relational skills has not received much attention. In this paper, we highlight the role of relational skill assets in explaining native workers’ attitudes toward immigrants, by using a General Social Survey module (National Identity 2004). We construct two dimensions of relational skills: interpersonal and instrumental skill assets at the occupational level. We conceptualize the former as an entrance skill barrier and the latter as a pulling factor that attracts skilled or unskilled immigrant work forces. Then, we create a new independent variable, “relational skill specificity,” which is a relative measure of interpersonal skills over instrumental skills in one’s occupation. Our hypothesis is that workers employed in jobs requiring a higher possession of interpersonal skills over instrumental skills are less likely to develop strong anti-immigrant sentiments. The effects of relational skill specificity are highly significant and remain robust against different specifications, controlling for individual-level education and citizenship status along with other conventional cognitive skill-variables, demographic, religious and political variables. The results suggest that differences in occupational skills are less likely to develop strong anti-immigrant sentiments between skilled manual workers (e.g. craftsmen), and skilled non-manual workers (e.g. professionals), originate not only from different levels of cognitive skills but also from varying levels (or compositions) of relational skills.

Overall, the findings of this study provide a novel pathway of causal explanation of how native individual workers develop their anti-immigrant sentiments. It also attempts to advance our understanding of occupation-based social stratification processes, ethnic competition in the labor market, and attitudinal studies of race and minorities.

RC47-765.7

LEE, CHOONIB* (Stony Brook University, choonib.lee@stonybrook.edu)


This paper will explore how the Black Panther Party (BPP) transformed its chief strategies for the Civil Rights Movement from violent to nonviolent throughout the late 1960s and early 1970s in the United States. The BPP has been infamous for Black Nationalism and armed struggles against racist violence, as opposed to the nonviolent methods for the Movement popularized by Martin Luther King Jr. In contrast to the well-known armed demonstrations of the BPP, there were in fact serious discussions of nonviolence among the Party leaders and members of the group promoted more nonviolent actions. After the FBI's count-
LEE, HYUNOK* (Yonsei University, hlee1@yonsei.ac.kr)

Gendering the Migration System in East Asia

This paper attempts to do gendering the migration system in East Asia by focusing on the migration. Inter-African migration has been one of the key characteristics in recent migration trends (WMMR 2012). Jones and Findlay (1998) showed migration system emerged in East Asia by examining the various linkages among origins and destinations including FDI aids, trade, and migration. Building upon Jones and Findlay (1998)'s work, I attempt to gendering the regional migration system by examining feminized migration streams: labor migration for care and marriage migration to the major destinations in East Asia including Korea, Japan, Taiwan and Singapore. In analyzing these migration streams, I explore the changes in socio-demographic and economic conditions of the destinations including the gender division of labor, care provision, (care) labor market, and state policies for migration. By comparing the state responses to the seemingly uniformed issues of care provision, I argue that the recent intensification of migration system in Asia is conditioned by changes in mode of social reproduction.

JS-26.7

LEE, JIN KYUNG* (Seangje University, jinklee@sj.ac.kr)

How To Examine Spatial Housing Inequality and Housing Polarization?

To alleviate housing problems including issues of inequality, disparity, and polarization, we need to determine exactly their present status, characteristics, and influencing factors. Hence, this research developed a spatial housing inequality index that consisted of housing wealth inequality (HWI) and housing affordability inequality (HAI); examined factors of spatial housing inequality through a multiple discriminant analysis model using statistics data from 2008 to 2012; and suggested a housing polarization index that consisted of housing wealth polarization (HWP) and housing affordability polarization (HAP). The first finding is that inequality, disparity, and polarization of housing in Korea are distinctly different aspects. Therefore, examining housing problems requires each index or method in terms of spatial base, wealth, and affordability, such as HWI, HAI, HWP, HAP, etc. The second is that comparing patterns of Pilot and the Gini coefficient, affordable housing and affordability of household are more important subjects in Korea than the level of housing wealth, in view of inequality. The third thing is that the spatial concentration of HWP and HAI shows opposite result to each other. In HWI, only Seoul and Gyeonggi are below the total level, while in HAI, all regions except Seoul, Incheon, and Gyeongsang are below the total level. The fourth finding is that common key factors of largest gap in spatial housing inequality are inflation rate, housing price, unemployment rate, in descending order, and unlike HWI, HAI is affected relatively by unsold housing of region, the number of houses, per capita GDP. Final finding is that polarization in housing affordability is more serious than that of housing wealth in Korea. The primary cause of the disparity in HWP is MB (middle-bottom) section, and it in HAP is TM (top-middle) section.

RC06-130.8

LEE, JIYEON* (Yonsei University, jylee80@yonsei.ac.kr)

The Transformation of Family Law and Discourses in South Korea: Possibilities and Limits of State Feminism

Since the Korean family law including the family head system was enacted in 1958, the status ‘a head of family’ had been given to the male person- the husband or the eldest son in the legal family institution in South Korea. Women’s organizations in civil society had constantly demonstrated for the abolition of the family head system for 50 years and they achieved their success in 2005. Many research questions have been focused on “why the abolition of the family head system was possible in 2005” and the dominant explanation has been the state feminism. I try to point out the limitation of the state feminism which has orient toward the actor centered approach and overlooked the wider social context as well as by tourism driven by a unique mix of amenities, the non-market features that affect the city. This study details the Dalian model of development by connecting the development trends to the city’s cultural industry and tourism features. This is done by detailing Dalian’s overall urban experience through defining the city’s scenes. The mix of amenities in Dalian provides the lived experience of the city residents who have been the new pole of rapid growth.

Dalian is a good example of a city that has combined both of these trends. The city considers culture to be one of the five leading industries and considers integration of cultural resources and capital, science and technology, and even urban layout and planning. Spending on culture has been increasing from year to year, increasing five times over from 2002 to 2011. The cultural industry is centered contents like animated games, film and drama, media contents, new cultural creation as well as on tourism and has become a new pole of rapid growth. Much of the city’s growth has been driven by the cultural contents industry as well as by tourism driven by a unique mix of amenities, the non-market features that affect the city.

This study details the Dalian model of development by connecting the development trends to the city’s cultural industry and tourism features. This is done by detailing Dalian’s overall urban experience through defining the city’s scenes. The mix of amenities in Dalian provides the lived experience of the city residents who have been the new pole of rapid growth.

RC07-110.2

LEE, JOONKOO* (Hanyang University, joonklee@hanyang.ac.kr)

Globalization, Localization, and International Coproduction As an Emerging Form of Governance in the Global Animation Industry

This paper examines the interaction of globalization and localization and the rise of international coproduction as a noble governance form in global cultural industries. The expansion of Western media and cultural industries to emerging markets has been intensified since the 1990s thanks to worldwide deregulation and liberalization and the introduction of new media, such as satellite TVs and the Internet, which facilitate the integration of national, regional and global markets. At the same time, the growth of cultural and media markets in emerging countries has presented new opportunities and challenges for both global and local firms. Global media giants have found their strategies should be adjusted to better serve local audience who is not solely satisfied with their global content, and local firms have become more ambitious in bringing their content to overseas. Examining the case of the global animation industry, this paper argues that as global firms seek to tap into local markets (‘localization’) and local producers try to enter foreign markets with their own discursive formations (‘internationalization’), international coproduction, a form of cross-national, inter-firm partnership for animation production and distribution, provides both actors with new opportunities to collaborate for...
a project amenable in markets across different cultures, languages and regulations. It facilitates global leading firms to better address local markets and access talents in emerging economies, while local firms can benefit from newly acquired skills in creative development, marketing and distribution as well as expanding outlets for their content overseas. The paper concludes with discussion of the challenges facing firms in this new economy and the implication of this new form of inter-firm governance to the future of a global cultural economy.

RC31-534.2

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This study examines public discourse about migrant workers and migration labor policies in South Korea between 1990 and 2003. Using a content analysis, this paper traces how public discourse that appeared in newspaper editorial and opinion columns evolved over time, in tandem with the transformation of migrant labor policy from the Industrial Trainee System (ITS, 1991-2003) to the Employment Permit System (EPS, 2003-present). In particular, I will contrast the period of 1995-1997 during which the efforts to change migrant labor policies were made but ended in failure with the period of 2000-2003 during which the efforts resulted in the successful legislation of the EPS, highlighting two major discourses: (1) the human rights theme and (2) the national economic development theme. The human rights theme was prominent among the advocates of EPS; the national economic development theme were so among the advocates of ITS. The results show that, while the national economic development discourse remained relatively stable over time, the human rights discourse gained its popularity by tapping into Koreans' historical experiences and further developed by reflecting and changing ethnically homogenous Korean culture. In addition, there were differences in how each policy position (i.e., the Pro-ITS and Pro-ITS arguments) had incorporated these two themes. The Pro-ITS argument relied mainly upon the national economic development theme, and did not succeed in incorporating both two major themes. In contrast, the Pro-EPS argument, which had built on the human rights theme until 1997, later developed to incorporate not only the human rights theme but also the national economic development theme. This study concludes that there were significant changes in public discourse between 1990 and 2003, which may affect the transformation of migrant labor policies in 2003.

RC44-730.2

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The 'People House' and a New Move to Organize 'Resident Workers' in Korea

Recently, a region has become a major area for labor union organizing and its activities in Korean labor movement. The vast majority of workers in small firms located in local regions are both non-union workers and precarious workers. A new move to recognize and organize them as 'resident workers' has appeared. The 'People House' ('minjunguji') in Korean, which provides a space for workers, residents, progressive party members, labor unions, and community organizations to meet and communicate each other to form networks among them, was established in several wards of Seoul, Incheon and Kwangju after 2000. The 'People House' considers that labor market for non-regular workers is formed based on the locality which they live including neighboring towns. Therefore, it tries to approach labor and livelihood issues of regional workers from a point of view of 'resident workers'. It provides a space to workers who want to study labor law and to fight for improving their labor conditions. It holds events for residents to meet and talk about labor rights and current social-economic issues such as rail privatization. It also supports small labor unions in the region which have no union office by providing a meeting space, as well as making efforts to organizing 'resident workers'. This paper has aims to examine practices of the 'People House' to organize 'resident workers' and to discuss implications of the practices for revitalization of Korean labor movement. Furthermore, this paper compares the 'People House' in Korea and 'Worker center' in the United States which is community-based organization that engages in grassroots organizing to provide support to low-wage workers and discusses similarities and differences of the two.

RC25-446.1

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Counter Hegemonic Discourse on New Poor in Japan in 2000s – A Case Study of Two Indie-Magazines

Along with the collapse of bubble economy and following extended economic depression since 1990s, people who failed to labor – or people who could be no longer explained by labor as it was – appeared in Japanese society. They were working-poor, net-cafè refugees, and others who felt into “new poverty.” The emergence of “new poor” who were undefinable but already everywhere alarmed the entire society where poverty had been believed to be eradicated with its dramatic economic growth, and provided a chance to reconsider and discuss “new poverty.” This study aims to investigate two discursive struggles by the young new poor who attempted to produce new discursive counter publics on “new poverty/poor.” In order to do so, two Japanese indie magazines – Fireett’s Fireeet(2007-2008) and Lost Gen(2008-2010) – are analyzed using textual analysis and interviews with editors and contributors, focusing on their strategies in terms of their contents, narratives, styles-genres, the relationship between contributors, editors and readership and etc. In these two indie magazines, the young new poor attempted to problematize public discourses on them and to produce counter-hegemonic discourse by unfolding and re-appropriating their own experience. Moreover, these magazines provided (counter-) publics where the young new poor could reach to self-acceptance, escaping from self-denial and collectively search for alternative ways of life without being captured by neo-liberalcapitalism. In this process, the young new poor – not only readers but also contributors, editors – re-identify their subjectivities as laborers, political subjects, and young generation who are situated in the very middle of the social contradictions produced by late capitalism. In addition, this study explores their alternative ways of publishing as a media movement that created and managed their publishing groups as a collective social enterprise and thus struggled to cross boundaries between discursive and real practices.

RC20-346.7

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Relative Social Standing and Support for Nativism

This paper explores the relationship between relative social standing and one’s attitude towards descent-based national membership using multi-level analysis. While much of the previous research on national identity has focused on the individual-level socioeconomic predictors, little attention has been paid to the role of relative deprivation. In this study, I investigate the effect of relative deprivation on one’s nativist attitudes by exploring the individual-level effects of education and
income in conjunction with the societal level of inequality in 29 countries, using International Social Survey Program (ISSP 2003 National Identity module) data. I create a new dependent variable “ancestry” which measures how much importance one places on ancestry as a core component of national identity. I examine the relationships between country’s characteristics (economic conditions, income inequality, social cohesion, and collective habitus) and the size of indigenous populations (orthodoxy and technological advancements) to reflect on Habermasian post-secular perspectives in the public sphere. In particular, Habermas emphasizes the interactive conditions to reflect on Habermasian post-secular perspectives in the public sphere. Although a highly competitive religious landscape includes many religious institutions and religious leaders work with civil NGOs for the social integration of immigrants. Protestant churches have most number of social welfare centers for the migrant workers in Korea. Catholic leaders work with civil NGOs for the social integration of immigrants, whereas religious leaders who are in charge of these centers. For the purpose of this paper, I focus on two groups of migrant women in South Korea and the contrasting ways in which homes mark the legal boundaries; the community-building association and the East Asia Collaborative Workshop, which engage in festivities and performances, the Old Tokaido Road Shinagawa House Community-building Association and the East Asia Collaborative Workshop, which engage in festivities and performances, to their realization of the public common good. In particular, Habermas emphasizes the critical understanding of the relationships between internal dynamics of religion and external social forces. Although a highly competitive religious landscape includes many religious institutions and religious leaders work with civil NGOs for the social integration of immigrants, whereas religious leaders who are in charge of these centers.

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Migrant domestic workers, homes are private places from which they can find work and, at the same time, seek refuge from the immigration raid. In this process, one is portrayed as irresponsible mothers who abandon their duty of care of their children while the other is portrayed as victims who have been failed by the economic-nationalist immigration paradigm to pick up after other women. In fact, such perspective has been materialized in real laws and policies which have further reproduced or reinforced migrant women's precariousness. I focus on women's presumed normative position as care-giver, and the role that their supposed abandonment/adoption of this position plays in public discourse in shaping the private/public boundaries of homes. Throughout the paper, I present the process in which nationalistic reproduction discourse, gender norms and uprootedness (experiences of migration) are essentialized into the duty of care in a particularized private/public place called home.

**RC19-332.2**

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**BAEK, SEUNG-HO** (The Catholic University of Korea, livevil@catholic.ac.kr)

**Precarious Work and New Class in Post-Industrial South Korea**

This paper aims to examine precarious work in post-industrial Korean labour market. Previous studies on precarious work have focused on employment status, working condition, and income. However, we suggest that not only employment insecurity but also insecurity of market, post-transfer and social income should be included in the conceptualization of precarious work. In addition we include how individual workers perceive ‘precariousness’ and how this contributes to the definition of precarious work. Then this paper investigates the relationship between precarious work conceptualized in the paper and the new social class structure in post-industrial Korean labour market. Discussion on class structure departs from the traditional division of class and highlights the structural transition from an industrial to a service economy. Gender and age will also be considered in the analysis. We exploit a mixed method of conventional method and QCA (qualitative comparative analysis) to examine how different configuration of precarious work is associated with new class structure, using Korea Labour & Income Panel Study(1st wave - 13th wave). Results from the analysis suggests how precarious work in Korea is structured within the socioeconomic context of post-industrial Korea.

**RC06-121.6**

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**The Impacts of Parent-Child Generational Gaps in Family Values on Subjective Happiness Among Korean Adolescents**

Due to South Korea's (Korea hereafter) competitive education system to enter college, in addition to other developmental stressors, Korean adolescents are more likely to experience a high level of stress. Although the degree of subjective happiness amongst Korean adolescents was higher than the median in the happiness scale, recent studies found that Korean adolescents showed the lowest level of happiness compared to Chinese and Japanese adolescents and those who lived in OECD countries. In addition, due to rapid demographic changes in modern Korea, generational gaps in family values particularly with respect to marriage, parenting, and elderly parent support have become more noticeable. Considering positive family relationships is a strong predictor for adolescents' happiness, it is important to understand how parent-child relationships influence adolescents' happiness within the contexts of modern Korea. As part of efforts to answer this question, in this study, we specifically examined how parent-child generational gaps in family values influenced subjective happiness amongst Korean adolescents. Using ordinal regression, we analyzed a subset of the 2010 National Survey of Korean Families data, consisting 91 adolescents with ages ranged from 15 - 18 years and their parents. Results showed that the smaller generational gaps in family values between fathers and adolescents, regardless of the gender of children, was an important factor that predicted adolescents' subjective happiness. For example, when adolescents had similar viewpoints to their fathers regarding values of parenting, they were more likely to be happy. When both adolescents and their fathers similarly assessed their relationship and the amount of communication with each other, adolescent children were more likely to be happy. These results imply the important roles of fathers in parenting adolescents and adolescent children's happiness. In particular, it is worth noting that the consensus in family values between parents and adolescents is important to support adolescents' happiness.

**JAPA-15.2**

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looking at work and leisure from the angles of time, place, ageing, gender and ac-
tivity. First, it examines why and how the once clear dividing line separating time
or place between work and leisure has been erased. Then, it looks at whether the
age-segregated life-cycle has been transformed into one that is age-integrated.
Next, it considers women’s entry into the work force and whether the convention-
al values of work and leisure have been changed. Finally, the traditional notions
of labour and leisure activities are challenged by both positive and negative views
on leisure. As conceptual background the concepts of devotee work, which is part of
the Serious Leisure Perspective (SLP), and the labour of leisure are introduced and
compared. After investigating the complex relationships between work and leisure, related implications are then taken up.

RC44-734.1

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Resistance Up In The Sky: New Forms Of Labor Protest In Neoliberal Korea

The continued rise of Korean economy in the world stage is widely recognized by
the presence of global brand-name products such as Samsung Galaxy phones,
Hyundai Sonata, and even by the phenomenal world-hit of Psy’s “Gangnam style.”
However, on the other side of this triumphant story of Asian capitalism, there is
Jin-sook Kim, a female labor unionist, who protested on top of an industrial crane
at the height of a 15-story building for 309 days. In a vibrant economy where auto-
mobile exports contribute a lion’s share, the massive layoff at Ssangyong Motors
pushed 24 auto workers to death either by suicide or by post-traumatic illness.
These are unparalleled cases of labor resistance, which merit a serious scholarly
examination.

This study focuses on the sky struggle (hanelu tooyeong in Korean), like the one
staged by Jin-sook Kim, which represents a new form of labor resistance in
contemporary Korea. In this paper, I first present data on traditional labor dis-
putes and the new sky protest and introduce three major labor struggles – Kim’s
sky resistance at Hanjin Heavy Industry, the suicidal protest of laid-off workers
at Ssangyong Motors, and non-regular workers’ struggle at Hyundai Motors.
Through these instances of labor contention, I discuss how the mode of labor
protest has changed in Korea in recent decades. In the second section, I expli-
cate the structural and political conditions that gave rise to this changed form of
labor unrest by focusing on Korean economy’s neoliberal transformation, the
depowering fracture in the labor market, and democratic institutions devoid of la-
bor representation. The paper closes by discussing the theoretical implications
of these labor struggles in Korea, especially in enlightening our understanding of
contemporary class conflict and collective action in a democratic society.

RC23-414.4

LEE, YOUNG HEE* (The Catholic University of Korea, leeyoung@catholic.ac.kr)

Technology and Citizens: Case of Citizens’ Jury on National Pandemic Response System in South Korea

Due to their technical complexity, most public policies in today’s technological
society are dominated by expert-centrim and technocracy (an institutional form of
expert-centrim), based on the belief that they should be the exclusive realm of
technical experts. But globally, expert-led and technocratic policy-making culture
is faced with challenges in many countries. The same is happening in Korea in
many different forms.

Based on such awareness, this paper aims to analyze the democratic implica-
tions of the Korean experience of the citizens’ jury, a form of citizens’ participatory
technology assessment activity organized by an NGO called the Center for De-
mocracy in Science and Technology in 2008. In particular, the topic of this paper,
the citizens’ jury on the National Pandemic Response System in 2008, is a note-
worthy case for it represents the first time in Korea that citizens were randomly
selected to make up a jury, a method considerably different from existing forms
of citizen participation.

In identifying its democratic implications, the citizens’ jury will be compared
with another form of deliberative participation, the consensus conference. Com-
pared to consensus conference, citizens’ jury is different in the following ways:
first, the participants are randomly selected; second, the modalities of opinion
collection and transformation are random; third, the presence of non-alignment be-
between the participating citizens. The paper concludes that such characteristics
of citizens’ jury present highly positive implications in realizing genuine democracy
in our society.

RC22-394.6

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Religious Diversity Management and Reasonable Accommodations in Greater Montreal Schools

Debates over the place and role of religion in the public sphere have gained sig-
nificant relevance in Quebec, especially since 2006 (Lefebvre, 2008). The arrivals
of immigrants with religious backgrounds other than Christian, distorted public
narratives over minorities religious requests and the post 9/11 context contrib-
uted to this. As a result, the Consultation Commission on Accommodation Practices
Related to Cultural Differences was created in 2007. Education, together with the
field of health, stands as an arena for more potential tensions and more needs for
religious accommodation (Zubrzycki, 2012). Framed within a larger comparative
project, directed by Solange Lefebvre, on the regulation of religion in four national
contexts, and based on a qualitative approach, this presentation analyzes how
religious diversity is being managed in the context of schools in Greater Montreal.

The inquiry pays special attention to the specific “reasonable accommodations”
implemented to respond to religious requests of pupils and teachers – in areas
such as personal religious symbols and dressing, dietary prescriptions, religious
holidays and sports practice – with the aim of disclosing the effects that the so-
called Bouchard-Taylor report has had in such institutional contexts.

RC27-469.1

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Statistical Analysis of the Sport Participation in a Population: Some Sociological and Software Considerations

Estimating the sport participation rate in a given population raises the question
of what it means “to be sporty.” From 1970 to 1990, new forms of sport
practice appeared that forced the sociologists involved in general population sur-
veys to enlarge the usual definition in order to really get a whole understanding
of the sport phenomenon. The goal is now not only to evaluate the hard core
formed by the sociohistorical duet “training and competing” but to go further so
as to include regular and more ephemeral physical activity forms. In fine, a scale
of the respondent investment in the sport and physical activities is designed, re-
presenting a progression from no practice at all to the usual sport participation in its
sociohistorical meaning. To this end, the interviewing mode has changed to an
emic-and-etidual approach.

Sociologists aim to discover the sociocultural, cultural, demographical character-
istics which may influence this sporting scale. A suitable statistical toolkit readily
available in an easy-to-use computing environment is thus needed. No doubt that
contingency table analysis is the fundamental technique used by sociologists.
The distribution-free software proposes some modern approaches for dealing
with two-way tables (Yule’s Q, confidence intervals, local and global effect sizes,
modality profiles) suitable for a sociological quantitative data analysis, and is spe-
cifically powerful in producing statistical graphics.

Finally, explanatory methods appropriate to the researcher’s goals (Wheaton,
2003) enable to detect and visualize (Ely, 1999) the sociological, cultural, demo-
gostructural effects in the 2010 general survey of the sport practices in the French
population.

RC04-94.5

LEFRANC, ARNAUD* (Université de Cergy-Pontoise, lefranc.arnaud@gmail.com)

DUMAS, CHRISTELLE (Université de Lorraine)

Does Early Schooling Equalize Educational Outcomes Across Social Origins: Evidence from Pre-School Extension in France

Universal preschool is often seen as the mean par excellence of correcting so-
cial inequality in educational achievement. However, evidence on the short
and long-term effects of preschool is very limited. Over the 1960s and 1970s, France
undertook a large-scale expansion of preschool enrollment. As a result, during
this period, the enrollment rate of 3 years old children rose from 35% to 90% and
that of 4 years old rose from 60% to virtually 100%. This paper evaluates the effect
of this expansion on subsequent schooling outcomes (repetitions, test scores,
high school graduation) and wages. We examine the average benefit of preschool
enrollment and differences across social groups in the benefits of preschool. We
find some sizeable and persistent effect of preschool and this points to the fact
that preschool can be a tool for reducing inequalities. Indeed, the analysis shows
that children from worse-off or intermediate social groups benefit more from pre-
school than children from better-off socioeconomic backgrounds.

full draft paper can be found at: https://sites.google.com/site/lefrancarnaud/
/Home/research/diapers_2.pdf?attredirects=0

RC28-495.6

LEFRANC, ARNAUD* (Université de Cergy-Pontoise, lefranc.arnaud@gmail.com)

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Educational Expansion, Earnings Compression and Changes in Intergenerational Economic Mobility: Evidence from French Cohorts, 1931-1976

Over the last fifteen years, an important body of research has investigated the extent of the intergenerational economic mobility. Two main results have emerged from this literature. First, economic outcomes, in developed societies, are much more strongly influenced by family background than was thought two decades ago. Second, the transmission of economic inequality varies considerably across countries and high inequality is generally associated with low mobility. However, beyond the above-mentioned stylized facts, the factors that shape intergenerational economic mobility empirically have not been much explored. Why does the degree of intergenerational mobility vary across countries? To what extent does it change over time? How does the level of economic inequality relate to the persistence of inequality across generations? Have changes in the wage structure affected the degree of mobility? What policy intervention in general, and what intersectoral and intergenerational mobility in particular, may foster equality of opportunity? Such important questions remain largely unanswered.

This paper analyzes long-term trends in intergenerational earnings mobility in France. I estimate intergenerational earnings elasticities for male cohorts born between 1931 and 1975. This time period has witnessed important changes in the labor market and educational system: large expansion in access to secondary and higher education, important compression of earnings differentials. Over the period, intergenerational earnings mobility exhibits a V-shaped pattern. Mobility falls between cohorts born in the mid 1950s and those born in the mid 1950s, but subsequently rises. For cohorts born in the first half of the 1970s, age-adjusted earnings inequality rests between cohorts born in the mid 1930s and those born in the mid 1950s, -20% for males.-

Why does the degree of intergenerational mobility vary across countries? To what extent do specific factors (i.e. traits, skills, competencies, behaviors and styles) are needed for such a role?; 2) How can leadership impact the healthcare sector and what challenges are addressed?; 3) Which efforts are in place in order to educate leaders in healthcare and how relevant are those?; 4) Is leadership in healthcare going towards a systemic, cross-cultural and collaborative approach?

To achieve these goals, we identified the realist review as the best methodology to analyze the relevant researches sample. We have answered questions such as “what works, for whom, and in which circumstances” highlighting: the effectiveness and acceptance of transformational and collaborative approaches; professional, emotional, and good task delegation within operational teams; distributed leadership, relationships, and social responsibility at a systemic level.

The relevancy and need of leadership development programs, framed within a wider strategy, emerged. Nonetheless, gaps still exist and require further investigation: particular needs in public vs. private contexts; professionals’ and women’s differentiating characters; generational gaps; associations between leadership and recruitment HR practices research; how (and if) leaders (should) influence the organizational culture and values; and developing countries specific challenges. Also, a greater proportion of relevant findings should be drawn by empirical and more rigorous studies. Finally, major attention could be paid to interactions happening at the team, organizational, and systemic level among different leaders, and among leaders, followers and external actors.

LEGGON, CHERYL* (Georgia Institute of Technology, cheryl.leggong@comcast.net)
PEARSON, JR., WILLIE (Georgia Institute of Technology)

Who Will Do Science? Implications for Science, Technology and (New) Forms of Social Inequalities

Almost 20 years ago, the authors explored the ramifications for science and society of who practices (and will practice) science in the United States (U.S.) [1]. Scientists determine who will practice science in the future: academic scientists act as gatekeepers in terms of the production and training of scientists (admissions, funding, training and apprenticeships); and the design, implementation, certification and evaluation of curricular content. Moreover, access to and understanding of science and technology are necessary to function in a global, knowledge-based economy. These issues are still critically important to both the scientific enterprise and society.

This paper revisits these issues and implications for policy science in the context of dramatic demographic changes and inequalities in access to science and technology in the US. Currently, increases in the percentages of the U.S. population comprised by historical racial/ethnic minorities are not reflected among the U.S. science and technical workforce; this reinforces and exacerbates inequalities among groups. The authors explore inequalities in science and technology by examining trends in the participation of historical racial/ethnic minorities in science and engineering higher education and the workforce over the last two decades.


LEGRAND, JADE* (École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales, jlegrand@ehess.fr)

Embodying the Other As a Self

Based on ethnography of international relief organizations, this contribution explores one aspect of the daily life of aid workers: how emergency contexts bind people together and eventually melt different selves in a temporary, shared body. First, the body is considered as the biological boundaries of human being, with its vulnerabilities. It then becomes the united entity of an emergency team.

What strikes about life in the field is the level of danger commonly accepted by members of the organization (Roth, 2011). Putting yourself at risk, physically and mentally, is a prior condition to humanitarian career. Incidentally, the fantasy of danger flows into our perception of aid workers as modern heroes living a life of adventures and sell-sacrifice (Dauvin, Siméant, 2002). In concrete terms, kidnapping, rape, beating and robbery are often their reality. While being in the field with the team, one can observe, even experience, that not only may aid workers put themselves at risks but sometimes also others. Life in a mission creates a high dependence between the staff, relying on each other to ensure everyone’s safety. This dynamic is reinforced by the lack of intimacy and the control over individual’s privacy and safety, as well as by the hierarchical and operational nature of the team.

The present study aims to investigate which progresses researchers have done in order to understand: 1) Who are the leaders in the healthcare sector and which factors (i.e. traits, skills, competencies, behaviors and styles) are needed for such a role?; 2) How can leadership impact the healthcare sector and what challenges are addressed?; 3) Which efforts are in place in order to educate leaders in healthcare and how relevant are those?; 4) Is leadership in healthcare going towards a systemic, cross-cultural and collaborative approach?

To achieve these goals, we identified the realist review as the best methodology to analyze the relevant researches sample. We have answered questions such as “what works, for whom, and in which circumstances” highlighting: the effectiveness and acceptance of transformational and collaborative approaches; professional, emotional, and good task delegation within operational teams; distributed leadership, relationships, and social responsibility at a systemic level.

The relevancy and need of leadership development programs, framed within a wider strategy, emerged. Nonetheless, gaps still exist and require further investigation: particular needs in public vs. private contexts; professionals’ and women’s differentiating characters; generational gaps; associations between leadership and recruitment HR practices research; how (and if) leaders (should) influence the organizational culture and values; and developing countries specific challenges. Also, a greater proportion of relevant findings should be drawn by empirical and more rigorous studies. Finally, major attention could be paid to interactions happening at the team, organizational, and systemic level among different leaders, and among leaders, followers and external actors. 
The Self and the Other are linked in the ethical principle of aid itself. But the way it is translated in the field is still to be described and analyzed. It opens the door to a new understanding of humanitarian biopolitics (Fassin, 2006, 2010; Agier, 2012; Redfield, 2013). Indeed, isn't the choice of risking one's life for the others the ultimate way to contest the sovereign power of letting die (Foucault, 1976)?

JS-23.2

LEGGRIS REVEL, MARTINE* (University Lille 2, martisan.rev@gmail.com)

Are Civil Society Organisations Doing Research?

Legitimate governance of science cannot be achieved by the research community alone. Science governance should take into account issues of broad public concern. Engaging CSOs (civil society organisations) in research design and implementation more effectively could help address these issues. Publicly funded research has an obligation to produce outcomes beneficial to the public who fund it. In the European Union this obligation is reinforced by a complementary trend toward participatory governance. Momentum is growing to deepen democratic engagement through the participation of citizens, also in the research environment.

Unfortunately, the knowledge base underpinning CSO involvement in research is extremely thin. This knowledge foundation must be strengthened if Europe is to develop a research governance structure capable of accommodating CSO involvement effectively. We need to deepen our understanding of how CSOs are currently participating in EU-funded research – to what extent, in what roles, for what purposes and to what effect...

In a rigorous investigation of unprecedented scope, our study maps these parameters of engagement and analyse their underlying assumptions. The models being identified should allow us to evaluate research outcomes more efficiently and provide contextualized understanding of CSO participation moving forward.

The findings presented in our paper are based on the results of two surveys carried out by the CONSIDER project in 2012. The surveys, which covered all FP7 projects, were aimed at gathering essential information about participation of CSOs in EU-funded research. Survey one was sent to 14,000 FP7 project coordinators and generated 2,959 completed responses. The role of CSOs in research projects is perceived very differently by academic institutions and the CSOs themselves. CSO participation in the FP7 research projects privileges an institutionalized professional type of civil society organisation over grass roots activists.

RC10-196.3

LEGGRIS REVEL, MARTINE* (University Lille 2, martisan.rev@gmail.com)

Beyond Rational Dialogue: Alternative Modes of Participation

The stumbling blocks of the "dialogical" procedures spread in the political public place and put in the service of the democratic participation of the citizens can be limited, by-passed even by the development of modalities and "post-dialogical" devices of sustainable cooperation in the public and private places, the political spaces and everyday life, with the aim of a both reflexive and constructive democratic governance. The "post-dialogical" way suggests that the "dialogical" devices in the service of the democratic participation are neither a necessary condition, nor a sufficient one. This suggests that at least for some workers, the freedom of marketized knowledge work may be somewhat illusory: the iron cage of corporate bureaucracy is replaced with a self-imposed digital cage.

RC52-52.4

LEHNNER, JULIE-MARTHE* (Hague University of Applied Sciences, j.m.lehmann@hhs.nl)

SMETS, PEER (VU University Amsterdam)

Do-It-Yourself Finance! a Participatory Action Research on Community-Based Finance Systems in the Netherlands

The contemporary global financial and economic crisis has led to a shrinking Dutch welfare state, which encourages citizens to help and support each other on the grassroots level. This paper provides insights in a community-based savings and credit mechanism, called CAF-group. The rationale of CAF-groups derives from informal savings and credit associations in developing countries and migrants in the west. Since the early 1990s, international and local development organisations have learned from this phenomenon and have developed a methodology for self-funded financial groups to improve the well-being of vulnerable people.

Lately, CAF-groups have been successfully implemented in Spain, Italy, Portugal, Hungary, Belgium and the Netherlands. Based on practical evidence in Europe we can assume that participation has a positive impact on the freedom of need such as the generation of significant economic benefits and the improvement of financial management skills. Participation creates self-confidence among CAF-members which in turn leads to feelings of ownership and responsibility for the management and maintenance of their group.

The implementation of self-funded financial groups in the Netherlands is supported by a participatory action research program. This paper discusses the results of this program by exploring whether and how participation of members can improve their well-being based on the capability approach of Sen (1993). Therefore, the capability approach is operationalized and applied to three CAF-groups in the Hague, the Netherlands: (1) men, 40 plus, ethnically-mixed; (2) women, 40 plus, ethnically-mixed; (3) mixed sex, below 30, Araban ethnicity. Data is collected through qualitative interviews with members, participatory observations of group meetings and evaluation workshops.

This research provides insights into the operational features of community-based financing mechanisms, here three CAF-group in comparative perspective, and demonstrates how grassroots solidarity economy processes can contribute to the general well-being of vulnerable people in a time of global crisis.

RC46-751.3

LEHNERER, MELODYE* (College of Southern Nevada, melodye.lehnerer@csn.edu)

PERLSTADT, HARRY* (Michigan State University, perlstad@msu.edu)

Certifying Practitioners and Accrediting Programs: The United States Experience

This presentation is intended to clarify the distinction between the certification of individual practitioners and the accreditation of programs in sociological practice (clinical, applied, research and public sociology).

In the United States the Association for Applied and Clinical Sociology (AACS) certifies individual practitioners at the Master’s or Doctoral level. Certification is earned by a sociological practitioner to document their qualifications beyond an academic degree. It is a process of evaluation by previously certified peers and includes the submission of a portfolio and the completion of a demonstration in which applicants showcase their professional work. Certification is not licensure as granted by a state or commonwealth.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
In contrast, The Commission on the Accreditation of Programs in Applied and Clinical Sociology (CAPACS) accredits programs. Sociology programs can voluntarily seek accreditation to document their quality and performance. It involves a program self-study and external peer review of the program. Programs must meet curriculum standards in the areas of sociological theory, methods, and practical experience such as an internship. Accreditation provides impartial advice on improving the education of students. The Commission accredits programs at the Baccalaureate, Master’s, and Doctoral Level.

This presentation is intended to be an informative one in which both the process of certification for an individual and the process of accreditation for a program will be covered. A closing argument will be made that sociological practice - applied, clinical, and public - can be made stronger if it is populated by practitioners who are certified graduates of an accredited program.

Lehrer, Ute* (York University, ulehrer@yorku.ca)
Keil, Roger (York University)

Urban Land Encouragement and the Greenbelt in the Greater Toronto Area

In this paper, I look at the implications of the Greenbelt legislation that was introduced in the so-called Greater Golden Horseshoe Area in 2005 and is coming under scrutiny. The main rationale for the Greenbelt was to protect green space from further land encroachment by Toronto’s massive urbanization pressures; (2) to secure the hydrological system that is important for the Toronto region; (3) to safeguard several ecological sensitive areas and its biodiversity. This get together with the amalgamation of these two provincial legislations came into place with the purpose to direct growth to already built up areas. While it is hoped that the exurban expansion into the countryside will be alleviated with this policy, the provincial pressures on municipalities to support conditions for growth lead to different local perspectives on what the greenbelt constitutes. This paper looks at the two municipalities – Markham and Barrie – of the “inside” of the greenbelt and Barrie on the “outside” of the belt – and how they negotiate and integrate the physical barrier in their growth agendas, while contributing to further decline in biodiversity. By using these two perspectives, one from the inside, one from the outside, I will investigate how far the greenbelt is seen as a limit to growth, a repository for biodiversity or an important hydrological system. For this, I will look at the few remaining agricultural areas and their relationship to urbanization on the one hand and the protected landscape on the other. This paper draws on elite interviews with representatives in two municipalities (Markham and Barrie), review of reports and newspapers. It is hoped to give general lessons from it in regards to questions of biodiversity decline and water regime change in the context of urban development pressures where legislation, discourse and social practices are contradicting each other.

Leicht, Veronika* (Promotionskolleg, Veronika.leicht@fau.de)

Inclusion and Structural Processes of Young Recipients of “Unemployment II Benefits”

This paper discusses first findings of a research project that tries to reconstruct biographical developments of young adults who are perceived as especially difficult to “include” – due to their precarious status as recipients of “unemployment II benefits”. I am especially interested in turning points of events that appear surprising in the eyes of professionals and of creative “metamorphosis” (Schütze 2001). In terms of biographical analysis a special focus is put on “structural processes” (Schütze 2001) of the young adults. There have been approaches to understand the situation of young people receiving unemployment II benefits in recent studies (i.e. Schreyer/Zahradnik/Götz 2012), but the focus on the biographical context and especially the relationship with relevant professionals is missing so far. Autobiographical-narrative interviews with the target group are being conducted according to scripts (Glasers/Strapsch 1996). Insights into the interaction with the professionals are gained on the basis of spontaneous narratives of professionals (in this case: counselors in the job center etc.) about the history of their working relationships with clients (Riemann 2000).


Schütze, Fritz (1981): Prozesse Strukturen des Lebensablaufs. In: Joachim Matthes, Arno Pfiefenberger and Manfred Stosberg (eds.): Biographie in handlungswissenschaftlicher Perspektive. Kolloquium am Sozialwissenschaftlichen For-
'Covering narratives' are at the foreground, and for certain experiences it appears that there is no discursive space, neither in the family nor in the social context. This has consequences: inclusion and exclusion are almost inextricably intertwined and occur simultaneously inside and outside the bi-national family; and violence and fear find their way, uncontrollably, barely discussable.

RC34-595.2
LEITGÖB, HEINZ (University of Linz)
TAMESBERGER, DENNIS* (Upper Austrian Chamber of Labor, Tamesberger.D@oakooe.at)
BACHER, JOHANN (University of Linz)
Individual and Structural Causes of Neet - a Case Study of Austria

Compared to other EU member states, Austria has one of the lowest youth unemployment rates, an above-average graduation rate, and a well-developed dual system of vocational education and training. Nonetheless, ongoing structural changes induce labor market conditions that particularly bar less well-educated young people from successfully and permanently entering the labor market. Consequently, between 2006 and 2011 the proportion of Austrian youth (aged between 16 and 24 years) Not in Education, Training or Employment (NEET) leveled off at slightly below ten percent.

In order to investigate the phenomenon of NEET in Austria comprehensively, our research is guided by the following questions: (i) How can the social composition of NEET be characterized? (ii) What are the relevant key factors that drive young adults on the pathway to NEET? (iii) How long do young adults remain at NEET-status? (iv) What are the key determinants that help overcoming NEET?

Our analyses are based on the Austrian sample census from 2006 to 2011 and we rely on a descriptive analysis as well as on a regression-based path analysis. First results reveal gender-specific risk factors for becoming NEET including early school leaving, poor health/disabilities, involvement in child care activities, and unemployment experiences at the individual as well as an active labor market policy and a broad supply of suitable jobs at the regional level. The heterogeneity of NEET requires individual measures for young people at risk.

RC29-501.6
LEITGÖB, HEINZ* (University of Linz, heinz.leitgoeb@iuku.at)
EIFLER, STEFANIE (Catholic University of Eichstatt-Ingolstadt)
Interaction Effects in Nonlinear Models - Testing and Interpreting Core Assumptions of Situational Action Theory

In contrast to the linear regression model, interaction effects—defined as the marginal effect of the moderator variable on the marginal effect of the focal variable on the outcome—are allowed to vary across individuals in nonlinear models. Thus, they do not simply equal the coefficient of the product term variable. Furthermore, even the nonlinear main effects model includes an interaction effect (labeled as structural or model-inherent interaction and/or compression effect) if both covariates contribute significantly to the explanation of the outcome. The presence of the model-inherent interaction is owed to the restricted range of the outcome variable.

However, several scholars have engaged in a discussion whether the model-inherent interaction has a meaningful interpretation. While some scholars argue that substantive interest is only on the interaction that arises from the product term variable and advocate removing the model-induced interaction from the total interaction effect (e.g. Bowen 2012), others adhere to the interpretation of the total effect (e.g. Ai & Norton 2003). So far, the discussion concerning the idea and interpretation of interaction in nonlinear models didn’t result in a common perspective.

To date, there is a lack of a systematically derived justification for one of the options, based on the combination of theoretical and methodological arguments. In order to overcome this shortcoming, we (1) develop a general perspective on the idea and meaning of interaction in nonlinear models, (2) target at developing an application scheme guiding researchers to the appropriate concept of interaction—either including the model-inherent interaction or separating it from the total interaction effect—and (3) propose statistical tests that allow for an analysis of the interaction effect.

Situational Action Theory, a recently proposed and promising criminological theory (Wikström 2006, Wikström et al. 2012), will serve as theoretical exemplification.

RC55-876.5
LELIÈVRE, EVA* (INED, eva@ined.fr)
ROBETTE, NICOLAS (Université Versailles Saint Quentin)
“How People Recount Their Life”: Recording and Analysis of Individual Well-Being over the Life Course

Constructing and structuring life courses through the perceptions of those concerned is a promising approach to the study of life-event histories. Pioneering sociologists have developed the qualitative analysis of turning-points based on subjective quality of life-course narratives (Hareven & Masaoka, 1988); we here present data from a quantitative survey which recorded individual life-event histories together with perceptions of well-being over the life course.

This unique dataset allows to explore the evolution of well-being from birth to age 50 among a representative sample of the French population. Respondents were asked to divide their lives so far into periods, and to explain and interpret these significant phases. They identified the turning points, the general tone of each period and what they saw as the landmark events.

Our initial analyses of this abundant material show how individuals’ life courses are structured around certain factual landmarks, especially landmarks in their conjugal and working lives, and the context of historical events. We also identify how individual characteristics influence the subjective description of well-being; the respondents’ subjective experience proves to be varied, non-stereotypical and not readily predictable.

Having established some of the relevant characteristics of the declared turning points, we then explore the changes in reported well-being from one period to the next within individual life courses. To explore the perceived life courses we apply Optimal Matching Analysis to draw out their main features and establish a typology of well-being trajectory types.


RC24-439.6
LEMAIRE, XAVIER* (University College London, x.lemaire@ucl.ac.uk)
Large-Scale Dissemination of Small-Scale Renewable Energy Technologies in Developing Countries

Access to clean energy services is considered as a requisite for any development in rural places of developing countries. In remote places, decentralised renewable generation of electricity has been considered for a long time as a desirable alternative to rural electrification with the extension of the grid. A number of alternative technologies for cooking and heating have been designed and promoted by NGOs. But progress in the dissemination of these technologies has been slow. This paper will first examine some of the myths linked to rural access to energy and how they have been impeding the implementation of renewable energy projects.

The dissemination of small decentralised clean energy technologies in developing countries seems often analysed in the international development literature in terms of barriers to be overcome or institutional gaps to be filled. Considerable efforts have been put in subsidising clean energy technologies with most of the environment to thrive compared to established centralised (and often polluting) technologies.

This paper will finally analyse how innovative business models, but also adapted institutions and regulatory frameworks for private public/partnerships are contributing to accelerate the diffusion at a large scale of technologies that can now be considered as certain.

RC24-438.37
LEMAIRE, XAVIER* (University College London, x.lemaire@ucl.ac.uk)
Urban Planning and Sustainable Energy Transition in Sub-Saharan African Countries

Urbanisation rates in Africa are the highest in the world and in most sub-Saharan countries energy service delivery is inadequate to keep up with the needs. The situation is often dire, with cities scarcely able to provide for their existing population, let alone allocate resources to minimise the longer term environmental risks facing them such as global warming, leading to on-going crisis management and potentially spiralling declines in welfare and economic growth.

Inadequate access to electricity and limited mobility because of deficient public transport services are common in major part of African cities, notably within informal settlements. The demographic trend in sub-Saharan Africa and massive migration from rural to urban areas can only aggravate difficulties and deepen the inequalities between the middle class and the poorest relegated in the margins of urban cities.
Strategies to integrate energy issues in urban planning could be built to mitigate these trends, by promoting energy efficient housing, better spatial planning and public transport and also access to energy by alternative electrification approach. This paper presents a research on organisational dynamics and constraints faced by sub-Saharan cities; it surveys capacity constraints in municipal departments and analyses the gap between policies and implementation of sustainable energy transition measures. This on-going research relies on case studies in Uganda, Ghana and South Africa.

WG01-890.4

LEMĂNCZYK, MAGDALENA* (Academy of Tourism and Hotel Management, m_lemanczyk@wp.pl)

National-Ethnic Identities Of Leaders Of The German Minority In Northern Poland

The main objective of this report is to present the national and ethnic identities of leaders of the German minority organizations in the context of their activities after 1989. Of the leaders (an in-depth case study of social construction, including structure and operating principles, considering internal and external interactions and the dynamics of this system was carried out. The empirical analysis of the leaders' identities are based on the main theoretical concept of ethnic identity that simultaneously constitutes a synonym of ethnicity by John Milton Yinger. The subject of this report includes formal institutions (associations), represented by formal and informal leaders of German minority groups in selected areas of northern Poland. The sample contains associations that operate in Pomerania, a part of Kujawsko-Pomorskie voivodship, the Warmia-Mazury voivodship and the northern part of the Wielkopolska voivodship. The location of the associations coincides largely with former province of West Prussia (1878-1920) and the territory of the former Second Free City of Danzig (1920-1939).

RC20-351.1

LEMEL, YANNICK* (Laboratoire de Sociologie Quantitative, yannick.lemel@ensae.fr)

KATZ-GERRO, TALLY (University of Haifa)

Cross-National Comparative Lifestyle Research: Theoretical and Methodological Considerations and a Two-Country Illustration

In this presentation, we offer a comparison of cultural stratification in France and Israel, with a specific emphasis on the association between the social field and the cultural field. Analysis of cultural stratification is interested in the degree to which individuals from different social groups are able to take part in culture and develop a meaningful relationship with it. In turn, such a relationship affects life chances in the realms of education, occupation, and social status. So, analysis of cultural stratification is a powerful tool for analyzing social stratification systems and to better understand the similarities and the differences between countries in this realm. Research on this topic has developed significantly, both empirically and theoretically, these last fifteen years, but relatively little attention has been granted to research that adopts a cross-national comparative approach and that asks whether patterns of association are similar in different national contexts. Such a comparative perspective will be particularly useful to test theoretical predictions regarding levels of cultural participation and their correlates in societal settings characterized by different social structures, cultural policies, market structures, and historical traditions.

We think in this contribution as joining a discussion about lifestyle spaces and cross-national differences to be complemented and continued with similar analysis in other countries. Since research on cultural stratification focuses almost exclusively on European and North American countries, the comparison between France and Israel is potentially very revealing. As all cross-national research entails methodological complexities, we treat the comparison between France and Israel with caution. The general picture shows that cross-national comparison helps us to understand and further theorize the way lifestyle spaces are linked with social positions.

RC22-401.3

LEMKE, SUSANNE* (Oldenburg University, susanne.lemke@uni-oldenburg.de)

Contested Multiculturalism in Germany? - the Debate on Circumcision

In the words of Angela Merkel multiculturalism has “utterly failed” in Germany (16/10/2010). Although the former German President Christian Wulff had stated “Islam also belongs in Germany” only a few weeks earlier (03/10/2010) the debate seemed to be settled. In contrast to other European countries adopting official policies of multiculturalism, German politics did not strive to incorporate multicultural elements into policy making or the legal system. However, with this policies of multiculturalism, German politics did not strive to incorporate multi-

RC46-761.4

LENEL, PIERRÉ* (LISE - CNRS - CNAM, lenelfr@yahoo.fr)

Maladies Chroniques, Transitions Professionnelles Et Changement Social

A l'occasion d'une recherche d'une durée de trois ans ayant pour thématique centrale les rapports entre maladie chronique et travail, cette communication s'efforcera de montrer que, à l'occasion d'un dispositif spécifique de recherche action clinique que nous présenterons, la rupture biographique (Bidart 2006, Grossetti 2006) se transmet en une dynamique de transformation sociale. La transformation personnelle débouche, « naturellement », sur une (dynamique de) transformation collective via la présence d'un groupe, qui sur un temps long, conduit chacun à quitter le récit de sa vie pour soi, pour mettre en commun ce qui dans son parcours individuel fait écho aux autres participants. Le récit de sa vie, de la simple vie, de ce que certains appellent la vie nue (Arendt, 2002 ; Agamben, 1998) ou la vie vivable (Butler, 2010) se transforme peu à peu en une réflexion sur ce qu'il faudrait transformer chez soi, chez les autres et dans la société afin de parvenir à une vie en santé. Ce sont alors les normes sociales du travail entendues comme la représentation sociale du travail-emploi qui détermine l'accès aux ressources de base requises pour répondre au commandement contemporain de l'individu maître d'œuvre de sa propre existence (Castel 2011) qui sont questionnées. Quel que soit l'âge, le sexe ou le niveau social c'est bien la question de la centralité du travail dans une vie qui est mise en débat. Cette recherche montre bien à quel point les transitions sont des occasions de co-construction du changement individuel et social. Si les façons de penser changent, elles conduisent alors à une volonté de changement social qui se manifeste via différentes stratégies que ce soit dans le milieu familial comme dans celui des organisations et des institutions.

RC46-761.4

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Maladies Chroniques, Transitions Professionnelles Et Changement Social

A l’occasion d’une recherche d’une durée de trois ans ayant pour thème central les rapports entre maladie chronique et travail, cette communication s’efforcerait de montrer que, à l’occasion d’un dispositif spécifique de recherche action clinique que nous présenterons, la rupture biographique (Bidart 2006, Grossetti 2006) se transmet en une dynamique de transformation sociale. La transformation personnelle débouche, « naturellement », sur une (dynamique de) transformation collective via la présence d’un groupe, qui sur un temps long, conduit chacun à quitter le récit de sa vie pour soi, pour mettre en commun ce qui dans son parcours individuel fait écho aux autres participants. Le récit de sa vie, de la simple vie, de ce que certains appellent la vie nue (Arendt, 2002 ; Agamben, 1998) ou la vie vivable (Butler, 2010) se transforme peu à peu en une réflexion sur ce qu’il faudrait transformer chez soi, chez les autres et dans la société afin de parvenir à une vie en santé. Ce sont alors les normes sociales du travail entendues comme la représentation sociale du travail-emploi qui détermine l’accès aux ressources de base requises pour répondre au commandement contemporain de l’individu maître d’œuvre de sa propre existence (Castel 2011) qui sont questionnées. Quel que soit l’âge, le sexe ou le niveau social c’est bien la question de la centralité du travail dans une vie qui est mise en débat. Cette recherche montre bien à quel point les transitions sont des occasions de co-construction du changement individuel et social. Si les façons de penser changent, elles conduisent alors à une volonté de changement social qui se manifeste via différentes stratégies que ce soit dans le milieu familial comme dans celui des organisations et des institutions. 
involved tax advantages and allowances in place or even implementing new ones), we might see a more permanent policy translation towards a property-based welfare model that postulates the availability and utilization of private housing wealth. On the other hand, social policy research has continuously shown that, depending on welfare regime and timing, endogenous pressures are translated differently into reform processes across countries. Hence, with its comparative approach this study also seeks to contribute to the discussion on whether emergencies and crisis situations lead to the convergence of capitalist and social policy models or whether long-standing regime differences persist nonetheless.

**RC14-246.3**

LENNE, LYDIE* (Institut Catholique de Lille, lydie.lenne@ic-lille.fr)

La Fabrique De L'autonomie

Dans le contexte de la mise en œuvre volontariste d'un projet utopique, construction d'un nouveau quartier de ville constitué de mélange, (...) de solidarité et d'innovation sociale », à l'initiative d'une université et de collectivités locales, un « groupe-ressource » pilote les « commissions de mutualisation », lieu incontournable des prises de décisions, de positions ou encore de pouvoir des acteurs. On proposera l'analyse de l'agenda de ce groupe-ressource, les thématiques abordées, les situations et positions, les argumentations, les processus de décision. Les sujets abordés lors de ces commissions vont de la signalisation à l'animation commerciale du site mais sont surtout pour nous l'occasion de questionner les tensions entre les notions de dépendance et d'autonomie. Dernièrement le débat autour de la vente de frites par un « food truck » sur le parking de l'université a montré l'importance de la notion d'autonomie. Doit-on offrir à la personne en situation de handicap, l'être « dépendant », celui qui va à l'encontre de la norme, de l'idéal de nos sociétés (GAUCHET, 2004) qu'il soit en fauteuil, fou ou vieillissant, l'occasion de consommer des aliments riches en graisse ? Celui-là même que l'on pousse à l'indépendance, à participer à un processus de vie, à se prendre main dans la main, en glissade amarice mais que l'on ne reconnaît plus comme possédant des choix diététiques.

Entre une « politique de la pâtée » (ARENDT, 1967) et le paternalisme des décideurs, les commissions de mutualisation peinent à s'inscrire dans une conception capacitaire des individus et creusent un fossé avec les intentions originelles du projet : penser le quartier par et pour les usagers.

**RC02-55.5**

LENZ, ILSE* (Ruhr University Bochum, ilse.lenz@rub.de)

Changing Gender Orders and the Variety of Gender Welfare Regimes

The paper considers the present transformation towards a flexibilised gender order in a comparative perspective informed by the variety of gender regimes. The paper will outline three stages of gender orders in modernity: In the first stage of national modernisation and capitalist consolidation, the neopatriarchal gender order was established which assigned public and domestic power to men and defined women as mothers and housewives. The difference based gender order developed as the neopatriarchal authority receded. Formal and legal male superiority was reduced with women's votes, legal reforms for women's own rights of property and decision in the family. The worldwide spread of Fordist/Postfordist production established men as core workers and women as housewives. Emerging Welfare States institutionalised this division of labour with the breadwinner-housewife model. The varieties of gender regimes have evolved in the context of the different welfare state trajectories and the various paradigms of mass production as Fordism and Toyotism, but they also were influenced by the diverse liberal, social democratic or conservative political culture.

The difference based gender order has been evolving by women's educational advancements, by women's movements and the resulting legal and social reforms as well as by postfordism and globalisation and flexibilisation of employment. Postfordist flexible gender order is emerging which is based on a pluralisation of gender and gendered employment and life forms; as various forms of sexuality have become acceptable and men, the integration of women into the labour market and increasing flexibilisation and global mobility of employment. The impact of the diverse forms of gender regimes on these transitions will be investigated.

**RC31-535.4**

LEONG, SUSAN* (Curtin University, susan.leong@curtin.edu.au)

WILLSON, MICHELE (Curtin University)

Soft Power, Reciprocity and Guanxi: Temporary Business Migration, New Media and Belonging

This paper connects two contemporary bodies of literature surrounding the nation that appear to be unrelated. The first is what might broadly be termed, disporadic connections. Although the notion of long-distance nationalism relegates the participation of diaspora in home nations to interference, work on trans-
nationalism and diaspora advocacy redeem these practices by revealing them to be two rather than one-way flows of socio-political influence and eco-cultural goodwill. Increasing migration from traditionally receiving nations such as Canada and Australia has also hastened the realization of diasporas as assets in the service of national interests. The second body of literature can be loosely grouped under the banner of soft power research. Perhaps spurred on by China’s adoption of Nye’s notion of soft power in recent times, these focus on the management of how one’s own nations is perceived by foreign publics and other nations and include literature on nation branding, national reputations and public diplomacy. Besides, both bodies of work in parallel they remain poorly connected. We submit that as their concern is with how individuals understand and relate to nations these bodies of research might be productively viewed as connected through a more specific triadic relationship between diaspora, home and host nation. As part of a new study on temporary business migration from China to Australia, this paper will use examples from new media to explore how theories of reciprocity and guanxi can shed light on this triad. Doing so will allow for a more holistic understanding of the various forces that shape the temporary migrant’s experience, and a grasp of the mechanisms that engender belonging amidst the uncertainties of provisional residence.

**RC34-594.5**

**LEONINI, LUISA MARIA** (Università degli Studi di Milano, luisa.leonini@unimi.it)

**Young Italians Surviving Strategies In The Social and Economic Crisis**

The paper intends to present some preliminary results of a research we are carrying out in Italy to investigate the impact of social transformations, spawned by the 2008 financial crisis, on young people and their working conditions. The research is based on a wide range of data, diaspora connections and soft power, understanding relations between nations and diaspora-to-home-nation as dyadic and reciprocal. Hence, though the two bodies of work develop in parallel they remain poorly connected. We submit that as their concern is with how individuals understand and relate to nations these bodies of research might be productively viewed as connected through a more specific triadic relationship between diaspora, home and host nation. As part of a new study on temporary business migration from China to Australia, this paper will use examples from new media to explore how theories of reciprocity and guanxi can shed light on this triad. Doing so will allow for a more holistic understanding of the various forces that shape the temporary migrant’s experience, and a grasp of the mechanisms that engender belonging amidst the uncertainties of provisional residence.

**RC50-112.7**

**LESSARD-PHILLIPS, LAURENCE** (University of Manchester, laurence.lessard-phillips@manchester.ac.uk)

**The Dimensionality Of Immigrant Adaptation In Britain: An Analysis Across Generational, Ethnic, and Gender Lines**

Many theories have been put forward to explain the long-term experiences of migrants and their descendants (here termed adaptation), from classical assimilation theory, to multiculturalism and the ‘neo- assimilation’ theories of the ‘new’ straight-line assimilation theory and segmented assimilation. These hold different assumptions as to the concepts that ought to be used to qualify the immigrant experiences, as well as the paths of adaptation, i.e. the number of dimensions that the immigrant settlement ought to take, but are not always clear as to which they are, and how they link together. Moreover, current research tends to focus more on the individual analysis of various dimensions of adaptation (socio-economic, education, political participation) rather than an assessment of the actual number of dimensions of adaptation present across immigrant generations, which has important ramifications for understanding inequalities in the adaptation process across immigrant groups. Research on immigrant adaptation in Britain is no stranger to this trend.

The aim of this paper is to remediate to this issue by analysing recent British data to explore the dimensionality of adaptation that underlie the lives of contemporary Britons and their descendants. The determination of the dimensionality will follow the work of Bean et al (2012) and use factor analysis to determine the underlying number of factors behind variables deemed to be representative of the immigrant adaptation experience and assess the structural equivalencies in the factor analyses across gender, ethnic, and generational lines. The analyses will provide an empirical evidence base to: (1) assess the extent of inequalities in adaptation across gender, ethnic, and generational lines, and (2) examine the extent to which the uncovered dimensions of adaptation in the British context match existing theoretical views.

**TG07-971.3**

**LEROUX, LILIANE** (Universidade Estado do Rio de Janeiro, liliane@leroux.pro.br)

**Communities of Sense and the Borders of Art and Politics: Graphic Art, Moving Images and Dancing Bodies in Urban Periphery of Rio De Janeiro**

**Abstract Text:**

Duque de Caxias is a city located in Baixada Fluminense, a peripheral area of the Rio de Janeiro state occupied by many poor northeastern migrants attracted by work opportunities in the emerging 1940s and 1970s Brazilian southeast.

Transformed into national security area in 1971 by military coup [d'état and administered by mayors chosen by the national government until 1985, the Caxias of today is visibly experienced through massive images of floods, garbage and violence. Overshadowed by the beauties of the cidade maravilhosa (marvelous city), the neighbor city of rio de Janeiro, Caxias is, in the words of its youth, “a steamroller crushing all their dreams for generations”[1].

Against the trend we have outlined, a new scene erupts in 2000s Caxias: a youth who perceives the city as absolutely cinematic and responds visually to this finding.

This study aims to approach the intertwining of visual art, politics and everyday life by presenting and discussing the production of cultural activist group carcomangol in Caxias and the city of Duque de Caxias “Da Baixada” that promotes audiovisual productions and free film screenings that end up in large dance parties, widely advertised by posters displayed throughout the city and also shared on the Internet. Our focus is the visible surface of exchange created between the posters, the movies screened, their film productions and the dancing bodies performing on the floor.

Based on Jacques Rancière’s concept of partage du sensible, we address these graphic art, moving images and performances as a montage, a framing of a controversial world within the given world by the clash of heterogeneous elements that are redistributed, their new composition emerging on the fateful political mode of consensus, or otherwise, on dissensual supplements that displace the territories and borders of art and politics.


**RC10-187.2**

**LEUNG, TERRY TF** (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, terryleung@cuhk.edu.hk)

**User Participation in Welfare Service Management – Possibility of Authentic Argumentation Between the Welfare Service Users and Welfare Professionals**

User participation is an age-old piece of good practice advice for human services. In Hong Kong, user participation in service management and planning is mandatory for welfare service organizations that receive public funding. Also encouraged by consumerist imperatives, many welfare service organizations in Hong Kong include service users in their governance structures to inform the making of management decisions. However, critics often have doubt on the possibility of authentic argumentation between the welfare service users and welfare profes-
signals in these organizational platforms. Habermas' model of a discursive space that is free from the domination of power remains an ideal to be realized.

The author has conducted a study on the participation of welfare service users in governing welfare service organizations in Hong Kong. The study sets out to interogate the interaction dynamics between the welfare service users and the welfare professionals in organizational decision-making platforms. Drawing from Habermas' theory of communicative action (Habermas, 1986), the presentation will discuss how the welfare service users construct their institutional identity and the institutional power relations, and the ways that their lifeworld and system world interact to influence the communicative actions. The presentation will also explore the ways that discourse orientation and communicative competence of the participants shape the discursive space for organizational decision-making. The discussion will help assess the possibility of authentic argumentation in traditional power asymmetry between the welfare service users and the welfare professionals in the Chinese society of Hong Kong.

Reference:

RC01-36.2
LEUPRECHT, CHRISTIAN* (Royal Military College of Canada, christian.leuprecht@rmc.ca)
HATALEY, TODD (Royal Military College of Canada)

Determinants of Effective Cross-Border Cooperation

The world over local communities broach international boundaries. The borders of the Westphalian system of states have a differentiating effect on policy regimes. This article hypothesizes that the degrees of collaboration, coordination and cooperation are a function of these communities' capacity to reduce the transaction costs that differ policy regimes on either side of the border impose. Scrutiny of this hypothesis, however, requires us to control for variation in a local community's interaction. Two phenomena over the past 20 years provide for such variation: the end of the Cold War resulted in new borders that now divided communities that had hitherto functioned as one; the security measures in the aftermath of 9/11 had a similarly deleterious effect on the way cross-border communities functioned. Narva/Ivangorad across the Estonian-Russian border is an example of the former; Stanstead/Derby Line across the Canada-United States border an example of the latter. To explain variation across each case study's outcomes, the paper uses collective-efficacy theory to measure each community's response as a function of existing networks, supportive institutions, spatial dynamics, leadership, rate of change, economic cost, and organizational capacity. The findings not only disentangle determinants of collective efficacy among cross-border communities but also provide the beginnings of a model to facilitate effective cross-border engagement when local communities are confronted with events beyond their control that give rise to national policies with adverse effects on cross-border communities.

RC01-34.2
LEUPRECHT, CHRISTIAN* (Royal Military College of Canada, christian.leuprecht@rmc.ca)

Implications of Generational Change for the Armed Forces

This paper investigates how the armed forces might optimize the skillset of the incoming generation of soldiers. Generational cohorts have widely been associated with distinct attitudinal structures and behavioural patterns: Baby Boomers, Gen X, Gen Y, Millennials, and post-Millennials. Each of these generations are said to encompass generalizable proclivities and attributes. This paper surveys the vast body of literature on generational theories which it contextualizes in wider social trends on diversity and technological innovation. With respect to the armed forces, the paper identifies controversies of particular relevance and knowledge gaps that stand to benefit from further research.

RC21-379.2
LEVenson, Zachary* (University of California, Berkeley, Zachary.Levenson@gmail.com)

Dispossession through Delivery: Informal Settlement Upgrading and Socio-Spatial Confinement in Post-Apartheid Cape Town

The South African state has delivered more than 3 million formal houses since the demise of apartheid. Yet the same period is marked by a nearly ten-fold increase in the number of informal settlements, the gradual peripheralization of these areas, and the introduction of novel forms of socio-spatial containment, most notably temporary relocation areas (TRAs) on the urban fringe. How can a benevolent delivery regime coexist with forced relocations, shack eradication, and the introduction of veritable refugee camps administered by the same municipal state overseeing delivery and allocations? This paradox is particularly acute in Cape Town, where the persistence and augmentation of apartheid geography is generally accepted in the urban studies literature. In this paper, I examine relocation regime coexistence and the relationship between "deserving" and "undeserving" residents: neighborhood groups that successfully gain formal housing, while contending groups are defined as "undeserving" and relegated to "alternative accommodation" in TRAs and other novel forms of socio-spatial confinement.

RC07-142.1
LEVER-TRACY, CONSTANCE* (University of South Australia, constance.lever-tracy@flinders.edu.au)
CORKINDALE, CAROLYN* (Flinders University, caryl01@flinders.edu.au)

Natural Disaster Mitigation, Public Opinion and a Propensity to Discount The Future

Despite the growing urgency of scientists’ warnings, much of public opinion remains wary of major expenditures and life style changes to mitigate future dangers from climate change. The impact is said to threaten mainly poorer countries, off the radar of wealthier polluters. Economists claim there is a universal human desire to discount the future, decreasingly valued the more distant. The worst dangers will strike many decades in the future and, even if they last for centuries on, much of the damage can be discounted to zero. Sociologists point to the greater salience of local and manifest experience over seemingly abstract and uncertain models and long term global scenarios, but also note that a cultural and social shift to short term values is recent and not universal or irreversible. A recent increase in manifest and unpredicted climate disasters, which have already struck both rich and poor countries, may in time encourage changes in public perception and a greater willingness to act. Scientists are now focussing on the effect of small rises in average global temperatures on the frequency and intensity of extremes in general, and on the measurable probability of them having already contributed to specific droughts, floods, storms and fires.
Monalisa Chatterjee's study of the Moombai floods, illustrates the potential effectivity between localities around the world which have had similar experiences. Foreign profit making companies that undermine or displace local activities. Poorer countries, with the least resources with which to respond, are often the most exposed to droughts, floods, storms, wild fires or rising seas, but there is no universal correlation between inequality and such vulnerability, which can strike anywhere, as Hurricane Sandy and the flooding of the Japanese nuclear plant have demonstrated. Accelerating climate change, shifting weather systems and poor preparedness for natural hazards undermine the predictability needed for preparedness by even the wealthy, and few nations have the resources or experience to respond quickly without help or advice.

The mechanisms for rapid trans-national or local to local assistance are as yet undeveloped and Naomi Klein and others have demonstrated the dangers of external aid, when it ignores local knowledge, brings in highly paid expatriates and foreign profit making companies that undermine or displace local activities.

On the other hand there has been too little attention to the potential in empowering and channelling aid to local bodies, and facilitating direct communication between localities around the world which have had similar experiences. Monalisa Chatterjee's study of the Moombai floods, illustrates the potential effectiveness of local networks, in contrast with the disastrous and damaging imposed responses to Katrina in New Orleans.

The Growing Unpredictablility Of Climate Disasters - Implications For Effective Responses In An Unequal World

Locally unprecedented and unpredicted natural disasters are already becoming manifest, and will increase in frequency and intensity, around the globe, as climate change advances.

Poorer countries, with the least resources with which to respond, are often the most exposed to droughts, floods, storms, wild fires or rising seas, but there is no universal correlation between inequality and such vulnerability, which can strike anywhere, as Hurricane Sandy and the flooding of the Japanese nuclear plant have demonstrated. Accelerating climate change, shifting weather systems and poorly understood tipping points undermine the predictability needed for preparedness by even the wealthy, and few nations have the resources or experience to respond quickly without help or advice.

Transnational assistance can be equally inadequate or inappropriate as illustrated by the divergence between forces of power and the lack of preparedness for radiation effects on US personnel assisting at Fukushima.

The mechanisms for rapid trans-national or local to local assistance are as yet undeveloped and Naomi Klein and others have demonstrated the dangers of external aid, when it ignores local knowledge, brings in highly paid expatriates and foreign profit making companies that undermine or displace local activities.

On the other hand there has been too little attention to the potential in empowering and channelling aid to local bodies, and facilitating direct communication between localities around the world which have had similar experiences. Monalisa Chatterjee's study of the Moombai floods, illustrates the potential effectiveness of local networks, in contrast with the disastrous and damaging imposed responses to Katrina in New Orleans.

Levin, Jack* (Northeastern University, jlevin@neu.edu)

Blurring the Boundaries: The Declining Significance of Age

This book examines changes in age-related norms, both in their substance and in their declining rigidity. The analysis of changes in age norms is embedded in a wider thesis that informal social norms in general have diminished in their influence. Jack Levin argues that the social and cultural forces responsible for the blurring of boundaries between public and private conduct, and increasing equality by gender and race, are implicated in the decline of chronological age as a determinant of major life decisions. The book address issues of the cult of youth, the relaxation of age constraints, the erosion of childhood, and the argument for a new life stage of 'emerging adulthood'.

Dr Levin argues that the declining significance of age has depended on the same changes in society as manifest in increases in cheating and in noise pollution, declining basic skills, and growing gender equality. Changes in age norms are examined in the broadest sense, from childhood, to youth to adulthood to 'boomer changes'. The book thus takes a comprehensive life course approach to aging.

Levy, Dana* (University of Coimbra, danlevy82@gmail.com)
Rogrigues, Claudia* (Faculdade de Economia da Universidade de Coimbra, claudiabrogriodigues@gmail.com)

Urban Resilience and Resistance in the Neoliberal City: The Cases of Comunidade Coliseu (BRASIL – SÃO PAULO) and Es.Col.a Da Fontinha (PORTUGAL – PORTO)

The world is being urbanized; the urban space is being neoliberalized (Peck and Tickell, 2002) (Leitner; Peck and Sheppard, 2007). The space neoliberalized rise up social fragmentation, polarization and unequally urbanities. At the same time however, the neoliberal spirit and practice, akin a contemporary religious, also arouse renewal urban struggle dynamics, renewal place strikes. The neoliberal practices and discourses produces their own spatiality and that reality is in permanent retroaction with alternative, subversive, counter-hegemonic and resilient space production and space demand. Those are the assumptions and questions criss-crossing the present essay which aims is to add some contributes to grasp those processes that exist in the neoliberal scenario. How the neoliberal direction of space production may be revert by the local people activity and their creative urban production visible on social movements, more or less resilient, more or less resistant? How the neoliberalized space interacts with resilient and resistant space, who movement these processes engage and what are fragilities and lines of flight can they offer?

On approaching those questions, we take as case studies the Comunidade Coliseu, a São Paulo’s favela – a brazilian urban slum habitation place – placed on Vila Olímpia Neighbourhood, and Es.Col.a da Fontinha, a squat-eviction process of an abandoned Porto’s municipal school transformed in an auto-managed collective resistant space, what movements these processes engage and what are fragilities and lines of flight can they offer?

Levy, Michael* (Johns Hopkins University, levien@jhu.edu)

Dispossession and Social Theory: Comparing the Politics of Land and Labor

This paper draws on over two years of ethnographic research on anti-dispossession struggles in India to analyze how the politics of land dispossession differs from the politics of labor exploitation. Based on this comparison, it tries to show how core features of Marxian social theory—including theories of the state, ideology, and historical agency—must be reconstructed in light of the recognition that dispossession is an ongoing feature, and not simply a historical precondition, of capitalist development. The paper concludes with reflections on the possibilities for creating alliances between land and labor struggles.
Notwithstanding the theoretical debates about multicultural education, the challenge of bridging these social boundaries has remained the same. In fact, as it became evidenced during the 2011 social protest (again, in Israel but also elsewhere), for a moment it was as if from 'bottom up' has emerged a new vision of society. In this new vision, the challenge for society was to rebuild its unity and solidarity against the divisions. In education, this implied breaking with the 'old' divisions and replacing them with a more cohesive educational vision. In this paper we ask to further explore this vision by interviewing educators (mainly headmasters and teachers) on their conception of multiculturalism in education. Particularly, the research will focus on the Negev area, where we will be tracing the relationship between the structural, spatial segregation of education (and habitat) and the possibility of and interest in multicultural education.

RC01-41.2

LEVY, YAGIL* (Open University in Israel, yagil.levy@gmail.com)
Conceptualizing The Bereavement Hierarchy
Yagi
The Open University in Israel

Conceptualizing the Bereavement Hierarchy

Abstract submitted to the RC01 Armed Forces and Conflict Resolution. Session: Death in the Military: Towards a New Paradigm?

Scholars of the syndrome of casualty sensitivity exclusively analyze public opinion and its impact on policies. A few studies argued that the mode of recruitment largely determines the character of collective actors. Different factors such as the extent to which the war is portrayed as successfully attaining its original goals challenge the dominant discourse and influence the war's policy. However, missing is an analysis of the bereavement discourse by which various social groups interpret the loss of their children's lives or the potential risk posed by their military service. The tone of this discourse affects the likelihood of antiwar protest. While manpower policies create a hierarchy of risk by exposing different groups to different levels of risk, this hierarchy is also reflected within the bereavement hierarchy. It is argued that the extent to which a group will develop a subversive discourse of bereavement that can be translated into antiwar protest is highly correlated with several variables: (1) the group's social status and its reliance on the military as a mobility track; (2) the group's ideological stance; (3) the legitimacy to protest as derived from the character of manpower policies - market-regulated vs. state-sanc
tioned death. In general, the lower the position of the group in the social hierarchy, the greater its tolerance for military death, and vice versa. Different levels of discourse can be hierarchically clustered, from subversive to submissive discourse. Thus, mapping the bereavement hierarchy may improve our understanding of how the social composition of the armed forces affects the likelihood of antiwar protest.

RC24-429.5

LEVÄNEN, JARKKO* (University of Helsinki, jarkko.levanen@helsinki.fi)
Institutional Feedback and Collective Learning in Industrial Waste Management

Heavy industries offer an interesting research subject of complex operational environment of waste management. Due to massive amounts of processed materials, heavy industries also play a crucial role in achieving challenging recycling targets that many countries have set for the future. Major challenge is to increase material recycling between branches of industries. Production facilities should not be seen as bounded units, but as parts of wider industrial symbioses in which secondary material flow from one plant could serve as raw material for another process or as a component of a novel product. Such symbiosis-like industrial networks, however, are difficult to manage. Management and development of industrial symbioses requires that different stakeholders are constantly able to develop new possibilities for recycling. This in turn, requires that stakeholders are collectively able to learn from each other to create nuanced picture of the relationship between debt and changes in life circumstances (especially as re-

RC01-43.5

LEW, ILAN* (École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales, ilanlew@gmail.com)
Conversing with the Executioners: Denial and Expressed Moral Values in Interviews with Perpetrators from Nazi Germany and Operation Condor

In this presentation, we will expose a research on testimonies of former perpe-
trators of mass violence coming from two contexts (Nazi Germany, Last Dictator-
ship of Argentina), when the latter are in an extrajudicial interview situation with journalists or co-detainees. The aim of this paper is to show the heuristic dimen-
sion of such sources for the understanding of subjectivity within committed State violence and for the study of the question of "moral-concerns" of massmurderers. Consequently, we will bring to light the power relationships characteristic of these interactions, as well as strategies carried out by the interlocutors to lead these "veterans" beyond their face-work (Goffman, 1967) and, through the framework of the encounter, make them speak more consistently about their violent acts. Secondly, we will deal with how documents of this type can give us a privileged access to questions of morality in situations of mass violence. To this end, we will look closely at places in the discussions where the mass-murderer reacts strongly and feels offended, while on the other hand he often asserts the legitimacy of the violence he committed. We will focus here on the thematics of indignation in both contexts and more specifically on the relationships to money and the management of resources that emerge for the perpetrators in the course of their duties.
luted to health status and labor market activity); the association between household debt and the subjective experience of economic hardship; and cross-county variations in the relationship between household dynamics and indebtedness. The analysis is carried out using the first and the fourth waves of the Survey of Health Aging and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). The panel structure makes it possible to study changes in late life (marital status, labor market, and health) and their relationship to household debt in 13 European countries and in Israel. Preliminary findings reveal that household debt is widespread even in advanced ages; it is not limited to households that are asset poor; but it is systematically related to changes in health and marital status. Large country differences exist in the magnitude of household debt. We also find complex effects of country context on household level relationships.

RC46-756.2
LEWIS, DAVID* (Middlesex University, D.B.Lewis@mdx.ac.uk) VANDEKERKHOVE, WIM (University of Greenwich Business School)

Trade Unions and Whistleblowing: Can They Do More Than Protect Their Members?

The role of trade unions in relation to whistleblowing is frequently seen as reactive and defensive. They often have limited resources and regard their prime function as being to advise potential whistleblowers and to represent both those who feel they have been victimised for reporting concerns and members who are alleged to have engaged in wrongdoing. Research conducted by Public Concern at Work and the University of Greenwich in the UK suggests that trade unions are good at performing these tasks but are not particularly effective in ensuring that allegations are investigated and wrongdoing rectified. A more proactive and collective role for trade unions would be to negotiate whistleblowing policies and procedures at the workplace where employers were willing to do so. Research conducted in several countries consistently shows that whistleblowers normally report their concerns internally first and that line managers are often the first port of call. However, if this manager is not appropriate for any reason (for example, is the subject of an allegation or is regarded by the whistleblower as unsympathetic/antagonistic), the question arises as to whether, for trade union members, a lay or full-time official should be regarded as a suitable alternative to approaching higher management.

This paper will examine the existing data about how trade unions function in relation to the whistleblowing process and will consider the ways in which they could use their collective strength to play a more positive role in dealing with alleged workplace wrongdoing.

TG04-945.1
LEWIS, RANDOLPH* (University of Texas at Austin, randolph.lewis@austin.utexas.edu)

Natural Surveillance: Google Trekker and the End of Wilderness

For individuals seeking refuge from the increasingly monitored spaces of urbanized “control societies,” the idea of untamed wilderness has long held a special appeal. Figuring prominently in various strains of ecological writing and literary romanticism, wilderness has also been central to various indigenous belief systems in the Americas, Australia, and New Zealand. In these contexts, wilderness has often been valorized as an aesthetic, moral, and national resource of the highest order, a sacred place for the regenerative experience of living “off the grid” of contemporary techno-culture.

However, new surveillance technologies are rapidly taming the wild, bringing it under the watchful eye of the governments, corporations, and private individuals who want to minimize risk and uncertainty in any environment—even where an element of risk has long been considered a virtue. Indeed, the rapid proliferation of capturing technologies such as UAVs, night-vision, CCTV, GPS and other forms of remote sensing is challenging long-held conceptions of nature as refuge. As the surveillance assemblage expands into the wild, finding an unobserved, or unobservable, spot will become increasingly difficult. While Facebook’s Mark Zuckerberg dreams of an “Open Planet” of total transparency, Google is bringing its “Streetview” concept to nature with “Google Trekker,” a backpack mounted data collection apparatus that is designed to illuminate the hidden layers of the natural landscape. With satellite cameras, drones, and now Google Trekker looking over our shoulder even on the highest mountain peak, will we continue to imagine the regenerative power of wilderness in opposition to the enervating qualities of post-industrial life? Is desert solitude a bygone fantasy? By putting Google’s Trekker into dialogue with concepts of rugged individualism, wilderness, and frontier autonomy, this paper will explore the implications of “rural surveillance” phenomenon for national imaginaries and eco-consciousness generally.

RC15-267.8
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FRANKLIN, MARIKA (The University of Sydney)
WILLIS, KAREN (The University of Sydney)

The Unequal Structuring of Healthcare Choice: Perceptions of Australian Healthcare Consumers

The notion of choice in healthcare is a cornerstone of many western developed health policy settings. In the Australian context, choice has been integral to policy initiatives encouraging Australians to take out private health insurance (PHI). Promoted by policy makers and marketed by the health insurance industry, choice of specialist medical provider, hospital, and even complementary and alternative services has become highly valued. This private system coexists with a universal health insurance scheme for medical care and public hospital provision. However, despite the emphasis on healthcare choice, there has been little exploration about to the factors shaping, and unequal structuring of, healthcare choice.

Drawing on Bourdieu’s theoretical framework of intersecting forms of capital (cultural, social, symbolic, economic, and spatial) we explored the structuring of choice by Australian consumers using indepth interviews. Purposive sampling ensured a diversity of perceptions and experiences of healthcare choice, as well as in capacity to draw on healthcare capital when exercising choice. Interviews explored use of healthcare; purchase and use (or not) of PHI; social networks and information sources drawn upon when making healthcare choices. Interviews were thematically analysed.

We found that people have an unequal capacity to make choices in healthcare. Complex, interlinked forms of capital contribute to the unequal structuring of choice. While people’s choices are most clearly enabled or constrained by economic circumstances, it is strongly shaped by social relationships and networks, geographic location and interactions with healthcare providers. Choice represents an individualised rather than communitarian approach to healthcare service provision. Therefore the prioritising of individual choice in healthcare policy and markets contributes to the maintenance of unequal health outcomes across the population.

JS-44.6
LI, ANQI* (Research Associate, anqi.li@warwick.ac.uk)

China in the British Imaginary: Coverage of Beijing Olympics in the UK National Press

Categorised as ‘mega-events’, the Olympics have long been an incredibly elaborate media spectacle in the guise of a purportedly idyllic and ostensibly shared global story, which uniquely reveals about host cultures, carrying real implications for international relations and domestic interests. Such a rich cultural repertoire shared in the media discourse becomes part of the popular imagination that constitutes the collective memory. It is in this sense that British media coverage of Beijing Olympics has shaped how a distant culture is discursively constructed and geopolitically defined. This article will answer the following questions:

-Which themes are focused on in the British press coverage of Beijing Olympics?
-How does the character of reportage vary between different titles?
-What is the general image of China that emerges from the coverage to be analysed?

This paper explores how does media narratives of Beijing Olympics relate to the wider context of an evolving repertoire of Orientalism in a discursive power struggle in the globalised context?

SOCI-980.7
LI, CHUNLING* (Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, licl@cass.org.cn)

The Development of Chinese Sociology of Recent Three Decades in the Context of Western Sociological Knowledge

The author would like to give a talk about this topic based on the development of Chinese sociology of recent three decades in the context of western sociological knowledge and Chinese specifical experiences.

RC34-585.1
LI, CHUNLING* (Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, licl@cass.org.cn)

The Trend of Educational Inequality in China during 1940 - 2011

Because Hukou system has been existing for long time which resulted persistent and severe inequalities between urban and rural residents, including educational inequality. In today’s China, urban-rural segmentation is the most
influential factor affecting educational inequality, and educational gap between urban and rural population is much larger than of class, race, gender and nationalities. This paper, based on national survey data of 2006, 2008 and 2010, examines the change of the educational inequality between urban and rural residents over time. It concludes that educational gap between urban and rural children has been continuing to enlarge in spite of rapid educational expansion.

RC28-485.4
LI, DAI* (Peking University, lazywindream@gmail.com)

A New Cycle: Understanding the Current Life Course of Rural Families in Western China

Past research has proposed that with the urbanization process, Chinese agriculture is faced with prospects of industrialization and mechanization. However, rather than such transitions, we see more evidence showing a lack of labor and capital investment in agriculture in western China. This article investigates what the economic meaning of agriculture is to the rural families, and describes a generational division of roles apparently stemming from reciprocity. Using logit models and qualitative findings combined, we show that (1) agricultural income is insignificant to rural families compared to what they may earn elsewhere, so only the less capable part of labor remains home and they will not spend much time and capital in agricultural management; (2) a pattern emerges in which a peasant plays different roles at different ages: he is raised by grandparents in the country home where education is inexpensive, works in the city if possible supporting his children and parents, and returns home where livelihood is inexpensive, raising his grandchildren, hopefully with the support of his children who work in the city. We call this pattern the ‘new cycle’ as opposed to the peasants’ traditional life course which dissolved in the tension between rural-urban duality and globalization.

RC32-564.14
LI, HSIAO-JUNG* (University of Bristol, UK, hjevieli@yahoo.com.tw)

Gender and Power in the Primary Teaching Workplace: Women’s Fight Against Male Power in Taiwan

This paper aims to explore how gendered power manifests in the primary teaching workplace with reference to the context of the teacher surplus issue by analyzing the responses of the teachers in the campaign against male power. In addition to official statistical data, the data presented is derived from an ethnographic case study carried out in a primary school in southwest Taiwan. Non-participant observation and semi-structured in-depth interviews are the main sources of data collection. The non-participant observation included shadowing six subject teachers for one hour per day, and in which interviews were conducted individually with eight teachers, including the six teachers shadowed, one male class teacher and one female subject teacher for a gender balance. The analysis of data from official statistics and state publications identified the seriousness of and impacts from the teacher surpluses issue by analyzing the responses of the teachers in the campaign against male power. The analysis of data from official statistics and state publications identified the seriousness of and impacts from the teacher surpluses issue by analyzing the responses of the teachers in the campaign against male power. In addition to official statistical data, the data presented is derived from an ethnographic case study carried out in a primary school in southwest Taiwan. Non-participant observation and semi-structured in-depth interviews are the main sources of data collection. The non-participant observation included shadowing six subject teachers for one hour per day, and in which interviews were conducted individually with eight teachers, including the six teachers shadowed, one male class teacher and one female subject teacher for a gender balance. The analysis of data from official statistics and state publications identified the seriousness of and impacts from the teacher surpluses issue by analyzing the responses of the teachers in the campaign against male power. In addition to official statistical data, the data presented is derived from an ethnographic case study carried out in a primary school in southwest Taiwan. Non-participant observation and semi-structured in-depth interviews are the main sources of data collection. The non-participant observation included shadowing six subject teachers for one hour per day, and in which interviews were conducted individually with eight teachers, including the six teachers shadowed, one male class teacher and one female subject teacher for a gender balance. The analysis of data from official statistics and state publications identified the seriousness of and impacts from the teacher surpluses issue by analyzing the responses of the teachers in the campaign against male power. In addition to official statistical data, the data presented is derived from an ethnographic case study carried out in a primary school in southwest Taiwan. Non-participant observation and semi-structured in-depth interviews are the main sources of data collection. The non-participant observation included shadowing six subject teachers for one hour per day, and in which interviews were conducted individually with eight teachers, including the six teachers shadowed, one male class teacher and one female subject teacher for a gender balance. The analysis of data from official statistics and state publications identified the seriousness of and impacts from the teacher surpluses issue by analyzing the responses of the teachers in the campaign against male power.

According to my fieldwork data, in the 2008 academic year, 10 out of 13 males (76.92%) held managerial posts, while only 25% of female teachers were in similar positions. 21 (18 class teachers and three subject teachers) of the teachers having no managerial jobs were female, whereas only three of them were male. That is, it indicates the persistence of gender segregation: male dominance in the higher tiers and a concentration of women in the domain of classroom teaching. Furthermore, there are three important points to suggest the preference for men in the school management. First, men are preferred and advantaged to take on the managerial posts because of men’s abilities and availability associated with masculinity. The second is the alliance between men, which were beneficial to their seeking upward mobility. Third, in contrast to men’s advantaged position, women’s domestic responsibilities and roles are suggested as hindrances for their access to higher echelons. Yet, the quotes give evidence that some male teachers did not agree the preference as an advantage, due to invisible pressure from gender norms. In addition, the findings also demonstrate that some male teachers in the study prioritised their family responsibilities, rather than their own professional advancement. Men’s dissociation may imply that men can also enjoy working with children and the solid teaching profession.

RC02-58.4
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MOLLER, STEPHANIE (UNC Charlotte)
QUINONES DOMINGUEZ, MAURICIO (UNC Charlotte)

Income Inequality, the Welfare State, and Economic Growth Across Time and Space

Sociologists, economists, and political scientists have studied the association between economic growth and income inequality, although with different foci. Some scholars have primarily studied the economic implications of inequality, while others have studied the distributive effects of economic growth. In both literatures, the welfare state is implicated as a key mechanism although with different functions. Some researchers posit that high inequality generates public support for social welfare which ultimately slows economic growth. At the same time, researchers contend that stronger economies with faster growth have greater capacity to reduce inequality via the redistributive effects of the welfare state. Yet, to date, no research has simultaneously tested these theoretical propositions. This paper examines the relationship between income inequality and economic growth through non-reverse structural equation modeling by examining a cross-national, longitudinal dataset. We find partial support for both research traditions.

RC30-514.5
LI, JIANGHONG* (WZB Berlin Social Research Center, jianghong.li@wzb.eu)
POLLMANN-SCHULT, MATTHIAS (WZB Berlin Social Research Center)

Parents’ Commute to Work and Children’s Social and Emotional Wellbeing in Germany

Based on a nationally representative sample from the German Socioeconomic Panel Data (SOEP), we examined the relationship between parents’ commute to work and five domains of child emotional and behavioral problems, using SDQ and controlling for family socioeconomic and demographic characteristics and child gender. The findings show that commute to work by both fathers and mothers when their children aged 3 to 4 years was associated with a higher level of emotional and behavioral problems in their children two years later. In both-parent families, father’s daily commute to work two years prior was associated with higher scores for peer problems and, to a lesser extent, higher scores for emotional symptoms and hyperactivity when the children aged 5 to 6 years. Daily long distance commutes (40 or more km each way) in fathers was associated with the highest level of emotional and behavioral problems in children. Mother’s commute to work either daily or weekly was associated with a lower level of prosocial (positive) behavior in children. Analysis including single mothers showed that mother’s commuting 20 km or longer each way was associated with a higher level of conduct problems but a lower level of prosocial behavior in children. This is one of two studies on this topic in the literature and much further research is needed to address causality in a more rigorously way, with more waves of longitudinal data and to examine mechanisms linking parents’ commute to work and child outcomes.

JS-91.1
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* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Exploring the Sense of Justice about Grades in Group Projects

This paper provides a comprehensive review of empirical evidence linking parental nonstandard work schedules to four main child developmental outcomes: internalizing and externalizing problems, cognitive development, and body mass index. We evaluated the studies based on theory and methodological rigor (longitudinal data, representative samples, consideration of selection and information bias, confounders, moderators, and mediators). Of 23 studies published between 1980 and 2012 that met the selection criteria, 21 reported significant associations between nonstandard work schedules and an adverse child developmental outcome. The associations were partially mediated through parental depressive symptoms, low quality parenting, reduced child-parent interaction and closeness, and a less supportive home environment. These associations were more pronounced in disadvantaged families and when parents worked such schedules full time. We discuss the nuances, strengths, and limitations of the existing studies, and propose recommendations for future research.

RC42-708.2
LI, JUI-CHUNG ALLEN* (NYU Abu Dhabi, jilia@nyu.edu)
CHANG, YI-CHUN (National Taiwan University)
Exploring the Sense of Justice about Grades in Group Projects

The problem of free ridding is ubiquitous in governing the commons. It often leads to injustice in allocating the rewards in any group projects. This paper investigates formal methods in which the instructor may adjust individual students’ grades relative to grades earned on a group project that reflect group members’ sense of justice. Data are collected from 77 college students enrolled in a sociology course. We estimate the just grade function for each and every rewardee student in each group, and show how to use these estimates to grade their grade adjustments. We also engage a recent debate (Markovsky and Eriksson 2012; Jasso 2012) about how to measure the just reward. This paper is motivated by two bodies of literature. The first one concerns the free ridding problem ubiquitous in the social world when public goods are involved (Hardin 1968; Marwell and Ames 1979). Specifically, every instructor must have encountered the difficulty of how to determine individual students’ grades when they assign assignments to be completed and evaluated in groups. While many instructors may have treated it as a nuisance in their grading duties and proceed in various eclectic ways as long as the students do not complain, it is indeed an important issue to address if one takes seriously the idea of justice and the authoritative duty an instructor/grade performs. The second one concerns the social psychology of distributive justice (Berger et al. 1972; Deutsh 1975; Jasso 1980; Konow 2001). Specifically, we argue that theoretical and methodological developments in this literature (Jasso 2007) may be applied to the free ridding problem of allocating rewards to individuals participating in group projects. In this paper, we demonstrate such a particular application in the classroom context.

TG04-953.4
LI, KANG* (Shanghai University, likang082006@gmail.com)
The Bureaucracy and the Construction of Risk in China

There were three large-loss fires ignited by exterior-wall insulating materials which mark the fire risk of insulating materials a hot topic in the past three years in China. Among means of policies which limited the combustibility of the insulating materials caused a considerable controversy among Housing and the City and Countryside ministry of construction, Bureau of Fire in the Ministry of Public Security and enterprises specializing in insulating materials. Finally, it was the State Council of China that calmed the things down.

This paper is based on a qualitative research mentioned above, which attempts to elaborate the logic of the bureaucracies of China in the process of construction and governance of risk. It shows how the fire risk assessment standards vary across government interventions which lead to the risk conflict first and then risk consensus among the three stakeholders mentioned above. From this research, we can get some conclusions. First, the relations of defining risk depend on the power structure in the bureaucracy, especially when the departments of it involved. Second, the risk is divided with the segmentations of bureaucracy which all try their best or shift their responsibility, and this leads to the “organized irresponsibility” which seems to be a classical term in Chinese politics. Third, although the fire risk of the exterior-wall insulating materials is closely related with the public’s benefit and safety, it’s still a topic existing only in the government and enterprises, not a covered field for the public, which proves that the sub-politics Ulrich Beck expects have not happened in China.

RC06-129.4
LI, LIANG* (Soochow University, liliang7909@126.com)
Impact of Conjugal Living Arrangement on Marital Satisfaction in China’s Rural Labor Flows

In the context of rural people floating out for jobs, one of challenges is marital stability of rural couples who are separated. In a traditional society, women stay at home and their husbands go outside for work. And this model of conjugal living arrangement maintains the harmony in the family for thousands years. However, now more and more women have migration experience.

Using the data from the survey “Population Mobility and Reproductive Health / Family planning Services”, which was carried out in 8 counties of Anhui province of China in 2010 by the Institute for Population Studies of Soochow University, this paper analyzes the impact of conjugal living arrangement on marital satisfaction.

The results show that, more than 60% of rural people have the experience of going out for jobs. More than 30% of rural couples live separately. When men interview this paper, I will working at hometown, only a few of their wives float out at present. There are no signs to show that migration experiences, living arrangement or family values have significant correlation with marital satisfaction.

There are almost half of women interviewed whose husbands live apart from them being migrant workers. For rural women without migration experience, living apart has insignificant influence on marital satisfaction. However, for rural women with migration experience, living apart could lead to lower marital satisfaction than living together. On the other hand, family values are significantly helpful to marital stability.

RC12-217.2
LI, WEIHAILE* (Chinese University , weihailee@cupl.edu.cn)
Law and Rebuilding Community In Post-Disaster Recovery In China

Law and Community in the Post-Disaster Recovery in China Abstract: The existing emergency response act of PRC(2007) prescribes many issues with regards to the post-disaster recovery, especially the rights and obligations of governments of different levels, civilians, and NGOs, etc. The efficiency and effectiveness of these articles related to the recovery was not reviewed until the S.12 Wenchuan Great Earthquake took place in 2008. Especially in the period of recovery of the catastrophe, the rebuilding of local community is one of most important problems confronted by the disaster zone, but which cannot resolved practically according to the above mentioned law and demonstrated there existed at least four shortcomings in the law. So the central and Sichuan provincial government took several active measures to make up the shortcomings of the law for rebuilding the community. Firstly, the State of Council made specially and comprehensively the post-disaster recovery regulation. Secondly, different governments were facilitated to build up mutual help relationship so as to restore and revitalize the economy and social development as soon as possible. Thirdly, government adopted many reconstruction disaster policies synchronizing with the planning and rebuilding disaster zone. Finally, in the process of rebuilding, the ability of self aid and help of individual and family was emphasized by the government and community which began to promote drastically to train and educate the civil society’s disaster response ever than before. In sum, the benefits generated from recovery practices of the Sichuan must be very helpful to amend and perfect the existing recovery articles of the act.

RC03-74.1
LI, YAO-TAI* (University Of California, San Diego, yao059@ucsd.edu)
Diffuse or Enclosed? the Ethnic Communities of Taiwanese Migrant Workers in China

This paper focuses on how the spatial characteristics of cities influence ethnic communities of Taiwanese migrant workers in China. Although Taiwanese migrants and Chinese both fall under a ‘pan-Chinese’ context, most Taiwanese migrant workers still see themselves as a different ethnic group and thus inhabit ethnic communities that are distinct from those of the locals.

Within this context, this paper tries to answer two questions which are directly related to urban sociology and community studies. First, whether the spatial characteristics of cities affects the openness or insularity of an ethnic community and—if it does—why is this so? Second, to what degree does such pan-ethnicity affects the lives of those living in different cities.

By comparing data collected from 35 interviews, as well as by examining other factors such as the cultural practices of Taiwanese migrant workers in Beijing and Shanghai, the paper highlights either the openness or insularity of such ethnic communities, derived from factors not only based on ecological characteristics (such as physical arrangements for work and leisure), or industrial differences, but also on how Taiwanese immigrants perceive and interact with the local Chinese in different cities in this paper.
bonds, and ethnic relations. I will show that openness/insularity is an idea that I have arrived at by combining Claude Fischer’s (1984, 1995) concept of the institutional completeness of a subculture, Louis Wirth’s (1938, 1956) theory on the cultural heterogeneity of cities, Robert Sampson’s (2012) discussion of neighborhood effects, and the subjective experience of the city in which they live. Continuing, I will list empirical indicators of openness and insularity, such as residential pattern, social/ethnic relation, friendship network, and the perception of local societies.

RC24-428.2
LI, YIFEI* (University of Wisconsin-Madison, yifeili@ssc.wisc.edu)
Down to Earth: Environmental Governance and Flexible Bureaucracy in China

The notion of “flexible bureaucracy” is an oxymoron; by definition, bureaucratic institutions are not amenable to change. The sociological literature on the East Asian developmental state has articulated the processes by which authoritarian states relied on rigid bureaucratic structures to implement development policies during the late twentieth century. Despite historical legacies, the authoritarian bureaucracies in East Asia have undergone substantial transformations in the last decade. This paper discusses the relaxation of bureaucratic rigidity, and devolution of political power towards non-state actors in the face of environmental challenges. This study focuses on the case of China, seeking to understand how environmental issues have brought challenges and opportunities to the regime. How have localities in China devised different strategies to respond to pressures from above and below regarding environmental degradation? As different places experiment with innovative forms of environmental governance, what are the resulting differences in policy outcomes? These questions are not only important for understanding the current state of environmental governance in China, but also critical for contributing sociological knowledge about mechanisms of accountability, institutional isomorphism, and political legitimacy under authoritarianism.

The empirical discussion is informed by ethnographies in four Chinese cities, including Beijing, Dalian, Hangzhou, and Chongqing. It also draws from archival research in Beijing. This paper concludes that, in China, environmental protection is the most politically devolved policy area. Thus, environmental governance exhibits significant diversity across localities, in places where the bureaucracy remains tightly controlled by the central state, environmental governance reflects a genuine commitment to ecological sustainability, even at the cost of economic growth. Contrarily, in places where the local state enjoys higher levels of autonomy and flexibility, bureaucrats are more likely to pursue partnerships with private businesses and other non-state actors. These partnerships tend to promote business development and political maneuver under the pretext of environmental protection.

RC03-76.4
LI, YIFEI* (University of Wisconsin-Madison, yifeili@ssc.wisc.edu)
ZHONG, XIAOHUA (Tongji University)
The State on the Street: Visible Hands in Creative City-Making in Shanghai

Historically, cities are strategic sites for the penetration of state authority. They are critical posts for taxation, defense, and trade. It is therefore no surprise that cities bear extensive marks of the state. With the rise of creative economy, how have localities in China devised different strategies to respond to pressures from above and below regarding environmental degradation? As different places experiment with innovative forms of environmental governance, what are the resulting differences in policy outcomes? These questions are not only important for understanding the current state of environmental governance in China, but also critical for contributing sociological knowledge about mechanisms of accountability, institutional isomorphism, and political legitimacy under authoritarianism.

In this working paper, we bring the state back in. We critically interrogate the role of the state in the creation of the urban creative economy. The discussion is based on a structured comparison of three art districts in Shanghai, including Tianzifang, M50, and Bridge Eight. We develop the comparison along three dimensions. First, we situate the timing of development in the broader context of urbanization. Over the past two decades, the “norms” of urban development have gradually shifted from massive demolition towards historic preservation. The focus on timing enables us to understand how the state shapes the trajectory of creative city-making. Second, we pay particular attention to the various actors that played crucial roles in each of these projects. We attend to the contribution of different actors, as well as relations between actors. Third, we bring to light the importance of spatial attributes of each project area in constraining and facilitating the exercise of state power.

Our empirical evidence points to a more nuanced conception of the state than previously reported in the literature. We explain why, on different occasions of creative city-making, the state exhibits different levels of intervention, from tacit agreement to active support. We advance a relational conception of the state to better account for the rise of art districts.

RC28-483.2
LI, YU* (Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences, liyu2004@gmail.com)
Class Boundaries in Cross-Class Friendships: A Preliminary Study Based on Social Eating Network Data in China

China’s class structure is changing dramatically after market-oriented economic reforms. Economic marketization and privatization of ownership has created a new pattern of social stratification, which differs from the cadre-dominated social hierarchy in the state socialist era. Based on a national survey in China which reported social eating network among 5000 households, this paper documented social networks structure among 12 occupation-based classes, and examined patterns of friendship ties across class boundaries. In particular, analysis of strength and diversity of cross-class social ties suggests (1) the pattern of friendship is affected by social class structure, and social resources can be mobilized across class boundary through social network channels, (2) Varying degrees of social-network cohesion is exhibited among different social classes, (3) the manual-unmanual boundary is significantly more permeable than authority, expertise and property-based class boundaries.

TG06-962.2
LIANG, LI-FANG* (National Yang-Ming University, lfliang.tw@gmail.com)
Living in the Gray Zone: State’s in/Exclusion of Live-in Migrant Care Workers in Taiwan

Since 1992, in order to accommodate demographic necessities—including the increase in the number of double-salary families and the “graying” of the population in Taiwan as fertility rates decline and people live longer—the Taiwanese government has allowed the immigration of domestic workers and care workers as short-term contract labor force to shoulder the responsibilities of caring for older adults, people with disabilities, the sick, and younger children. In 2013, the number of migrant care workers in Taiwan reached a stunning 200,530 compared to 26,233 in 1997. In contrast to their counterparts working in the factories, live-in migrant care workers are not applied to Labor Standard Law that defines the rights of workers.

Relying upon institutional ethnography, in this essay I demonstrate how the specific lived experiences of live-in migrant care workers are shaped by the social organization of carework in Taiwan within the context of labor migration. This study investigates migrant labor policy in general and migrant care labor policy in particular to illustrate how the Taiwanese government includes migrant workers into private labor market to solve the shortage of care labor on the one hand. On the other, live-in migrant care workers are excluded from full legal protection by the Taiwanese government through its practice of state sovereignty.

RC34-587.6
LIANG, YAN* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, liangyanpku@gmail.com)
Exploring the Meaning of Social Justice in Chinese Context

The globalization process has been greatly affecting the development of many professions as well as the young people who strive to become one recognized member of the professions. Among the many professions, social work, with its long tradition in pursuing social justice is the major concern here. This paper attempts to investigate how social work undergraduates in China understand and interpret the key concept of social justice, the value that they should be devoted to defend, and what factors contribute to their understandings and interpretations. As a qualitative research, in-depth semi-structure interview was adopted to collect opinions from 23 social work students in Guangdong province.

The result indicates that this group of interviewed students perceives social justice as a distant ideal which is too difficult to achieve. From the students’ narratives, a strong sense of powerlessness was detected and they feel constrained a lot by current social and political reality in Chinese society. They mostly construct the idea of justice within a nation-state framework by using a resource-distribution scheme.

Their conception of social justice is largely a mixed product of Western-oriented social work education and their growing-up experience in transitional Chinese society. In addition, it is worth exploring the distinctive and long-lasting effect of their received political education (mainly derived from Marxists’ theories) in high school, which offers them vocabulary, standpoint, and theoretical assumptions to develop their interpretations of justice. Based on above empirical findings, this research suggests some future directions for promoting a more inclusive and globalized understanding of social justice among the Chinese youth.
A Text-Mediated Buddhist Conglomerate and Its Practitioners: Using Institutional Ethnography to Explore Lay Followers' Religious Experience in Tzu-Chi

The purpose of this paper is to use concepts of Institutional Ethnography (Smith, 2005) to explore the way in which texts coordinate lay followers' religious activities in the Tzu-Chi Organisation (hereafter, Tzu-Chi), one of the largest and the most resourceful Buddhist civil organisations in contemporary Taiwan. Although it started as a small civil foundation with a few Bikkhunis and a dozen of lay female followers in the late 1970s, it has grown into an international religious "conglomerate" within half a century, and owns subsidiaries across charity services, educational institutions, medical centres, media industry, and so on. Offering a wide range of charity services and voluntary programs, Tzu-Chi organisation transforms the way in which Taiwanese people think about and practice Buddhism. Scholars are aware of the thriving power and transformative structure of this organization. However, not enough debates have been devoted to: a) the way in which lay followers, especially female participants, respond to this new form of religious organization, and b) interweaves the discussion with rapid socio-economic changes of 20th century Taiwan. Therefore, the researcher conducted 10 in-depth interviews on female volunteers of Tzu-Chi in order to find out the way in which the followers adapt Buddhist doctrines and practices through the organisation's modern form. The research findings demonstrate that a) in a rapidly changing society, Tzu-Chi transforms Buddhist groups into a new form of religious organization that offers practices where housewives build up horizontal ties outside the private sphere; b) media texts such as the founding nun's book publications, monthly magazines, TV dramas produced by its own TV network, and so on, as well as lay followers' participations in the organisation's volunteering activities help to consolidate and coordinate lay followers' religious identities.

Religious Sisterhood Among Female Audience of Da-Ai Dramas

The purpose of this paper is to examine the way in which the audience responds to prime-time dramas broadcast on a widely watched religious channel (and another commercial TV network), owned by one of the largest Buddhist civil organisations in contemporary Taiwan—Tzu-Chi Organisation. Tzu-Chi started as a humble civil foundation with a dozen of lay female followers and a few Bikkhunis that offers charity-based services in the late 1970s. Within half a century, it has grown into a huge religious "conglomerate" which owns subsidiaries across charity services, education institutions, medical centres, media industry, and so on. Among its various types of multimedia platforms, the success of its TV network (Da-Ai TV) draws attention from one of the largest commercial TV network (CTI TV) and started to broadcast the Da-Ai's prime-time drama (also known as Da-Ai Dramas) through both networks from June, 2013. As Tzu-Chi has increasing visibility and influence in a competitive TV market in Taiwan, this paper aims to explore the way in which the prime-time dramas are watched and interpreted among followers and non-followers. The researcher has conducted in-depth interviews on 13 female audience who have been watching prime-time dramas on Da-Ai TV for more than six months. The research findings demonstrate that the audience focuses on the edutainment purposes when choosing to watch Da-Ai TV because a) watching these dramas is seen as an easier alternative to acquire sophisticated Buddhist doctrines, and to practice them in everyday life; b) discussing these dramas with female colleagues or friends can be educational and encouraging, and, thus, helps to form horizontal ties among female audience.

Social Desirability Bias and Mode Effect in the Case of Voting Behavior

Response distribution and data quality are influenced by different mode of data collection. Such consequences are seen as mode effect. One significant influence of mode effect on data quality is social desirability bias, which is related to whether an interviewer is involved, pace of cognition process during interviews, sensitivity of survey questions, etc. For example, social desirability bias is more likely to occur in face-to-face interview when compared to telephone interview. Slower pace and the development of rapport in the former encourage respondents to think thoroughly and provide a socially desirable answer. However, previous research on desirability bias did not observe such findings. The problem of social desirability bias is found to be more severe in telephone interview than in face-to-face interview when dealing with voting turnout.

Democracy and Education: A Strategic Alliance For The Exercise Of Future Freedom. The Case Of Argentina

Argentina today finds itself in the midst of a crisis, with a weakening democracy and an education system in decline. Any solution to the country's current problems must focus on not one or the other of these issues, but on the two together, as inseparable.

This study aims to examine mode effect on social desirability bias by comparing CATI and face-to-face interviews on the voting turnout of the 2004 presidential election in Taiwan. Data are drawn from two national representative sample conducted the same year after the election to eliminate recall error, with face-to-face survey data from Taiwan Social Change Survey and CATI data from Taiwan Social Image Survey. After weighting by population characteristics, socio-demographic variables will be compared first to examine the dis/similarity of the two samples. Voting behavior, political attitudes and other related variables will be included in the multivariate analysis. Conclusion and discussion will be provided.
Second, social networks and new technologies will be considered inviting a rethink of the inclusion of these non-mainstream tools in the fields of intensive training.

In fact, both the democratic transition and the educational system can be studied from the political point of view as an alliance and strategy for the construction of citizenship where students now have extended power coming out of the classroom room and are intertwined with the adult world and “control”.

From there, decentralization and participation mechanisms were built in that focused on serving and satisfying the diffuse demands of its citizens. Thus, the expansion of the democratic base with the introduction of students trained in an irreversible process as is the information era and digital culture has led to a dislocation of representation and alliances.

As such, the discussion here will briefly include how new political consensus, access to education and new social networks have strengthened democratic processes around the world.

In particular, it will be asserted that the new school within and with the democratic context in Argentina comprise a strategic alliance that must be ensured in order to discourage the development of undemocratic contexts conducive to coups or destabilizing conflict. In the first part, the current situation regarding democracy and education in Argentina will be presented.

Next, an analysis of this situation will be given.

Finally, conclusions and some ideas for future changes will be proposed.

RC49-797.2
Lichtenstein, Bronwen* (University of Alabama, blichten@ua.edu)
Barber, Brad* (Alabama Probation and Parole Office, brad.barber@alabpp.gov)
Stigma, HIV Law, and HIV Testing Among Offenders Under Community Supervision

In 2010, the U.S. Office of National AIDS Policy (ONAP) promoted a national strategy for HIV testing and linkage to care (“test and treat”), with emphasis on communities at risk. Potential barriers to HIV testing were cited, including HIV laws that criminalized non-disclosure to sexual partners. In order to identify such barriers, this study assessed knowledge and attitudes toward mandatory disclosure and HIV testing among 197 probationers and parolees in a southern state. Over two-thirds of participants had heard about the law (69.2%) and most believed that it was fair (85.5%). Most participants also supported HIV testing for offenders under community supervision (68%). Despite this support, 65.6% of participants believed that the law was a barrier to HIV testing because of fear, stigma, and potential for arrest. Perceptions of HIV/AIDS as a crime and non-disclosure as murder suggest increased stigma and resistance to “test and treat” among convicted offenders.

RC49-796.5
Lichtenstein, Bronwen* (University of Alabama, blichten@ua.edu)
Weber, Joe (University of Alabama)
Women Foreclosed: A Gender Analysis of Housing Loss in the U.S. Deep South

Women were a focus of subprime lending during the housing boom, increasing their risk of mortgage foreclosure during the Great Recession of 2007-2011. Following Valentine’s (2007) call for a feminist geography on interactions between social categories and spaces of ordering, this article investigates housing loss among women foreclosures in a southern U.S. county with a history of residential segregation. We collected data manually from legal notices and public access property records between 2008 and 2013, and then combined the information with census tract data for GIS analysis. We found significant differences between women foreclosures in terms of marital status, race/ethnicity, and location. While married women foreclosures typically lived in majority-white areas throughout the county, their unmarried counterparts were clustered in low-income Black neighborhoods close to the county seat. Women’s foreclosure activity followed historical patterns of residential segregation, with privilege and disadvantage in juxtaposition with social hierarchies of race and class. We conclude that housing loss in the U.S. South is complicated by racial history and the subordinate status of ‘women alone’ in the property market.

RC24-431.3
Lidskog, Rolf* (Örebro University, rolf.lidskog@oru.se)
Public at Risk or Public As Risk? Managing Environmental Concerns through Risk Governance

Public relations, risk communication and participatory approaches to risk management have emerged as means to handle diverging interests in society; not least public perceptions could be a source of risk in the sense that public perceptions and opinions could pose a threat to the legitimacy and stability of existing ways of managing risk. Thus, risk governance focuses on how organizations deal not only with the technical calculation of risks, but also with the actors they perceive as possible threats and potential risks to the stability of the organization.

This paper analyzes risk governance and the implications of it. The empirical material consists of three interview studies and two studies of public records on how Swedish authorities handled citizens and stakeholders’ claims for regulating nature. The analysis finds that the public claims were seen as a particular risk, where public outrage and loss of political legitimacy became part of the risk panorama of the responsible agencies. In particular five mechanisms were used: dissemination of knowledge; naturalization of the problem; development of policy action; inclusion of stakeholders; and individualization of responsibility. Through these mechanisms, governmental agencies succeeded to influence stakeholders and citizens understandings and modify their claims. Thus, what took place was not only a process for governing nature, but also for governing people The paper ends by addressing the question whether this conclusion indicates the end of public participation or if it can serve as a trigger for more radical approaches of public participation.

RC08-165.1
Lidz, Victor* (Drexel University College of Medicine, victor.lidz@drexelmed.edu)
Staubmann, Helmut (University of Innsbruck)
On The Development Of Talcott Parsons’ Conception Of Societal Community

On the Development of Talcott Parsons’ Conception of Societal Community During the 1950s and early 1960s, Talcott Parsons tried to write a general interpretive book on American society using the analytic methods he had developed with a function paradigm. Around 1960, he was joined in the task by his recent doctoral student, Winston White. Although the work was interrupted when White suddenly left academia in 1962, well over 1200 pages of draft chapters and preliminary working papers were produced. Among the drafts and working papers are Parsons’ first attempts, using the four function paradigm, to develop a conception of the integrative subsystem of society. The initial attempt built essentially on Chicago School ecological notions of community in the sense of local community. It conceived the integration of society in terms of an aggregate of local communities. A later draft, from 1966, explored a range of social institutions that serve to integrate American society as a whole. In this work, Parsons sought to develop in analytical detail and in application to a complex modern society, the conception of societal community that had emerged in early drafts for his Societies; Evolutionary and Comparative Perspectives and The System of Modern Societies. Our presentation will discuss the differences between the two conceptions of the integrative subsystem and American society and will attempt to compare Parsons’ conception of societal community to current analyses of civil society and to Jeffrey Alexander’s The Civil Sphere. Parsons emphasized complexes of integrative institutions that have strongly equilibrating effects, but in contrast to Alexander and others, included as well institutions that have strafing effects. He understood differences in levels of influence among individual actors, collectivities, and associations to be essential to social integration.

RC16-301.4
Lie, John* (University of California, Berkeley, johnlie@berkeley.edu)
Misrecognizing the Modern: Japan and the Failure of Social Theory

Modern social theory rests on a series of misconceptions, the most important of which are ethnocentrism and presentism. That is, classical social theorists equated the modern with the west (and particular parts of the West at that) and with their contemporaneous reality. In so doing, as important as they are, their theorizing systematically misrecognized the nature of the modern. Yet “modernizing” Japan, and especially its social theorists, used the culture-bound and time-bound notions and in so doing not only misunderstood the nature of the West but also of the non-West, including most importantly Japan itself. Furthermore, the Japanese misunderstanding would in turn be absorbed by Western writers who were seeking precisely to overcome the limitations of classical social theory and of modernity. To say, not importantly, Marx and Weber - and consider the genealogy of misrecognitions that continues to hobble the task of social theory today.

RC33-582.3
Lieber, Ulf* (University of Bern, ulf.liebe@soz.unibe.ch)
Beyer, Heiko (University of Göttingen)
Using Factorial Surveys and Stated Choice Experiments to Investigate Discriminatory Attitudes and Preferences

Empirical research on discriminatory attitudes and behaviour grapples with the social undesirability of its object. In many studies using regular survey methods, estimates are biased, and the social context of discrimination is not taken into account. Several methods have been developed, especially to deal with the first problem. In this regard, the estimation of the ‘true value’ of discriminatory attitudes is at the centre of interest. However, methodological contributions focusing on the social context of attitude communication and discriminatory behaviour, as well as the connection between both, are rare. We present two experimental methods which address those issues: factorial surveys and stated choice experiments. In a first study, the usefulness of factorial surveys is demonstrated with data on German anti-Semitism (N=279). We show that the rate of approval with anti-Semitic statements increases if (a) respondents are told that the majority of fellows agree with such statements, (b) the term “Jews” is replaced by the term “Israelis”, and (c) reference to the Holocaust is made. Apart from the main effects of these experimental factors, significant interaction effects regarding the political attitudes and social status of respondents are observed. In a second study, a stated choice experiment on the purchase of olive oil and tomatoes was conducted in Germany (N=440). We find that respondents prefer Italian and Dutch products (control treatment) compared to Israeli and Palestinian ones (discrimination treatments). There are no significant differences between preferences for a so-called ‘Peace product’ (which is produced jointly by Israelis and Palestinians) and products from Italy as well as the Netherlands. Yet, taking discriminatory attitudes (anti-Semitic and anti-Arabic attitudes) into account, a strong correlation between those attitudes and stated behaviour (purchase of Israeli, Palestinian and jointly produced products) can be found. This adds support to the hypothesis that discriminatory attitudes hold behavioural consequences.

Reconciliation of Work and Family Life Among Welfare Recipients in Germany. Determinants of Mothers’ Ability to Leave the Benefit System Via Employment

In the first decade of the 21st century there have been reforms in German family and social policy towards an “adult worker model”, aimed at improving reconciliation of work and family, and linking receipt of welfare benefits more strongly on achievements in the labour market. Mothers receiving welfare benefits are subject to both new policies. In this paper it is investigated how these mothers succeed in entering the labour market, to what extent they are able to end their benefit receipt via employment and what the determinants are. Reconciliation of work and family life is a central area of political debate about reducing poverty among families and lone mothers in particular. Therefore the role of mothers’ child care responsibilities in the process of ending welfare benefit receipt is evaluated while controlling for individual labour market resources. Special emphasis is laid on the impact of child care infrastructure and labour market conditions.

In a first step, the probabilities to take up employment are estimated from administrative data on lone mothers and mothers living with a partner. Care responsibilities in the household and mothers’ labour market resources influence the process of labour market integration. Lone mothers are more likely to take up work when they don’t have young children in the household than mothers living with a partner. For both groups of mothers employment is predominantly not full-time.

In a second step, determinants of the probability to end benefit receipt with the new employment are estimated, taking into account that there is a selection at the first step. Care responsibilities only play a minor role in this part of the process, while household size and characteristics of the new job (occupational prestige, working time) are of major importance.
against different gendered power relations, prevail. This paper, discusses various resistance strategies in relation to different attempts to reach gender equality.

**RC20-352.2**

**LILLOJOA, LAUR** (Tallinn University, laur@tlu.ee)

**Change of Basic Human Values in Europe 2002-2012**

Values research is gaining an increasing popularity among social scientists and there exists several theories, trying to deal with this complex phenomenon. Given study is based on the Basic Value theory by Shalom Schwartz, which while describing a theoretical scale of basic values, has revealed a robust framework for both cross-time and cross-cultural value comparisons.

During last two decades, Schwartz has developed several value instruments, which has been used in numerous surveys around the world. Given analyses uses data from European Social Survey (ESS), which includes one of mentioned instruments - a short version of portrait value questionnaire (PVO-21).

ESS is a comparative social survey with free access and very high quality criteria. It was started in 2002 and is conducted in every second year in most of European countries. Therefore this survey provides a database with nearly 300000 cases from year 2002 through 2012, covering very dramatic period of developments in Europe.

Given study is not analyzing value change only on country level, but distinguishes also major ethnic minorities where applicable, which gives a more adequate picture of real differentiations and enables to describe occurred change in more detail.

The broader aim of this analysis is to fit the change of Europeans basic values into larger societal-change context, following the transition from economic prosperity to regression, which would also allow a better understanding of the value phenomenon in general.

**RC51-830.2**

**LILLRANK, PAUL** (Aalto University, paul.lillrank@aalto.fi)

**The New Normal As a System Challenge**

Since the Lehman shock 2008 there has been a growing sense that the economy is out of joint. The world is not as it used to be during the period of Modern Normal, roughly from 1870 to 1970. The growth potential and progress of advanced economies is lost in systemic changes.

There have been several attempts at grand diagnostics. Francis Fukuyama and Avner Offer have described the Great Disruption in the microsystems of social life as a consequence of mass opulence. For the majority of people in the advanced world biological survival is no longer a daily concern, therefore the traditional foundation of morals have been eroded.

The New Normal argument by Tyler Cowen and Richard Gordon has it that the "low hanging fruit" of modern technology, demographics, the cold war, and educational mobilization have been picked.

The fall of the iron and bamboo curtains have opened the world and, according to Moises Naim, created the "more, mobility, and mentality revolutions". Daniel Albert argues that the main disruption is an oversupply of both capital and labor, and a lack of aggregate demand. Edmund Phelps details how massive borrowing is not channeled into productive investments, but absorbed by new corporatism.

Tyler Cowen argues that due to Internet, globalization and smart machines "aversion to regression, which would also allow a better understanding of the value phenomenon in general.

**RC22-387.4**

**LIM, HYUN-CHIN** (Seoul National University, hclim@snu.ac.kr)

**Korea in Civilizational Perspective**

**RC16-282.3**

**LIM, WOONTAEK** (Keimyung University in Korea, wtlmisoz@gmail.com)

**Rediscovery of Asia – from the Value-Based Orientalism to Strategic Universal Asianism**

The so-called Asian Values debate has long history. In the late 19th and the early 20th century not only in Japan, but also in China as well as other Asian countries (e.g. Korea and India), the Asian intelligentsia had dealt with the modernization. They faced with the essential problem, in which they would want on the one hand to slough off categories of the objectivism such a like an orientalism defined by the western, on the other hand to modernize themselves without loss of their own identity, because the process of Asian modernization at that time had lain between Scylla of nationalisms and Charybdis of imperialism. For that reason, one of the notorious Japanese historian, Tsuda Shoukichi, and his colleagues have contended with traditional Confuciansm and orientalism of linear development evolved between European and Asian characteristics, and have attempted to de-objectivation of Japan and the whole Asia in the name of 'Great Asia'. On the contrary, Sun, yat-sen, the father-figu-ure of modern China, has attempted with his famous three principles of the people(so-called sam-min doctrine) to find the Asian way of modernization, which consist of democracy, nationalism, and welfareism. Despite of brief contents, he has tried with these principles to pioneer the strategic universal Asianism unless falling into a trap of 'Great Asia', which had been identified as the main obstacles in the way of East Asian integration.

Focusing on the past debate inherited in the present to criticize certain version of Asian Values, this paper aims to explore how minority journalists follow their profession in mainstream newsrooms. Japanese academic discourses pivoting around journalism and multiculturalism have criticized their mainstream media for preserving a news frame confined to the national boundaries, which assumes the readership is ethnically homogeneous. Although these works offer valuable suggestions, roles of foreigners inside mass media including journalists have not gained much attention as a research interest in Japan. With increasing diversity of residents, however, a demand for minority participation in the media industry slowly emerges; considering effects of minority journalists as members of mainstream media may redeem an absence of approaching minorities as subjects.

Previous studies in America clarify that minority journalists have two natures called ‘duality’; one engages in the universal professional norm of journalists such as objectivity, the other adopts a viewpoint as a minority in journalism. This study redefines this ‘duality’ as a structure of conflict between ‘professional identity’ and ‘ethnic identity’, and investigates compatibility of this structure for Japan by interviewing 10 Zainichi (ethnic Koreans) journalists in mainstream media, - one of the biggest minority groups in Japan.

As a result, predominance of ‘professional identity’ over ‘ethnic identity’ is ob- served in Zainichi case, so there is no conflict such as previous American studies indicate. This absence of conflict reveals that Zainichi journalists do not necessarily pursue ‘ethnic identity’ as their foremost mission, however utilizing this 'ethnic identity' as a way of reaching their targets.
of Herbert de Souza, known as Betinho, the major actor in the formation of these
approach in order to interpret these values in the light of the individual trajectory
in the context of promoting social welfare in Brazil since the colonial period. In
sociological approach in order to deal with the emergence of the NGO field in
analyzing its variations of meaning throughout history. Firstly, I present a macro
Non Governmental Organizations’ experience in Brazil. The main objective is
councils and the
ouvidorias
identity’ facilitates accesses to various news sources. This is an advantage fre-
quently expected of the Zainichi journalists by their superiors.

RC46-764.2
LIMA, GILSON* (Universidade de Rio Grande do Sul, gilima@gmail.com)
Ciencia, Tecnologia e Industria a Servicio De La Inclusion Digital y Social
En Brasil existe en torno a 3 millones de PCs, o sea, personas en sillas de ruedas con
parálisis cerebral. Actualmente nadie puede decir que está inserto en el mundo y que
cuando interesa en el mundo y que
cuando interesa en el mundo y que
cuando interesa en el mundo y que

RC18-311.5
LIMA NETO, FERNANDO* (Pontificia Universidade Católica, ferceline@gmail.com)
Reframing Citizenship in Contemporary Brazil: The Effectiveness of Democratic Institutions
After the highly enthusiastic expectatives raised by the re-democratization of
Brazil in the 1980s, contemporary sociologists and political scientists are more
likely to analyze the effectiveness of political institutions that were created by the
democratic constitution in 1988. This work compares the democratic effect-

RC16-295.6
LIMA NETO, FERNANDO* (Pontificia Universidade Católica, ferceline@gmail.com)
Social Justice, Philanthropy and Ecology: The Symbolical Legacy of Brazilian’s NGOs
This work seeks to analyze the longstanding symbolical legacy that frames
Non Governmental Organizations’ experience in Brazil. The main objective is
to identify the social values which give sense to the very notion of NGO by an-
alyzing its variations of meaning throughout history. Firstly, I present a macro
sociological approach in order to deal with the emergence of the NGO field in
Brazil. The connexions between church, state and society for the promotion of social welfare generated the three major social values that confer meaning to the NGO’s experience: social justice, philanthropy and ecology. The first two have a
common historical origin, the organizations of lay Catholics which were present in the context of promoting social welfare in Brazil since the colonial period. In
turn, the consecration of the value of ecology concerns a different context, dating
mainly from the decades of 1990 and 2000. I also build on a micro sociological
approach in order to interpret these values in the light of the individual trajectory
of Herbert de Souza, known as Betinho, the major actor in the formation of these
institutions. Betinho’s biography presents individual frames to the macro-histori-

cultural process of transformation of the value of Christian charity into those of social justice and philanthropy. The research results indicate the social values of social justice, philanthropy and ecology as the main cultural codes that give meaning to the contemporary phenomenon of NGOs in Brazil.

RC40-83.8
LIN, CHUNN-YING* (association professor, ayng@milid.nthu.edu.tw)
CHEN, CHENG-HUNG (association professor)
Money Matters for Early Childhood Education: The Effects of Education Subsidy on Preschool Child Readiness in Taiwan
For many children, high quality early learning environment can provide lots of
the experiences and skills that help build a foundation for later school success.
Among the numerous measures of early childhood education and care quality,
some closely linked to later success in school are those which assess school readi-
ness. Many researchers have been claiming that education subsidy is a significant
factor related to children’s learning and development. In 2010, the Taiwan au-
thority announced “The Free Education Program for Five-Year-Old Children”. This
program which was expected to benefit a larger ratio of population revealed the
importance that Taiwan government has attached to early childhood education.
However, little information is available about “the effects of this program’s sub-
sidy on preschool children’s school readiness” and “can this program’s subsidy
really minimize the gap between disadvantaged and advantageous children”. This
study used two waves survey for 1073 preschool students who are 5 years old from Eastern Taiwan to construct a longitudinal analysis, in order to examine the relationships between subsidy of the program and the development of chil-
dren’s readiness. The results showed that subsidy of the free education program
has significant influences on children’s school readiness development. Preschool
children who are from lower family socioeconomic status are more likely to ac-
cept extra subsidy of free education program, and further will reduce the school
readiness gap with their counterparts of non-lower family socioeconomic status.
That is to say, the subsidy of free education program for five-year-old children
in Taiwan really diminishes the school readiness developmental gap between dis-
advantaged and advantageous children. The implications of the findings for the
ory, practice, and preschool education policy are also discussed.

RC55-878.5
LIN, JI-PING* (Academia Sinica, jiplin@sinica.edu.tw)
Workload and Wage Gain As Determinant Indicators of Constructing a Composite Index Reflecting Worker Well-Being: Evidence from Taiwan Record-Linkage Data of Manpower Surveys
In light of tremendous institutional changes in the labor markets and working
conditions, the research devotes to establish some labor indicators in the hope of
reflecting labor transitions and enhancing international comparisons. Although
existing official statistics help shed lights on recent development trend, they are
not capable of providing us with dynamics and evolution of a complex labor mar-
ket system temporally and spatially at individual level. Based on 900 thousand
individual laborers collected from the 1980-2010 micro data sets of Taiwan Man-
power Utilization Surveys (MUSs), the research uses record linkage technique to link
among records of MUSs, creating the so-called quasi-longitudinal MUS
(QLMUS). QLMUS is not only large in data size, but also rich in labor information,
including demographic characteristics, human capital, work status, employment
dynamics, and individual wage income. On the basis of the constructed QLMUS,
the research aims to study the evolution of labor well-being in the past three
decades. With other factors being fixed, the study constructs an indicator of labor
well-being (ILWB) on the basis of joint distribution of individual wage income and
workload. ILWB is measured by the joint integral with respect to individual wage
income and individual workload, which can not only reflect the collective well-be-
ing of labor by social class, region, labor market institution, but also enable us to
explore the joint effect of labor market flexibility and security, or flexisecurity,
and to reflect various conditions of labor such as individual income, worker’s life, labor’s value and labor market inequality. Research findings serve as the base for the design and provision of evidence-based labor market policy.

RC40-84.1
LIN, LIANG-WEN* (University of California, Los Angeles, liangwen0626@gmail.com)
Education Faculty Members’ Perceptions of and Responses to the Sci-Oriented Academic Evaluation Systems in Taiwan
The main purpose of this research is first to investigate Education Faculty
members’ perceptions of and responses to the SSCI-oriented academic evalua-
tion systems in Taiwan, and then to analyze the relevant factors of how the facult-

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
were conducted with 38 academics in the Field of Education from across Taiwan including 17 full professors, 10 associate professors, and 11 assistant professors. P. Bourdieu’s field theories, M. Burawoy’s theory of voluntary servitude, and neo-liberalism that has become globally dominant in higher education policies were referred to as the primary theoretical frameworks. The conclusions are as follows.

1. In terms of Education Faculty members’ perceptions, the SSCI-oriented academic evaluation systems were established top-down and followed in the logic of natural science. The main purpose and underlying logic of the SSCI-oriented academic evaluation systems are against the professional scholarships of Education, and the resistance of faculties thus is inescapable.

2. What Education Faculty members propose to modify the SSCI-oriented academic evaluation systems reflects authentically their calling of re-emphasizing the education core values.

3. The research contributes mainly to unearthing the difference of practical concerns and responsive strategies amongst full, associate, and assistant professors. Theories of field, capital, and social space proposed by Bourdieu present a substantially analytic framework, while neo-liberalism and Bourdieu’s voluntary servitude theory offer modest explanations.

4. The research provides delicate analyses of relevant factors in the institutional field, although the difference within gender, university types, and dis/advantaged positions are not yet systematically discovered. The relevant factors in the institutional field include the messages embedded in and transferred from the institutional practices, and the hidden rule of the review process. The factors explain why different faculty members share the same response.

LIN, LIANG-WEN* (University of California, Los Angeles, liangwen0626@gmail.com)

Identity Formation and Social Relations on Facebook for Taiwanese College Students

The purpose of my research is to reveal how Taiwanese college students express who they are through Facebook. Based in Taipei, Taiwan, this study applied a multi-sized approach and methods including interviews and textual analysis to explore the identity work and social relations on Facebook among college students in Taiwan which exists under the surveillance of unseen audiences and the influence of technocapitalism in the context of cultural globalization and consumerism.

Facebook has gradually played a substantial role in students’ college life due to its cultural globalization facilitated by information and communication technology, and the international mobility of higher education. Specifically, Taiwanese youth culture embodies a hybrid of American, Japanese, and Korean popular culture because of Taiwan’s historical context and geographic location. This cultural phenomenon thus reflects not only the global influence of American site Facebook but also the cultural interflow within the Pacific Rim area between Taiwan, Japan, and Korea.

32 participants were recruited from the same department of two universities for analytical purposes, as they offer similarities and differences that make for an interesting comparison of dissimilarities not only in urban and rural areas but also in public and private universities. Each university, 8 first-year and 8 fourth-year were recruited to compare changes of identity formation influenced by each university over time. Within each year, there were 4 male and 4 female students for gender consideration. The conceptions of performance introduced by戈fman, distinction proposed by Bourdieu, and surveillance developed by Foucault are referred as the primary theoretical frameworks in this research. The preliminary findings are as follows.

1. It’s all/not only about having fun?
2. Awareness of image management vs. ordinariness;
3. Intersection of gender and class.

The results will be situated in debates on subculture versus post-subculture within youth cultural studies.

LIN, MEI-LING* (National Open University, Taiwan, paulina@kcg.gov.tw)

The Global Crisis, International Migration and Social Change: Increased Needs for Employment Flexibility and Its Consequences for Social Inequalities

The recent global economic down-turn, resulting in insecure and precarious labour markets, is likely to intensify the societal transformations. The paper seeks to provide a deeper understanding of global social inequality and addresses contemporary inequality from the perspective of the multiple discourses of difference. Migration, and porous economic, social and political boundaries burden governance and demand innovative solutions to problems unique to global crisis. Asia is not only a migration-receiving area but it is notable for sending massive emigrants. The author utilizes the mobilities paradigm or integrates it with other perspectives of inequality, such as global cultural and political economy. The paper examines mobility as the paradigm for understanding social life, and explores these new migration situations as well as the attempts of management of this new migration landscape. The author articulates three analytic approaches of migration: (1) to understand spatial-discursive inequalities paradigm or integrates it with other perspectives of inequality, such as global cultural and political economy. The paper examines mobility as the paradigm for understanding social life, and explores these new migration situations as well as the attempts of management of this new migration landscape. The author articulates three analytic approaches of migration: (1) to understand spatial-discursive inequalities
There has been a gendered shift in migration from men to women in the past several decades. This feminization of migration is particularly noticeable with the exclusion of Asian women leaving their countries - to serve as nurses in the United States, as domestic workers in Hong Kong or the Middle East, as hostesses or sex workers in Japan. A precious commodity and valuable export for their countries, these women are compelled to migrate throughout the world, duty-bound to abandon their families in search of economic opportunity. Migration patterns have been studied and established regarding this gendered phenomenon. However, the main objective of my research is to explore the global feminine experience using the methods of visual anthropology and portraiture by working directly with individuals. What are the personal stories behind these women, and how can offering the means of self-expression contribute to their empowerment and to their collective experience? The act of creating self-portraits will offer these women a chance to express themselves creatively and visually while gaining technical skills. The long-term objective is to contribute to their sense of empowerment and awareness of their rights as women and as workers through this process of self-reflection. Through an intimate process of gaining trust and access to different communities of migrant workers, I carefully build and cater a specific format for each group that will encourage them to share their stories. Local and migrant sex workers in Hong Kong will visualize their own voices by participating in making media themselves. This paper will examine the results of this study and the effects of these personalized narratives and the role it plays on the awareness of gender and migration at large.

\textbf{RC39-672.1}

\textbf{LIN, THUNGHONG*} (Academia Sinica, zoo42@gate.sinica.edu.tw)

\textbf{Governing Natural Disaster: State Capacity, Democracy and Human Vulnerability}

The paper discusses how state capacity and democracy interact in affecting human vulnerability of natural disasters. For rule and revenue, political elites have the incentive to build up relevant state capacity preventing disaster impacts on the population and property. The incentive of the elites and the capacity protecting citizens shall be stronger under democratic competitive elections. Thus, strong state capacity effectively reduces human vulnerability especially in democracy. A panel data of 150 countries from 1995 to 2009 are used to illustrate the relationship between state capacity, democracy, and the impact of disaster. The empirical findings from the multilevel models imply that strong state and democracy are associated with the lower disaster death and victim tolls.

\textbf{RC44-734.6}

\textbf{LIN, THUNGHONG*} (Academia Sinica, zoo42@gate.sinica.edu.tw)

\textbf{Politics Of Production In a World Factory: The Global Fragmented Despotism In Foxconn}

In this article we describe some special characteristics of the world's greatest factory (in terms of the number of employees) belonging to the Taiwanese enterprise, Foxconn Group in Shenzhen, China. We argue that the factory regime has been shaped by three key elements: (1) internal globalization: it refers to the global brand names, especially the Apple group's authority and interventions of the production process in the factory; (2) organizational fragmentation: the fragmented structure of corporate governance, that is, the vertical fraction of business group (BGs) and the horizontal segmentation of employees belonging to different nationalities. The fragmentation led to the strong autonomy of BGs and incomplete information between BGs; and, (3) workplace despotism: the surplus of Chinese low-skilled rural workers enforced the arbitrary managerial power on the shop floor. According to the three elements, we name the factory regime as "global fragmented despotism." The organizational structure of world factory may be helpful for explaining Foxconn's poor labor conditions and workers' suicides happened in 2010.

\textbf{ADH-996.2}

\textbf{LIN, TZ-E-LUEN*} (National Taiwan University, tlin@ntu.edu.tw)

\textbf{LEE, HO-CHING} (National Taiwan University)

\textbf{Mapping the Climate Discourse Networks: Media Coverage of Climate Change in Taiwan}

There is an increasing media coverage and visibility on climate change in Taiwan. Few studies, however, have been done with regard to how issues of climate change have been reported in the newspapers. This paper intends to examine Taiwan's newspapers from 2007 to 2008 as well as semi-structured interviews with climate experts. Through discourse and relational networks methods, the paper examine how and why the climate change media discourses have been framed and represented, and how they interact or reflect national climate change politics and policies. It concludes with a discussion of how these findings help us understand multiple actor and discourse networks that effect national climate policies.

\textbf{RC44-739.4}

\textbf{LIN, VIVIAN WENLI*} (City University of Hong Kong, vivian@voicesofwomenmedia.org)

\textbf{Visualizing Voices of Women}

Since martial law was abolished in 1987 in Taiwan, the rate of depression has dramatically increased. The reason for this remains uncertain. Some researchers think that this phenomenon might be related to the psychological conflict be-
This paper analyzes parallel and dynamic interplays between charismatic Christianity (Pentecostalism and Lutheran charismatic revivalism) and traditional understandings of mysterious power as related to an occult sphere in Iringa, a regional capital of South Central Tanzania. I discuss how notions of mystical power as constructive, defensive and necessary yet also dangerous and potentially destructive are adopted into and partly transformed by charismatic discourses on the realm of darkness and related ritual practices of empowerment, rupture and spiritual struggle. Attempting to move beyond a rigid continuity-disccontinuity dichotomy, I suggest that the relationship between Pentecostal-charismatic Christianity and traditional religion/culture may better be grasped in terms of coevalness, intersections and ongoing mutual influence than temporalizing difference.

RC51-820.3
LINDHULT, ERIK* (Mälardalen University, erik.lindhult@mdh.se)
HAZY, JAMES (Adelphi University)
Emergent Innovation - Towards a Complexity Theory of Innovation Research and Management
During the last decades, there has been a broadening of the field of innovation management. Models of innovation have moved from simple linear models towards increasingly complex interactive models (Rothwell, 1992, Lundvall, 1994, Chesbrough, 2003). Innovation management is moving from an expert function to a more embedded in R&D units towards an integration of technological, market, organizational and institutional dimensions (Tidd, Bessant & Pavitt, 2001) implying a need for broad interaction of a multiple of actors (van der Ven, et.al., 1989, Sawyer, 2005). Innovation is recognized as complex self-adaptive systems with a need for not only all members of organizations but also external partners, customers and other agents in the ecology. Based on these developments the paper aims to clarify emergent innovation as a novel paradigm. It is a perspective that describes innovation as something that is continuous (Burnes, 2009, Weick&Quinn, 1999), can emerge everywhere, and wherein anyone can become an innovator. novelty is understood as emerging through fine-grained human interaction in interaction with containing coarse-grained structures (Gell-Mann, 2002, Hayz&Ashley, 2011) in what Stacey, et.al. (2000) call complex responsive processes. The ways in which human interaction dynamics generate emergent innovative structures can be clarified using complex systems models that include transcategorical interactions and processes. Skeptical and pragmatic epistemology can illuminate the way knowledge and cognition is situated in concrete physical, social and cultural environments and innovation is emerging in spaces from within this ecology (Peschl&Fundneider, 2008). Continuous self-organizing by multiple agents driving innovation need to be accompanied with complexity oriented leadership (Goldstein, Hayz & Lichtenstein, 2010) providing enabling structures from an eco-organizational perspective. We propose a complex system model of organizing emergent innovation.

RC09-180.2
LINDIO-MCGOVERN, LIGAYA* (Indiana University Kokomo, lmcover@iuuk.edu)
The International Migration of Nurses and Doctors into Healthcare Systems: A Look into the Philippine Case
The international migration of health professionals, such as nurses and doctors, has been a growing phenomenon in the globalization of the healthcare labor market, with serious consequences on the source countries' capacity in maintaining sustainable domestic healthcare system. One consequence is an estimated shortage of 4.3 million health professionals required for delivering essential healthcare services to populations in need, posing a major barrier to providing the essential lifesaving health services. A significant contributing factor to this shortage is the transnational migration, export and/or recruitment of health professionals from low and middle-income countries.

The general pattern of the international migration of nurses and doctors--where the movement is generally from the periphery/semi-periphery to the core region--has been understood as emerging through fine-grained human interaction in interaction with containing coarse-grained structures (Gell-Mann, 2002, Hayz&Ashley, 2011) in what Stacey, et.al. (2000) call complex responsive processes. The ways in which human interaction dynamics generate emergent innovative structures can be clarified using complex systems models that model transcategorical interactions and processes. Skeptical and pragmatic epistemology can illuminate the way knowledge and cognition is situated in concrete physical, social and cultural environments and innovation is emerging in spaces from within this ecology (Peschl&Fundneider, 2008). Continuous self-organizing by multiple agents driving innovation need to be accompanied with complexity oriented leadership (Goldstein, Hayz & Lichtenstein, 2010) providing enabling structures from an eco-organizational perspective. We propose a complex system model of organizing emergent innovation.

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RC22-398.4
LINDHARDT, MARTIN* (University of Southern Denmark, lind@sam.dk)
Continuity, Change and Coevalness: Charismatic Christianity and Tradition in Contemporary Tanzania
This paper explores parallels and dynamic interplays between charismatic Christianity (Pentecostalism and Lutheran charismatic revivalism) and traditional understandings of mysterious power as related to an occult sphere in Iringa, a regional capital of South Central Tanzania. I discuss how notions of mystical power as constructive, defensive and necessary yet also dangerous and potentially destructive are adopted into and partly transformed by charismatic discourses on the realm of darkness and related ritual practices of empowerment, rupture and spiritual struggle. Attempting to move beyond a rigid continuity-disccontinuity dichotomy, I suggest that the relationship between Pentecostal-charismatic Christianity and traditional religion/culture may better be grasped in terms of coevalness, intersections and ongoing mutual influence than temporalizing difference.

RC14-252.4
Linares Rodríguez, Virginia* (Profesora, virginal@ucm.es)
Abéjon Mendoza, Paloma* (Profesora, pabjonmcccinf.ucm.es)
Influencia De Las Nuevas Tecnologías En La Prensa y Los Procesos De Opinión Público: Una Nueva Cultura Periodística
El surgimiento de las nuevas tecnologías ha traido consigo un gran impacto en todos los ámbitos de la sociedad pero el más significativo, indudablemente, ha sido el cambio comunicativo, ya que ha supuesto la conexión entre personas, desde cualquier lugar del mundo, con algún tema en común. Así lo ha demostrado, por ejemplo, la teoría de seis grados de separación, recogida en el libro Six Degrees: The Science of a Connected Age del sociólogo Duncan Watts, que intenta comprobar que el ‘mundo es un pañuelo’.
La prensa no es un eslabón perdido en esta cadena tecnológica, pues ha sabido aprovechar todos los recursos que genera la red para propagar sus informaciones. Hoy en día no se concibe un medio de comunicación que no tenga conexión con Internet. Hoy en día no se concibe un medio de comunicación que no tenga conexión con Internet.
LINDSAY, JO* (Monash University, jo.lindsay@monash.edu)

Changing Water Cultures To Achieve Water Sensitive Cities: The Importance Of Communities and Households

Achieving the vision of water sensitive cities in Australia (and elsewhere) is a complex task involving simultaneous social, institutional and technological change. In this paper I review key concepts and findings from the socio-cultural literature on domestic water cultures and argue that four key domains need to be considered to enable positive change: 1. more flexibility in systems and infrastructure so the public could escape ‘path dependency’ including flexibilisation of large scale infrastructure such as water meters and sewage systems and water governance systems including water policies and pricing. 2. The development of water sensitive practices in local communities and households. Bringing water sensitive practices to the core of community life in diverse public spaces, enabling community building around local water projects. Developments would take geographic diversity into account and generate a water sensitive system, including local water governance systems and water policies. 3. Enabling and encouraging flexibility around local water projects. Developments would take geographic diversity into account and generate a water sensitive system, including local water governance systems and water policies. 4. Attending to everyday practices and values around water including risk and trust. Enabling the everyday activities of achieving ‘cleanliness, comfort and convenience’ (Shove 2003) while using less water. I argue that we need to know more about the ‘messo’ level of the water sensitive practices of diverse communities and house-holds to effectively promote and achieve change.

LINJAKUMPU, AINI* (University of Lapland, aini.linjakumpu@ulapland.fi)

Religious Socialization and Dimensions of Spiritual Violence

Young adulthood is a critical period of life in religious communities, with regard to whether a person stays in a community or diverges from it. The continuity of many Christian movements is based on not only the recruitment of new people, but rather the fact that a person remains in the community she or he has been raised in. Joining a religious community in adulthood constitutes a rather dramatic change in one’s life. The situation is definitely different when one is born into a religious community. i.e. a child is socialized, or brought up in a religious community from birth. Socialization in religious communities takes place through concrete activities as well as the spiritual teaching undertaken by the community. In addition, the socialization of children and young people takes place with the help of family, relatives, friends, and acquaintances. The socialization of a young person in a religious movement can occur without problems. In this presentation however, the focus of the examination is in those dimensions of socialization which may show up as being problematic for young persons. Socialization is analyzed as a potential form of spiritual violence, which is understood as a mental or physical violence articulated through one’s belief or existence in the religious community. It is an exercise of power against members of the community, which reduces the ability to determine one’s own future. Birth into a religious movement is not in itself a spiritual violence, but in the socialization process, there is many factors that are relevant, such as the emergence of such violence. Empirically, the presentation focuses on two religious groups: the Jehova’s Witnesses and also Conservative Laestadianism, the largest revival group in Scandinavia. As dimensions of spiritual violence, the presentation examines themes of human rights, ‘non-alternativity’ and the asymmetric use of power.

LINKE, VERA* (Bielefeld University, vera.linke@uni-bielefeld.de)

When Risk-Analysis Needs Hazard-Assessments - Is Risk-Based Regulation Actually Part of the General Risk Discourse?

Beck describes modern societies as preoccupied with the management of novel risks. Recently, this notion of risk was widened by the idea of risk-based regulation as a rational strategy of governance: risk assessments justify the selective regulation process, there are many factors that are relevant, such as the emergence of such violence. Empirically, the presentation focuses on two religious groups: the Jehova’s Witnesses and also Conservative Laestadianism, the largest revival group in Scandinavia. As dimensions of spiritual violence, the presentation examines themes of human rights, ‘non-alternativity’ and the asymmetric use of power.

LINNELL, MIKAEL* (Mid Sweden University, mikael.linnell@miun.se)

Managing Social Unrest through Risk: Reinventing the Debate

Sweden has in no way been spared from riots similar to those that took place in Parisian suburbs in 2005 and in the UK during 2011. Two events well known to the Swedish public were the manifestations of civil unrest in Malmo during the winter 2008 and Stockholm 2013. Recently municipalities in Sweden have begun to include the notion of social unrest in their local risk- and vulnerability analyses. Hence, social unrest is placed at the same ontological level as for example natural and manmade disasters, pandemics and climate change. Put differently, social unrest is managed by being represented as a risk phenomenon which consequently legitimizes specific measures to reduce the potential threat of societal disorder. Within the horizon of Foucauldian theorizing risk is employed here as a technology allowing calculations about probable futures in the present followed by interventions in the present in order to control that potential future* (Rose 2001:7). In documents pertaining to local risk- and vulnerability analyses social unrest is thus considered a phenomenon with an existence in itself, while at the same time specific groups are defined as being both at risk and being a risk to societal order. With this background there seems to be reason for returning to an old sociological debate on the status of social unrest. During the 1970s, Herbert Blumer (1971; 1978) engaged deeply in the nature and role of social unrest, arguing that social problems are fundamentally products of a process of collective definition rather than phenomena existing independently as objective social arrangements. In this paper I return to Blumer’s writings aiming to find out what he has to offer in a discussion on the present development. In addition I describe through a Foucauldian lens the process through which social unrest is made manageable using the technology of risk.

LISITSA, SABINA* (Ariel University, sabina@bezeqint.net)

Digital Use As a Mechanism to Accrue Economic and Symbolic Capital: A Bourdieusian Perspective

The digital divide is a social side effect of the information age. The technological mechanisms enables people to band together also serves as a wall to separate and stratify populations that have access to it, and the skills required to acquire information through it, and those who do not. This study examines the “second level” digital divide, which characterizes the surfacing patterns of those connected to the internet, between the Jewish majority and Arab minority in Israeli society. The goals of this paper were: to examine the digital divide between these two groups; to examine the connection between digital uses and economic and symbolic capital; and to characterize the link between the digital divide and social stratification. The study is based on the Israel Central Bureau of Statistics Annual Social Survey data, collected by means of face-to-face interviews conducted in 2011 among 5,972 interviewees aged 20-65 years old. Jews were found to have an advantage over Arabs in terms of internet access and capital-enhancing digital uses. Capital-enhancing digital uses were found to be useful for predicting between-group gaps in income level, beyond the impact of classic socio-demographic factors such as education and language proficiency. Moreover, capital-enhancing digital uses were the factor that transformed the gap in social benefits at the workplace between Jews and Arabs from significant to insignificant, after controlling for other socio-demographic and labor market variables. In addition, a positive correlation between capital-enhancing uses and occupational prestige was found. This finding indicates that the investment in digital literacy in the Arab sector in the long run may contribute to narrowing gaps on a national basis in Israeli society. However, digital technology can also serve as a mobility channel for the Arab minority group to attain social and economic equality with the Jewish majority.

LISTERBORN, CARINA* (Malmö university, carina.listerborn@mph.se)

Molina, Irene*

Resisting the Neoliberal Turn in Swedish Housing Provision

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Sweden is commonly regarded as a country with some of the best housing standards in the world. The provision of ‘good housing’ has been at the core of the Swedish post-war welfare model, but, over the past decades, a systematic process of marketization has led to increasing housing shortage, and the lowering of housing standards, particularly affecting low income groups. A large amount of housing standards, particularly affecting low income groups. A large amount of housing from the late 1960s is also in urgent need of renovation. Those who do not have the possibility to buy a dwelling are dependent on a shrinking rental market due to the systematic conversion of rental housing stock to tenant-owned housing, and the current reluctance of developers to start up new building projects. In most of the nuclearized countries, the public agencies in charge of this development of a technical solution for the safe management of the radioactive waste were confronted to a strong opposition coming from anti-nuclear movements and local populations. These movements of contestation paralysed all the decisional processes, leading the different agencies to transform their approaches and integrate what they call the “social aspects” (or the “problem of social acceptability”) of the waste into their research agenda.

In this context, this paper examines the way in which the nuclear sector has developed different strategies to react to this generalized contestation. It precisely analyses one of these strategies: the setting up of the “Forum for stakeholder confidence (FSC)”. The FSC is an international arena that was created in 2000 within the Radioactive Waste Management Committee of the Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) at the OECD. The FSC gathers representatives from different national nuclear organizations and aims at facilitate the sharing of experience in order to “ensure an effective dialogue with the public with a view to strengthening confidence in the decision-making processes”.

Drawing from qualitative fieldwork conducted in Belgium, document analysis and non-intrusive participation in meetings of the FSC, I will argue that the setting up of this international arena, in his ability to centralize all the experiments made regarding public participation and stakeholder involvement in different countries, and, therefore, in his ability to develop an effective “good practices” of public participation can be seen as a “strategy of glocalization” as defined by Ulrich Beck (2003). This new kind of multi-level strategy, that is almost invisible at the local and national level, seems to be very effective in preventing the apparition of new wave of contestation and will durably alter the social agency of local actors.

RC21-377.3
LITTLE, STEPHEN* (The Asia Pacific Technology Network, little@stephenclittle.com)
Social Resilience: Learning From Hanshin and Tohoku
Disasters inevitably expose social relationships and processes that in more normal times are harder to discern. The 1995 Great Hanshin earthquake inspired attempts to address the multilevel governance failures exposed by that disaster. However, neo-liberal narratives still focus on technical and individual responses at the expense of engagement with any broader social context. In 1995 older buildings in low rent areas fared worst and poorer residents faced extended periods in temporary housing. In the 2011 Tohoku triple disaster buildings resisted a more severe earthquake but extensive tsunami protection measures failed. The third component of the disaster was exacerbated by institutional complacency in the administration of nuclear power.

The immediate mobilisation of defence force resources reflected lessons learnt in the hiatus following Hanshin. A flexible, combined military command structure developed to coordinate overseas humanitarian intervention was rapidly redirected to the co-ordination of domestic relief operations. However, the focus remains on physical components of resilience even though technical interventions in the form of tsunami barriers actually eroded traditional aspects of social resilience such as nursery rhymes telling children to ‘go to the hills’.

Effective resilience requires a social dimension which in turn can only be developed in a bottom-up and inclusive fashion. Communities in the area affected by 3/11 created a range of short and medium term fixes for the loss of infrastructure and logistic support, the longer term response of formal governance structures is less clear. As the third component of the triple disaster resolutely fails to respond to residents’ intervention, a continuing institutional hiatus becomes evident.

This paper draws on recent literature on ‘place branding’ and ‘place leadership’ to identify the creativity in national and international grass roots responses, not least in support of the recovery of identity and location, that offers cause for optimism.

RC47-777.3
LITVINA, DARIA* (Center for Youth Studies, litvina.darya@gmail.ru)
Struggling Against Capitalism: Informal Education, Insurrection and Everyday Life of Russian Anarchists
This paper examines attitudes towards education and explores informal educational structures inspired by the urban community of anarchists and DIY (Do It Yourself) activists. Informal education is one of the parts of lifelong learning that implies the process of gaining knowledge and skills while individuals interchange with their social environment. Many anarchists tend to criticize prevailing educational practices and maintain the concepts of libertarian pedagogy and postmodernist critique of formal education. They suggest that governmental institutions reproduce social inequality and constrain people from getting knowledge in order to produce governable and disciplined subjects. My findings show that anarchists reallocate their values and beliefs. Offering opposition to formal education and suggesting authentic ways of knowledge and skills producing and sharing (distro, workshops, open sources, etc.), anarchists embody them into their daily routine. Their rhetoric, deeds, consumption practices and forms of communication are tightly connected (in dialectical way) with those attainments that are distributed by channels of anarchistic knowledge and skills sharing.

This paper is based on the case study of young people (age 17-30) who identify themselves as anarchists. The empirical data includes 28 in-depth interviews (from one up to five hours), field diaries (app. 100 pages) and video files (more than 20 hours of shooting). The case study was conducted within the framework of international MYPAGE (Memory, Youth, Political Legacy and Civil Engagement) project.

RC47-777.1
LITS, GREGOIRE* (Université catholique de Louvain, gregoire.lits@uclouvain.be)
Confidence Building and Stakeholder Involvement in Nuclear Waste Management. the “Glocalization” of Social Acceptability
In most of the nuclearized countries, the public agencies in charge of the development of a technical solution for the safe management of the radioactive waste were confronted to a strong opposition coming from anti-nuclear movements and local populations. These movements of contestation paralysed all the decisional processes, leading the different agencies to transform their approaches and integrate what they call the “social aspects” (or the “problem of social acceptability”) of the waste into their research agenda.

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Drawing from qualitative fieldwork conducted in Belgium, document analysis and non-intrusive participation in meetings of the FSC, I will argue that the setting up of this international arena, in his ability to centralize all the experiments made regarding public participation and stakeholder involvement in different countries, and, therefore, in his ability to develop an effective “good practices” of public participation can be seen as a “strategy of glocalization” as defined by Ulrich Beck (2003). This new kind of multi-level strategy, that is almost invisible at the local level, seems to be very effective in preventing the apparition of new wave of contestation and will durably alter the social agency of local actors.

RC23-404.3
LITS, GREGOIRE* (Université catholique de Louvain, gregoire.lits@uclouvain.be)
The Role of Social Scientists in Dealing with the “Social Aspects” of High-Level Radioactive Waste Management in Belgium. Will Sociologists Tame Resistance?
In most of the European countries that are confronted with the problem of radioactive waste, an important shift in the way decisions are made seems to have recently taken place, labeled by some scholars the “participative or deliberative turn” (Lefebvre & Calvèrs, 2008; Bathe, 2008). While technocratic rationales (based mainly on performance assessment and quantitative risk analysis) prevailed until the early nineties, they have proved to be unsuccessful and reached stalemate, leading to a paralysis of decision-making procedures. Experts identified the “societal aspects” of nuclear waste management (mainly the emergency of international contestation) as the main cause of this paralysis and set up new tools of decision (e.g. SIA, local partnerships, consensus conferences) to deal with this new issue.

The present paper examines this “participatory turn” in the Belgian case. I identify the emergence of a new consensus among policy makers on how to deal with the “societal aspects” of high level waste management: it is claimed that the problem can only be properly handled if the expertise of social scientists is mobilized. Collaboration between nuclear and social scientists is therefore called upon by the actors of the nuclear sector as a way to unblock the decision-making process on nuclear waste.

Adopting a neo-institutional stance, I analyze the genealogy of this new kind of expertise in the field of nuclear waste management, tracking the idea of social scientists in the process back to controversies in the late 1940s in the US. This genealogical account enables me to argue that this use of the social sciences can be seen as a way to maintain the prominence of technocratic rationality in participative decision-making processes.
The Marriage Squeeze for Aboriginal Men in Taiwan: The Impact of Ethnic Intermarriage Between Aborigines and Han Chinese People

Before 1970, the main stream of ethnic intermarriage in Taiwan was the elder veteran from Mainland China marrying aboriginal women, but the pattern of ethnic intermarriage between aborigines and Han Chinese has been changed due to a new economic transformation. In the past three decades, aborigines moved from their native villages to large metropolitan areas increasing their spatial segregation from Han Chinese was decreased substantially. Accompanied by the population redistribution, the intermarriage rate of aborigines and Han Chinese was increased, and many aboriginal women married aboriginal men declined. Although men and women both leave their hometown, the shortage of marriageable partners only appeared in specific local marriage markets, i.e., their hometown areas in the mountain or the peripheral southeastern coast. The spatial distribution of indigenous population becomes unequal and sex ratio generally skewed in some areas due to the migration selectivity of sex and education. The propensity of migration of aboriginal women is higher than men and the well-educated tend to stay in urban areas where they are more likely to marry Han Chinese. With the social constraint of the marriage gradient and mating threshold, the less educated aboriginal men who stayed in hometown are compelled to stay single due to the shortage of marriageable women in local marriage market. Using the 2000 Taiwan population census, we try to reveal the complex relation among intermarriage, migration and marriage market. The ultimate goal is to provide some empirical evidences to revalue the impact of ethnic intermarriage in the perspective of marriage squeeze.

RC28-485.1
LIU, LIMIN* (University of Tübingen, liulimin923@gmail.com)
Chinese Elite Higher Education and Reproduction of Educational Inequality

In 2004, China adopted a novel strategy for admission to elite higher education as a reform of the traditional method of enrollment through Gaokao examination only. This new strategy is called Independent Freshman Admission (IFA, or Zhi Zhu Zhao Sheng in Chinese). Whereas ample evidence exists for the social disadvantage of people with low SES in the ability to access and complete elite higher education in Westernized countries, research on educational inequality at elite universities in non-Western countries has remained scarce. This paper presents hierarchical linear modeling (HLM) and 2004 data on educational stratification in a radically changing society. Within the context of social mobility and changes in social structure in Chinese society, we argue that whereas the dearth of previous research can be attributed to the comfortable position of China in the international arena, the most important aspect as a result of analysis was the strong influence of the “father’s occupation” on academic performance of children. Therefore, it was successfully confirmed that economic strata cannot be ignored and Bourdieu’s theory of reproduction, taking a relational ontology, applies to the Chinese case. This paper thinks it short of ethical prudence and sociological insight: it incites moral panic for its effect to legitimizing the drug use without identifying the social attributes of drug user. Seeing these weaknesses, this paper presents a figurational approach to explore moral narrative of different social space, and their response to drug consumption. Data were collected by reinterpreting the existing researches in Taiwan, as well as by the fieldworks implemented in Taipei City and Pingtung County by way of semi-structured interview. It is confirmed that individual pleasure is the reason to take MDMA in both regions and ‘peer pressure’ plays no role in their use of MDMA. Taking a relational ontology, this paper finds that these two kinds of moral narrative in term of their attitude toward the moral centre. Those who live in Taipei City are more interested with, and capable of challenging the moral discourse that MDMA is illegal and dangerous, while those living in Pingtung County take a relatively detached view from the moral centre. In other words, the closer MDMA users to the moral centre, the more likely they take an active way to defy the centre; the farer are they from the centre, the more possibly they take a passive stand without the intention to do with the moral centre. By way of the figurational approach, this paper concludes that there exists two kinds of individualization developed along with the democratization, and their capacity to challenge the moral centre is unequal.

RC2-325.4
LIU, MINA* (Nanjing University, bgmina97@gmail.com)
Inequality, Government Trust and Election Participation

It is a hot topic that how to promote Social transformation of the trust in govern- ment and election participation. This paper in China. This paper presents the relationships of inequality, government trust and election participation and why people take part in conventional political participations. The author argues that government trust plays an important role in conventional political participation, but contrary to more traditional models, there is regional disparity of the conventional political par- ticipation, controlling for other related factors. Finding indicates that inequality is the strongest determinant of government trust and that government trust has a great effect on conventional political participations.
Sell the Cow and Drink the Milk: China's Community Building Discourse and Its Implications for East Asia

Despite East Asia's efforts towards integration over the past two decades, political and historical antagonisms and sovereign disputes among powers and stakeholders in the region have greatly hindered the process. Besides direct conflicts among powers, this author argues that the difficult state of community building in East Asia is also a result of the securitization of economic integration by respective states in the region, particularly by great powers such as China.

Based on the concept of securitization developed by the Copenhagen School, this paper examines the case of China and how Chinese discourse in the new century has reshaped state relations in East Asia. Specifically, this author seeks to explain how China's discourse on economic security conflict with its parallel discourse on the establishment of a harmonious regional order. The impact of China's mixed discourse is to re-open the dual debates of Beijing's peaceful rise vs. potential challenge and Beijing's maintenance of status quo vs. lean towards revisionism. The debates entail the possibility of China's re-introduction of a tributary-like system in East Asia, which has significant implications for state relations in the region.

The purpose of this paper is to explain how China plays a critical role in the regional community building process and to draw the connection between securitization and the development of integration in East Asia. This paper proceeds in five parts: part one lays out the main argument of how securitization influences community building and integration in East Asia; part two reviews Chinese foreign policy in the new century; part three traces Beijing's discourse and its implications for regional integration; and part four elaborates on the implications for state relations in East Asia and the response of neighboring states towards China's behavior.

Local Institutions and Historical Contingency: Divergent Paths in Local Economic

This article examines the paths of local economic transition over the past thirty years in Wenzhou and Wuxi of China from an institutional perspective. Chongqing will serve as a minor case in comparison. It argues that local institutions matter in explaining divergent paths of development in the era of market transition. Specifically, the passive nature of the local state complemented with the bridging character in the informal economy and the more independent entrepreneurship of local firms in Wenzhou have contributed to a local transition from a semiliberal capitalism towards a mixed-market economy coordinated by the local state at the turn of the century. On the other hand, with a dominant local state intervention and the weakened business associations and entrepreneurship, Chongqing transformed from a typical path of planned economic system to a semi-socialist capitalism. This article further traces the historical origins of different local institutions in Wenzhou and Wuxi, arguing that a historical contingency of self-liberation in Wenzhou at a critical juncture of the 1949 socialist revolution explains an inactive local state with a more lenient attitude toward the local private peasant sidelines, in contrast to the liberation by Mao's regular Army from north in Wuxi and Chongqing, which disrupted the local status quo and switched the loyalty of local power hierarchy to socialist transition in Mao's era. Thus the initial genesis of institutional arrangements as a result of punctuated equilibrium in localities shapes the way in which local institutions evolve for decades to come.
the psychosocial development of senior middle school students, and whether and how resilience and self-efficacy could serve as mediators for the relation between various forms of social capital and development outcomes. 231 senior middle school students in Zhenjiang participated in the survey. Results show that school quality concerning students' interaction to school and teachers display significantly positive relation with adolescents' mental health, behavior adjustment, clear and positive identity, but not with students' social capacity. Family social capital as parental supervision and community social capital as reciprocated exchange also positively relate to students' behavioral adjustment. Students with more encouragement and reciprocated exchange in the community are more likely to develop clear and positive identity. Moreover, students who scored higher on teacher encouragement, structural bonding and perceived mutual help with peers, and child-centered informal social control in the community are also more likely to have higher score on social capacity. However, not all sources of social capital have significant relations with students' development outcomes. In addition, according to the research findings, resilience and self-efficacy also mediate the effect of social capital on mental health, clear and positive identity, and social capacity, while only resilience could have the mediation effect on the relation between social capital and behavior adjustment. Implications for family service and family policy, everyday educational practice at school, and community development programme are discussed.

**RC04-90.6**
LIU, YUFEI* (Chinese Culture University, liu rainfly@hotmail.com)

**Educational Expansion of the Upper Secondary Schools in Taiwan**

After planning and designing the ‘Twelve-Year Compulsory Education Policy (TYCEP)’ for 30 years, Ministry of Education in Taiwan finally officially announced in 2011 that the policy will be implemented in 2014. However, despite the Taiwanese government’s expansion of Taiwan’s upper secondary schools and to analyze the background and major factors of development of those two structural issues through the literature and field survey. Furthermore, this study scrutinizes ideas, impacts, and challenges of TYCEP’s implementation.

Therefore, this study suggests that for TYCEP, it is necessary to clarify the importance of these two key issues and review the impacts on the educational opportunities for high school students. Thus, this study aims to explore the history of educational expansion of Taiwan’s upper secondary schools and to analyze the background and major factors of development of those two structural issues through the literature and field survey. Furthermore, this study scrutinizes ideas, impacts, and challenges of TYCEP’s implementation.

**RC23-414.9**
LIU, ZHENG* (Xian Jiaotong-Liverpool University, zheng.liu01@xjtlu.edu.cn)
SHI, YONGJIAN (University of Cambridge)

**The Development of Inter-Firm Trust: Cases from the Animation Game Industry**

Nowadays, technology has played important role in the society and even shaped the way business operates. However, there is also an awareness of the “soft sides” of business, among which is the inter-firm trust. This is particularly observed in the animation game industry where increasingly more inter-organization and inter-firm collaboration takes place. Such topics as “how to select a trust-worthy partner”, “how to continuously maintain good relationships with collaborators” are of great value for both academic studies and business practice. This paper explores the inter-firm trust issues in business collaboration. It creates a trust development process model together with an evaluation system. From literature review, the questions of “how inter-firm trust is developed”, and observation of particular incident in the industry are summarized from interviews and observations, which are further developed into trust dimensions. The main findings are: 16 dimensions to assess three basic types of trust – competence trust, reliability trust and goodwill trust; a 3-stage process model of trust with details of decision making areas – trust formation, trust development and trust continuation. Future research should seek to validate and improve the above models, along with a further linkage between trust and different nation culture contexts.

**TL04-954.6**
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**Disability and the Limits of Knowledge. Uncertainties of Expert Practices in Insurance Companies**

Disability is one of the most significant insurable risks in human life. Insuring disability, either statutorily or voluntarily, is not an easy task for insurance companies. Ability to work is more or less subjective, but insurance companies are expected to evaluate it objectively and unambiguously. Disability insurance as well as rehabilitation involves different kinds of expert knowledge. Disability is a construct of medical, legal and insurance institutions which are entangled with each other. Experts of these institutions try to prevent disability, define it and control it, and prevent all other issues in different ways. The interaction of these professions entails a lot of uncertain elements. Furthermore, as an increasing number of disability insurance applications and benefits are based on mental illnesses, the situation has become even more challenging than before.

This paper studies expert practices in disability insurance and rehabilitation in Finland. The focus is on statutory disability insurance system. The main question is: how do different experts and institutions interact as they make decisions on disability insurance benefits and rehabilitation? The empirical material consists of interviews of medical, legal and other insurance experts, observation of institutional practices and technologies in insurance companies, and some key documents. The study shows how decisions on disability benefits and rehabilitation are a result of complex and case-specific negotiations between different professions and organizations, including (occupational) health care. Disability is not only a medical condition but thoroughly a social, political and judicial phenomenon. Hence, the ability to recognize the limits of expert knowledge and the related uncertainties has a crucial effect on the practices of insurance companies and the treatment of the insured.

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CHULTEMSUREN, TAMIR (Board member)**

**Conflicts Between Artisanal Miners and the Government in Mongolia**

In autumn 2013, Mongolians witnessed gun shootings and an attempt to blast bomb near the Parliament House, motivated by the Civil Environmental Movement of Mongolia. The country’s basic economic revenue comes from mining sector and since the democratic transition; the country started using the mineral resources with the ratification of ‘Gold Program’ in 1994.

As a result, the number of artisanal miners who exploit gold in abandoned areas has increased extensively and they have been one of the main factors to the environmental degradation as they operate without any legal coordination and official registration for the last decade. The Government made an effort to dissolve those illegal and environmentally hazardous groups in 2005, but it led to extremely acute conflict between the tow sides. Remarkably, not a comprehensive survey was conducted on this newly generated community in Mongolian society.

Accordingly, a research was carried out for determining forms and consequences of conflicts between the artisanal miners and the Government on example of cases in Mongolia. The fundamental conflict theory and approaches were applied in this paper. As a result, the main conflicting parties in artisanal mining were identified as local authorities and the root cause for long term dispute was defined as having no mediation and facilitation in the process. Eventually, the conflicts resulted to unsustainability in artisanal miners’ activities, more risks in safety issues and many people were injured during their rudimentary operations.

The research, carried out deep study on essence of the artisanal miners and process of their institutionalization, has been recognized as significant project which will contribute to effective natural resource management and resolution methods on conflicts over natural resources.

**RC13-231.1**
 LOBO, FRANCIS* (Edith Cowan University, f.lobo@ecu.edu.au)

**Leisure in an Unequal World: Gender Differences in Australia**

This paper traces the development of leisure in Australia along gender lines. Leisure in Australia has been male-dominated. Historical analysis paints a picture of women in supporting roles with regard to leisure. They have been placed in an inferior position. The home care role of women has been contrasted with the breadwinner role of males. While men dominated recreation resources, women were expected to facilitate men’s leisure. In contemporary times, the gender gap between leisure provision and participation has narrowed with observations of separate pathways in types of activities and parity in total participation. Development of gender equality in leisure has occurred through research studies; measurement of leisure engagement; and the diversity of recreation offerings and provision. The paper is structured historically with gender activity described in traditional aboriginal life, during colonial times and at post-1945 and contemporary eras.
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Employment and Health Consequences of Care-giving for Older Workers in Australia

In Australia there is continuing policy pressure on older adults to remain in paid work. For many, especially women, participation in paid work is undertaken in conjunction with providing care for sick, disabled or frail family members and/or grandchildren. Recent policy developments in Australia such as the National Care Work Strategy (Action Plan 2011-2014) articulate a commitment to ‘recognise and respond’ to the needs of carers including supporting their right to participate in social and economic life. To this end, the Fair Work Act Amendment Bill 2013 extends the right to request flexible working arrangements to mature-age workers over 55 and workers with added caring responsibilities. At the same time, The Australian Human Rights Commission Report ‘Investing in care: Recognising and valuing those who care’ (2013) acknowledges the potential disadvantages, particularly for women, associated with unpaid caring responsibilities and the impact on workforce participation, retirement income and health.

This paper explores the relationship between paid work and care-giving, with a particular focus on Australia’s early baby boomer cohort and the gendered nature of care-giving. Analysis of longitudinal data from the Household Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) survey indicates that being female, having a health condition, higher education, being partnered, and being engaged in paid work and care-giving in 2002 increase the odds of engagement in concurrent activities in 2010 relative to engagement in paid work only. The finding that prior engagement is consistently related to future engagement in the same activity eighth years later highlights the value of examining engagement over a longer time period. These findings will be interpreted within Australia’s policy context and the potential employment and health related consequences of care-giving on those providing the care, their families, employers and the community.

RC11-198.4

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Cyberspace: A New “Fieldwork” Experience For Sociologists

While cyberspace clearly is a new research field, scholars are just starting to study how to grasp the full meaning of social relations in cyberspace. This question puzzles numerous disciplines of social sciences. Traditionally, the explanation of the process of research means that researchers have to go back and forth between the theoretical perspective and the empirical reality. They essentially start from one of these two starting points to get towards the other. But how to do that in the digital world? This space shares characteristics of both theoretical and empirical worlds, but nevertheless, differs greatly from both. The paper proposes a transformation of the tools and concepts used in social research to properly use cyberspace as a tool of investigation and analysis in social research. To do this, the paper addresses a longstanding found in the literature i.e. the lack of a clear definition of the concept of fieldwork in social sciences. Thus, the paper exposes three main reasons why and how cyberspace should be designed as a field of investigation: 1) because it is a place (cyberspace is a space in the geographical sense), 2) there are several methods to do research in cyberspace and 3) there is an ethic of research inherent to it. We therefore believe it is possible to say that cyberspace is not a field like any other. It is rather a new mediator between theory and reality. A better understanding of this cyberspace field should provide better tools and concepts to apprehend the social reality in the digital world. The originality of the paper is based on the current inability of different research methods to understand and analyze cyberspace as a research object but also on their inability to understand and properly analyze the social phenomenon of cyberspace.

RC22-390.8

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Participatory Guarantee Systems: Alternative Ways of Knowing in Agri-Food Systems?

Over the past twenty years, sustainability standards have been used in agri-food systems as a way to link sustainably produced products with consumers who are looking for these types of products. This system of certification has generally relied upon the third-party certification (TPC) model as a way to ensure that producers are complying with standards. Over the past five to ten years, critiques of this model have emerged in both practitioner and academic circles. These critiques focus on the appropriateness of this model based on the type of knowledge that is privileged, the cost of the model and conflicts of interest. This paper examines these critiques by exploring how participatory guarantee systems (PGS) are used to accommodate some of the critiques of the TPC model. We draw upon examples from Japan and Bolivia to illustrate how PGS are rethinking some of these concerns. Through our analysis we explore new institutional arrangements and where there might be spaces for empowering alternative ways of knowing.

RC40-573.4

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Participatory Guarantee Systems: Alternative Ways of Knowing in Agri-Food Systems?

Over the past twenty years, sustainability standards have been used in agri-food systems as a way to link sustainably produced products with consumers who...
Deus Ex Machina? Religious Texts, Spiritual Capital and Inequalities – in Continuation of the Current Debate

This paper is borne from three impulses: broadly, the presently ubiquitous influence of liberation theologies within mainstream Christianities; narrower, the widespread religious assertion that the divine addresses the world through the “Holy Word” of the Bible; most specifically, a current South African debate (in which the author is a participant) on the contextual relevance of scholarly exegesis of these texts. The contention here is that the usual “application” of biblical texts to modern issues of inequality is undertaken in unsophisticated ways. First, the hermeneutical context is often left unacknowledged. Second, the eXegesis is often poor and seldom new, because the prime concern is a pressing modern issue. However, third, with little academic background in socio-political, economic and related fields of study, the pressing issues are often analysed superficially. Thus, good intentions flounder on poor scholarship, based on a critical (by now, clichéd) rejection of the Bible. Nonetheless, the biblical text has a possible role, if combined with an empirical and anthropological world view. Texts can directly be brought to bear on modern issues. The concepts of spiritual or religious capital can ameliorate this. The history and implications of these concepts are therefore reviewed. In constituting the religious identity of individuals, the Bible may well be an influence, but one among many. The thus-molded religious identity of persons so inclined may lead them to address social inequalities, pursuing a less unjust and, usually, more egalitarian society. Agency is mediated by such a constructed religious identity. The issues addressed, almost exclusively socio-political, moral and social issues, have been presented with firm conviction, may in this less instrumentalism engagement with the religious heritage be expanded to include the theological, with greater humility, seeking clarity.

LONGHOFER, WESLEY* (Emory University, wesley.longhofer@emory.edu)

Foundations of Global Giving

Social scientists have long been interested in the origins of generosity, altruism, and compassion in society. However, a relative handful of studies have looked at the effects of social context on organized charitable activity, particularly from a cross-national perspective. This talk will introduce an ongoing study examining the effects of global and domestic institutions on charitable activity among individuals and organizations in a large number of countries. I illustrate philanthropic and charitable activity in what world polity scholars have called a “global moral order” that champions virtue and positions voluntary associations, including foundations and charities, as legitimate actors for solving global problems. The first part of the study draws upon survey data to explore why individuals join charitable organizations in 35 countries. The second part of the study turns attention to the growth of philanthropic organizations in more than 100 countries since the 1970s. Results from the study find that models of charitable activity are structured in the culture of world society.

Educational Changes: The Adoption of Standardizing Reforms

The paper discusses the post-Soviet reform in two educational sectors – general education (lower secondary) and vocational education – from the viewpoint of adoption of standardizing policies by teachers in Estonia. By being inspired by the concept of social innovation we concentrate on two questions: What has been the outcomes/social benefits (e.g empowerment of teachers) resulting from the reform process, and secondly, how the reform policies (i.e. institutional changes) have been adopted by the teachers? We base our arguments on a) analysis of the documents and previous researches and b) empirical qualitative studies on adoption of curricula changes.

In the Soviet time, the education system and curricula development was highly centralised and ideologically controlled by Moscow. In 1987-1988, even before the independence, the transition period in Estonian general education began. The quickest changes were evident in general education where powerful movement of teachers started to innovate the curricula with the aim to de-ideologize it. The general education reform in the post-re-independence time comprised of two radical transformations: from Soviet system towards education system and neoliberal transition from the second half of 1990. The latter period have comprised both standardization and decentralization (e.g. decentralization of school network and growing principals´ autonomy) tendencies. In VET, as compared to the general education, the reform process started later and has been more inclusive.

Our analysis will show that the impact of standardization has been differentiated on two levels: firstly, the different education sectors (general and vocational education) has been affected by reforms differently; secondly, in the course of the reform, teachers have adopted different coping strategies, in other words, the reform has divided the teachers into different adopters’ categories according the meanings attributed to changes. However, to a certain extent, the patterns of adopters’ categories in both education sectors are similar.

RC17-306.2

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Organization within Organization Studies: From Core Object to Unspecified, Awkward Relic

After the outbreak of the financial crises, scholars and public intellectuals have sought to uncover the roots of the current economic downturn. Prominent in this context has been a renewed discussion of the post-industrial balance between state regulation and laissez faire, as well as a critique of the preceding decades accelerated financial deregulation. The current crises, however, should also be seen in conjunction with its organizational dimensions. On the one hand, these dimensions can be traced to the beliefs held and the actions undertaken within a multitude of organizations, including banks, insurance companies, credit institutions, etc. On the other hand, these dimensions should also be regarded in conjunction with a range of historical developments within organization studies (OS) itself, where the core object of ‘the organization’ seems to have been problematized to such an extent that it is rather unclear what remains of this foundational theoretical construct. By attending to these latter historical developments, the paper argues that specific, yet highly diverse, modes of theorizing within OS progressively seem to have undermined organization studies’ core object. This loss, the paper claims, have made OS ill-suited to adequately respond to the organizational dimensions of the economic crisis. Only by re-arranging and re-appropriating this core object can OS relativize itself as a practically useful and relevant academic discipline.

RC14-275.1

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Pharmaceuticalisation and Performance Consumption: Differences Between Young Workers and University Students

In the current modernity, the management of personal capabilities gave rise to a broad market and a booming performance industry. Medications play an increasing role in this offering, focusing mainly on cognitive/mental and body performance. New ‘healing techniques’ such as cognition-based high lifestyle drugs and smart drugs are the most visible side of this modern logic of self-management. The production of both pharmaceuticals and natural medicines/supplements participates in this range of purposes.
La Formación De Profesionales Ante La Inequidad. Desafío ético De La Educación Universitaria

La educación superior en México tiene hoy día el desafío de formar jóvenes ante un mundo altamente inequitativo. La ética profesional en los procesos de formación universitaria puede contribuir a la comprensión de este fenómeno social y, consecuentemente, a desarrollar la moralidad de la juventud tendiente a la constitución del ethos de los futuros profesionales. La racionalidad técnica combinada con la cultura de la rentabilidad inhumana está predominando en la ciencia y sus aplicaciones tecnológicas. En la vertiente marxista porque la ética social y la igualdad, implicó la exclusión de la ética como medio para terminar las formas de producción. En el lado de la ilustración y el liberalismo porque la ética se consideró un elemento subjetivo, no científico y se apostó por la construcción de una sociedad igualitaria a partir de los avances de la ciencia y sus aplicaciones tecnológicas. En este contexto, la educación universitaria tendría que estar sustentada en una capacitación científica y técnica de alto nivel, lo que produciría profesionales que por su práctica promovería una sociedad igualitaria.

El desarrollo histórico demostró el fracaso de ambas vertientes de la modernidad y la imposibilidad de que una sociedad sustentada en el racionalismo eliminara las desigualdades sociales que se han profundizado, produciendo la ética profesional como una disciplina que se ocupa de la reflexión y promoción del deseo estructural del ser humano por vivir para vivir (Morin, 2005). En este contexto, la educación universitaria está recuperando en los planes de estudio la ética profesional como una dimensión formativa indispensable para orientar la práctica profesional hacia la desigualdad.

A partir del principio fundamental de “exclusión de la exclusión” que sustenta la sociología y la antropología que conforman la ética planetaria que propone Edgar Morin, esta ponencia presenta elementos teóricos y metodológicos para una formación ética profesional que contribuya a la construcción de una ética profesional que promueva la igualdad.
Les Sims® Ou Comment Grandir En S’amusant


Guestworkers Programs in Uncertain Times. Economic Crisis and Seasonal Labour Mobility Schemes in Spain

Since the 1970's, the global economy has been characterized by liberalization of trade and capital, but also by transnational movements of people. Recruitment of migrant workers has become popular in states facing the ever-changing nature of labour markets. Temporary labour migration has become an attractive resource for decreasing low paid jobs within the agricultural, service and construction sectors. Accordingly, there has been a growth in temporary migrant worker programs in several countries in Asia, Europe, and North America. New immigration countries, such as Spain, implemented also TWP during the economic boom in the 2000's.

In this paper we aim to shed light into the process of policy-making and implementation of these programs in the Spanish agri-food industry during the last decade focusing on three dimensions: a) country selection and recruitment process, b) recognition of rights and transitions to permanent migration and c), actors and multilevel governance.

The final part of the article focuses on the impact of the economic crisis on the implementation of these programs since 2008 and its prospects in these new uncertain circumstances.

Self-Fulfilling Teacher Expectations in the Context of Ethnic Educational Inequalities

The role of teacher expectations in pupils’ achievements has been heavily researched during the last 50 years. Experimental research as well as analyses of field data stemming mainly from the US showed that low expectations can undermine academic performance whereas high expectations can have positive effects. On learning opportunities and on the pupils’ academic future. Another line of research suggests that teachers often have lower expectations for the academic performance of children from low socioeconomic status and/or immigrant or minority background. If such low expectations create self-fulfilling prophecies by leading to behavior that undermines intellectual growth, they could be regarded as a subtle type of discrimination contributing to the widening of the achievement gap between more and less privileged pupils. However, despite the fact that there is evidence speaking against discrimination in grading or track assignment against pupils with low socioeconomic background and/or immigrant background on the pupils’ academic future. Another line of research suggests that teachers often have lower expectations for the academic performance of children from low socioeconomic status and/or immigrant or minority background. If such low expectations create self-fulfilling prophecies by leading to behavior that undermines intellectual growth, they could be regarded as a subtle type of discrimination contributing to the widening of the achievement gap between more and less privileged pupils.

We assess the state of Japanese capitalism by taking a fresh analytic look into its labor market. Our findings strongly indicate that the general dictum of "lost decade(s)" stands in stark contrast to economic reality. What is more, we find that the purported view of strong and rigid gender inequalities in the labor market is entirely flawed.

We explore the implementation of the Japanese economy has seen very stable employment conditions in a long-term perspective. In fact, Japanese businesses have created some 10.1 million jobs more than would be expected if the 1988 labor force participation rates of both sexes had stayed constant. 1.4 million of these additionally created jobs are jobs in regular employment, and what is more, 0.9 million of these newly created jobs...
regular jobs are occupied by women. Increasing labor market participation by women reportedly largely went into non-standard employment. While this is essentially true, we can evidence a strong tendency toward closing wage gaps both between men and women, and between regular and non-regualr employment. As the latter effect is particularly strong for women, we cannot draw any evidence for any potential gender inequalities for our investigation period. On the contrary, our findings suggest that women have made significant inroads into formerly male-dominated regular employment.

Hypothesizing about potential reasons for this bias, we suggest (a) that this negative perception stems from a general “adaptation problem” referring to the transition from high to low-growth economy, and (b) that the ongoing strong prevalence of the societal ideal of a male breadwinner in Japanese society effectively forecloses a positive appraisal of young women increasingly finding their way into regular employment where this happens at the expense of men.

RC22-388.1

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Civil Liberties or Civil Rights? Muslim American Advocacy Organizations

This paper considers the extent to which two of the most prominent Muslim American advocacy organizations have been able to follow the pattern of advocacy established by the Civil Rights Movement as they have sought to confront Islamophobia in the USA. These two organizations – the Muslim Public Affairs Council (MPAC) and the Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR) – have long been at the forefront of Muslim American advocacy. The analysis considers the trajectory of MPAC and CAIR given the cultural and political context of the current ‘post-Civil Rights era’. I begin with an overview of what I call the “civil rights mode” of advocacy, a race-conscious strategy historically used by many civil rights advocacy organizations. This is then contrasted with a “civil liberties mode,” a race-neutral or ‘colorblind’ strategy that has recently gained favor in contemporary American advocacy politics. My findings suggest that the power of the civil liberties mode in contemporary American advocacy politics has played a crucial role in limiting the effectiveness of Muslim American advocacy efforts.

RC39-667.2

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Etched In Stone: Preservation Of Cemeteries and Cultural Identity

Cades Cove was a thriving Appalachian mountain community in the United States prior to the establishment of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The creation of the park effectively brought an end to this community. It now exists within the park as a tourist destination (approximately 2 million visitors per year) with a few remaining ‘primitive’ homesteads and cemeteries. Everyone knows what cemeteries are, but in that familiarity, there is dismissal, for few know that cemeteries are far more than what they know them to be, and in that regard, cemeteries are far more than sequenced repositories for the deceased. Cemeteries constitute libraries of stone and are proxies or microcosmic expressions of the communities they represent or represented and are an important element of community.

The first task of this research has been to conduct a sociological examination of Cades Cove and the associated cemeteries, archiving the socio-demographic data of the former communities and their residents. The second objective has been to collect precise GPS coordinates of all known stones & markers in the cemeteries of Cades Cove.

A major disaster can strike at any time, endangering precious cultural property. Our cultural preservation efforts of these cemeteries are an important component of disaster preparedness in Cades Cove and to members of the surrounding communities with direct familial ties. These cemeteries have tremendous religious and spiritual importance to the families with ancestors buried there and are a significant marker of their cultural identity. Without these preservation efforts, a major disaster could destroy these libraries of stone and they would be lost forever. This would potentially threaten the future continuity of the communities and their cultural identity, destroy the artifacts of their ancestors and their family histories, and hinder recovery efforts.

RC22-398.5

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Role of Sociological Theory in Deconstructing Sociological Phenomena In Africa – the Social Exchange Theory and the Small House in Zimbabwe

Sociological theories continue to illuminate various sociological phenomena found in Africa and act as conceptual and analytical tools in deconstructing sociological knowledge. This study uses the lens of the social exchange theory to analyse the small house practice in Zimbabwe. The ‘small house practice’ is the trend among married men in Zimbabwe to maintain a single woman as a quasi-permanent sexual partner in a ‘small’ marital relationship. This relationship is considered subsidiary (small) compared to the official marriage yet it is important to the welfare of both man practicing it and the unmarried woman being looked after. The study reveals that those engaged in small house interactions are rationally seeking to maximize the profits or benefits, especially in meeting basic individual needs of both the man maintaining a small house and the woman being looked after.

TG07-969.1

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The Spatial Politics of ‘Noise’

This paper attends to sounds and noises as sociocultural phenomena taking place in everyday sonic environments. If noise is considered as sound that is out of place, then how and where does this evaluation transpire in order for noise to qualify as an aural transgression? In defining what constitutes as sound or noise, the process also involves locating how noise is dealt with in different places that we inhabit (public space as shared/private space), at different levels (small/large-scale) and by different social actors (individuals, groups, social institutions etc.). Cases of auditory alterations in urbanity will be analysed in order to demonstrate how sounds and noises acquire socio-cultural valences in the ways that urbanites regard and utilise spaces in city life. By interrogating how places are experienced and contested vis-à-vis auditory encounters, the paper attempts to shed light on the relationship between sound, noise, and sociality in place, and also illuminates how aural information structure social positionings, divisions and hierarchies in everyday life.

RC16-289.1

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Space as Material Culture

The concept of space continues to represent a challenging category in the field of sociology owing to its implicitly referring to the material dimension of things. Following the “spatial turn” in the social sciences, relational definitions of space have prevailed, yet there is still a clear lack of systematic research. However, the concept seems ideally suited to grasp the configurational nexus of complex relations between performativity, iconicity and materiality more accurately. The presentation introduces space as a cultural sociological concept and shows recent examples of how space constitutes social meaning.

RC11-208.1

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Approaching Generational Intelligence: Complexity and Agency in an Intergenerational World

‘Generational intelligence’ (GI) proposes a psychosocial approach to the questions of cultural adaptation to demographic change and a reconceptualization of ageism. It places age related generational identities in the domain of intergenerational relations and contexts such as families, workplaces, in policy development and in civil society. GI suggests three dimensions, key to addressing the degree to which it is possible to place oneself in the position of another age group. These include: the degree to which one becomes conscious of self as part of a generation, a relative ability to put oneself in the position of other generations, and a relative ability to negotiate intergenerational connection.

It is argued that dominant forms of adaptation provide limited opportunities for personal development and for age-specific identities to take shape. The value of empathic understanding, negotiated solutions and complementary roles between generational groups are examined as we move toward the discovery of age-specific contributions that may also throw light on the wider human condition. As such the approach works phenomenologically and is not overly concerned with refraction based on lineage, cohort and chronological age. It also does not trivialize psychodynamic understanding of social relations in so far as a preconscious ‘unthought known’ is seen to play an important role in the maintenance of legitimized social identities and inequalities based on age. Implications for policy and the conduct and training for research are also critically examined.
This exploratory paper investigates the modality between data collected using an online questionnaire filled in on a mobile phone device and a paper-and-pencil questionnaire. An experiment was conducted on 5th of July 2013 in thermal comfort conditions of a lab at the University of Ljubljana, excluding external effects. A total of 75 students were randomly assigned to three experimental conditions. A short questionnaire included questions on knowledge, attitudes and behaviour towards organic food products. The two online questionnaire versions were designed in a way that the visual design was most similar to the paper-and-pencil version. In order to explore the participants’ willingness-to-buy and willingness-to-pay for organic certified food, the paper-and-pencil version involved the actual presentation of a glass bottle of organic apple juice of 1L and a package of organic spaghetti of 500g, while the online surveys involved the video projection of both organic foods. For the online versions, paradata on time and changes of answers were collected. The results or experiences from the three data collection modes will be explored in order to answer questions on the time differences between the modes, on the data quality, and on respondents’ performance. This experiment is one of the first studies on mode effect for mobile phone online questionnaires as the lab conditions guarantee the exclusion of confounding effects of self-selection and non-response which typically limit the measurement of the pure mode effect.

**RC24-432.4**

**LU, CHUNTIAN** (Xi’an Jiaotong University, luchuntian@mail.xjtu.edu.cn)

**Evaluating Government’s Environmental Performance: Evidence from China**

While China has achieved miraculous economic growth over the past 30 years, this process is accompanied with numerous environmental problems, which result in substantial economic losses, social conflict, and rising health costs in China. How do the Chinese assess their government’s environmental performance? Based on the survey data of the 2003 and 2010 CGSS data, this article provides an empirical analysis of government’s environmental performance in the first decade of 21st century China. The main results of analysis are as follows: (1) Compared to other countries, 39.56% of the respondents argue that their government has done too little; while 61.7% of the respondents think that their central government has done too much. (2) Environmental performance whether in central government or local government become even worse in 2010 than in 2003 CGSS data. (3) As for central government’s environmental performance, rural respondents give more positive evaluation than urban respondents. However, urban respondents give local government a higher environmental performance score than rural respondents. (4) Multivariate analysis of government’s performance in environmental protection indicates that education is the strongest factor in while negative relationship with the central government’s environmental performance. These results suggest that government’s environmental performance in China today are a mixed system, in which objective environmental problems and resident’s subject perception and social characteristics coexist to determine how the Chinese evaluate their government’s environmental performance.

**RC50-807.3**

**LU, FANG** (Yunnan University of Nationalities, luang1971@163.com)

**The Reproduction of Intangible Heritage Successors in Heritage Tourism**

With the development of heritage tourism, intangible heritage became a kind of tourism attraction, which holds a fascination for the tourists all over the world who try to touch the landscape, human heritage, and customs of other places. In these places, intangible heritage successors become attractions for the tourists. They can tell the legend, the origin, the meaning of the intangible heritage and they can also show some skill about the intangible for the tourists. What’s more, they can get some financial support from the government because of the duty of pass the skill on. Gradually, the way of selection of the successors, the explanation of the intangible heritage and the inheritance of the intangible heritage are changing. For they will inherit the heritage within the ethnic group, they will deal with all kinds of relations outside the group, and then another kind of reproduction within themselves can be seen. In this article, the way of reproduction implies the reproduction of the concept of the Intangible Heritage Tourism.
This study examined patterns and predictors of changing young adults’ attitudes toward gender-role during Taiwan’s social transition in the beginning of 21st century. Based on panel data from 2000 to 2011 and latent growth curve modeling methods, the study identifies patterns and predictors of attitudes formation and change from adolescence to adulthood. The young adults showed an attitude of highly sensitive for gender equality, which was followed by the declining egalitarian outlook during their transition to adulthood.

The findings indicate that the parental characteristics and their gender-role attitudes have significant influence on the formation of adolescents’ gender-role attitudes. The study suggests that the parental attitudes have larger effect on adolescents’ attitudes than does parents’ behavioral modeling as indicated by parents’ household labor pattern. On the other hand, the findings disclose the important source of influence from school and community contexts on both the initial adolescents’ attitudes and the changes that occur along the subsequent years, as indicated by by the significant effects of school track, academic achievement, class interaction, work experience and participation in community activities. Furthermore, the results of the latent growth curve analysis evidence the inter-weaving mechanism of socialization and symbolic interaction. Therein the socialization background has far reaching impact, not only shaping the initial adolescents’ attitudes but also affect the trajectory of the attitudinal change through the various social-interaction contexts.

This study explores the relationship between entrepreneurship and gender relationships in family firms during the global recession in Taiwan. Although previous literature has conceptualized women’s involvement through participation in family businesses, certain studies have indicated women’s substantial contributions and indispensability. The gender dynamics within an entrepreneurial setting remain under-investigated. In this study, the power dynamics within day-to-day entrepreneurial processes in Taiwanese copreneurial firms during the global economic recession are explored from a family embeddedness perspective. Qualitative data generated through in-depth interviews of 24 family firms across economic sectors in 1995 and the follow-up interviews in 2010 show the diversity of the gender relationships and the complexity of the power negotiation between copreneurial and patriarchal roles. The research underlines the importance and the firm’s adaptive strategies provide a context in which women are able to negotiate the patriarchal system and reconstruct their position by using their entrepreneurial capability. The findings show that gender dynamics and wives’ bargaining power in copreneurial firms may vary with copreneur’s entrepreneurial capability, the nature of their specific industry, and family relationships. Wives’ adaptive entrepreneurship based on years of accumulated tacit knowledge and capability, is crucial for firms’ risk management in coping with market uncertainty. Wives’ roles tend to be characterized by greater autonomy in industries that utilize female skills than for wives in other industries. Conversely, wives of copreneurial firms in a strong patriarchal culture, particularly those in an extended family environment, are more likely to work as unpaid laborers and have no say in firms’ decisions.

The observations further reveal that wives’ entrepreneurial identity is shaped by the patriarchal cultural context, particularly those in an extended family environment, which can increase their self-empowerment and improve women’s agency. However, lack of opportunity to cultivate their entrepreneurial identity asserts their gendered identity and reinforces marginality.

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From Information to Interaction: A Collaborative Approach to Health Improvement Programmes

Background: The information driven behavioural approach adopted by health promotion programmes has been criticised for focusing on individual agency while neglecting the impact of structural factors on health. Recent scholarship argues for a relational paradigm in public health which emphasises collaboration with citizens and other network actors as a key to reduce health inequalities. There is little evidence how this collaborative interactional process is supported and experienced in a health promotion context. Objectives: The study examines a collaborative interaction model of promoting lifestyle changes to improve health with a focus on how networks, relationships between various actors, including members of the public, public service users, service staff and health professionals, and the roles they assume in this context shape the process. Methods: The paper draws on network and social practices theories, interviews with different actors engaged in a public health programme in England and field-
Rethinking Methods and Ethics in Male Sexual Risk Behaviour Research

Studying sexual behaviour of men is always a challenge to many researchers. This is a qualitative study on the sexual risk taking behaviour of men in the context of HIV/AIDS. The occupational group of seafarers are chosen for this particular study in the port city of Santos, Brazil. Seafaring is a male dominated mobile occupational group at very high risk to HIV with many seafaring countries having reported high prevalence rates of HIV. Ethnographic work in the red light district was conducted consisting of in-depth interviews and nightly observations. Local non-profit organizations working in the field were approached for entry to the site. Results showed that sexual behaviour remains a sensitive topic to discuss. Researchers need extra skills and knowledge to elicit substantial and quality information. Sex of the researcher and the way he deals with the individuals play important roles in data gathering. The study encountered various hurdles in the areas of research and safety given the nature of the study, which dealt with a semi-legal environment of prostitution and drugs. Language, cultural differences, and other idiosyncrasies have to be considered in doing the fieldwork. Ethnography is an effective method to understand many phenomena because this form of inquiry digs deeper into the relationships (with the sex workers). Length of time of researcher's immersion in the field makes him strongly embedded. A rich reflexive account in an ethnographic setting is a major output in a qualitative study. Methodological issues raised in this study provide substantial contribution to the continuing search for appropriate methods in enriching areas of research and safety in both the field and the laboratory concerning 45 different images. All images were chosen on the basis of a content analysis of five Polish color magazines addressed to various audiences.

The main research hypothesis states that individuals with folk cultural capital (inhabitants of rural areas, with low educational level, and low economic status) are more likely to hold proximate (cultural) and ultimate (evolutionary) explanations of the aesthetic taste. The main research hypothesis states that individuals with folk cultural capital (inhabitants of rural areas, with low educational level, and low economic status) are more likely to hold proximate (cultural) and ultimate (evolutionary) explanations of the aesthetic taste.

LUCZAJ, KAMIL* (Jagiellonian University, kamil.luczaj@gmail.com) The Beauty Of Advertisement. Searching For Ultimate and Proximate Causes In Cross-Cultural Study

The presentation summarizes the results of empirical research conducted simultaneously in Poland and in the United States in 2013. The main research questions were related to taste for some aesthetic forms used by the advertisers. 240 subjects in each country took part in the study and filling the questionnaire concerning 45 different images. All images were chosen on the basis of a content analysis of five Polish color magazines addressed to various audiences.

Theoretical underpinnings of the presented study stem from the works of Pierre Bourdieu, but they are not limited to his deconstructive. The most important perspective is evolutionary theory informed by modern biology. Thus, presentation focuses on both proximate (cultural) and ultimate (evolutionary) explanations of the aesthetic taste.

The main research hypothesis states that individuals with folk cultural capital (inhabitants of rural areas, with low educational level, and low economic status) are more likely to hold proximate (cultural) and ultimate (evolutionary) explanations of the aesthetic taste. According to this belief, building on Pierre Bourdieu’s classical under- standing of taste diversification, I presume that a natural aesthetic taste is related to folk-type of cultural capital. In other words, my intention is to verify whether the aesthetic universals as described by evolutionists and cognitivists are related to folk-type of cultural capital. In other words, my intention is to verify whether the aesthetic universals as described by evolutionists and cognitivists are related to folk-type of cultural capital.

TG04-948.2 LUDWIG, SUSANN* (Centre for African Studies Basel, ludwig.susann2@gmail.com) Working on Futures, Reducing Risk – University Graduates in Mali and Their Strategies of Action

The research examines the conditions and opportunities of university education in Mali. The West African state counts two state universities, five state graduate schools and various private universities. The capital city’s University of Bamako with more than 80,000 students is obviously the center of higher education. Facing precarious conditions due to the shortage of means and professors the majority of students manage nevertheless to successfully graduate. Being young and highly qualified, university graduates are still strongly affected by unemployment. Given the problematic conditions of studies and the major difficulties entering the labor market, a university degree does not create the certainty expected, but provides and even provokes risk again. Consequently, the main questions to be answered are: Why do young Malians study nevertheless? And how do young academicians cope with a situation characterized by uncertainty and unpredictability?
The Work of Producing Quality in Changing Academia from the Standpoint of Junior Female Scholars

This paper is a chapter in my doctoral thesis. It builds on another chapter in which I explore the gendered work of ‘boasting’ in the context of changing academia, and how this work is essential for furthering ruling purposes and interests connected to the marketization and global competitiveness of Finnish academia. I pick up from there to study the evaluation ideology from the standpoint of junior female scholars. This involves explicating; how particular managerial texts, textual technologies and artifacts, including those related to tenure track recruitment, hold people accountable in ways that lead to the production of particular notions of quality; how this is part of furthering particular organizational and managerial purposes; and how the work related to producing this quality involves the (re)production of a particular gendered order in academia. I work from there to suggest a reworking of the concept of homo-sociality in academic recruitment. In the analysis I draw mainly on an in-depth interview with one female scholar; the various versions of an article manuscript she wrote as it developed over a lengthy review process for publication in a top journal within her field; the review documents; as well as the correspondence with editors of the journal in question. Furthermore, I draw on interviews with differently positioned scholars and academic managers, field notes from various events, and text material produced over a period of three years.

RC36-630.2

LUNDBERG, JANNA* (University of Lund, janna.lundberg@uvet.lu.se)

Social Science and Alienation In School

School can in many ways be seen as a place distant from life in general: in classrooms students are kept separate from the familiar parts of life. School and life outside of school follow different schemes so many students seems to put their real life on hold. Social science class ought to be one occasion where life in school became more real and more similar to life outside of school, since it is supposed to be all about life in society. According to the curriculum for the Swedish upper secondary school it is not enough to learn about society, the students should also become a part of society through active participation – by doing democracy, not only learning about democracy (a legacy from John Dewey). In spite of this we do not appear very well equipped for taking an active part in society even after the twelve years in school that the majority of Swedish citizens complete. The importance of active citizenship is emphasized, but in the room where students and teachers do their daily work something stops the development of active citizenship.

My doctoral study focuses on the intriguing tension between what is told, said and written in theory and what is being done in practice within the field of education and democracy in general and active citizenship in specific. Alienation theory can reveal why the well-intended work within the frames of social science is failing. Alienation in school could be seen as one part of the greater social tendency to postpone life by not living in the present. This paper will examine alienation theory and if in addition to how it can be used to understand the tension mentioned above and thereby search for a path that may have the potential to lead to changes of the situation.

RC02-64.4

LUNDBY, ERIKA* (Linnéaus University, Erika.Lundby@lnu.se)

Young Consumers In Sweden

In this presentation the question of how economic resources influence children’s peer relations will be addressed, with focus on the Scandinavian setting. This question is of particularly importance in times of changing discourses surrounding children’s role in the consumer society. The ways Scandinavian children are portrayed as consumers have gradually changed, from being positioned towards competent actors in their own lives. In total, 48 Swedish children aged 9 were interviewed in focus groups, using a projective vignette technique and pictures. The children were asked if and how children in general could gain new friends through material possessions and money. The findings indicate that children perceive possessions as multi-functional tools in peer relationships. The ability to fit into the peer group, by the use of different possessions, was perceived as especially important. Additionally, the children perceived money as an altruistic tool to demonstrate kindness. As the Scandinavian countries become more liberalized, with higher economic differences between households as a result, we need to address the question of the consequences. We should consider the significant effects of increased consumption on children’s social relationships. If children perceive peer pressure of having “cool” things, and if they believe that they can use material goods to become more popular and accepted, they may be highly vulnerable to the internalization of materialistic values.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Surveillance often sparks responses relating to “privacy.” The era of state surveillance, read through warnings like Orwell’s, makes being watched seem negative, undesirable. We want to escape, to hide, or just be “private.” But this approach seems myopic in a world of mass media and now social media. The world of celebrity makes being seen a matter of privilege, of desire. The consequences for surveillance are far-reaching – from the unwanted eye to welcome watching. The desire to be seen may help to naturalize and legitimate surveillance of all kinds, to encourage new modes of cooperation of the surveilled with their surveillors. The desire to discover (large scale surveillance) meets the passion for publicity in social media. Flexibility, mobility and connectivity are sought through social media but users find themselves tracked and recorded using the same media. How do we account for the apparent willingness to be visible to all, or to have a secure or desirable position, when it is known that daily routines and whereabouts are tracked and traced constantly? While social media allows everyone a voice, at the same time, it also facilitates in fresh ways classic activities of state agencies. Such forms of surveillance penetrate the time-space paths of everyday life (using constant updates, location tracking). This paper explores these questions sociologically and critically.

RC16-279.14

LYTKINA, EKATERINA* (National Research University, ekaterina.lytkina@gmail.com)

Transformation – Reality or Simulacrum?

In this report the concept of transformational societies will be revised. The concept was widely applied to address post-communist societies and especially vacuum, institutional, normative change and related phenomena. However it is unclear whether the change is accomplished and what a post-transformational society is or should be like. Besides, a broader context should be considered. Are transformational societies only those with the communist past or can other societies, for example experiencing economic crisis or different kinds of social instability such as revolutions or wars, or even those who enter the European Union also experience a transformation? Surely, the contemporary context is totally different from the change meant by Durkheim when he wrote about the transition from the traditional society to the industrial one. Contemporary societies are characterized by pluralism of normative and value systems together with high mobilisation and academization of policing, as well as altering organizational ideals as pertinent in this process.

RC36-629.4

LYTKINA, EKATERINA* (Higher School of Economics, ekaterina.lytkina@gmail.com)

Unique Societies-Common Alienation? Revisiting Alienation in Contemporary Context

The paper is aimed at examination of the difference of nature and characteristics of alienation and and in post-Soviet and Western countries. Recent findings (Lytkina, Welzel 2013) show that in such post-Soviet countries as Russia and Kazakhstan anomic can be measured by powerlessness and normlessness whereas meaninglessness, social isolation and job dissatisfaction form a measurement of alienation. The linkage of powerlessness and normlessness might be explained by the general Mertonnean assumption of discordance between the culturally defined goals and the means of the social system provides an individual with. Hence, lack of control over desired outcomes (powerlessness) causes anomic behavior (normlessness). Still, powerlessness is commonly used as an indicator of alienation (Seeman 1982, Olsen 1965, Dean 1961) whereas meaninglessness is sometimes used as an indicator of individual anomie, or anomia (Seeman 1982, Legge 2008). These arguments make formulate the following problem: are thus alienation and anomie in post-Soviet and Western countries different? If yes, what are the reasons for its difference and how can the differences be captured theoretically and empirically? Post-Soviet countries can be conceptualized as the ones who underwent the process of social transformation, thus they can be conceptualized in Durkheimean logics. One can assume that in the time of transformation the level of anomie rose significantly. Western European societies, on the contrary, experienced a relative stability. Post-Soviet countries experienced a dramatic change in the value and normative systems which before the collapse of the Soviet Union were characterized by the collectivistic nature, whereas Western societies were characterized by pluralism of normative and value systems together with high level of individualism. Which phenomena and which indicators are thus relevant for the two types of societies? These and other considerations will be taken into account.

RC32-563.25

LÖFQVIST, LOUISE* (Linnaeus University, louise.lofqvist@lnu.se)

Gender Change and Constants. the Case of Swedish Police and Gender Equality Policy

The aim of this paper is to present the case of gender equality policy and politics within the Swedish Police Service. The main object is to investigate the relation between gender equality change and local gender formations and experiences. The paper provides an outline and a theoretically and empirically informed discussion of specific organizational, historical and socio-demographic factors that are key in an understanding of gender and police work in Sweden, and putting this within a framework of political and policy development. Sweden is often portrayed as world-leading when it comes to issues of gender equality, and state policy has put forward ideals of equal opportunities in all areas of society. In this context the national police service is interesting, as a male-dominated, masculine, state organization where gender change is visible.

Ideals and discourse concerning gender as well as gender equality policy and gender equality projects have been a part of police organization since the 1980’s and the female-male ratio is slowly but constantly evening out. There has been a symbolic change and a statistic demographical change when it comes to women in policing. The issue put forward in this paper is the impact of these ongoing transformations in everyday police work. Rather than evaluating the gender equality regimes, this project investigates into the micro politics of changing gender regimes at the work place. The results show that change is undisputable but unevenly distributed in the organisation with regard to the gendered division of labour and gender symbolism and the grand narrative of gender equality is put under scrutiny. Further the author argues links between processes of professionalisation and academization of policing, as well as altering organizational ideals as pertinent in this process.
RC23-410.5
MA, KOU-HSUN JOSEF* (University of Connecticut, kuo-hsun.ma@uconn.edu)
VACHON, TODD (University of Connecticut)
Reconsidering the within-Country Digital Divide and the Global Digital Gap: Comparing Students’ Daily Life Experiences with Information and Communication Technologies from 40 Countries

The rapid development in Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) has drawn scholars’ attention to a new social problem—the digital divide. However, there has been little work examining the link between national contexts and students’ experiences with ICTs. This research combines two groups of literature: micro-level accounts on the inequality of digital usage and macro-level studies focusing on the global digital gap. Using data from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2009 data, I utilize hierarchical linear modeling to examine how institutional variables at the country-level are associated with students’ digital usage across 40 countries. I use Cook’s distance to diagnose the influence of data points from the cluster level. Three institutional factors are examined: economic development, income inequality, and educational expenditure. Results are twofold: (1) The digital divide between socially-advantaged and socially-disadvantaged students is wider for countries with lower income, higher inequality, and lower educational expenditure. (2) The effects of institutional characteristics on digital usage only matter for low SES students, but not for their high SES counterparts. This research helps scholars identify key national characteristics that influence the inequality of digital usage.

JS-41.6
MA, YAN* (Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, mayan@cass.org.cn)
Exploring the Impact of Birth Cohort Size on Education Achievement of Cohort Members

Using the data from China General Social Survey 2005, this research explores the major and modulatory effects of birth cohort size on education achievement of cohort members in China, from longitudinal and cohort perspective. Results show that birth cohort size has significant impacts on education achievement of cohort members, and cohort members in larger size birth cohort have lower education achievement. However, the impacts of birth cohort size on male and female, on urban people and rural people are different, and the reduction of birth cohort size will narrow the gap between these two groups. Besides, this paper decomposes net effect of birth cohort size by simulation and points out that it is the discordant change between population reproduction and education capacity that leads to this result.

RC01-38.4
MAAS, JAN-BERT* (Netherlands Defence Academy, jgjm.maas@mlnda.nl)
VÁN FENÉMA, PAUL C. (Netherlands Defence Academy)
Why Should I Know? the Reluctance of Absorbing and Sharing ERP Knowledge

In an ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) system, all necessary business functions, such as financial, manufacturing, human resources, and distribution, are tightly integrated into a single information system with a shared database. Such a system potentially allows firms to manage their integrated business processes and associated knowledge, and to have more control of information and data in the organization. However, ERP systems are very knowledge intensive and require high levels of knowledge absorption and knowledge sharing between organizational members in order to be used successfully.

In the military organization we study, ERP systems are aimed at improving supportive, secondary processes. This means that many military employees prioritize efforts related to the primary process of the military over actions connected to the ERP system. Still, top management mandates employees to use the ERP system and perform these secondary tasks, leading to tensions/user resistance including the reluctance to incorporate or share ERP knowledge. In turn, this lack of knowledge exchange can become dysfunctional since it prevents the use of it that could benefit the organization.

We applied qualitative methods including 40 semi-structured interviews with ERP users and their managers in three separate business-units, who have been using the ERP for two years. In the study we assess why and how users of the ERP system become averse to the exchange of knowledge and how military organizations are able to overcome tensions between primary processes and ERP implementation/knowledge sharing as a secondary process. By combining theories about user resistance and informal/formal knowledge structures we grasp the underlying reasons of the reluctance. Moreover we contribute to the literature by studying IT as a supportive technology leading to user resistance, instead of focusing on how organizations incorporate core technologies effectively (e.g. Barney, 1986).

RC51-817.1
MAASS, MARGARITA* (UNAM, mmaass@labcomplex2.net)
Cybercultur @ and Cultural Management For Development

México is a multicultural and mega-diverse country. With this richness and abundance in natural and cultural resources, Why Mexico is a country with a high index of poverty and low social development? How could we work in terms of community development? This paper focuses primarily on a proposal for the development of a thinking culture development as a large system formed by multiple sub-systems. We argue how Sociocybernetics let us understanding and explaining the culture as an ethno-ecosystem. In this proposal, Central System is the culture for development, and each sub-system is related and complemented with each other in building concrete procedures of observation and analysis units, as the elements of a larger system analyzed from a constructivist operational methodology. Specifically each subsystem may have different value and processing degree, and they are part of “culture for development” system. Each subsystem invites communities to making decisions and taking actions with a methodological model by the Sociocybernetics proposal and from a cybercultural perspective. Then, we explain how sociocybernetics allow us to construct a methodological proposal based on an Emerging Community of Local Knowledge system, CECL’s, in order to understand culture and development as an ethno-ecosystem; we explain how the ethno-ecological processes in a community are multidimensional and multi-relational processes. These processes permit the culture to appear as a fundamental component of a sustainable development.

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RC04-79.24
MABUCHI, HITOSHI* (Osaka Jogakuin University, mabuchi@wilming.ac.jp)
Global Education in Japan

Global education has become a trendy phrase in Japan. A recent international symposium entitled “Primary and Secondary Education in the Global Age,” held in August 2013 by National Institute for Educational Policy Research (NIER) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), attracted a large audience confirming interest in this area. Among the discussions at the symposium, a central one was the debate about the meaning of “a global person.” For some, especially those in economic circles, diversity is regarded as a source of competition. For others, particularly multicultural educators, diversity is regarded as one reason to implement changes to the social welfare policies and education in an increasingly global society. With these two polarized positions in mind, I examine what Inter-cultural Education Society in Japan has tried to achieve since it first introduced the word “intercultural” into Japan 30 years ago. Because of the efforts of the society, the largest Japanese association in this field, most people in Japan are now aware of the term “intercultural.” However, research from the society has concentrated on promoting dichotomous viewpoints based on comparisons between Japan and other countries such as the U.S. The focus of the society’s research is primarily on the differences between nations, while it has scarcely put any effort into the investigation of diversity or power differences within society. In other words, in spite of the organization’s goals, it has failed to scrutinize the idea of “intercultural” in terms related to internal diversity or issues connected to social justice even though Japan has experienced a number of changes related to these in this age of globalization. In this study, I examine and analyze the context above and consider the reasons for the tendency identified in this field of Japanese education.

JS-63.5
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BAROZET, EMMANUELLE* (Universidad de Chile, ebarozet@uchile.cl)
Judgments about Inequality and Economic Elite Among the Middle Classes: Discontents and Sociology of Critique

This paper will present the preliminary results of a research on the Chilean middle class and its perception of the socioeconomic elite. The global emergence of the middle class is also studied in different locations (Bourdieu 2010, Klein 2011, Franco et al. 2011, Dobbs et al. 2012, Ferreira et al. 2012, López & Ortiz 2012, Oliveira 2012, Chunling 2012) has created a renewed interest towards “new” middle classes in globalization due to its rapid growth and the socio-political challenges that these poses. How do those who belong to the middle classes in emergent countries feel and think everyday about one of the most salient expressions of world inequalities, the socioeconomic elite – i.e. “the 1%”? Does a perception of injustice, discontent or critique emerge towards the elite? How does that happen – or not? Our team conducted a study using an experimental methodology based on games that replicate similar exercises applied by social scientists through studies in different countries: “unknown persons” and “dictator” games. Starting with a middle-class differentiation through occupation and distinguishing by type of territory where they live and work, the simulation was located in three cities of different sizes in Chile. In each city, six simulation games were conducted with participants from five strata of Chilean middle classes and one from non-qualified manual workers. This method allows the study of feelings and perceptions that arise in simulated situations of social interaction, which could not be observed through surveys or interviews. We will present the preliminary results, especially subjective elements that nourish and give meaning to middle classes, reproducing or challenging inequalities. The paper will contribute on topics that are relevant to stratification in the context of middle and give meaning to middle classes, reproducing or challenging inequalities.

Science and Technology Studies, Africa and the Long Shadow of Unspoken Assumptions

Science and technology studies have injected new blood into social theory over the past 20 years. Their assumption that the workings of science and technology are a good guide into the constitution of (modern) society has played a central role in sharpening sociological thinking over the notion of modernity and its analytical relevance in research. A paradox underlies the importance of science and technology as a social institution. On the one hand, STS seem to provide a very specific type of society, namely highly technological modern society. This would seem to rule out the possibility that STS might have anything to say about societies which do not fit this description. On the other hand, however, and because STS produces social theory, i.e. a vocabulary designed to make the social world intelligible, it can lay claim to the ability to deliver concepts that can be deployed in efforts to make non-modern societies intelligible, even if only by default. This paper will try to address this paradox critically with a theoretical claim. The claim will be that the reason why STS may work well as a research programme may have to do with the fact that it takes the settings within which science and technology operate for granted. In other words, STS research works under a “ceteris paribus” assumption – legal predictability, economic and political stability, etc. – which constrains the translation of concepts into different settings.

Is the Concept of Patriarchy Useful to Comparing the Gender Relations through the World?

This work seeks to develop a critical reflection on leisure from the interaction with natural and cultural landscapes, declared patrimony of humanity, in the city of Rio de Janeiro, in the neighborhood of Copacabana. This site has the second highest concentration of sexual identity tourism, considered by Municipal law “preferred tourist destination of the third age”. The theme will be presented from the theory of complexity, dialoguing with assumptions regarding sustainability and active aging on longevity. The methodology presents the translation of perception of 60 to 100 years of elderly, residents at the site, concerning the relationship between gender and the environment and social vulnerability. I then discuss these ideas in relation to climate change adaptation, making links between gender and food security, both in terms supply and demand. In particular, women’s role in household food security is highlighted. Here, I critically examine these theories and assumptions, within the contexts of existing social, cultural and other vulnerabilities, with reference to projects and research from Bangladesh. I then discuss these ideas in relation to climate change adaptation. Socially just adaptation theory argues that for adaptation to be sustainable, transformative and effective, initiatives need to be responsive to existing social inequalities, while working to reduce vulnerability and create transformational change. Many NGOs, the Bangladesh government and other key stakeholders, have recognised the complex vulnerabilities facing women, both within their households and communities, and are attempting to incorporate these ideas into adaptation responses. However, it is unclear whether these efforts represent
strategic change for women from poor households, involving a transformation of gender structures, or only practical changes, in helping women survive.

TG03-938.2
MACPHERSON, ROBERT* (University of California Irvine, rmacpher@uci.edu)
The Right to Democracy and the State in Moments of Crisis: Lessons from the History of Radical Unionism

For the last four years square occupation movements have formed the core of a revolutionary wave calling for radical forms of directly democratic organization. It remains an open question to what degree these rights to democratization can be accommodated by states and the larger structures of global capitalism – if at all. Solving this puzzle requires a long-term perspective of a directly democratic mass social movement organization on par with the square occupations. Toward that end, I take a world-historical perspective that allows a comparison of syndicalist attempts at extending democratic rights across two time periods: the early 20th century crisis of British hegemony and the syndicalist resurgence in the current crisis of the Eurozone. The focus is on examining how syndicalist-state interaction differed from the more hierarchical worker organizations putting forward much narrower sets of rights claims. Studying the manner in which crisis-torn states of each period deferred, coopted or adopted the democratization claims of the syndicalists reveals the trajectories of state–movement interaction to be conditioned by processes of global capitalism and the specifics of local structures of dependency and exploitation. Existing social movement theories of democratic movements have been too both enriched and reconfigured by this long-term perspective. In addition, this study reveals how the movement’s rights claims to economic democracy (both inside and outside the workplace) underwent a transition from largely explicit to implicit rights frames, thus facilitating connection with non-labor democratic movements. Finally, tracing state–movement interaction in unstable economic contexts bears on questions of the meaning and realization of economic rights; the crucial test of such rights claims in periods of crisis becomes the degree to which workers and other stakeholders have democratic input on policy and thus avoid “cost shifting.”

RC12-230.7
MAEDA, TOMOHIKO* (Meijo University, tomgeda@meijo-u.ac.jp)
The Legal Cultures Observed By and Observed Among the Pioneers of Japanese Socio-Legal Studies

Since Professor Takeyoshi Kawashima provoked the debate by his classic work, Legal consciousness of Japanese, in 1967, theories of legal consciousness and legal culture have kept on to both enrich and reconfigure the issues of scholarly controversies in various fields of socio-legal studies. With an eye to the controversies on the globalization and local cultures, theories of legal culture (and legal consciousness of local population) seem to provide suggestive viewpoints for socio-legal studies on globalization and local adaptation. I would argue that theories of legal consciousness and legal culture serve for studies on globalized law and society in two ways. First, they would provide viewpoints for studies on legal reform and adaptations in various countries. We should keep eye on the culture and social consciousness shared by elites leading legal reforms in our empirical studies on the legal culture adaptation to globalization around the Pacific. We could observe what kind of legal consciousness and legal cultures the leading groups have and what kind of impact they have in molding new legal systems or institutions. Second, we would keep their positions in the socio-legal grand theories on use of law, legal adaptation, legal conversion, and so on, though it would be difficult to test empirical validity of such theories. I would illustrate that Japanese theories of legal culture themselves were reflection of the legal culture shared among the pioneers of Japanese socio-legal studies. I would straight up the key factors of Japanese theories on legal culture and relate them to the social and academic backgrounds and interests shared among the pioneers of Japanese socio-legal studies. I would also try to reconstruct theoretical framework, in which legal consciousness and legal culture serve as key factors for our contemporary empirical studies.

RC30-518.6
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Revolution from below: The IMPACT of Market-Oriented Management of Hospital Employment in Germany

Internationally, health care has seen the advent of (quasi)-market governance in a public service environment and, concomitantly, the rise of organisational policies derived from private business. Hospitals are a case in point. While still being accountable for the universal delivery of medical services, they are expected to behave like enterprises geared towards earning revenue, sometimes in a regulatory environment featuring free user choice and provider competition. Thus, ‘market accountability’ becomes an issue for hospital management. Exploring the case of Germany, the paper explores how this translates into managerial concepts and relate them to the social and academic backgrounds and interests shared among the pioneers of Japanese socio-legal studies. I would also try to reconstruct theoretical framework, in which legal consciousness and legal culture serve as key factors for our contemporary empirical studies.

RC11-210.1
MADERO-CABIB, IGNACIO* (Université de Lausanne, ignacio.maderocabib@unil.ch)
Completely Included, Partially Included or Partially Excluded in the Labour Market? an Exploratory Schema of Social Vulnerability in Late Careers

Life course sociology corresponds to an area of study traditionally interested in the analysis of vulnerability during early and middle adulthood careers. Yet, given an increasing attention over the last occupational period in Western countries, the current article aims to analyze the vulnerability confronted in late careers, focusing specifically in Switzerland. To this end, a new exploratory schema of vulnerability based on seminal life course notions and an inclusion/exclusion theory, is proposed for the analysis of late careers. Moreover, another aim corresponds to analyze how different life course determinants -such as life experiences in different domains and positional factors- impact the likelihood of confronting, or not confronting, social vulnerability during this occupational period. Longitudinal data comes from the Survey of Health, Aging and Retirement in Europe (SHARELIFE). Used methods are cluster, optimal matching, and discrete regression models. Results allow concluding first that the proposed conception of vulnerability based on an inclusion/exclusion schema has an acceptable empirical support. Second, the likelihood of confronting vulnerability during late careers depends mainly on early life experiences in family and occupational domains, as well as the positional status of workers.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
regulators and those who have to implement regulations. This suggests that the rationale of hospital employment is changing bottom-up, often against what regulators conceive as an adequate design for hospital work.

RC32-553.1
MAESTRIPIERI, LARA* (Polytechnic of Milan, lara.maestripieri@polimi.it)
Childcare and Elderly Care in Bologna

Family is the main provider in the Italian welfare system. As a consequence, supports for care in Italy are underdeveloped since care is almost totally delegated to women to sustain its members. Such model had strong influences on women's life and gender equality has one of the lowest fertility rates all over Europe and will be suffering in the next years from an increasingly higher old age dependency ratio, thus worsening the female care overload. Nevertheless, Bologna is a best practice in this worrying scenario. Thanks to a strong social democratic tradition, local welfare policy has been developed on the basis of citizen participation and it has been the first to introduce childcare services in the 60s, while promoting a wider support for dependency in addition to the national provision. The result is that Bologna has the highest female participation rate to labour market in Italy. However, the financial crisis and the consequent reduction of public funds have put in question the sustainability of Bologna’s model in recent years. In the present paper, we will show results from a series of 8 focus groups involving 34 working women conducted in Bologna during 2013, which have been selected because they have care responsibilities. Stemming from an investigation of both individual and social factors, the analysis will focus on the work-life balance of women, assessing the role of their partners, their family and the local welfare system in it. The comparison between women with childcare duties and women with elderly care will also show how the overload of women in their 50s will be the real challenge for Bologna in the next years, as long as they combine the roles of grandmothers, children of dependent elderly and worker.

RC21-367.5
MAEYAMA, SOICHIRO* (Fukuyma City University, maschiro@aol.com)
Possibility of Area Management Organizations for “Bulwark Against Neoliberal Urbanization – Thorough the Cases of Public Development Authorities (PDAs) –

In some cities in US and in Japan entirely new organizational structures have sprung up to promote urban development in the new contextual situation. In this presentation, a new structure, “Public Development Authority” (PDA) is treated, which has mainly developed in west coast of US, and is getting attention in terms of neo liberal urbanization. PDA is quite unique-style entity that is established by cities (municipalities) as special purpose government for promoting specific purpose (such as area management, or historical and business management of historic market), equipped with business specialist-staffs, and also it is governed by volunteer citizen board members. “half private, half government”entity is run or governed by citizens.

Some PDAs has been observed to behave as “developer” in the “neo-liberal” urbanization process. But considerable PDAs, for securing neighborhood’s core and culture, are trying to build the devices for helping local business owners and individual citizens mentally and physically, as of Seattle Chinatown International al PDA (idea space) and “IDEA Space” project for assisting local small businesses, using “visioning”method . These trials are expected to be effective “bulwark’s against diverting impacts of neoliberal developments. This presentation concretely gaes at the PDAs’ efforts (and the like’s of area management organizations) to keep local core of cultures, local “life economy” with concrete devices from the stand point of citizens eyes and “advocacy”. And the conditions for preventing PDA to fall into “developer” are sought.

Just for accessing the present big picture in terms of area management organizations in neo-liberal trends in US, Japan etc, CDCs (Community Development Corporation) in US and “Machizukuri Kaisha”, special purpose agency in Japanese PPPs are shortly mentioned as well.

RC45-742.2
MAGALHÃES, RAUL FRANCISCO* (Federal University of Juiz de Fora, raul.magalhaes@ufjf.edu.br)
Instrumental Action and Rhetoric: Framing Rational Action on Language Field

The paper makes a theoretical reconstruction of a model for instrumental action in language, using the notion of rhetoric. It takes persuasive language to be constitutive of instrumental reason, and analyses the possibility of bring to the theory of social action some concepts from linguistic field. The first step establishes an analogy between instrumental rationality and rhetorical movements like projection of future, or reconstruction of past. In those operations we use rhetoric in order to create the persuasive frames of reality and use them for self-persuasion and for persuade other people to go into a specific course of action. Since deliberation is a problem of collective action and rationality we can understand rhetoric in terms of building a new descriptive model of rationality, in other words, we can describe rationality as a rhetoric operation: it consists in giving different degrees of truth to the information available and then create conditions for choosing a specific way. This approach builds a critical view to the notion of information as objective data collected by rational actors, and points to the deliberation as a cognitive way to deal with framed discourses about reality. Based on this model we can criticize some analytical problems from the theories of rational choice concerning collective action, here represented by M. Olson’s paradox and, in the same way, criticize Jon Elster’s paradox of indeterminacy, based on the concept of optimal amount of gathered information. The concepts of rhetoric give to the theory of rational action a key to understand how in empirical situation words, and sometimes just words, are enough to create action.

RC06-127.1
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HELLUM, MERETE (Gothenburg University)
Social Norms and Policy Influence on Family Formation in Sweden

This paper seeks to extend existing knowledge about gendered transition to family formation and parenthood by looking at whether and how public policies influence fertility. Our research is part of a larger international project on gender equity and low fertility in postindustrial societies. The theoretical framework is designed to capture the ways in which family- and gender-role norms, institutions, and economic context intertwine with the family formation intentions and behaviors of young adults. We focus on two sets of social norms (family- and gender-role norms) in influencing individuals’ intended and achieved fertility. The two sets are viewed as separate constructs, the first dealing with the definition of the “nuclear” family, and the second dealing with the appropriate roles of men and women in the family and in the public sphere, especially the labor market. Our analytical model seeks to attribute equal explanatory power to men’s as well as women’s opportunities for engaging in positively viewed activities in the spheres of family and work. In our empirical analyses we rely on a mixed-methods approach. In this paper, we combine a quantitative analysis based on data extracted from the Swedish Young Adult Panel Study on attitudes to work, family and gender roles and their possible impact on family formation (intentions) among Swedish young adults in the first decade of the 21st century, with a qualitative analysis of narratives in in-depth interviews (N=80), carried out with women and men aged 24-35 years in two metropolitan areas in Sweden in 2012. The findings for the qualitative part indicate that young adults view Swedish family policies as good even when having little first-hand knowledge of them. We discuss similarities and differences across gender and family status, as well as the implications of our findings for research and for policy design.

RC24-432.13
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ENGELMANN, WILSON (Universidade do Vale do Rio dos Sinos) CALAZANS, DIEGO (Universidade Federal de Sergipe)
Development, Modernity and Nanotechnology: The Challenges Of a Time

This paper aims to raise some thoughts on the present time and the relationship between modernity, environment and development, starting from some questions: if we continue to follow the current economic model, of reverting development and capital expansion, what awaits for us? Is there a future? Will the human species take part in it? How to divert the course of this rudderless ship? Can we command Progress? In search of clues that point to the possible answers, we walk at some tracks left in late 1960s and early 1970s, by Josué de Castro, on the changes that had already been felt in his time and the threat that hovered in the world due to environment imbalances arising from the development model based in the expansionary logic of capital, the rampant belief in science and technology, then to reflect on the reality of our time and the progress and achievements in the field of science and technology, and the challenges we face against the advance of new technologies - and this is the case of nanotechnology. Nanotechnology is a technology that can have and already has numerous applications. It’s, in the point of view of the market, a safe investment for the future. In this sense, we must discuss the ethical and legal issues that should regulate the use of nanotechnology. There is no certainty about the possible impacts that the use of nanotechnology may have, regarding the health of people and the environment. This paper is the result of the research “Nanotechnology: an impact to food and biofuels: recognizing the essential elements for the development of indicators of risk and regulatory frameworks that protect health and the environment” (898/2009), funded by CAPES, a government agency linked to the Brazilian Ministry of Education.
Women's experiences have been the nucleus of domestic violence literature, discourse, and policy, and have shaped the therapeutic and/or punitive measures that are characteristic of domestic violence prevention – measures that research has shown are largely ineffective in curbing violence. Consequently, we still know relatively little about why men batter, and how they make sense of the negative “batterer” credential that corresponds with their offense. The few studies that explore batterer behavior are primarily psychological, reducing their violence to individual pathology that can be “treated” in therapy. Accordingly, non-psychological studies are characterized by evaluations of the utility, effectiveness, and/or therapeutic techniques of Batterer Intervention Programs, thus missing the sociological roots of batterer behavior. Drawing from in-depth interviews with 15 male bathers, my research shows that these men make sense of the offenses of which they have been accused in different ways, both with regard to the role they attribute to the state in their felt disempowerment and emasculation, and the role attributed to the women they batter. These different meanings are attributable to a number of factors – factors I argue must be addressed to the extent that they are linked to recidivistic risks of battering. The analysis presented in this paper therefore provides a foundation for creating more effective social remedies for battering behavior, and it provides an opportunity to reconsider gender-based theories of interpersonal violence more generally.

RC29-499.3

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Sentencing: ‘health Determinants’ of Criminal Sanction

Des travaux en sentencing ont mis en avant les inégalités face à la sanction pénale. Que l’on soit une femme ou un homme (Mary-Portas, 1996 ; Cardi, 2007), que l’on ait la peau de couleur ou non (Steffensmeier, Ulmer, Kramer, 1998), que l’on ait un travail ou non (Herpin, 1977), ou encore, que l’on ait un nom à consonance d’origine ethnique (Névanen, 1984) ou non (Jobard, 2007, 2009), on n’est pas égaux face à la sanction pénale.

En matière de santé, la question de l’impact de l’état de santé somatique des justiciables sur les jugements est systématiquement étudiée au profit de travaux sur les déterminants de santé mentale (Thys, Korn, 1992 ; Laborge et al., 1995 ; Cartebbols et al., 2010). Pourtant, le haut taux de prévalence, dans les prisons françaises, de personnes vivant avec une pathologie lourde (6,2%) par rapport à ceux observés en milieu libre (DREES, 2005) interroge l’existence de formes de sur-pénalisation des malades. Y a-t-il un lien entre l’état de santé des justiciables et la peine à laquelle ils sont condamnés ?

Après avoir observé 412 procès correctionnels au tribunal de grande instance de Paris, nous avons analysé statistiquement les liens entre « stat de santé du justiciable » et « condamnation ».

Nos résultats font état d’un contrôle particulièrement coercitif, par l’institution judiciaire, des justiciables sortant de l’incarcération. En effet, nous relevons qu’en moyenne, les justiciables sont condamnés à un processus de soin. Au cours d’un procès pénal, ces derniers sont sur-condamnés à la prison ferme et à de plus longues peines. Aucun lien entre l’état de santé des justiciables et la peine à laquelle ils sont condamnés n’a été relevé.

RC20-52.10

MAHIEU, CHRISTIAN* (CNRS, christian.mahieu@wanadoo.fr)

The Social Fabric of Solidarity Economy Initiatives: On the Emerging Creative and Collective Action Devices

Solidarity economy initiatives are not obvious. They need specific contexts to emerge and develop themselves. We have to better understand conditions under which individual and collective processes of initiatives can emerge, be designed and implemented.

As Hans Joas formulates it, the sense of action builds itself at the heart of the very action. So, we need to consider solidarity economy initiatives as a social construct. This proposition questions and participates in current researches on social entrepreneurship. My point of view emphasizes on the social contexts and conditions of alternative entrepreneurship.

A second idea, continuing the first one, leads me toward two hypotheses. As a first hypothesis, I consider that solidarity economy initiatives find their dynamics within creativity of action develops by alternative collectives of actors and social entrepreneurial communities. We should better know these collective in order to differentiate their actors at the same time social activists and entrepreneurs. My second hypothesis concerns the role of their devices which give it sense to collective actions and the processes of their design and implementation. These acting devices should be observed and analyzed in depth as far as they gather, promote, mutually develop and capitalize solidarity economy initiatives. Then these processes and collective devices permit to female the role of the social fabric of solidarity economic initiatives.

In order to develop and begin to validate these hypotheses, I shall present and discuss first results of a qualitative research focus on several collective action devices as developed by social actors in France. These alternative collective and their acting and learning devices are developed at the very heart of co-working...
simultaneously identify themselves. However, it finds this identification as a pro-
multiple forms of family and community organizations to which the immigrants
Emphasizing the immigrants' emotional involvement and collective orientation,
Virtually no immigrants shared the financial or emotional resources to main-
Abstraction: Contrary to the perception of the relationship between the individ-
Abstraction: To know why migrants send money to home, this paper introduces a
culturally defined social aggregates, which causes their remitting to be selective.

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**Urban Waste and Our Day-to-Day Chaos**

There is litter on most streets of the more privileged neighborhoods of the city
flooding and the contamination of rivers and the sea. It is still possible to see
simultaneously identify themselves. However, it finds this identification as a pro-

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Constructing a Gender Discourse inside the OECD: The Working Party on the Role of Women in the Economy

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Global Arenas of Knowledge: Perspectives from the Brazilian Case

The UN International Decade for Women and the four UN Conferences on women helped to put gender equality on the global agenda. Although feminists are rightly critical of the slow pace of change, gender equality retains an important place on official global (and regional) policy agendas. This paper examines the work of the OECD Working Party on the Role of Women in the Economy (ROWITE). Formed in 1989, in advance of the first UN Conference on Women, ROWITE constituted an important site for the consolidation of a feminist agenda for the Global North and, through its support for the Women in Development group within the OECD’s Development Advisory Committee (DAC) supported the promotion of gender equality through its members’ agendas. Although ROWITE was disbanded in 1998, its concerns were, in partly picked up by the Social Affairs Division and thus continues to have a resonance in contemporary debates.

RC11-215.8

MAHRS TRÅFF, ANNSOFIE* (Linköpings universitet, annsofie.mahrs.traffle@norrkoping.se)

Perceptions of the Concept of Physical Activity Among Older People and Staff in Residential Homes

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This presentation aims to present parts of my doctoral work focusing on the ability and desire to be physically active when you live in a residential home for the elderly. The aim for this part of the study was to identify and describe variations in perceptions of the concept for “physical activity”.

Physical activity is described as positive and important for all people. My thesis is to investigate how people are interested in, and able to, maintaining physical activities even though they often have significant disabilities. Also and to investigate how older people in residential homes are experiencing opportunities for physical activity and how their physical environment affects these opportunities.

The interviews show that the older people often describes physical activity in on physical work, interviews, documentary work and quantitative methods of citation analysis of the former Prime Minister Rafic Hariri in a car bomb on February 14th, 2005 triggered the largest demonstrations in the history of the country. Hundreds of thousands of hands went to the streets in a show of support for the Synopolitical, as well as accusations of being behind the assassination, or to indicate their alliance to it and accuse the US and Israel of killing Hariri. In the following research I study how the political protests that followed the assassination of the former Prime Minister Rafic Hariri turned into sectarian violence that has been framed as “Sunni versus Shiites”. More precisely, I look at the shift in the political salience and the enmity of political, confessional as well as national identities. I have used official records and newspaper archives in order to compiled a dataset of all protest movements and events of violence/clashes that have occurred in Beirut between 2000 and 2010. I analysed this dataset in order to depict the shift in the political salience and the enmity of political, confessional as well as national identities. I have used official records and newspaper archives in order to compiled a dataset of all protest movements and events of violence/clashes that have occurred in Beirut between 2000 and 2010. I analysed this dataset in order to depict the shift in the political salience and the enmity of political, confessional as well as national identities.
assassination was a "political earthquake" that shifted the attention of the Lebanonese society from mainly pan-Arab concerns, to internal concerns and anti-Syrian activism. The analysis of our findings suggests that a change in political relations leads to sectarian tension when two main conditions are met: (a) the majority of the sectarian group follows one leader and; (b) when the two opposing communities are equal in size and in power.

JS-15.2

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Australian Carers' Income Support Since 1983 – Changing Frames and Persistent Gender Inequality

Many Australians provide unpaid, informal care for a relative or friend with a disability, illness or age-related frailty, and women are more likely than men to be the main ‘carer’ in these circumstances. A dedicated income support payment for some Australian carers has been available since the 1980s. Unlike many other forms of income support, which have been progressively restricted as part of a wider-ranging neoliberal reform process, eligibility for Carer Payment has been extended to an increasing number and range of carers in recent years.

This paper reviews the history of this policy area, focusing on the manner in which reforms to the social security legislation have been framed. Drawing on Fiona Williams' analysis of the framing and framing of European care policies (2010), we argue that changes to Australian carers' income support have developed within competing frames of social justice and social investment. The social investment frame, which prioritises paid work over care, has become particularly prominent in recent years. This echoes the increasing concern with paid work participation in other areas of social support, such as unemployment benefits, as well as childminders for sole parents. However, the changes to carer policy reflect a unique tension between competing goals of promoting paid work participation for all working-age people and ensuring a supply of unpaid carers in the community.

Neither of the dominant policy frames addresses Australian women's ongoing responsibility for the bulk of unpaid caring, and income support policy potentially reinforces this inequality. We argue that these issues must be addressed in future reforms to ensure that the competing pressures on women to care and to engage in paid work do not lead to greater disadvantage for carers and the people they care for. 

RC32-553.10

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Middle Class Women's Work and Childcare in Paris

Today, France draws attention from neighbouring countries because of its high birth rate. French women are also relatively active in their labour work participation. In Paris, the number of women in work is especially high, and the number of nurseries is inadequate. How do women manage to find a place or person to look after their children while they are at work? How are women and class related to the issues of childcare? These are the main interests of this paper. In France, the most widely used form of childcare is the registered childminder, the so-called "assistants maternelles", and not nurseries as in Sweden. The paper will put the emphasis on this French registered childminder system.

According to a French national report on childcare, in 2011, 37% of children under three whose parents worked full time were left with registered childminders who were approved by the local authorities and received children mainly in their own homes. 18% of children had places in nurseries, and 4% were left with unregistered childminders, usually professional nannies who worked in the children's homes.

The French "assistant maternel" system was passed into legislation in 1977 to clarify the undeclared work, and progressed during the 1990s to increase jobs in children's homes.


Japan's economy entered a long period of stagnation, known as the 'Lost Two Decade,' after reaching its peak in the late 1980s and early 1990s. In this period, many politicians, business person, and intellectuals criticized Japanese youth: tending to lose their temper with the darkness of mind, chasing their unplanned dream without regular jobs, and not leaving their nests. Critics also told fragile about his self-consciousness. We focus on points of Japanese youth. But we can get another figure of Japanese youth from the outcome of the research of Japan Youth Study Group, conducted in 1992, 2002, and 2012. For instance, most Japanese youth love themselves, and feel senses of themselves. They are anything but fragile. By the way, one merit of comparison of three or more time point is that we can distinguish between temporary trend and long-term trend. For example, the ratio of respondents of feeling sense of oneself has declined by degrees from 1992 to 2012. The ratio of keeping one's individuality in any situation has declined too. And the ratio of changing oneself depending on the situation, and engaging in superficially, have decreased from 2002 to 2012. These means long-term trend of diversification of the self. On the other hand, the ratio of loving oneself had increased from 1992 to 2002, but has decreased from 2002 to 2012 (temporary trend). What causes for these? We can consider two matters. First, the cultural-social change underpinning long-term trend, for instance, the diffusion of mobile media and social network service accelerating the diversification of the self. Also, we need consider what happened in 2002 (about temporary trend). We try to explain the structure of self-affirmation by comparing the determinant and related item of self-affirmation on each year. Finally, we discuss the effect of intertemporal research on public opinion in Japan.

JS-55.4

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A Method to Construct the New Framework for the Equitable Water Distribution -the Case Study of the “Water War” in Bolivia-

Why does the water resource problem in Bolivia remain despite the victory of “Water War”? “Water War” in 2000 was an anti-privatization movement towards the public water service and it changed the water law and forced a private company to withdraw. The goal of the social activists who had played a main role in “Water War” was to improve water resource accessibility. However, the success of “Water War” did not solve the water resource problem in Bolivia. Does it mean that the other issue needed to be improved the water resource situation? Existing literature has mainly focused on the strategy of water war, and the water situation not mentioned. In order to investigate a real driving factor that had caused the problem, analysis of the Water War should be revisited from different angle. A water shortage is classified into two factors: “Real scarcity” and “Manufactured scarcity” (Mehta 2003). While real scarcity refers to a shortage of volumetric quantities, incurred mainly from population growth, industrialization and an ecological system, manufactured scarcity is constructed by powerful actors such as politicians, bureaucrats and irrigation farmers to gain profit at the exclusive possession of water resource.

I assume that the goal emphasized in “Water War” was directed towards manufactured scarcity, it prevented its focus from real scarcity, which is also pivotal in order to solve the water resource problem. This study uses the original data of fieldwork and local newspapers from three times of fieldwork by the author. I will use discourse analyses to expose the process of why social activists chose to focus on “Manufactured scarcity” in order to gain the civilian support. I present the importance of recognizing the each characteristic of water scarcity to improve the water resource problem. This research intends to provide a new framework for equitable water distribution.

RC11-205.7

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Pathways Of Aging: Old Women's Gendered Narratives and Cultural-Historical Locations

Pathways of Aging: Old Women's gendered narratives and cultural-historical location

Gerontology has moved away from a focus on old age per se to the recognition of old age as part of the life-course, and more importantly, as the result of a lifetime's experiences. In this paper I explore the themes that old Mexican women themselves identified as important in shaping their pathways towards old age. I do so by employing a thematic-narrative analysis of multiple in-depth interviews with older women aged 60 to 89.

Throughout their life-course the women's personal biographies, their current social, cultural and economic locations have been informed by a range of structural factors, institutions and personal attitudes, choices and opportunities. My intention is to stress the importance of structural and personal circumstances that underpin the socio-cultural construction of ageing and old age: the relation between the objective reality and subjective experiences of ageing. By making refer-
ences to the women's historical and cultural location and their gender socialisation, I contend that not only is there an individual biography, but also a collective story. There is however diversity amongst these women's life experiences. Through some specific actions such as attaining higher education and continuing to work after marriage, they enacted their individual agency and challenged the prevailing patriarchal narrative. Their actions although offering 'liberating' narratives, become more evident in the experience of their daughters and granddaughters. The women’s formal and informal participation in the labour market has not brought them real benefits in their old age, as most of them do not have their own occupational pension, thus making the role of the family central to their well-being in old age. This is relevant in relation to family arrangements and commitments that define the contexts of care and the social and economic capital these women have access to. 

RC51-816.4

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The Complex Adaptive Systems Approach, a Sociocybernetic Reading

Since the foundation of the Santa Fe Institute in the United States in 1984, and especially during the 90s, was formed a new wave in the science of complexity: the Complex Adaptive Systems (CAS) approach. CAS is based on modeling and simulation of complex systems using advanced computational techniques such as cellular automata or agent-based modeling. With an interdisciplinary and universal classic, its main methodological approach has dominated the scientific discourse around complexity. Numerous interdisciplinary complex adaptive systems centers have spread throughout the world, from United States to Europe, from Latin America to East Asia.

We need a more reflexive and critical approach to CAS, taking into account its epistemological limits. Sociocybernetics, through authors such as Varela, Maturana, Luhmann or Morin, is very useful here, because of its emphasis on the question of the observer/subject and its construction of the observed/subject. Something that CAS models ignore, seeking to determine objectively and algorithmically probabilistic patterns in complex systems, without considering that system and complexity are primarily attributes of an observer, an operation of "punctuation" in his knowledge of the world. The simulated systems are doubly result of the intervention of the observer: the real system is an "invented reality" (von Foerster) and the system that simulates the real system would be doubly so.

CAS-epistemic limits become more evident in its sociological models called "Artificial Societies". The intervention of the modeler/observer here is even more evident in self-reflexive systems that are able to observe themselves, "self-referential" (Luhmann) systems of meaning in which both the constructed nature of the subjects themselves (Foucault) and the structures or social spaces of objective positions where the subjects are located (Bourdieu) cannot be ignored in favor of a mere behaviorist study of patterns of interaction among agents and their resulting and irreducible emergences.

WG03-915.1

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Not No Place: Fragments of Johannesburg

Not No Place is a collage of visual and written fragments on Johannesburg’s historical, archival, found and self-generated. The book is the result of documentizing and collecting material on the city of Johannesburg over the course of five years. It interweaves selected quotations with personal memories and reflective accounts, as well as fiction in an attempt to explore the city as both lived place and an imagined no-place (the direct translation of Utopia). A montage combining photographs, drawings, archival material and texts, it alternates between the mode of collector, witness, observer and author, taking into account the numerous representations of the city in historical writing, urban theory, film, media and fiction. Not No Place presents a collection of moments in the city’s complex history, its contemporary spatial realities as well as its future projections.

Bettina Malcomess and Dorothee Kreutzfeldt speak to their visual processes and practices informing their book-length investigation into Johannesburg. Not No Place: Johannesburg: Fragments of Spaces and Times. This intriguing and beautiful book is by no means an official biography of the city - it reads more like a richly illustrated scrapbook of ideas and reflections part made up of quotes from a multitude of sources and part made up of the authors’ personal narratives and ruminations on Johannesburg. Not No Place: Johannesburg: Fragments of Spaces and Times. This intriguing and beautiful book is by no means an official biography of the city - it reads more like a richly illustrated scrapbook of ideas and reflections part made up of quotes from a multitude of sources and part made up of the authors’ personal narratives and ruminations on Johannesburg.

RC15-258.1

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Mattering Difference Cervical Cancer, HPV Vaccines and Global Health

Vaccines are a contested technology. On the one hand, they have been presented by health policymakers, researchers and practitioners as the most powerful weapon in the war against global disease. On the other hand, vaccines have been an object of criticism and distrust by anti-vaccines social movements. Cervical cancer is a woman’s disease in that it is a deeply gendered disease. It has had an important capacity for embodying historical power relations and material conditions of women experience. Cervical Screening programmes and a general improvement in healthcare services in the “developed” world has meant a significant reduction in its incidence and mortality. However, such improvement has not occurred in the “developing” world at the same rate. HPV vaccines dwell between these worlds. HPV vaccines are not only a good case for understanding the convergence of such tensions, but also they make visible new problems such as co-production between gender, technology and disease.

This paper presents the discourses on cervical cancer and vaccines as the framework used in the production of narratives about HPV vaccines. I use the terms politics of disease and politics of prevention in order to describe the arrangements of objects, narratives and institutions that involve the contemporary perceptions on cervical cancer and vaccines. I describe the tensions that make vaccines a contested technology and cervical cancer a marginal disease. On the other hand, cervical cancer has a particular story as a malady associated with poverty and sexual stigma. I discuss the permanence of these narratives in the contemporary policies and practices on cervical cancer and development. Finally, HPV vaccines establish a connection between the worlds of cervical cancer and vaccines. These technologies not only gather such tensions, but also they make visible new problems such as co-production between gender, technology and disease, the development of “anticipated” cure.

RC01-45.3

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The Impact of Fukushima on Evacuation Preparedness in Case of Nuclear Disaster in Slovenia

Krško Nuclear Power Plant (KNPP) located in Slovenia has met expectations for safety and stability of operation so far. Stress tests conducted by the EU a few months after Fukushima disaster in 132 NPPs in 14 EU member states proved that KNPP was one of the safest installations. However modern technology brings inherent risks therefore failures and accidents are in some way inevitable or even “normal”. The nuclear disaster in Fukushima proved that this can happen in one of the most developed countries in the world. There is no reason to assume that such disaster could not occur elsewhere including KNPP.

Drawing on results of the survey among inhabitants and interviews with the highest representatives of institutions and companies conducted in a 3-kilometre radius around KNPP, the paper seeks to establish the level of preparedness of population, institutions and companies for the evacuation in case of disaster in KNPP. The analysis reveals that despite communication efforts made by the authorities almost three quarters of the population in the potentially most threatened area are not familiar with the locations of reception centres assigned to them in case of disaster, whereas two thirds of them do not know the evacuation routes. The level of preparedness of institutions and companies is also rather low due to fatalistic attitude, and poor nuclear disaster planning, training and coordination. These facts suggest that crisis management actors, including Slovenian military, would face extremely demanding situation in case of nuclear disaster similar to one in Fukushima. The role of the military will be especially scrutinized in this context taking into account previous experiences of military’s involvement in disaster management.

RC30-517.5

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* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Transnationalization of Labor Mobility Development Trends and Selected Challenges of Its Regulation

Ever since the early development of the industrial mode of production paid employment has been strongly structured by regional or at least national mobility structures until the end of the 20th Century. Ways to the workplace were primarily daily oscillations; spatially varying work assignments concentrated on relatively small groups of experts and construction work.

With the internationalization of value chains, migration and organizations, this picture changed dramatically. Labor mobility becomes transnational for a constantly growing share of the working population. This concerns inner-European labor migration as a crisis-induced labor migration, as well as contract and subcontract work, but also the growing cross-border mobility within profit and non-profit organizations as well as the increase of locally recruited employees who have the nationality of the "parent organization". In our contribution, after conducting an empirical assessment of selected types of new transnational labor mobility, the related challenges of regulating their labor, employment and participation conditions will be discussed. Along with secondary data this paper refers back to the results of a project funded by the German Research foundation (DFG) on cross-border personnel mobility in organizations.

RC13-236.4

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Leisure based youth subcultures are often depicted and best remembered in the common imagination as the material manifestations that they occupy at the height of their popularity. The styles, behaviors and practices of these subcultures are often thought to reflect how participants feel, what they value and the lifestyles they desire. Oftentimes dismissed as mere ‘fashion fads’ or instances of deviance, subcultural participation is characterized and reduced to a passing period of youth to be outgrown or resolved as one moves into adulthood.

Visual Kei refers to an aesthetic movement in Japanese rock music as well as the subculture surrounding the consumption, production and practices of its performers and fans. This paper critiques such notions of subculture as tied to a temporal period of youth by examining the generational shifts and continuous participation that extend well into adulthood from within an established leisure-based subculture such as Visual Kei, which is now in its third generation of practice and (re-)production.

To this end, this paper will compare the difference between each generation of the subculture by focusing on subcultural symbols and how the meaning attached to these symbols (in the form of dress, discourse and performance) transforms over time. It is suggested that these symbols form both the basis of a common shared history that links the members of different generations and at the same time functions as a resource for newer members to utilize creatively, allowing for the continuation of the subculture, albeit not without contestation as the emerging styles and practices of such symbols varies across the generations. The article concludes that potent symbols that continue to resonate with the values and orientations of people over time say much about people’s feelings regarding larger, hegemonic socio-cultural norms as they do about individual values.

JS-85.1

MALINAS, DAVID ANTOINE* (Paris Diderot University, davidmalinas@gmail.com)

Youth and Social Movements In Japan Characteristics Of The Rebellious Youth and Its Mobilization In Japan

Though not as spectacular or massive as in other countries, recent mobilization of the youth in Japan is however a major phenomenon that triggers the attention of the media and the general public. Especially, the mobilization of young non-regular workers since 2000 had a major role in strengthening the national anti-poverty movement. It supported, for instance, the reform of the assistance for non-regular workers since 2000 had a major role in strengthening the national anti-poverty movement. It supported, for instance, the reform of the assistance for non-regular workers since 2000 had a major role in strengthening the national anti-poverty movement. It supported, for instance, the reform of the assistance for non-regular workers since 2000 had a major role in strengthening the national anti-poverty movement.

However, this phenomenon has been scarcely analyzed or has been simply bypassed by some researchers. As a matter of fact, we still know very little about the social mobilization of the Japanese youth.

By analyzing results of our research focusing on members of the « Union of the Youth of Tokyo », a leading organization of the anti-poverty network, I would like to present new findings concerning two dimensions of this mobilization:

1) What are the characteristics of the young people who mobilize (in terms of age, gender, income and socioprofessional class)
2) What are the characteristics of their mobilization (primo-mobilization or not; short term or long term mobilization).

Our findings are based on quantitative and qualitative data: the archive of the SU (630 entries) and in-depth, longitudinal interviews of 50 members that started in 2008, during and after their mobilization in the « Union of the Youth ».

RC21-360.4

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Uneven Development and Social Equity in American Shrinking Cities: Can the Growing Social and Economic Gap be Narrowed?

The phenomenon of uneven development as a way of differentiating growing and shrinking cities is well-established, but emerging patterns of uneven development within many shrinking cities have been less extensively examined. We find that shrinking cities have long been characterized by internal variation within U.S. shrinking cities, these variations have become markedly more pronounced in the past decade. A conjunction of market shifts, demographic trends, and economic pressures have resulted in some areas seeing regeneration at levels not seen for many decades in these cities, while decline appears to be accelerating in other areas. The evidence of central core revitalization on the one hand and the accelerating decline of many traditional single-family neighborhoods on the other is particularly striking, with population growth, job growth and housing market strength increasingly spatially concentrated in the core, leading to a growing polarization of these cities by race and income, and raising important questions of economic and social equity. This paper will begin by summarizing the evidence from research into economic, demographic and racial change over the past decade in a cluster of ten large American shrinking cities including Detroit, St. Louis, and Pittsburgh. The paper will explore the challenges and implications for policymaking and governance of this increasing polarization, leading to a proposed conceptual framework for how governmental and NGO actors, particularly community development corporations, can foster more equitable revitalization in American shrinking cities. This framework will address the question of the policy space available for more resilient strategies, or an environment of severe resource and policy constraints, and the extent to which that in turn dictates rethinking governance roles and responsibilities in shrinking cities.

TG04-956.7

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Resilient Or Vulnerable? Analyzing Disaster-Triggered Migration Process Of A Tropical Cyclone Prone Coastal Community

The capacity of coping with the effects of a disaster is not only an economic capability; it is also a result of socio-politically constructed vulnerability matter of the survivors. Thus, the migration decision by the disaster victims is not only integrates socio-political values; it is a long-term consequence of societal mechanisms that are determined through unequal distribution of resources, opportunities and power. Consequently, the aftermath intervention programs in disaster affected communities succeed to social inequalities – as well as population displacement. Taking this theoretical and conceptual debate into consideration, this paper explores how the aftermath intervention programs influence the community resilience or social vulnerability in coastal Bangladesh? Do such interventions introduce social disparities, and finally, result to a migration-decision of the cyclone victims? Results are derived from a field survey with 1555 respondents. The survey was conducted during 2009 and 2010 in 48 southwest coastal villages; those villages were affected by cyclone Aila. Applying principle component analysis (PCA) in SPSS, a social vulnerability index (SVI) is constructed and then the respondents are classified according to their socio-demographic characteristics. Findings show that socio-politically vulnerable population is proportionately more displaced than the socio-politically resilient population. Thus, it increases the dependency of powerless on the powerful classes in the society.
reached a plateau and substantial yield gaps still persist. In this context, modern biotechnology tools having potential to improve crops assume significance. The paper focuses on the potential of non-controversial, genomics-based Marker-Assisted Selection (MAS) technology for addressing biotic and abiotic stresses and yield enhancement in agriculture. As a corollary the institutional, organizational and regulatory issues associated with the development, application and deployment of MAS technology for innovations in agriculture in India are important. In other words, the national innovation system especially with reference to agriculture has to be restructured by establishing productive linkages among public R&D institutions, policy making, regulatory issues and large scale production of products including seed based on MAS. Priority setting with respect to which crops and which traits in a given crop has to be made and adequate resources, physical and human, and institutional and organizational arrangements have to be developed to achieve useful results. Further, MAS is a non-proprietary technology, and hence conflicts of interests about ownership and control will be kept to the minimum. The MAS has the potential to promote more inclusive and user-centered innovations in agriculture in all the regions including rain-fed areas.

**RC39-659.3**

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SATO, SHOUSUKE (Tohoku University)

**Tellling the Stories of Disasters Study Juku: A Series of Workshops in 3 Disaster-Affected Areas in Japan**

What are the ways that disasters are memorialized, and how are the lessons of disaster transferred to future generations though preserving objects as well as the actual experiences of people who experienced the disaster? The **Telling the Stories of Disasters Study Juku** is a series of 3 workshops held in 2013, in 3 areas of Japan that have experienced disaster: Tohoku, Chuetsu, and Kobe. Each workshop includes a tour of the local area, with a focus on the way that local institutions pass on the stories of the disaster experience, involving local community members.

In recent years, large natural disasters are happening throughout Japan: in 1995 the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, in 2004 the Chuetsu Oki Earthquake, and in 2011 the Great East Japan Earthquake. Yet in the disaster area those terrible memories are not being forgotten. Many efforts have begun to preserve and pass down these memories through sharing experiences, items, documents, video, etc., towards the creation of a future society which is stronger against disasters.

The “**Telling the Stories of Disasters Study Juku**,” visits each disaster area, engages in practical activities related to the collection and preservation of documents in the disaster area, listens to the local people who are involved in passing on the stories of disaster, and learns in the style of a study retreat. Incorporating the discussions of the participants, we consider the ways to pass on the stories of disaster. This paper will review the experience of the Study Juku, along with the different memorialization and disaster storytelling examples from the 3 disaster areas in Japan.

**RC45-745.4**

**MAMADA, ROBERT** (University of California, Irvine, himamada@hotmail.com)

**A Mathematical Extension Of The Resource Mobilization Approach Of The Social Movement Theory: An Analysis Of The Emergence Of The Arab Spring**

This paper proposes a mathematical extension of the Resource Mobilization approach of social movement theory to answer the questions: Why does a particular social movement occur at a certain time of history? Does the social movement inevitably occur at that time? Or is it simply a historical coincidence? Current social movement theories are adapted at providing us with the analyses of social structure of social movements; however, many of them, with several exceptions, do not seem to be ready to answer these questions. In this paper, I incorporate the Resource Mobilization approach of the social movement theory into a mathematical model of the propagation of information and attempt to ascertain that the shock wave of information and the subsequent information vacuum are the fundamental driving forces of the emergence of a social movement. This paper suggests how the shock wave and the information vacuum have played a crucial role in the emergence of the protests in Tunisia that ultimately triggered the subsequent Arab Spring. Prior to the emergence of the protests, social networks and social movement organizations have to be prepared so that the shock wave and the information vacuum can propagate in society. Thus, the Resource Mobilization approach paves a road to the emergence of a social movement. But for a movement to emerge, a shock wave and the subsequent information vacuum need to propagate in society because, during the information vacuum, people are attracted into the “field” of the protest, and the subsequent activities are coordinated there. Thus, this paper argues that the combination of the Resource Mobilization approach and the analysis of the propagation of information clarifies the detailed steps of the emergence of a social movement.

I would like to submit my paper for the Best Graduate Student Paper competition.

**JS-33.4**

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**The Making Of “Homo Financius”: The Emergence Of The Financial Literacy Field In Israel**

In the era of financialized capitalism, states not only supervise and regulate financial markets, but also discipline individuals, requiring them to take responsibility for their financial decisions and their current and future economic situation. Attendant to the privatization of risk, varied actors attempt to instill among individuals the knowledge, skills, predispositions and attitudes considered as necessary to function as responsible and wise consumers in the financial sphere, thereby creating a capable and reliable “homo finansicus”. In the last years, the constitutive traits of homo finansicus are being specified and promoted using and diffusing the concept of financial literacy, which refers to a set of capabilities that are seen as underpinning proper and responsible financial conduct. Based on a detailed process-tracing study, this paper examines the emergence of the new institutional field of financial literacy in the last years. Its analysis of the array of actors populating it, and the various notions and practices that are being formulated, negotiated and institutionalized. The emergence of the field has been the result of interactions among actors responding to numerous changes initiated by state agencies in the local financial system and to the institutionalization of financial literacy as a compelling global standard. Following these developments, new opportunities were created for many and varied actors – both state and non-state – most of them existing before the emergence of this field. These actors propose varied notions and practices of financial literacy, drawing different field boundaries and promoting varying rules of interaction between the actors populating it. Patterns of cooperation and conflict among the actors surface mainly around the establishment and institutionalization of boundaries and rules of this emerging field.

**RC21-365.3**

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**Social Housing in Sustainable City**

The paper investigates how the issue of housing has been treated by urban policy in Brazil to meet the legislation defining the social function of urban property as one of the goals of reaching sustainable city. The object of evaluation is the federal government programs of the past 10 years since the adoption of the Urban Policy City Statute, aimed at reducing the housing deficit of low-income by the use of the instrument of regularization involving, in the Brazilian case, the participation of the community resident in the project area, the implementation of infrastructure and titling of land to families. It is found that urban sustainability in the Statute, has focused on social equity and democratic management, essential aspects for sustainability, but not exhausted. It is noteworthy that much of the land regularization programs occurs in urban areas environmentally fragile, as the results of urban land regularization processes of social interest are unimpressive considering the research on the irregularity of urban occupation. Illustrates the fragility of these results, the confrontation between the database Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics 2010, and numbers of the federal program of regularization. The 2010 Census showed that 11.4 million people live in informal settlements, which corresponds to 3.2 million residential units. The program's goal was to serve 364,000 homes, but reached in fact 46,000, which means less than 2% of the total residential units located in areas irregular. As the principal results of the analysis: misconceptions of statistical measures, that considers a single house as different types of irregular, or because there are areas not surveyed in the census; inconsistencies in the definition of program indicators, whose main focus is the titration, not considering improvements in the areas of infrastructure and urbanization; low investments in regularization programs.
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From Chernobyl to Fukushima: Socio-Ecological Analysis. Russian Outlook

The authors aimed to analyse the typical socio-ecological problems in contemporary Russia, Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova and the main reasons of their appearance in terms of socio-ecological consequences of Chernobyl nuclear disaster. These tragedies - Chernobyl, Russia 1986 and Fukushima, Japan 2011 - have shown that everything people do is not enough to prevent the damage to environment and societies if the country is not nuclear free. The findings of the expert survey presented by their respondents of the socio-ecological tension in their region of exposure even after 25 years of this event. The data collected in the article is the result of comparative sociological research, conducted in Post-Soviet area since 2006 till the present. Observation, content-analysis of mass-media devoted to ecological problems and expert survey were used during the research. The conception of reflection of ecological environment to social behavior and orientations of different social-demographic groups of population was adapted and developed as well as conception of socio-ecological monitoring and conceptual scheme or origin and development of social-ecological (tension) conflict in Post-Soviet dimension. The conception of reflection of socio-ecological interests in mass behavior of different social communities in transformation was approved. Such important issue as a problem of availability of information on environmental activities is presented. It is characterized by:

- establishment of unified federal unified information system on nature and environment protection;
- introduction of up to date information technologies and systems into the process of the decision making in the areas of nature use and environment protection;
- provision of state guarantees of public participation in solving of environmental problems, development of effective social partnership;
- organization and implementation of the environmental education of population.

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Strategies for Change: Immigrant Women Confronting Dekilling and De-Professionalization

This paper is based on empirical data from a research study[1] on the experience of highly educated Chinese and Indian immigrant women who were professional in their home country. In particular, this paper aims to discover how the women utilize their agencies to mobilize a myriad local and transnational strategies to confront and change their situations in the context of neoliberal restructuring and the concomitant de-skilling and de-professionalization of immigrant women in the new country.

The study found that despite their education, immigrant women professionals are routinely being deskilled, and are channeled into precarious positions which are low paid, part-time, flexible, with no security nor benefits. In order to survive in a racialized and gendered globalized labor market, some women lowered their employment expectations, and took on menial, precarious employment in the new country in order to gain “Canadian experience” and to make ends meet. Others tried to improve their situations through formal retraining processes by returning to college/university so as to gain formal Canadian education, knowledge and skill. Our research also found that the immigrant women were actively participating in transnational practices. For examples, some immigrant women who were unable to juggle their paid work and looking after young children, sent their children back to their home country to be cared for by extended family members so they could focus on their job search or engage in paid employment to make ends meet.

(1) The data for this paper is derived from the project “Transnational Migration Trajectories of Immigrant Women Professionals in Canada: Strategies of Work and Family” (2009-14), supported by SSHRC through a research grant to Guida Man (PI), Tanja Das Gupta (CI), Kiran Mirchandani (CI), and Roxana Ng (CI).

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Paradigms Of The Social: Current Vis à Vis An Alternative

The idea of the “social” is the foundational paradigm of sociology, one which has been stated, understood and restated several times through its story. In the realm of Sociocybernetics Niklas Luhmann’s social systems theory defines them as “closed” systems. This author human beings don't and can't communicate, only communication can do so, this means that society has to be described on the basis of events. Social systems are autopoietic because they produce their own components and their growth can be explained on terms with second order cybernetics; unlike living systems which is not possible to make a trap that leads to the reproduction of initial inequalities. Intervening in this vicious cycle is government. It has a no-tuition policy for basic education levels and operates more than a hundred state universities and colleges. On top of these, it regulates and sets the standards for the whole education sector. Thus, government policies and programs have the potential to define the possible connections between education and initial inequalities. In this paper, state actions or inactions that strengthen the education-inequality trap are identified through the examination of public policies that impact the education sector in the Philippines. To provide context to the state’s role, this paper also presents the education inequality situation and evidence of the education-inequality connection in the country. This investigation of the different paths systems, which the state actually prevents some sectors of the population from fully enjoying their right to quality education can aid in understanding the complexity of the policy, political, economic, social and historical environment facing the millennium challenge of “education for all.” Viewing high inequality negatively as not only impedes growth but also restricts people’s exercise of their freedom, the paper also attempts to partake in the discourse of inequality and its relation to development.

DENELLI, GUIDA* (Independent Researcher, melenemanalo@gmail.com)

Education-Inequality Trap: State Contributions to the Vicious Cycle

The education-inequality connection is not only apparent but very strong in the Philippines where discussions of inequality, usually in household incomes, almost always never fail to mention the role education plays in maintaining the wide gap among Filipinos. Conversely, this gap accounts for most of the inequalities in education. If the potential of education to increase incomes and allow access to higher-earning sectors of the economy is limited by one’s social standing, the marginalized will remain marginalized, while the dominant and rich fortify their position. Thus, inequalities and education—access to it and its outcomes—form a trap that leads to the reproduction of initial inequalities.

The purpose of my participation is to expound the merits of Luhmann’s theory, indeed open, and the fact that it does not comprehend human behavior in micro scale. The posthuman theory of social systems has been widely discussed and some of its criticisms are that it ignores the law of requisite variety (as it only under- stands the reduction of complexity), empirical evidence that social systems are indeed open, and the fact that it does not comprehend human behavior in micro scale.

The purpose of my participation is to expound the merits of Luhmann’s theory, to criticize it and to propose a new approach to social systems.
As first order cybernetics deals with observed systems which are teleological and second with observing which are teleonomical; a third order of cybernetics studies mutually observing systems and are teleological and teleonomical at the same time. A fourth order of cybernetics can also be expounded as the realm of human cognitive systems which are self-observing systems and have the features of both first and second systems. Third cybernetics has language as a basis, while fourth has cognitive coherence; social cybernetics can be understood as the interplay of third and fourth order cybernetics.

Global labor markets and the internationalization of economies have changed the kind and nature of social risks. Life subject to comprehensive job security systems is questioned in different societies. In this context, the paper considers contradictory hypotheses on occupational life course related with work uncertainties:

- Standardization process: progressive concentration of biographical transitions on specific ages related with tripartition of work careers: education - work - retirement.
- Individualization of occupational life course: pluralization and de-standardization of individual labor trajectories.

The main of the paper is to analyze the links between job uncertainty and life course in Argentina and Mexico, in three cohorts. The aim is to develop an empirical approach to life course perspective linking it with a sequential analysis to:

- Model individual trajectories of occupational status related with job uncertainties (identifying different typologies of risks).
- Assess the social conditioning of these trajectories, namely the influence of socioeconomic status, educational level, family structure and birth cohort.

Optimal Matching Analysis is applied to model time-related processes in order to identify labor trajectories typologies. The premise of this method is to consider empirical sequences of events in labor trajectories and compare them to existing theoretical models rather than defining them a priori on theoretical grounds. Data come from the Retrospective Survey of Labor Insecurity 2011.

The results of the analysis suggest:

- The tripartition model exists but it is gendered and different for each cohort.
- There is no unique model to link individualization of occupational life course and risks typologies. Rather, this link is dependent on: 1. Family and occupational constraints; 2. Social resources and; 3. Institutional performances in each country.

These results indicate new kinds of social inequalities, by means of widespread labor uncertainty and individualization of work trajectories, that implies new challenges for how we do research in the fields of social risks.

The aim of this paper is to analyze, from a life course perspective, changes in certain transitions related to occupational mobility during labor trajectories of young men and women of three generations, in Mexico. Data come from EDER 2012, a national longitudinal survey. The analysis is based on the study of:

1. The first entry to the labor market and the number and duration of occupational transitions between 20 and 30 years old.

2. Mobility tables at the same ages between five specific occupational transitions:
   a. Between “formal” and “informal” jobs.
   b. Between salaried and non-salaried position at work.
   d. Between full time and part time jobs.
   e. Between jobs in industrial and service sector.

3. Discrete time regression models associated with these same transitions. Through the analysis of mobility tables for each of these transitions and the study of the weights associated to their constraints, the objective is to test a hypothesis of social change related with the precariousness, outsourcing and de-salarization processes of work force at early ages in this country, coupled with increased “heterogeneous” labor trajectories in younger cohorts (where the “determinants” factors are more diffuse).

Under this hypothesis, we admit that the processes of globalization and internationalization of the economy enable greater heterogeneity in certain occupational transitions and an increase in the diversity of youth work trajectories.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
the “choices” made by the system (Bourdieu). In public schools, where most of
the students belong to low middle class families, judgments made in this context
are predominantly moral, therefore more social than academic. Learning prob-
lems are considered as being originated outside of the school. Students’ personal
drama influence grades, their families are also subject to judgment. Teachers’
work is not part of the debate, teaching strategies that promote learning are not
discussed, which ultimately leads to school failure. The institution investigated
attends middle to upper class students and has been evaluated as one of the best
schools in Brazil after several national assessments. How would be the trial in an
institution where the student body is already selected socially? It was observed
that the evaluation criterion has an academic origin, but the criterion is not strict-
ly academic. Disposition’s considered fundamental at schools of excellence are:
docility and academic aptitude (Bourdieu). The social selectivity in this school is
a distinctive selectivity. Cutting class will operate in the kind of attitudes towards
school, and the possibility of ascension through school. The student desired pro-
file is the middle class one, whose families adhere more easily to the school val-
ues, since they have the cultural goodwill as Bourdieu defined.

RC48-790.3
MANDIC, DANILÔ* (Harvard University, mandic@fas.harvard.edu)

The Price Of Successful Secession: The State, Its Separatist
Challenger and Organized Crime In Serbia and Georgia, 1989-
2012

What role does organized crime play in determining the success of separat-
ist movements? My paper explores the role of organized crime in the separatist
movements of Kosovo in Serbia and South Ossetia in Georgia from 1989-2012, two
cases that share remarkable similarities but have generated different outcomes
in the level of successfullness of the separatist movement. The crucial difference,
I will argue, is that while both Serbia and Georgia were thoroughly criminalized
states in the 1990s, the former took negligible and the latter substantive steps
towards curbing the extent of organized crime. This crucial difference accounts
for Kosovo’s greater success in nearing sovereignty compared to South Ossetia’s
more limited success. Exploring the relations between separatist movements and
organized crime in these two cases sheds light on different opportunities for re-
source mobilization afforded by criminal enterprises, and on differing strategies
of states, crime networks, and separatist movements towards each other.

RC07-135.3
MANDIC, GIULIANA* (University of Cagliari, mandich@unicag.it)

Cultures of the Future: Habitus, Reflexivity and Capacity to Aspire

Human action, as Schutz observed, is constructed within an imaginative hori-
zon of multiple plans and possibilities. While we move in the temporal domain
“with great agility, pirouetting and swiveling to face both past and future, twisting
and turning in the knowledge realms of perception, memory and anticipation”
(Adam 2009), the sociological understanding of the same process is far from
easy. The analysis of the cultural dimensions of projectivity (Mishe 2009) is a very
important task cultural sociology has to achieve to understand action and social
change.

The imaginative process of projection requires what Appadurai (2004) calls
“capacity to aspire” that is to say the set of cultural resources shaping the ability
to project into the future. In this presentation I try to explore the very complex
field in which the capacity to aspire emerges as stretched out between the forms
of practical anticipation incorporated in the habitus (Bourdieu, 1997) and the
cultures of the future inhabiting the public domain (as produced by technolo-
gies, media, institutions). Strongly connected with the concepts of reflexivity and
creativity the “capacity to aspire” has to be seen mainly as the ability to project
present opportunities using socially relevant narratives. These ideas are explored
through the analysis of ca 200 essays on the future, written by young boys and
girls of age 17-18.

RC24-420.6
MANDL, SYLVIA* (Inst Sustainable Development, sylvia.mandl@oain.at)
BRUNNER, KARL-MICHAEL (Institute for Sociology and Social
Research, Vienna University of Economics and Business)
CHRISTANELL, ANJA (Austrian Inst Sustainable Development)

Social Justice and Energy Consumption: The Problem of Fuel
Poverty

The social discourse on sustainable development not only focuses questions of
intergenerational and global justice, but also increasingly questions of social
ecological inequalities in industrialized countries (keyword: environmental jus-
tice). Within this framework, a society’s consumption of resources is associated
with inequalities. When it comes to climate change, the focus is on questions of
responsibilities and persons concerned, inevitably bringing up the issue of social
inequalities and thus a central field of sociology. Likewise, when management
tools towards sustainability are discussed, social inequalities are addressed (e.g.
in consumption with environmental policies). However, social sciences-related em-
vironmental and sustainability research on consumption of resources and social
inequalities is still at its beginning regarding both, theoretical conceptualisation
and empirical research.

In the proposed presentation, one dimension of this topic will be stressed,
namely the relationship between energy consumption and social inequality in
general and the issue of fuel poverty in particular. Insights will be given into an
Austrian fuel poverty project (funded by the Austrian Climate and Energy Fund,
2012-2014) which has the aims of implementing tailor-made measures of energy
efficient housing in fuel poor households in Austria and of elaborating and ini-
tiating programs against fuel poverty. Three different projects (two of them on
a local and one on a nationwide basis) covering fuel poor households from
urban as well as rural regions serve as examples of implementation. The
programmes and measures are evaluated regarding their effectiveness and their
improvement of advice services. Benefits (e.g. mitigation of burdens related to
fuel poverty, reduction of CO2-emissions) and costs calculated. First empirical
results of the evaluation will be presented at the conference and discussed in the
light of social-ecological inequalities.

RC18-320.1
MANDRET-DEGEILH, ANTOINE* (CEE, Sciences Po Paris,
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The Rites of Institution As an Instrument of Public Policy. The
Example of French Municipal Rituals

This contribution addresses the issue of the performance of contemporary
French municipal rites of institution. I will start from the findings of my doctoral
research in political science which is related to municipal rites of institution in
France. A rite of institution (Bourdieu 1982) is a symbolic event marking someone’s transition from one status to an-
other. In my research, I identify four ideal types of municipal rites of institution:
kinds acts, like civil weddings and Mother’s Day; citizenship rites, which include
naturalization ceremonies, coming of age ceremonies, conscription rituals; honor
rites providing municipal or national medals; and work rites, which encompass
welcome receptions and retirement ceremonies.

Through my communication, I will show the importance of these rituals in pub-
lic action. First, I will demonstrate that these rites can be considered instruments
of public policy (Lascoumes and Le Galès 2004). Here, I will focus especially on
two examples: naturalization ceremonies and Mother’s Day. Since their inven-
tion, both rituals have been the instruments of migration policy and family policy,
which aim to make virtuous citizens and mothers from foreigners and women.
In both cases, the rites of institution have been considered the most convenient pol-
icy instruments to let foreigners and women see themselves as virtuous citizens
and mothers, and therefore, behave as such.

Nevertheless, how does it occur? To answer that question, I will focus on the
performative dimension of these rites of institution, that is, on how status and
social roles are assigned to participants in these rituals. Drawing evidence from
ethnographic observations and from interviews that I conducted, I will study the
sequencing of these rituals and the verbal and non-verbal performative practices
that happen during these rituals, as well as the representations of the participants
related to them. Thus, I will consider what social conditions allow for effective
performance.

RC03-75.2
MANFREDO, MARIA TERESA* (Universidade Estadual de
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Reflections on a Rural Community Traversed By the Process
of Globalization: The Case of the Tupé Reserve (Amazon, Brazil)

This paper aims to present preliminary results of a PhD research that focus-
es on the dynamics of social relations of rural population living in a sustainable
development reserve, the Tupé Reserve (Manaus-Amazon, Brazil). In this area,
another dimension related to local and regional tutoriness since 2009, it features a resort – an uprooted space geared towards international lux-
tury tourism. In this context, specific elements of the globalization process are
involved, such as financial (global and regional), touristic and political interests. The
Tupé Reserve appears as an arena of interaction among several actors, being a
bridge of interaction between different production processes of consumer demands and new
lifestyles in which imageries, values and worldviews are shared. Thus, the social
relations there are no longer constrained by the local context of interaction, as
various forces (local, national and global) are at stake. These, far from being seen
as phenomena dually perceived as part of a dialectical process, are instances of socialization
of a particular culture. In short, we propose a paper that discusses the effects and
constraints of the transformations and conflicts in the relations between global

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
social changes and local reality, its cultural representations, and identities of the people who live there. The question of how, and to what extent rural communities produce, and are made by, globalization is central to our work. Therefore, we are led to discuss, among other things, the vitality and renewal of topics related to rural communities.

RC17-307.1

MANI, DALHIA* (HEC Paris, mani@hec.fr)

Seeing Both the Trees and the Forest: Closure and Social Capital in the Indian Interorganizational Network

The Indian economic context is characterized by the importance of business communities such as the Parsis or Gujarathis. These communities enable trust and norms in interorganizational transactions, and substitute for weak legal institutions. Current research in the interorganizational network context has focused on closure in the local network, and does not do as well in explaining how trust and norms can be maintained within large communities. We go back to the original Colemanian conceptualization of closure and social capital which describes the operation of trust and norms in large communities. In addition, this theory emphasizes the importance of closed structures and also the importance of having “good standing” with closed structures. Hence the theory is two dimensional, and has a positional and structural element. Current interpretations conceptualize closure as a closed triad, but this conceptualization is reductive, and (a) reduces the collective element of closure to a property of actors’ local network, and (b) loses the second positional element of Coleman’s theory. We rely on the latest advances in network methodology and a complete population network of Indian firms to look at macro closure, and position of the actor within macro closed structures. Using this macro conceptualization of social capital, we find evidence for both the structural and positional dimension of Coleman’s theory.

RC44-735.6

MANKY BONILLA, WALTER OMAR* (Cornell University, wm264@cornell.edu)


In 1993, Peru experienced one of the most radical neoliberal reforms in Latin America. In its attempt to attract international investors, the government deregulated the labor market, undermined labor rights and created a non-interventionist legal environment for collective bargaining. As a result, the number of unions, strikes and collective agreements felt dramatically, while the labor movement almost disappeared. Nowadays, Peru is the Latin American country with the best conditions, and has started organizing to bargain with global mining companies. Most of the studies about these efforts have focused on the contention companies to look at macro closure, and position of the actor within macro closed structures. Using this macro conceptualization of social capital, we find evidence for both the structural and positional dimension of Coleman’s theory.

RC44-726.4

MANKY BONILLA, WALTER OMAR* (Cornell University, wm264@cornell.edu)

Negotiating the Margins: The Trajectories of Subcontracting Laws in Peru and Chile. the Case of the Mining Industry

In spite of their different development levels, Peru and Chile have several elements in common. In both cases the basic principles of the neoliberal reforms have persisted—n the contrast with the political transformations of other Latin American countries— mining is the most important economic activity; and more than 70% of this industry’s workforce is subcontracted. As in other societies, this labor market segmentation has produced precarious employment, from which global companies have largely benefited in the last thirty years.

Additionally, both countries experienced the biggest and longest strikes since their return to democracy in the last decade, and in both cases subcontracted miners organized the main mobilizations. Although miners were not the only group claiming for a reform in the labor legislation, because of the industry’s importance, they were the most visible and powerful one. As a result, both countries changed some parts of their subcontracting laws in the last years.

Based on a comparison between Peru and Chile, this study analyzes the relationship between the labor movement, the state and the global capitalism in state and labor unions; analyzes their main differences with previous strategies. The study shows that, in the industry’s collective bargaining processes between 1993 and 2012, as well as qualitative evidence of two in-depth case studies, this paper analyzes the role that State has in the dynamics and outcomes of the collective bargaining and the labor conflicts.

Using unique quantitative data of all the state’s interventions in the mining industry’s collective bargaining processes between 1993 and 2012 as well as qualitative evidence of two in-depth case studies, this paper analyzes the role of the state in the configuration and outcomes of labor disputes. The study shows that, in spite of the commonplace ideas about the “neoliberal state” and its pro-employer tendencies, Peruvian workers have been able to engage in face-to-face negotiations with public workers and politicians in order to confront global companies. This paper offers a typology of the main negotiation mechanisms between state and labor unions; analyzes their main differences with previous strategies used by workers’ organizations; and discuss its implications for a theory of the relationship between the labor movement, the state and the global capitalism in Latin America.

RC32-562.3

MANOHAR, NAMITA* (City University of New York, Namita@brooklyn.cuny.edu)

Highly-Skilled Immigrant Women’s Labor Market Access: A Comparison of Indians in the United States and North Africans in France

Using the concept of cumulative dis/advantage, this paper examines how early dis/advantage in immigration generates barriers to and/or pathways by which highly-skilled North African and Tamil (an Indian regional group) immigrant women access professional labor markets in France and the U.S. respectively. It draws on ethnographic projects with North Africans in France and with Tamils in Atlanta, Georgia.

It finds that despite their more advantageous position upon immigration – student migrants, single women, and French-style North African educational qualifications – North African women experience barriers in accessing skilled work – difficulties with French work-authorizations, temporary work contracts, lack of professional networks and of local work experience. They therefore strategize by working in skilled-technical, low-wage capacities or in the ethnic economy. In contrast, Tamil women’s immigration is marked by early disadvantages – their legal status as “dependent” wives, the non-transfer of Indian credentials and re-employment, lack of Indian work authorizations or contacts, and lack of work networks. They therefore strategize through the pathway of gradual ascent – moving from low-wage to high-wage work; (re)employment and direct entry; and skilled entrepreneurial work to successfully access highly-skilled work.

Four mechanisms explain these divergent outcomes: education-work experience, language, interactive effects of local labor markets and immigration policy, social capital in classed social networks, and racialization. For Tamil women, the cumulative effects of these create a “contingent disadvantage” resulting in them becoming highly-paid professionals in America. For North African women, these contribute to the erosion of their early advantages leading to their “categorical disadvantage” - long-term confinement to low-wage work with few ladders into the primary labor market in France. Therefore the
downward mobility associated with skilled immigrant women is not universal, as it is often theorized, but relational across national contexts such that some groups are more successful than others in accessing skilled work.

**RC09-171.3**

**MANSOURI, VALI** (George Mason University, vmansouri@masonlive.gmu.edu)

* Similar Roots and Diverging Outcomes: Uprising and Revolution in Iran and Egypt

Recent uprisings in the Middle East have increasingly been characterized by spontaneous mobilization, decentralization, and the lack of dominating charismatic leadership. This research will demonstrate the salience of Horizontalism in contemporary and contrasting the Iranian Green Movement of 2009 with the Egyptian Revolution that started in 2011 through the use of Ideal types. Attention is devoted to assessing the strengths and added resilience of these decentralized movements against their Authoritarian states. Analysis through identification of different processes leading to variations on success, stalemate and repression, this will build on previous studies of revolutions to better understand contemporary social and political change.

The Green Movement, despite months of sustained mass protest and delegitimizing the government, solicited little to no concessions or change from the state; while the Egyptian Revolution within only 18 days was able to topple the head of state, ushering in a struggle for the future polity between shifting alliances and elements of the old regime. Identifying key political institutional arrangements illuminates potential vulnerability or resilience to uprising. Construction of state is key, in that the state is comprised of centers of power in institutions such as the Supreme Leader, the government and Revolutionary Guards, combined with limited but competitive elections allow for flexibility, making for added resilient state. On the other hand Mubarak’s National Democratic Party (NDP) of Egypt was more closely characterized by Patronymial bureaucratic rule, which led to competition and conflicts in interest between NDP members and affiliates who rose since the Infitah and the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces (SCAF). By looking at these social uprisings and the changing states will help to explain the current divergent and potential directions of these two movements and their future.

**RC23-408.2**

**MANUSHI, KU** (JNU)

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* Patterns of ICTs Using and Information Flow: A Study of Rural India

Patterns of ICTs Using and Information Flow: A Study of Rural India

Manushi, Ku (JNU) and Prakash Chandra Dilare, PhD Scholars, Center for the Study of Social Systems, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India

**ABSTRACT**

Information and communication technologies (ICTs) are widely acknowledged as important resources in all the aspects of socioeconomic development and this is especially articulated in national policies. Among developing countries, this perspective incorporates ICTs into the development agenda because of their relevance in transforming human activities and in presenting new opportunities for economic growth. Even if ICTs appear ubiquitous in this day and age, it still exists, the growing presence of digital divide and social exclusion. A considerable number of marginalized groups, such as rural folk, women, and low-income youth remain unenriched by the benefits ICTs are supposed to offer. The vision of a so-called “information society for all” as stated in both developed and developing countries’ ICT policy documents today does not apparently include “all” (Chiumbu 2008).

This paper presents the patterns of people’s ICTs using and information flow perceived in India, especially in the rural areas. India is a country of multiple divides as social and economic divides already exists in the country and now with the emergence of new ICTs new divisions are shaped on the basis of many factors involved in its use and access. Today growing ICTs and the telecommunication in country has given opportunities to the excluded sections to be part of this new information society. But the impact of ICTs in rural areas is still very limited, despite its penetration into every corner of modern life. There is need of relatively good flow of information and special skills to make full use of ICTs for socio-economic gains.

**RC31-533.3**

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* Homeless Diaspora: The Impact of Return Migration on Latin American Japanese Communities

Currently more than 2.5 million Americans living on the South and North American continents are Nikkei or descendants of Japanese migrants. The history of these transnational emigration has often been considerably neglected. Their interest in issues of living in the diaspora, the meaning of ethnicity and citizenship has been renewed by the recent wave of sojourner migration by Latin Americans of Japanese origin into Japan. Virtually nothing is known so far about the impact of “return migration” and the “returnees’ remigration” on the diaspora in Latin America. To what degree have ideas of ethnic or political loyalty, traditional and cultural identity been shifting one way or the other due to the increased proximity to their ancestors’ place of origin and the influx of material and immaterial goods from Japan? And how have narratives on the experience of hostile or discriminatory treatment by the Japanese impacted on the collective image of the Nikkei in Latin America? The Nikkeis’ return to Japan, to the land of their ancestors, has not fulfilled the postulated ‘negation of a diaspora’ (Clifford 1994), it has squared the tension of being diasporic in the sense of being displaced twice and having multiple relationships with distinct nations which are neither just homeland nor hostland. Based on multi-sited fieldwork in Japan, Argentina, Bolivia, and Paraguay, I argue that the Nikkei are entangled in a squared diaspora in which the juxtaposition of homeland and hostland itself becomes questionable, instable and fluctuating.

**RC03-67.5**

**MANZO, Lidia K.C.** (University of Trento, lidia.manzo@gmail.com)

* Community Politics and the Middle-Class Desire for Diversity and Difference. Evidence from 40 Years-Span of (super)Gentrification in Brooklyn’s Park Slope

The transformation of New York City into a global corporate city and the consequences of effects on small firms and in dwindling employment opportunities for some and to exacerbate displacement problems for others. By encouraging suburban home ownership, discouraging rental housing construction, and upwardly redistributing income through federal and municipal tax policies, Brooklyn’s Park Slope, at the beginning of the 1970s faced a racial and tenure status division between its neighborhood residents. Reform institutions emerged from neighborhood civic organizations and broad-based interest groups.

Drawing the evolution of its demographic and housing resettlement, I found that different social groups had different class interests and ideologies, and therefore they were differently affected by abandonment and resettlement processes. The involvements and influence in community politics of twenty community organizations were analyzed through archival and bibliographic researches from the late 1960s to the present time; among them four historical institutions – which still exist - and four more recent ones, were followed through the ethnographic activities and other researches and are reported in this work. There is, in fact, a social and ‘moral pluralism’ to understand (Schumaker 2013), especially when a neighborhood has been dealing with racial, ethnic, class, and religious changes.

This longitudinal study on the process of Park Slope super gentrification investigates the middle class’ desire for diversity and difference (Lees et al., 2004), as well as the influences of housing-abandonment and resettlement processes on 1) the types of institutions that emerged to represent different class interests; 2) the types of social groups that came to inhabit the neighborhood; 3) the pattern of that emergence over time; 4) the particular goals, scope, and strategies that these organizations evolved; and 5) developmental changes in the relationships between local institutions, government agencies, and private investors.

**RC21-381.4**

**MANZO, Lidia K.C.** (University of Trento, lidia.manzo@gmail.com)

* Cool Streets: Attitude or Commodification? What - and Who - Is Driving Gentrification Along Two Changing Boulevards in Milan and Brooklyn

Streets do possess attitude. What usually community preservationists define as ‘spirit’ or the ‘soul of place’, here is re-interpreted both in terms of design attractiveness - human scaled, fine grained, mixed use, or highly walkable – and urban lifestyles (Jacobs 1969, Zukin 1995, 1998, 2010, Parham 2012). Especially during a gentrification process, we can discuss how streets embodied essential elements of ‘coolness’ – showing off trendy styles and great flavors - which seems a reflection of the commodification of cultural production.

Using the concept of ‘tool’ as a framework, understanding it as a cultural category in its own right (Pountain and Robins 2000) – this work explores the way gentrification interconnects with the development of an individual habitus as a...
spatial manifestation in which the street coolness is crucial to the construction of stylish individual personae.

This exploratory paper describes the relationship between aesthetics, symbolic meanings, understandings of street character, and patterns of socio-spatial change on local shopping boulevards in two neighborhoods - Milan and Brooklyn - which are discussed in the context of financial speculation and gentrification. These neighborhoods, once considered a symbol of blight in the 1970s, today are one of the most appreciated places for Milan and New York’s wealthy and educated people. As I have observed, their street practices sometimes overlapped with working class people, drug users and other persons of ‘otherness’ sometimes do not. However, with hip bars and cafes, used-books stores, yoga studios, and renovated townhouses, they are ‘no longer regarded by the public as blighted, but instead are both celebrated as sites of cultural consumption for a new middle class’ (Ossman 2011:8).

Drawing on several years of field research (2007-2013), empirical quantitative and ethnographic data on the current, and historical aesthetic characteristics as well as types of stores, and value-creating practices are considered.

**INTE-18.2**

**MAPADIMENG, MOKONG SIMON** (North-West University, mmapadimeng@gmail.com)

**South Africa within Brics: Emerging Society and Sociological Discourse**

The formation of the BRICS contingent opened up new political and economic debates and discourses. The BRICS members are all developing or newly industrialised countries, and they are distinguished by their large, fast-growing economies and their significant component of culture, namely values, norms and sanctions will also be part of the picture.

Consequently, this paper aims to – in terms of social structure – critically analyse the political, economic, educational and health institutions of South Africa, and the differences and similarities within the broader BRICS contingency. Macro level issues (for example good governance, democracy and social services, developmental state, economic growth and policies, development programmes and projects, literacy and access to education, crises in the health sector (HIV/AIDS, etc.), as well as other issues related to sustainability will be touched on.

In 2010, **South Africa** was the last country joined the BRICS and currently holds the Chair of the Group. Against the afore-mentioned background, as well as South Africa’s strategic position in Africa, facets of the social structure as well as critical processes act as key drivers for social change in the country as well as parts of Africa, and simultaneously, provide the platform for rigorous sociological discourse.

Consequently, this paper aims to – in terms of social structure - critically analyse the political, economic, educational and health institutions of South Africa, and the differences and similarities within the broader BRICS contingency. Macro level issues (for example good governance, democracy and social services, developmental state, economic growth and policies, development programmes and projects, literacy and access to education, crises in the health sector (HIV/AIDS, etc.), as well as other issues related to sustainability will be touched on.

In the final instance, the paper will sought to – from the South African perspective – analyse the contingency (BRICS) as a whole and the role of South Africa within it, specifically in terms of participation (e.g. politically, economically, culturally and militarily), autonomy, inter-dependence, and a designated leader role in certain parts of the world.

**RC05-100.2**

**MAPEDZAHAMA, VIRGINIA (University of New England)**

**KWAMENA, KWANSAH-AIDOÓ** (Swinburne University of Technology, kkwansha@swin.edu.au)

**Can the Racialised Other ‘Belong’? Rethinking Race, Racism and Belonging in Australia – Perceptions of Skilled Black African Migrants**

This paper centres the perspectives of a group of black skilled African migrants to interrogate the notion of ‘belonging’ within the Australian context. Specifically, the paper explores how participants’ constructions of belonging are grounded in narratives (and experiences) of racism, racialisation and racial discrimination. There is a significant body of work that explores the migrant’s experiences of mobility and constructions of belonging. However, to date, not much has been done to explicitly link these with experiences of racism and racial discrimination. Drawing on data from a qualitative study on identity and belonging among skilled black African migrants, we argue in this paper that experiences of racism and racial discrimination are entwined with accretions of ‘otherness’ evoke feelings of the perpetual stranger or outsider who does not belong. We therefore interpret the participants’ perceptions of belonging as exposing an ‘other’ perception of black African migrants and the constructs of ‘home’, they also expose the power relations, contestations and complexities inherent in the notion of ‘belonging’ particularly when one has to contend with racism and racial discrimination persistently and consistently.

**RC48-779.4**

**MARA, LIVIU CATALIN** (University of Barcelona, maralivucatalin@yahoo.es)

**Social Innovation in the Housing Policy in Spain**

The context of this research is the economic and financial crisis that has had the effect of exponentially increasing unemployment and evictions across the country. This research has one general objective, and two more specific objectives. The general objective is to explore the impact of social innovation on innovation, social citizenship and public housing policy in Spain, since the beginning of the crisis (2008) to the present. The first specific objective is to review the scientific literature in order to find successful actions at the international level in the fight against the loss of housing that have allowed more people, belonging to the most disadvantaged social groups, to have adequate housing. The second and final specific objective is to identify if there is a presence of some of these successful actions in the field of housing in the context of Barcelona, where I place this research, and how social movements have influenced the implementation of these initiatives. The results show that there has been a change in housing policy and citizenship, and crucially, contributed substantially to this change through innovative solutions and social pressure towards the Spanish political system. The innovation introduced by the social movements are both at the individual level (processes of financial literacy, empowerment, deliberation etc.) and at the civil society level (collective action, collaboration with organization promoting new models of housing, such as cooperatives). These innovations have open a new path for the future development of the housing policy in Spain and also has turned civil society more powerful and a significant actor in the dialogue with the State institutions.

**RC31-521.8**

**MARATOU-ALIPRANTI, LAURA** (EKKE- Athens University, aliprant3@otenet.gr)

**Female Migration in Greece and Integration Issues: Access to Welfare System and Political Participation**

Greece has turned in recent years into an immigration region. While migration started in the early 1980s, it was only in the early 1990s that significant numbers of economic migrants started arriving and became a new destination country. An additional important feature of the migration process in Greece is the large proportion of women who migrate alone in search of employment. With regard to the integration problem of migrant women many studies indicate that women who migrate for family reasons are less integrated to society than other migrants. In contrast, women from social goods and welfare national system and the non-active participation in social and political life in the countries of residence are of paramount importance. Thus, access to welfare goods is associated with citizenship, while social inclusion and health and system use only in the early 1990s that there is no longer regarded by the public as blighted, but instead are both celebrated as sites of cultural consumption for a new middle class’ (Ossman 2011:8).

In the context of the problematic for the social integration of women migrants in new immigration countries a nation-wide survey on a sample of 600 economic women migrants who had residence and work permit was held by EKKE (National Centre for Social Research) in 2010. This paper refers to some issues related to the integration of women migrants in our country based on the results of the above survey. More concretely we will analyze the access of migrant women to social - welfare services, investigating issues related to social security coverage and the use of public health services. We will also discuss the interest of immigrant women in political life, and their participation in collective political activities and organizational schemes.

**RC30-520.3**

**MARCHADOUR, GUÉNOLÉ** (University Lyon 2, marchadog@gmail.com)


Depuis la fin des années 1980, les syndicats dits « minoritaires » (Jobin, 2006) ont émergé dans le contexte japonais où les syndicats d’entreprise sont dominants et recrutent parmi les employé-e-s « régulier-e-s » (Kawanishi, Mouer, 2005). L’accroissement des emplois atypiques au cours des années 1990 a ce-
The meaning of transparency is seemingly obvious and simple, however, in political terms transparency is more "the condition of being transparent". It arises in opposition to corruption, secrecy and lack of clarity in the management of organizations and institutions. Today, it is more relevant than ever as a consequence of all kinds of recent scandals. Citizens of democratic societies demand a more open and transparent government.

This requisite of transparency is a political goal, which is supported by the possibilities for openness produced by the microelectronics revolution. This has modified the technological, social and political scenarios. It is more than the Internet; it is creating the global ICTs system where available information is increasing daily, as are the possibilities of accessing and processing data.

In this context this paper proposes, first, an analysis of public policies according to the principle of traceability of decisions. This means that it is possible to identify the full cycle of a public policy and its relationship with the different actors of the policymaking process. Second, imitating food processing traceability tools, it is possible to propose a "policies processing software" for recording all the traces of public decisions and an open system to retrieve and access this data. Third, it describes the theoretical conditions and prerequisites for a "barcode" to reveal who proposed an action and how it was designed, implemented and evaluated.
The Image of the City Between the Local and the Global

Within the global competition among cities for recognition the ‘image’ plays a significant role. Cities work carefully on their iconic representation to attract tourists, knowledge-workers and investors. Therefore, they have the challenge to create a coherent as well as a distinctive image. One can argue that the field of city marketing has professionalized, and operates with standardised practices and similar beliefs. On that account, the images would be quite uniform, displaying rather a global culture than a local one. At this very point, the argument is reinforced by the claim that the ‘self-representation’ of a city is highly contested within the local context. Hence a study of the globally distributed images within their production and negotiation processes draws light on the local ‘urban imagery’ (Strauss 1960).

The presentation is focusing on the image production of two globally intertwined cities: Frankfurt, Germany and Glasgow, UK. Throughout several fieldtrips, city marketers leading to the creation of new images. Therefore the perspective of how city marketing operates in daily business and a critical, independent opinion about the ‘outcomes’ of these efforts could be achieved. In addition, local archives have been combed out to discover how different campaigns are developing, public education, and concrete projects to protect the environment. Although, if they lack a mass support base, they do enjoy significant support. Their accomplishments are real, especially in relation to the obstacles they face; however, they are severely limited by lack of funds, expertise, and equipment. Factors cited above, combined with heavy reliance by the most successful NGOs on funding from international environmental NGOs and international aid agencies, predispose them to avoid confrontation, and only a few engage in it. Our findings suggest that conventional wisdom about environmental movements in developing countries represents a considerable oversimplification and that environmental action can assume diverse forms in developing nations. It also raises important issues about how environmental movements are to be defined, which we explore in the conclusion.

RC50-806.5

MARIANO, DANICAR* (National University of Singapore, daniar.mariano@gmail.com)
The restrictive Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) laws and ‘moral safety valves’ in Singapore and their role in creating Singaporean reproductive tourists or exiles

The paper analyses why some Singaporeans are crossing borders to avail of Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) treatments like In Vitro Fertilization (IVF), Pre-implantation Genetic Diagnosis (PGD), surrogacy, et cetera. A major factor that hinders or discourages couples from getting ART treatments in Singapore is the Bioethics Advisory Committee’s (BAC) strict regulations on ARTs—one of the most stringent in Asia. Formed as Singapore’s counterpart to the UK’s Human Fertilisation and Embryology Authority (HFEA), the BAC prohibits certain technologies like surrogacy, PGD for sex selection as well as “race or traits shopping” through selection of egg and sperm donors. It also denies access to certain people, gays and lesbians, women over 40-45, singles, and women who cannot gestate. The BAC’s ban on payments reveals a logic of racial hierarchy that perpetuates a local versus outsider divide at the guise of protecting “weaker classes” and “not importing Singapore’s fertility issues to other nations.”

As a result of the BAC’s ban on donor payments, there is a huge sperm and egg cell deficit in the country. Many Singaporeans do not want to donate or acquire genetic material within the small city-state for fear of incest or custody issues. Internet is enabling many to circumvent these ‘moral safety valves’ that the BAC had set in place. One exception is Singapore’s public hospitals are lobbying to the government to revise some of the stricter regulations or else “lose out” to neighbouring India, Thailand, and Philippines who are establishing their niche and reputation as fertility tourism destinations. Their lower cost, exotic appeal, and most importantly, loose regulations and “bioavailable” citizens are their major advantages and competitive advantage. Since many technologies and services that Singapore prohibits are allowed in these countries, many of their fertility brokers and clinics report servicing several Singaporean clients annually.

RC24-438.36

MARKHAM, WILLIAM* (University of North Carolina, Bill@uncg.edu)
FOJONG, LOTSMArt (University of Buea)
Rethinking Environmental Movements In Developing Nations: The Case Of Cameroon

Conventional wisdom holds that citizens of developing nations rarely participate in movements similar to the “mainstream” environmental movements of the developed world. Instead, like dispossessed groups in developed countries, their mobilization generally takes the form of locally based, confrontational responses to direct threats to their livelihoods and health. A large literature examines such movements, but it generally ignores developing nations where such mobilization is infrequent. This paper examines the case of Cameroon, where mobilization of large numbers of citizens for confrontation with government or business interests over environmental issues has been limited and infrequent. Our data come from an extensive literature search and interviews with 52 NGO leaders from five of Cameroon’s ten regions. We conclude that the relative absence of large scale, clear, and immediate threats to the livelihoods or health of large numbers of citizens, in combination with a resilient, quasi-authoritarian government characterized by patronage, divide and conquer strategies, and mild repression, have mitigated against such movements. Cameroon does, however, possess scores of NGOs and citizens’ groups that address environmental problems through lobbying, public education, and concrete projects to protect the environment. Although, they lack a mass support base, they do enjoy significant support. Their accomplishments are real, especially in relation to the obstacles they face; however, they are severely limited by lack of funds, expertise, and equipment. Factors cited above, combined with heavy reliance by the most successful NGOs on funding from international environmental NGOs and international aid agencies, predispose them to avoid confrontation, and only a few engage in it. Our findings suggest that conventional wisdom about environmental movements in developing countries represents a considerable oversimplification and that environmental action can assume diverse forms in developing nations. It also raises important issues about how environmental movements are to be defined, which we explore in the conclusion.

RC20-54.5

MARKIN, MAXIM* (National Research University, mmarkin@hse.ru)
The Problem of Opportunism in the Changing Conditions (A Case of the Relationships between Retailers and Suppliers in Contemporary Russia)

The rules of market exchange do not only distribute the value added (Gereffi, 1994) but also reduce uncertainty and control opportunism in business partners relationships (Kelly, 1991). In Russia in the 2000s retailer-supplier contracts included different requirements such as pricing and bonus requirements of retailers, unpaid services and penalties to retailers, compensation for retailers’ services. Those requirements made the behaviour of business partners predictable. But in 2009 the trade law was passed and the most of the requirements must be excluded from the retailer-supplier contracts. Nevertheless, the business partners strive to reduce uncertainty and to control opportunism in their relationships even in the new conditions. The objective of this research is to analyze how retailers and suppliers altered their rules of exchange after the political intervention. The empirical data are two quantitative surveys that were carried out in 2007 and 2010. About 500 managers were questioned in Moscow, Saint-Petersburg, Ekaterinburg, Novosibirsk and Tyumen. The half of them are retailers and the others are suppliers. The findings demonstrate that after the enactment of the trade law the most of unallowed requirements were excluded from the retailer-supplier contracts but they are still used as separate contracts. This practice gives the business partners an opportunity to make each other’s behaviour predictable in the new conditions. Retailers and suppliers also continue to discuss the content of the political intervention and the consequences of its application.

RC08-158.3

MARKLUND, CARL* (Södertörn University, carl.marklund@sh.se)
Organized Hypocrisy – Disorganized Technocracy: The Assumed Retreat of Politics in Contemporary Governance in Historical Comparison

Today, it is widely assumed that a power shift has taken place over the past few decades – a shift away from politics and in favor of the market. According to this view, neo-liberalism has since the 1970s and onwards reduced the scope of “the political”, limiting the exercise of public power in general and planning in particular.

Despite this assumed retreat of politics, politics is still, at least medially and rhetorically, tasked with providing some guidance for the future, based on scientific evidence, and to generate tangible results in a logic of input and output legitimacy (Scharpf 1999). Public power is still held accountable as if it possessed the power which is by now to have been lost. Political control is still to achieve results as if it would be possible to exercise public power without the use of planning, raising the question: Why do we expect more from politics at a time when it is supposedly able to do less?

This paper proposes that this conundrum – which could be seen as an organized form of hypocrisy (openness) coexisting with an increasingly disorganized form of technocracy (transparency), to paraphrase Nils Brunnsson (2002) – can be analyzed by confronting Karl Popper’s concept of “open society” with Gunnar Myrdal’s notion of “constructive social engineering” and Karl Polanyi’s concept of “double movement”, as generated in the context of pitted conflict between laissez-faire liberalism, totalitarianism, and democratic socialism of the 1930s and 1940s, a conflict which in some ways resemble the contemporary contest be-
between neoliberalism, progressivism, and traditionalist backlash but also provide some instructive contrast.

RC08-160.2
MARKLUND, CARL* (Södertörn University, carl.marklund@sh.se)
Shaping the Things to Come: Concepts of Planning and European Modernity

Planning—in the sense of purposive action geared towards the anticipated future—has usually been seen by anthropologists and social psychologists as a characteristic of universal human reason. As a specific socio-political practice and scientific theory, however, historians and social theorists have often identified planning as a specific trait of European (Western) modernity, for better and for worse. This classic analysis of scientific social and political planning speaks of politicians, revolutionaries, reformers, and scientists infatuated with the success of the natural sciences, dreaming of a brand new world. According to this view, the social sciences would be as closely integrated with politics as the natural sciences had already been adopted by business, medicine, and the military. In some more extreme “technocratic” interpretations, planning and science would eventually replace politics altogether.

Either planning has been seen as a largely technologically determined, if not outright “neutral” response to the complexity of the modern world. Or, more commonly, it has been criticized as a misguided attempt at controlling human relations and social circumstances in the same way as humans have sought to control nature. As such, planning is a key concept in European modernity. However, the many applications and diversions of planning belie any simple categorization, making it an appropriate topic for conceptual historical analysis. Yet, it is a key concept whose conceptual history is yet to be written. This paper maps out points of disjuncture between the historiography of concepts of planning, such as cybernetics, management, planning, rationalization, social engineering, and technocracy on the one hand, and the actual historical usage of these concepts on the other. Thereby, the paper brings previously isolated historiographical and theoretical strands into dialogue with one another with a view of initializing a new take on “critical planning studies”.

RC16-295.5
MARKOVIC, PETER* (University of Donja Gorica, Montenegro, petar.markovic@udg.edu.me)
Foundational Political Myths in Divided Societies: The Case of Montenegro

This paper provides an analysis of the constitutive role of founding myths in the formation of nation-states. In particular, it aims to elucidate the odd cases of identity formation in complex and ethnically divided societies where it is argued here, the historical and cultural legacies are passed on rather differently than in the case of homogeneous societies mostly analyzed in the literature on political mythology. With the intention to submit a phenomenon that belongs to the family of the most basic and yet arcane and essentially contested concepts of political theory and political culture to an impartial politico-legal investigation, the founding myth is firstly reconstructed with respect to the general theory of myth and political myth. In the second part, the role of mythological legacy in the genesis of the statehood of Montenegro both in the past and present is analyzed. The author argues there are two founding narratives in Montenegro, explaining their ethno-nationalist character and attempts to deduce patterns of their instrumentalization by the rulers of the Petrovic-Njegos dynasty and the current government. The paper ends with concluding remarks about the controversial status of ‘constitutive foundational mythology’ and the need to set forth new and republicanized forms of legitimisation that would disengage the regressive dialectics induced by the myths discussed thus far.

RC05-109.4
MARKOVIC, PETER* (University of Donja Gorica, Montenegro, petar.markovic@udg.edu.me)
Post-Nationalism in Practice: European Citizens’ Initiative

The discussion on the practical and heuristic value of cosmopolitanism and post-nationalism has informed and shaped the debate on the future of the European Union from the Maastricht Treaty onwards. The recent literature on belonging, allegiance and political identity suggests that cosmopolitanism is too thin of a concept to account for the gradual emergence of a common European public space visible primarily in the convergence of the EU’s civil society movements. In this context, the notion of “constitutional patriotism” is analyzed due to its centrality in the debate. Before proceeding to the central part of the paper, the author argues that social constructivism portrays a more realistic and substantive picture of the nature of the sense of European belonging. The paper concludes with an examination of the European Citizens’ Initiative and attempts to assess to what extent this institutional novelty of direct democracy in the EU has provided empirical leverage for post-nationalist belonging. Through the comparative and case study analysis of the most paradigmatic initiatives submitted thus far, this investigation aims to provide the reader with a possible dynamics of post-national identification in the EU.

RC37-632.1
MARONATE, J.* (Simon Fraser University, jmaronta@sfu.ca)
When Art Worlds Look to Sociology for Inspiration: A Case Study of Contemporary Art Conservation Strategies

Recent scholarship in cultural sociology has provided new theoretical frameworks and methodological strategies for studying diverse (and sometimes incommensurable) value systems (Boltanski and Thevenot 2005, Heinich 2008). This paper examines the relevance of trends in the sociology of values (or pragmatic sociology) in a case study of recent international initiatives involved with the development of new approaches to contemporary artistic heritage conservation. The paper presents research on the activities of four international initiatives devoted to the development of new strategies for the preservation of artistic heritage. The paper examines how contemporary art conservation networks are attempting to grapple with the increasing realization that diverse value systems and multiple meanings of the arts they care for can be taken into account in new visions of the role of conservators in the preservation of artistic heritage. It examines recent trends in conservation research, in particular the efforts of art conservation scholars to adapt sociological methods and theories for inspiration. Conservators have become increasingly involved with research about the ‘meaning’ of objects and cultural heritage sites when planning interventions. They study records of the creator’s intent, conduct interviews with artists or other authorities, critically analyze the historical contexts of the work’s origins and of subsequent transformation, and seek insights about ways to preserve the integrity of the work that respect its symbolic and cultural significance. These efforts by art conservators to draw on sociological insights provide a compelling example of the relevance and uses of sociological research in contemporary art worlds, although they also raise questions about decision-making, in particular how to use social scientific theory as an affordance for practical action.
Families’ Control and Youth Sexuality As Meaningful to Young People’s Transitions into Adulthood

Nowadays, in Western societies, youth transitions into adulthood are, usually, considered as being a time of identity formation, where young people’s bodies undergo a process of change and they start to interact with the opposite sex, in the context of romantic relationships, in order to create the conditions for reproductive capacities. However, some authors point to the importance of continuities, social positioning and the epistemological fallacy in the lives of young people and in the representations of youth and youth transitions into adulthood. Although the family context tends to be recognized as important to young people’s trajectories, sexuality is often forgotten or, even insignificant in their transition to adulthood. Thus, sexual transitions can be seen as non-important, disconnected from other transitions, and having no decisive consequences; being just a hobby or children’s play.

Based on 60 in-depth interviews conducted in Central Portugal, with 60 white young adults, aged between 18 and 29 years old, I intend to look for possible articulations between family control over young people’s leisure times, sociability and sexuality, young people’s representations and experiences of sexuality, and their transitions into adulthood. I will argue that the family context and the domain of sexuality are not meaningless for young people’s trajectories into adulthood. Instead aspects related with family control, as, piontivity in the analysis of gender relations and sexuality, young people’s control, and family participation in the migration projected for Brazil, both of returnees, as well as international immigrants from Paraguay.

Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.

The complexity of family arrangements that constitute the return migration of Brazilians from Paraguay can be identified as an important element in maintaining the circularity between the two countries and the consolidation of transnational space brasiiliano. The return plays an important role in migrants’ direction and in the daily interpersonal relationships between migrants and non-migrants, either in Brazil or Paraguay, forming a web of friendship and solidarity that sustains this intense cross-border transit of people, goods and information. Thus, in order to understand the phenomenon of migration as a social product, not only as a result of individual decisions and / or economic and political constraints, it is necessary to consider the key role played by social networks, mostly those related to families and households in the entire process. This paper describes the changes in volume and composition of family arrangements of Brazilian returnees from Paraguay in the five-year periods 1986/1991, 1995/2000 and 2005/2010 and raise some points for reflection and discussion on the participation of transnational families in the migration process and circularity of these migrants. Information from the Brazilian Demographic Censuses of 1991, 2000 and 2010 will be used to do so, and to estimate the direct and indirect effects of international migration return to that country.

H1: It is expected that in the period 2005/2010, there is greater diversification of family participation in the migration projected for Brazil, both of returnees, as well as international immigrants from Paraguay.

H2: Although a structural pattern persists, given the nature of family ties, we expect a change in the roles of families in the return to Brazil and in the entry of foreigners from Paraguay, given changes in economic and political contexts of the two countries.

Social and solidarity economy (SSE) presents a collective project for another way of organizing the production and the society, in which the economy is subordinated to its social function. Thus, the paper discusses SSE as a real utopian proposal (Wright 2010): its institutional design is desirable in terms of egalitarian emancipatory ideals, such as privileging the collective ownership and control of economic resources and integrating solidarity in the core of economic activities as a means to achieve common goals; it constitutes a viable, and to some extent achievable, alternative to capitalist arrangements, since it has been partially implemented and is active on the political agenda worldwide; it contributes to a pathway of social empowerment, as it involves collective actors taking control of the economy over the capital or the state. However, SSE is also a complex field pervaded by tensions and conflicts. If, on the one hand, it embodies a normative vision for overcoming the hegemony of the dominant system, on the other, some experiences have become complementary or even functional to the capitalist world. The paper results from ongoing PhD research and its purpose is to critically examine SSE, in light of an empirical comparative analysis based on one case from the North (Portugal) and one case from the South (Brazil).

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Tortured Bodies, Ravaged Flesh, Killing Machines: David Cronenberg and the Sociology of Disgust

Over the past two decades, reflections on disgust and repulsion have been piling-up in Social Theory. Moving away from an analysis entirely centred on biological and/or sensory or emotional expression, theorising disgust became an important instrument to understand moral boundaries and civilizational constructions. Disgust seems to fulfil a position akin to incebt prohibition – adequately universal to be declared biological, and sufficiently particular to be deemed cultural. If the traditional views on disgust revolved around the issues of purity, pollution, and contamination, having the body at the centre stage, some of the contemporary approaches are linked not to external threats to the human integrity but to the transformative capacity of science and technology, breaking barriers, violating interdictions, and destroying moral boundaries. The danger of the body snatchers becomes the menace of the creators of revulsion. Terror and horror movies, tend to epitomise the dimorphism of disgust for their attraction for the mutilated, raped and transformed bodies of the victims of epidemics, and serial killers or on the creative and uncontrolled labors of the brilliant but mad scientist that aspires to play a demiurgic role in a new but demented universe. This double feature of disgust is paramount on the films of Canadian director David Cronenberg, representing both the civilizing and uncivilizing roles that disgust can play, especially when linked to scientific projects. If science is seen as a cornerstone of modernity, a civilizing process and symbol of progress and enlightenment, reducing human suffering and enabling longer, healthier and happier lives, it is also possible to see it as a division of the artificial-natural divide or the human-animal partition. Cronenberg’s filmography is a clear example of how the medical, biological and chemical sciences have entered the realm of the disgust, side by side with porn or sexploitation.

RC21-374.2

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Changing landscapes of homelessness and marginality in global Tokyo

RC23-417.1

MARRIN, D.L.* (Water Sciences & Insights, watersciences@earthlink.net)

Developing a Pattern Language For Science-Engineering-Art-Design (SEAD) Collaborations

Acknowledged similarities and prospective synergies underlie the work of artists and scientists in perceiving and describing the natural world; however, there are few formalized or easily recognized methods to utilize those commonalities for enhancing art-science collaborations. The notion that observable or archetypal patterns could represent a form of communication or a language among professionals from different fields was explored by architect Christopher Alexander, who introduced a pattern language consisting of hierarchically arranged patterns that are linked together in countless ways. Whereas the use of patterns and rhythms to communicate art or music is relatively straightforward, the utility of spatial or temporal patterns to portray or explain scientific data is less obvious. Some branches of science focus specifically on nature’s patterns and rhythms; however, most scientific data can be expressed in terms of frequencies, cycles, and other common descriptors of temporal patterns, as well as distributions, geometries, and similar descriptors of spatial patterns. The use of a pattern language for art-science communication would initially identify and collect numerous patterns to be labeled and categorized, but discernable similarities among seemingly different patterns could likely reduce this number over time. Distinguishing among natural, ideal, and abstract patterns could be a first step in categorization and might provide a handy framework for users to perceive relationships among different forms of information (e.g., ideas, data, designs). The precise structure or syntax of the pattern language (i.e., naming, ranking, illustrating, exemplifying, and referencing patterns) should be less important than an unambiguous depiction of the collected patterns and their links. Patterns and rhythms may be more recognizable to people than are words, numbers, or symbols, thus providing a means of communicating across disciplines and cultures.

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RC04-79.17

MARSCHNER ALVES DE BRITO, MURILLO* (São Paulo University, murilломarschner@yahoo.com.br)

Social Origins and the Access to Public Higher Education in Brazil

According to the well know MMI hypothesis (Raftery and Hout, 1993; Shavit and Blossfeld, 1993), the class inequality on the distribution of educational opportunities tend to decline only when attendance rates reaches saturation at given educational levels for the upper classes. Lucas (2001) challenged this view introducing the EMI theory which proposes that, even when saturation is achieved for a given educational level, inequalities tend to persist in a qualitative sense, with kids from privileged socio-economic background having more chances of going to the better schools or universities. This means that IEO had to be analyzed not only in reference to attendance to a certain educational level, but also in reference to which segment (or track) in the educational system the individual accesses.

This proposal aims at analyzing the association between social origins and educational destinations through the selection process of a prestige public higher education institution in Brazil. Drawing on the notion of tracking, we want to...
evaluate (a) given the high competitiveness of the selection process, how is the association between social origins and chances of obtaining a place at this elite institution; and (b) if this association varies depending on which undergraduate course option the student applied for. Research has already shown how students from private schools have more chances of progression in all educational levels (Ribeiro, 2011; Montalvão, 2011) in the country, but the IEO between better tracks in public higher educational institutions in Brazil has never been analyzed before. Also this proposal relies on the use of data collected in the moment that the application is made, and it contains information on the entire universe of candidates in the selection process of this specific institution, which is another contribution to the empirical literature on the theme in Brazil, based mainly on cross-sectional household surveys.

RC46-760.4

MARSIGLIA, FLAVIO* (Arizona State University, marsiglia@asu.edu)

Examining the Long-Term Effects Families: Preparando La Nueva Generación, a Culturally-Specific Mexican American Parenting Intervention

The purpose of this study is to test the long-term results of the efficacy trial of a culturally-specific parenting intervention called Familias: Preparando La Nueva Generación (FPNG), designed to increase the effects of keepin’ REAL (kiR), an efficacious school-based drug abuse prevention intervention targeting middle school students. Randomized at the school-level, parents and youth in nine schools were assigned into one of three conditions: (1) control condition, (2) youth-only condition -receiving only kiR, and (3) parent + youth condition -receiving FPNG and kiR.

Youth and parents completed a 1 pre-test prior to implementation, a wave 2 short-term post-test 2 months later, the last lesson, and a wave 3 long-term post-test 12 months later. Using a path analysis in Mplus on adolescents whose parents also participated (N=462), both direct and indirect effects of participating in FPNG were examined. Findings indicate that participation in FPNG and kiR had a significant direct effect in lowering adolescents’ amount of substance use. For alcohol and cigarettes at wave 3 in comparison receiving only kiR. These effects, however, were completely mediated by anti-substance use norms - youth whose parent also received FPNG had significantly stronger anti-substance use norms, which in turn resulted in significantly lowered amounts of alcohol and cigarettes used. These results are consistent with the Ecodevelopmental Theory and provide further evidence to the theoretical premise that strengthening parent-child communication of norms can have a positive effect in preventing adolescent substance use. In addition, these results support the assumption that involving parents in prevention efforts has a major effect in strengthening the efficacy of youth-only classroom based intervention. Because FPNG was designed with Latino parents and for Latino parents, FPNG is emerging as a curriculum that can positively influence familial and parent-child influences that characterize Latino youth and families and reduce substance use among Latino adolescents.

RC46-763.2

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NÚÑO-GUTIÉRREZ, BERTHA (Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social)

Preventing Youth Substance Use and Dependency: The Long-Term Effects of Keepin’ It REAL in Guadalajara, Mexico

Despite high rates of substance use in Mexico, only 43% of young adults report receiving a substance use prevention program. In response, keepin’ REAL (Martínez REAL), a substance prevention program developed in the US for Mexican American youth, was implemented in central Mexico by a bi-national team of investigators. Two middle schools in Guadalajara, Mexico, were randomized into a treatment (N=226) and control (N=206) condition. Students completed a pre-test prior to implementing keepin’ REAL, a short-term post-test after the last lesson, and a long-term post-test 12 months later. Substance use measures were 30-day amount and frequency of alcohol, cigarette, and marijuana use. Baseline adjusted OLS regression models predicted short-term outcomes, while growth curve models with missing data imputation examined program effects on trajectories of substance use. OLS regressions showed significant relative reductions in use of alcohol and cigarettes for youth participating in keepin’ REAL compared to youth in the control group. Growth curve models indicated that over time the effects of keepin’ REAL are gendered. Females in the treatment group drank alcohol significantly less frequently over time. Males in the treatment group drank alcohol significantly less frequently over time in the amount of marijuana used. This pilot study provides support for the global applicability of efficacious substance use prevention programs originally developed in one country, but also the importance of assessing for cultural fit and adapting the programs to achieve maximum efficacy. The results indicate that keepin’ REAL can be an effective tool in teaching drug resistance strategies and reducing substance use and dependency among adolescents in a major urban area in Mexico.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
would have been implemented in isolation. To study the impact NGOs have on these questions, we first take stock of their engagement in global social policy and then assess to what extent their role has been adequately captured in the academic literature. In a second step, we examine their potential to influence the institutional integration, norm conflicts, and actor constellations in such a way that either makes policy synergy or policy conflict more likely. Thirdly we draw on the governance literature to investigate the impact this has on the larger field of global social policy.

RC04-91.3

MARTÍ NOGUERA, JUAN JOSÉ (Universidad Antonio Nariño)
GAETE QUEZADA, RICARDO* (Universidad de Antofagasta, rgaete@uantof.cl)
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Ethics As a Professional Responsibility From a Higher Education Perspective

Se presentan reflexiones provenientes de dos investigaciones doctorales en responsabilidad social universitaria. Por una parte el desarrollado en la Universidad de Valladolid en el cual se indaga sobre la percepción de la sociedad (stakeholders) acerca de lo que esperan de la Universidad. El segundo estudio desarrollado en universidades de 4 países iberoamericanos (Colombia, España, Perú y Chile) realizó una evaluación del aporte de la educación universitaria a la formación de una ciudadanía responsable. El estudio mostró datos que cuestionan el fomento de unos valores prosociales desde que accede a la academia el estudiante hasta que finaliza su grado.

Es de interés para esta ponencia el resaltar la necesidad de confluir en la denominada responsabilidad social de las universidades, aspectos que conllevan a la relación de diálogo con el entorno, y promueve en su mismo seno para ser una institución agente de cambio social en conducir a profesionales con sentido ético de responsabilidad y una serie de instituciones que promueven un desarrollo socioeconómico sostenible y que favorecen la progresiva disminución de las desigualdades no tan solo a nivel global si no también en su entorno cercano.

Junto a la presentación de reflexiones sobre los estudios doctorales, se señalarán algunas de las directrices internacionales emitidas por organismos como la UNESCO o la OECD en base a las cuales se señala el necesario rol de que la educación superior se alinee con los objetivos del milenio, y capacite en competencias no solamente técnicas sino de carácter transversal y valores solidaristas. Considera la perspectiva del presente trabajo la necesidad de progresar en competencias no solamente técnicas sino de carácter transversal y valores solidaristas.

PROF-987.1

MARTÍN, ELOÍSA* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, eloisamartin@hotmail.com)

Writing a Successful Article

RC22-382.6

MARTIKAINEN, TUOMAS* (Åbo Akademi University, tmartika@abo.fi)

Managing Organisational Religious Diversity in Finland

The paper will discuss and analyse how the Finnish public administration copes with religious and spiritual diversity in the 2010s. In the post-World War II times, state's involvement with religious affairs was on a low level with the exception of the two national churches: The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland and the Orthodox Church of Finland. During the 1990s and 2000s the presence of different religious traditions and organisations has grown considerably. The main contributors to new religious diversity have been (1) Pentecostal and Charismatic Christianity, (2) religions of immigrants and (3) New Age and similar types of spirituality. Simultaneously the historical churches have experienced continuous secularization. There has been both a novel interest in religious affairs by the Finnish public administration and a shift of governing religions from church law to networks (e.g., representative councils, interfaith associations). The new model does not exclude the historical church-state relations, but it works alongside it. The paper argues that in order to analyse how states’ aim to regulate and manage contemporary religious diversity, we should look at how the historical church-state relations function together with new forms of governance networks.

RC06-130.4

MARTIN, CLAUDE* (CNRS, claude.martin@ehesp.fr)

Impacts of the Financial Crisis on Family Trajectories: The Case of Living Together Apart Couples

Family trajectories and transitions, union formation and dissolution, are strongly linked to or framed by economic and cultural context. In that perspective, family life has to be considered more as a result or the expression of contextual parameters than a universal phenomenon that could be looked at isolated from these parameters (like work conditions, economic assets, etc.). The 2008 financial crisis and its consequences on housings revealed in different countries such a relationship between external macroeconomic factors and family transitions: the case of couples who continue to live together while considering themselves to be separated. We have studied in parallel some of these “living together apart” situations in five countries with Andrew Cherlin and Caitlin Cross-Barnet. We have collected in different social classes, the main arguments delivered by people concerned with such situations of forced cohabitation. Among them, we identify situations where residential separation is not possible, either because of the need to keep up appearances, often for the children’s sake, or because total separation is too frightening or living in separate homes is unaffordable.

In this contribution, we want to go beyond a typology of these situations to use them as a mean to compare our respective national family culture concerning marriage, divorce, cohabitation, France and USA are effectively two different nations regarding family issues. The common economic trauma of the financial crisis that we are still facing in our respective countries is an occasion to reveal these cultural dimensions.

RC14-254.5

MARTIN, CORINNE* (Université de Lorraine, corinne.martin@univ-lorraine.fr)

L'appropriation Des Réseaux Sociaux : Des inégalités Sociales Et Culturelles ?

Dans le cadre de la thématique « Technologies de communication et inégalités », nous proposons d'analyser les inégalités sociales et culturelles révélées dans l'appropriation des réseaux sociaux par les usagers.

Pour repérer certaines de ces inégalités, un focus est réalisé sur quelques situations extrêmes de violence et domination sociale dans l'élaboration du processus interactif de construction de l'identité numérique sur Facebook et Spotted/Facebook. Grâce à l'analyse de profils, commentaires et tags, diverses formes de stigmatisation sociale, injure et diffamation (espace à la fois privé/public) sont classifiées, et interrogées comme autant de traces/marques faisant irruption dans ce processus de construction identitaire.

En quoi l'ordre de l'interaction (Goffman) est-il opérant et productible dans la négociation de cette mise en scène sociale ? Comment articuler le concept de face avec cette représentation de soi socio-techniquement contrainte ? Le profil de ces usagers en termes de capital social et culturel – ses déficits ? – en ferait-il les nouvelles victimes sacrifiées dans l'affirmation du lien social ? La complémentarité online/face-à-face est-elle importante ? Ré-explorer le concept d'empathie (avec son corollaire, le partage des émotions et affects), interroger l'éthique du visage (Levinas) et son devoir de responsabilité permettent de comprendre l'évolution de ces interactions à distance. Et si les TIC participent de la montée de l'urgence généralisée (Jauréguiberry, Aubert), nous montrerons combien l'injonction (la fatigue ?) à participer à ce flux informationnel génère diverses formes d'instabilité dans le travail sans cesse renouvelé de cette construction individuelle.

Exploitant l'hypothèse selon laquelle la colère est plus influente pour s'exprimer sur Facebook que la joie ou la tristesse, nous avons ouvert un blog pour recueillir des témoignages d'usagers victimes ou témoins. Ces données empiriques sont complétées par des entretiens semi-directifs (n = 20) et des focus group.

RC22-391.4

MARTIN, ELOÍSA* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, eloisamartin@hotmail.com)

God Is Argentinean, and Also the Popes! Catholicism, Popular Religion and the National Imagination

The arrival of Jorge Bergoglio to the Holy See has introduced a number of changes in the relations between the Catholic Church and the State in Argentina. While traditionally, these relations have been characterized by the preferential status of Catholicism as quasi-official religion and its active presence in the government's decisions, in the last decade it was noticeable a succession of conflicts between the Church and State. However, few days after the coronation of Pope Francis, government discourse changed radically, emphasizing the importance of having “a Argentinean Pope.” The media and various forms of popular expression (graffiti, jokes, cartoons, montages on Facebook, etc.) express how unprecedented and unexpected this situation was, from a key that combines various representations of national culture.

In this new picture, the traditional and conservative homology between Argentina national identity and Catholicism, acquires new features, especially at the level of popular religion.

In this work, I will observe a specific matrix that allows to relate to the sacred and the idea of nation: soccer. Soccer appears as one of the matrices that model the relationships with the sacred: not as metalanguage, nor as religious meta-
their identities. Drawing on the findings from an empirical study acquired to make sense of bodily changes in order to maintain and/or re-negotiate granted nature of embodiment challenged, and people may increasingly be re-
decreased in the second period comparing to the first. 

The difference in the number of years between men and women in life expectancy were greater as the level of education decreased or calculated in two periods (1996-2001 and 2001-2006) .

The aim of the present paper is to examine gender inequalities in health and mortality. This measure also allows separating life expectancy into different daily routines to create a weekly visual diary, which was explored through in-depth interviews to make visible the rhythms, patterns and meanings that underlie habitual and routinised everyday worlds. This paper explores the ways in which lived experiences of gender and ageing intersect and are performed and represented through the visual accounts of participants about their daily lives. In doing so, it focuses on two key aspects: (1) the ‘everyday’ appearance and body practices of participants visually depicted – which include work done on and with the body, through engagements with clothing, hair, make up application and shaving; and (2) representations and discussions of dieting and weight loss. 

The lens of widowhood research has moved from a focus on role loss to challenge dominant public narratives of misery and decline, pointing instead to a complexity of experience rooted in personal biography and in gendered life course.
enous women who work in the agricultural fields. Using qualitative methods, the objective of this research was to recover the voices of the farmworker women regarding the inequalities to which they are subject.

The instability and insecurity of their employment produces and guarantees a docile and inexpensive work force, thereby permitting companies to reduce the financial risk implied by the cost of guaranteeing work and benefits. This situation reflects the invisibility of these women in the eyes of the state, which leaves them in a condition of social vulnerability. The asymmetry of social relations explains how the state can offer low-quality services to this population and reduce their working and salary opportunities. The socioeconomic vulnerability in which this population is found is reflected in job insecurity and the inability to defend themselves against the state.

The crisis has had a big impact in Spain and specially on those who were already in increased precarity situations as women. But in order to understand women’s situations in a time of crisis, we need a longitudinal analysis that show us the weaknesses of the institutions and the precarization of their living conditions in the last years. The aim of this paper is to analyse the evolution of women’s living conditions and the process of precarization in Spain between 1995 and 2010. We will address the common hypothesis that women constitute a more precarious social group than men, and we will try to complexify and enrich that hypothesis. In a first moment, we will analyse women as a precarious group as a whole and with the help of recent research in Spain. This paper tries to show empirically the feminist theoretical proposals around the diversity of women by examining which variables explain more about those differences among women. In a second moment, we will centre our attention on the socio-economical dimension of precariousness (employment, income and education levels) to explain the paradoxes of a high level of precariousness among women in spite of the increase of women acceding the work place. This paradox certifies that the incorporation of women to the work place is always done in conditions of precariousness of jobs (temporality, parcial jobs...). and that this process might not be separated from an analyse of major changes in the work place (politics of temporality, parcial jobs...); and that this process might not be separated from an analyse of major changes in the work place. This paradox certifies that the incorporation of women to the work place is always done in conditions of precariousness of jobs (temporality, parcial jobs...).


Instead, I will emphasise the theoretical framework about socio-spatial structures and the roles of opportunity and protest cycles as the best way to overcome the shortcomings of the abovementioned myths and also to provide comprehensive explanations of this and similar urban movements. Finally, the overlaps and distinctions of this approach in relation to previous theoretical references (Castells’ The City and the Grassroots and different authors about The Right to the City) will be discussed.
and Gracia AC-90 Community Social Support Questionnaire and open questions were employed. ANOVAS analysis showed significant differences in community participation and integration in accordance with socioeconomic, motivational and social interaction variables.

Results show us that given the changes in lifestyle, customs, language etc., the peer group, the family and the neighbourhood provide the base from which feelings of self-esteem and self-efficacy are derived, although contact with local people (Spaniards) is one of the main agents of social support; it is therefore important to examine the relationships that are established between the indigenous populations, the immigrants. Prejudices and stereotypes are easily internalized in a climate of mutual ignorance and isolated rural enclaves are no exception. In addition to policies of control and regulation, Spain's immigrants require support in the development of the processes of integration and peaceful coexistence.

**R04-89.4**

**MARTINS, CARLOS BENEDITO** (University of Brasilia (UnB), carlosb@unb.br)

*Science without Borders: An Academic Mobility Program from the Brazilian Government*

At the international level, contemporary higher education has undergone profound transformations in its organization and dynamics due to the globalization process that has reached a majority of countries in various ways. In addition to the worldwide growth in school enrollments from the institutional differentiation of the international circulation of knowledge, a notable increase in the mobility of students, professors, educational institution administrators is being observed. In various parts of the world, national governments have developed specific policies to bolster academic mobility. Ranking sixth among industrial nations, Brazil has a long history of revamping its system of higher education in order to produce highly qualified professional staff. There are currently 7.5 million students enrolled in higher education. Going back to the 1970s, the country has instilled a postgraduate system covering all areas of knowledge. Stemming from this, a scientific community was created with high potentials for academic mobility. In 2011, the federal government created the Science Without Borders Program with the goal of sending 100,000 undergraduates, graduate and science/ technical students to centers and research facilities of renowned international standards located abroad. The program also envisages attracting researchers from foreign locales who want to settle in Brazil. Through intensifying mobility, the Program wishes to stimulate and refine the research applied in the country, seeking scientific and technological development and to increase the competitiveness of national businesses and the country on the global stage. The study being presented analyzes to look at the results of the program as well as the possible difficulties it faces in achieving its goals.

**PLEN-5.4**

**MARTINS, PAULO HENRIQUE** (Universidade Federal Pernambuco, paulohenriqueumar@gmail.com)

*Collective Rights to Life and New Social Justice: Lessons from Latin America*

For a long time, the basic legitimation of capitalist power was the private power ideology revealed by the rights of the elite to privatize collective and natural resources. This privatization strategy was central to pointing out another dogma, that is, the idea of inexhaustible resources supporting unlimited accumulation. However, the social and political recognition of the exhaustibility of resources is a case to consider. The Program wishes to recognize the exhaustion of resources and to study the reactions to question the general rights of privatization. Additionally, they suggest a new social justice hierarchy that underlines the priority given to collective and natural rights in public policy management. Latin American cases, particularly Bolivia's, are interesting ones to reflect about this change of development paradigms.

**JS-11.3**

**MARTINS, PAULO HENRIQUE** (Profesor of Federal University of Pernambuco (Brazil), paulohenriqueumar@gmail.com)

*Intelectuals and Development: Reflection from Diverse Latin America Statements*

Intelectuals and development: reflection from divers Latin America statements

**Paulo Henrique Martins**

Summary: In this paper I will try to reflect about two points: the difference between economic growth and development, on the one hand, and the existence of other national statements about development, on the other hand. The first point is important to remark that the idea of development in Latin America is connected to the traditional criticism about imperialism and dependence. This understanding is particular to the region and it was born in the World War II when Latin-American economists such as R. Prebisch who noted that international economic relations was not only an economic problem but a political issue. Thus, it is impossible to generalize this understanding of development to others continents but it is very important to try to compare some different processes. The second point is that the idea of development in the region is linked to the idea of power system, because what is developed is not the country but the power. Then, in this sense, it is possible to define some different development patterns in Latin America that reflect some possibilities of alliances between social and political forces that contribute to organize national power systems in the last decades. To demonstrate our papers we will try to show the differences and similarities between Brazilian and Bolivian cases. It is important to show the relationship and...
differences between economic and political spheres and about global and local views, from different contexts.

RC11-206.8
MARUTHAKUTTI, RANGASAMY* (Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, maruthakotti@gmail.com)

Intergenerational Relations in Rural Tamil Nadu: Grandparent – Grandchild Relations from the Perspective of Grandchildren

The bond between grandparents and grandchildren is of special interest as it involves a relationship cutting across generations. Grandparents are in a unique position to offer love, advice and receptive ear enhancing their ability to provide emotional help. Their financial aid at critical junctures is not uncommon. In the absence of a capable adult, grandparents provide care for their grandchildren. In the absence of established expectations, obligations and rights permits both in the dyad have enough flexibility to build their relationship tailored to their needs and wishes while allowing freedom to minimize their contact or withdraw from the relationship.

The present paper examines the intergenerational experiences in terms of proximity, contact, time spent with, engagement and exchange from the perspective of 304 grandchildren residing in 9 villages in two districts of Tamil Nadu, India. The districts and the villages were selected using lottery method and the respondents each village were selected by systematic random sampling from interviews method was used to elicita data. Analysis provided percentage, mean, paired analysis of difference and analysis of variance.

The findings reveal lineage and sex of grandparents are significant factors in shaping grandparent-grandchild relationship. In general, proximity, contact, time spent together and degree of exchange are greater with paternal grandchildren than with maternal grandchildren. Likewise grandparents have greater integration than grandmothers. However, age and sex of the grandchildren play no significant role. The findings also underpin the role of joint family and large family size, which may imply joint living with grandparents, in enhancing the quality of intergenerational relations.

RC43-719.8
MARZORATI, ROBERTA* (University of Milano-Bicocca, roberta.marzorati@unimib.it)

Making home, becoming neighbours: the effects of immigrant home-making practices on living together in the diverse urban areas of a small city

The paper explores home-making practices of immigrants living in the historical centre of Desio, a small city in Brianza, an industrial district up north of the Milanese metropolitan area (Italy). The process of everyday construction of domesticity is explored taking into account the symbolic and material engagement with the house and the home area. Aspects related to housing tenure, processes of self building and care, forms of cohabitation, various uses and forms of private/publicness of the domestic space, will be analysed in order to account for different forms of belonging and ways of “feeling at home”.

The research question explored in the paper is that different forms of investing in the house and the domestic space - varying accordingly to status and socio-economic gaps, habits and cultural traditions (in terms of gender roles, ethnicity and religion), migratory paths (settled vs newcomers), together with the housing market and policies practice regulation - are crucial elements affecting sociability (neighbours relations and the construction of the neighbourhood as a shared space) social networks (ethnic or non-ethnic forms of incorporation into the local context), social cohesion and the role played by everyday encounters in promeutng interethnic relations and knowledge.

The paper will focus on two of the housing complexes explored in the ethnographic fieldwork: a building housing only Pakistani immigrants, and a courtyard which instead is marked by ethnic and social “superdiversity”. The ultimate aim of the paper is to show how “hard” elements (material and socio-economic conditions) are more relevant than “soft” elements (ethnicity and culture) in shaping cohabitation in diverse urban settings.
RC52-843.1

MASLEN, SARAH* (The Australian National University, sarah.maslen@anu.edu.au)

HOPKINS, ANDREW (The Australian National University)

Payling Bonuses for Safety: Pitfalls and Proposals

Recent events including the Global Financial Crisis and the BP Texas City refinery disaster have highlighted that incentive structures for senior executives worked against process safety. Equally, the Global Financial Crisis was found to be precipitated by people whose behaviour was a direct consequence of their financial incentive regime. Financial incentives have long been used to influence professional values and practices, and at their core are assumptions about the nature of human motivation. Neo-classical economic theory starts from an assumption that people are rational, self-interested calculators and therefore respond in predictable ways to financial incentives. By contrast, work from within sociology has emphasized a breadth of human motivation beyond self-interest.

This paper engages with this debate both empirically and theoretically in the context of the present and potential role of incentives to manage major accident risk in hazardous industries. Incentive schemes are one way that organisations are seeking to manage risks that have extensively depended on militarization and subsequently relied more heavily on surveillance technologies to monitor its citizens in the name of security. It can be contended that the purpose of surveillance technologies and the militarization of Canadian society post-911, is a precursor to greater government control; constructing ideal citizens that are ‘generalistic’ and can benefit the government by giving up certain freedoms, supporting government initiatives aimed ostensibly at securing citizen safety. This logic fits in nicely with narratives that argue there is no end to the ‘war on terror’ and therefore countries like Canada will continue indefinitely to militarize and rely on surveillance technologies. This proposed paper will examine sociologically the relationships between on the one hand, popular discourses and practices of militarization, and on the other, the adoption of surveillance systems whose software and hardware have become routine aspects of negotiating everyday life for all citizens. While government uses such risk management knowledge to seek security, decisions on pension funding and structure are often driven by economic rationalities, very often at the detriment of adequate, security and equity. This paper will investigate the effects of Canadian political discourses surrounding militarization as the site for government control on the construction of Canadian identity. Using critical discourse analysis (CDA) which specifically emphasizes a sociological (rather than economic) framework, the rise in militarization, its links with surveillance, and its effects on the reconstruction of Canadian identity will be investigated.

TGO4-946.8

MASSALA, THOMAIS* (University of Bath, T.Massala@bath.ac.uk)

Governance of Pension Funds Investment Decisions Between Financial and Social Returns

Funded mode of pension financing has been a common ingredient of pension reform agenda in the context of international efforts to cope with demographic and economic challenges that pension systems face. However, a central concern involves the consideration of additional risks in funding and how these are addressed in order to maintain core pension system objectives, like adequacy, security and intergenerational equity. Governance, including regulation of investment decisions on pension income, rather than upon the governance of pension funds as the strengthening of social solidarity in society. In the case of Afghans, communication in conflict resolution is central to the concept of jirga, which can be interpreted as a mechanism for mediation and resolution among most Afghan ethnic/tribal groups; “it has national currency.” Although the Karzai administration made use of this “national currency” in 2002, the Emergency Loya Jirga, it is evident that it failed in its attempts at national reconciliation due to a multitude of factors. This paper will investigate those factors while examining peacemaking/conflict initiatives in Afghanistan. We argue that the use of Afghan indigens and methods of local dispute-resolution for reconciliatory purposes. While there is a continuing need for jirga in resolving local, tribal and national conflict, the socio-cultural significance and potential potential of jirga is ignored as it has only minimally been adapted to the current efforts in Afghanistan. This paper will investigate the feasibility of a national jirga process and how it can be more inclusive and widely used, representing both men and women, initially from a grass-roots level and ultimately to a national level.
to deal with the challenges of teaching about citizenship, yet without directly confronting the system that requires from them to teach only the official version of citizenship. We specifically explore, based on the teachers' own perception, what practices are used in delivering their own conceptions of "citizenships", and how they confront the explicit and implicit supervision of the Ministry of Education.

RC16-300.1

Mast, Jason* (University of Warwick, j.j.mast@warwick.ac.uk)

The Ick Factor: The Resignification of the Grasshopper

This paper offers a theory of cultural innovation derived from engagement with Saussurian semiotics, Sahlin's analysis of Western industrial food production, and Judith Butler's performativity of gender. Marshall Sahlin's (1978) set out to turn historical materialism on its head by demonstrating that the industrial complex of meat and protein production is organized around the cultural logic(s) of the edible, around understandings of humanness and cultural proscriptions such as the incest and cannibalism taboos. "Edibility is inversely related to humanity," he argued. Particular animals such as horses and dogs, and the internal organs of edible animals, are closely associated with humanness, and the idea of consuming them precipitates feelings of disgust and betrayal. Sahlin was right that edibility is related to understandings of humanness. However, in addition to symbolic proximity, too much symbolic distance, such as in the case of the grasshopper, may also produce feelings of revulsion and disgust. In this paper I develop a theory of cultural innovation, whereby objects associated with disgust may be transformed from objects connected to diseminent, pleasurable sensations into edible, pleasurable ones.

Variable across time and culture, the signifier of the grasshopper has been associated with pestilence and filth. Nonetheless, efforts to resignify these creatures are currently taking place. The challenge is overcoming "the ick factor -- the eyes, the wings, the legs... people won't accept it beyond novelty," one proponent, or agent of resignification, states. Building on the above as well as on Douglas andKerkheim, I examine contemporary efforts to place bugs and grubs on American and Western European dinner plates, or to turn these creatures into "mini-live-stocks," ones that are interpreted as not merely edible but as desirable.

RC01-43.3

Masullo, Juan* (European University Institute, juan.masullo@eui.eu)

Building Local Peace in the Middle of a National War. Community-Based Noncooperation Strategies in Colombia's Civil War

Despite of the high risks involved and the high levels of uncertainty, unarmed civilians organize themselves to collectively defy armed groups in order to avoid displacement, seek protection from violence, reclaim autonomy over daily affairs, and/or build local zones of peace in the middle of war. This paper presents findings from an empirical analysis of two communities that, in the midst of Colombia’s civil war, chose noncooperation as a strategy to cope with war and live a life free from armed groups’ violence and rule: the Peace Community of San Jose de Apartadó (PCSJA) and the Peasant Worker Association of the Cararé River (ATCC). Although both are instances of community-based noncooperation strategies, they form this strategy to cope with war while PCSJA declared itself neutral without any bargaining with armed groups, the ATCC negotiated its noncooperation strategy with armed groups. The aim of the paper is, therefore, twofold: explain what drove these communities to choose noncooperation over other possible responses (e.g. flee, obey, actively collaborate) and explain the determinants of variation in the form of noncooperation. The paper explores rational, moral and emotional considerations behind the choice; attention is paid to both the capacity and the desire to defy armed groups, and both pre-war conditions and processes that are endogenous to war are analyzed. A unique dataset on violent events at the village level and two rounds of fieldwork, including individual and group interviews and memory workshops, inform the analysis of the emergence of non-cooperation in warzones.

Rc05-114.7

Masuta, Ayumi* (Nagoya Gakuin University, ayumi@ngu.ac.jp)

Japan’s New and Old Concept of Ethnic Policy with a Comparison to a Multicultural Policy

Globalization has changed Japan’s population composition significantly by the 1990s as a result of the arrival of a relatively large number of foreign workers for the manufacturing industry. This prompted the development of the concept of “Co-Living among Many Cultures” to facilitate the settlement of new foreign residents who have come mainly from South America and China. Many of these residents have taken up permanent residence or citizenship, instead of remaining as foreign residents on temporary visas. Japan’s large and long settled Korean community who have been treated unjustly in the past are reacting cautiously to the new concept of “Co-Living Among Many Cultures”.

A new issue affecting the experience of Japan’s growing Chinese population is the rise of China-Japan tensions which also poses a challenge to the new co-living policy. A major aspect of the troubled relation is the emergence of transnational political action, including the Beijing Olympic torch relay incidents. Such incidents, as widely reported in the Japanese media, have triggered concerns among Japanese in general who treasure “Wa”, or harmony and peace, a traditional Japanese value and practice.

In this presentation, I would like to point out what the Japanese new concept “Co-Living Many Cultures”, the traditional philosophy “Wa” and the Australian “Multicultural Policy” concept have the common idea despite significant differences in demographics and ethnic relation policies in the in two countries.

RC22-402.1

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Building the National Identity through the Religious Identity in R. Macedonia

After getting independence, in R. Macedonia the national sense of identity is followed by the religious sense of identity. The religion is classically sacral: “love all other nations as you love your own”. We will emphasize that in fact a nation is an act of faith and believing. Through faith persons better understand characteristics of their own nation. Therefore in R. Macedonia, as a rule, representatives of different ethnic communities follow one faith (almost without exception, each ethnic Macedonian is Orthodox, such as every ethnic Albanian is member of Islam). But, there are a few cases when representatives of different ethnic communities follow the same faith. For example most of the ethnic Macedonians are Orthodox, but still there are ethnic Macedonians who are Muslim. Typical examples for this are Torbeshi who are ethnic Macedonians who follow the Islam religion. But, most of them on the last census declared themselves as ethnic Albanians, even though they don’t know the Albanian language. This proves the fact that the religious identity is a key factor in forming an ethnic identity. The appearance of such strong ethnic expressions, can be expressed only if the religious feelings are weakened. That is what’s happening in the Macedonian state, despite the influence of its basic religious institutions (Macedonian Orthodox Church). The Orthodox Church has the main role in preserving the national identity of the Macedonian people in their entire history. It kept and secured the Macedonian identity in the most difficult times when in 1913 it was forgotten and suddenly everybody in R. Macedonia was proud of being a subject of the Macedonian ethnic community. In that moment the Macedonian state as a world institution took the leading role from MOC, as a sacral institution.

Tg04-943.3

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Coping with Risk and Uncertainty in Civil War. Community-Based Noncooperation Strategies in Colombia’s Civil War

Although commonly portrayed as either mere victims or resources to be plundered, civilians in warzones face a wide number of possible responses to armed groups’ demands and war strategies. Studies dealing with the micro-dynamics of civil war have informed us extensively on some of these responses, such as displacement, obedience and active collaboration. However, other responses such as resistance and defiance have attracted scant scholarly attention. Despite of the high risks involved and the high levels of uncertainty outcomes are subject to, unarmed civilians have chosen to defy armed groups through different strategies of noncooperation. This paper presents findings from a theory-driven empirical analysis of two communities that, in the midst of Colombia’s civil war, chose noncooperation as a strategy to seek protection from armed groups’ violence and rule: the Peace Community of San Jose de Apartadó (PCSJA) and the Peasant Worker Association of the Cararé River (ATCC). The aim is to explain what determines communities to choose noncooperation over other possible responses by examining in detail rational, emotional and moral considerations behind the choice. Mechanisms such as pay-offs reassessment, belief (transformation), anger and resentment, norms of reciprocity, and moral outrage are spelled-out. Attention is paid to both the capacity and the desire to defy armed groups, and both pre-war conditions and processes that are endogenous to war are analyzed. A unique dataset on violent events at the village level and two rounds of fieldwork, including individual and group interviews and memory workshops with members of both communities, inform the analysis of the emergence of non-cooperation in warzones.
Subjective assessment of happiness maintains that happiness is a global and subjective measure of whether a person is happy or unhappy (Lyubomirsky and Lepper, 1999). Social support networks and perceived level of satisfaction from support networks contribute to happiness. The present study aimed at exploring relationship between subjective happiness and dimensions of social support (structural: number of persons and functional: level of satisfaction) of ageing respondents classified on the basis of working status and gender. The study was based on a sample of 139 respondents drawn from Jaipur City, (India) identified using snowball sampling, following clear inclusive and exclusive criteria. The respondents completed Satisfaction Scale (Lyubomirsky & Lepper, 1999) and short form of Social Support Questionnaire (Sarason et al 1987).

Results indicated that structural social support is positively and significantly related with subjective happiness (r = .291, p<0.05) for ageing males whereas functional social support is positively and significantly related with subjective happiness (r = .427, p<0.01) for ageing women. Hence, the importance of diverse support networks for ageing males and an enhanced level of perceived satisfaction for ageing women as related with subjective happiness is reflected. Subjective happiness is positively and significantly related with both functional social support (r = .516, p<0.01) for retired persons. However subjective happiness is unrelated with both the dimensions of social support in case of pre-retired and post retired persons. Perceived level of satisfaction becomes critically important when people retire. Conversely, due to changes in family structure, death of spouse and loss of companionships; subjective happiness remains unrelated to social support in post retired years where as a sense of personal liberation and interest in personally meaningful leisure activities surface for both ageing men and women.

Keywords: Happiness, Satisfaction, Social Network, Social Support

RC32-549.1

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Corporate Initiatives for Sustainable Development: Some Case Studies and the Task Ahead

Corporate Initiatives for Sustainable Development: Some Case Studies and the Task Ahead

Sustainable development aims at environmental protection, social well-being and economic development. Over the years, corporate houses have realized that it is in the interest of business to operate within a healthy environment and economy and that sustainable development must be perceived as a component of business. This paper highlights the initiatives taken by leading corporate houses for sustainable development. These corporate include Apple, Cipla, McDonald, Philips, HUL, Reliance, Tata Group, Panasonic, ICICI Foundation and Bajaj Group. The study reveals that environmental excellence has become a part of corporate strategic thinking. However, in spite of all the initiatives with respect to sustainable development, the paper suggests a model which takes into account the economic, social, technological, education, environmental, value-based society, learning and adaptability aspects of sustainable development which rests on the belief that sustainable development is a pervasive philosophy to which every participant in the global technological, social, environmental, value-based society, learning and adaptable development and the relevance of Mahatma Gandhi's Universal Trusteeship concept. The culture and mission of the business enterprise must be aligned to sustainable development and the relevance of Mahatma Gandhi's Universal Trusteeship concept. The development must be incorporated into the vision, mission and policies of business. The paper suggests that operating within a healthy environment and economy and that sustainable development is positively and significantly related with subjective happiness (r = .291, p<0.05) for ageing males whereas functional social support is positively and significantly related with subjective happiness (r = .427, p<0.01) for ageing women. Hence, the importance of diverse support networks for ageing males and an enhanced level of perceived satisfaction for ageing women as related with subjective happiness is reflected. Subjective happiness is positively and significantly related with functional social support (r = .516, p<0.01) for retired persons. However subjective happiness is unrelated with both the dimensions of social support in case of pre-retired and post retired persons. Perceived level of satisfaction becomes critically important when people retire. Conversely, due to changes in family structure, death of spouse and loss of companionships; subjective happiness remains unrelated to social support in post retired years where as a sense of personal liberation and interest in personally meaningful leisure activities surface for both ageing men and women.

Keywords: Sustainability, Business, Corporate Initiatives, Sustainable Development

RC06-121.8

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Structural Social Support: Insights from Sociograms of Aging Individuals

The objective of the present study was to understand the structural social support and social network of the aging persons using sociograms. The study was based on the interview data on female informal support networks from persons in charge of different social support organizations and the respondents from 108 Indian respondents on who were identified using snowball sampling technique and following clear inclusive and exclusive criteria of selection. The sample was classified on the basis of working status (pre-retired, retired and post retired) and gender. Respondents completed the short form of Social Support Questionnaire (Sarason et al 1987). The items assessing the number of persons in social network, frequency of dependence and nature of dependence. The number of persons remains similar across working groups and gender however the nature of dependence changes dramatically. It is revealed that social network of the pre-retired group is predominantly family centered where spouse is perceived as most important support system followed by children, friends, relatives and siblings. For the retired persons, spouse support is critically important. Contrarily, the post retired depend more on themselves under different situations which require support from others. The importance of supportive neighbors and same sex friendships increase significantly for post retired males whereas family (children, grandchildren and relatives) remains the pivotal support system for the post retired women. Changes in the nature of structural social networks with respect to dependence on others, gender diversity in support networks, frequency of seeking help, availability of support, intergenerational support and emergence of personally satisfying leisure activities emerge as a result of aging process and remain different for both men and women across time.

Keywords: Aging, Retirement, Social Support, Sociograms

RC55-876.1

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Subjective Assessment of Happiness and Dimensions of Social Support: Empirical Insights

Subjective Assessment of Happiness and Dimensions of Social Support: Empirical Insights

Subjective assessment of happiness maintains that happiness is a global and subjective measure of whether a person is happy or unhappy (Lyubomirsky and Lepper, 1999). Social support networks and perceived level of satisfaction from support networks contribute to happiness. The present study aimed at exploring relationship between subjective happiness and dimensions of social support (structural: number of persons and functional: level of satisfaction) of ageing respondents classified on the basis of working status and gender. The study was based on a sample of 139 respondents drawn from Jaipur City, (India) identified using snowball sampling, following clear inclusive and exclusive criteria. The respondents completed Satisfaction Scale (Lyubomirsky & Lepper, 1999) and short form of Social Support Questionnaire (Sarason et al 1987).

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Keywords: Happiness, Satisfaction, Social Network, Social Support

RC32-549.1

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The Interplay Between CEDAW, the Brazilian Women's Movements, and Global Feminisms Agendas

In this paper we investigate how Brazilian women's participation in transnational feminist networks and the UN Conferences on Women and Brazil's ratification of CEDAW have profoundly shaped the two more recent waves of the Brazilian women's movements; third wave of the 1980's and the ongoing fourth wave. Our paper presents a case study of the interplay of the national and transnational dimensions in shaping women's movements. The third wave of the Brazilian feminist and women's movements encompasses the civic participation of Brazilian women from the traditional notion of a family support dictatorship to a democratic regime as well as participation in the transnational women's movement and Brazil's ratiﬁcation of CEDAW in 1982, during the military dictatorship. The ongoing fourth wave of the Brazilian feminist movements has focused on the institutionalization of feminist demands through public policies for women; the creation of executive commissions for specific policies at the national (the Social Secretariat for Policies for Women), state and city levels. We argue that the reciprocal impact or feedback mechanism between transnational feminism and the Brazilian feminist movements can not be overstated. Brazilian women played a key role in building a broader and inclusive agenda for transnational feminism — currently referred to as the intersectionality of gender, race, class, and sexual orientation. CEDAW also was utilized by Brazilian feminists as a crucial tool to legitimize a very broad intersectional agenda. Based on our case study of the Brazilian feminist movement and CEDAW, we would like to argue that the feedback mechanism operating between local, national and international agendas has proved crucial to the growing intersectionality of gender, race, class and sexuality of the feminist movement world wide. In sum, we would like to suggest that globalizing the local and localizing the global should be at the center of both feminist activism and scholarship.

RC29-497.6

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Informal Support Networks and Female Career Continuity

Female Japanese workers who have chosen to play multiple roles, such as those of wife, mother, and paid professional, often experience difﬁculties in career continuity. Some research and theory suggest that public policies that promote gender equality, childcare, and nursing leaves have positive effects on the career continuity of working women. Nevertheless, the impact of informal support has not been empirically evaluated.

In this exploratory study, I focus on informal networks among female workers. Affirming the importance of supportive networks, I explore how they relate to female career continuity in Japan. In order to accomplish this objective, I collected interview data on female informal support networks from persons in charge of personal or gender issues in 22 Japanese companies or associations. My major ﬁndings are that these informal support networks have three principal functions: collecting and disseminating useful information on career development, offering common
emotional support in times of trouble, and providing role models for working women. Given the countermeasures to the dismissal or resignation of female workers in recent years, these findings can be utilized to examine the effect of informal networks on working women, which, in turn, may improve the social status of female workers and gender equality in the workplaces in Japan.

RC06-122.10
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Reconciling Work and Family: Do Japanese Fathers Take Advantage of Policies?

Japanese working parents today are entitled to various work-family-balance support measures such as parental leave, nursing leave for children, and shorter working hours. However, studies reveal that most working fathers in Japan fail to utilize such policies.

The primary purpose of this paper is to further explore the reasoning for Japanese fathers to reject or abstain from using the aforementioned workplace support measures. Furthermore, some critical factors including workplace culture, and the values and beliefs of Japanese fathers must be analyzed, in order to understand their reasoning for justifying their practices.

This study is part of a collaborative research project of work-life-balance led by B. Hobson and others in the European Union. The data was collected from face-to-face interviews, which were conducted in the Kansai area between April and November in 2010. There was a total 104 respondents, which included 51 women and 53 men. All of the respondents were dual-working parents with preschool aged children.

The results of this study showed a number of ways in which the fathers discussed their work-family-balance related practices. Among the 53 Japanese fathers, an estimated 40% of fathers worked more than 50 hours per week and a majority of them worked longer hours by “their own choice”. Moreover, in most cases, fathers were afraid of burdening their workplace by altering their work plans, due to family needs. Some fathers also had fears of damaging their career by actively utilizing paid leave and child care policies. However, there were some fathers who chose to prioritize family over work. Reasons for this include: wives being distressed or child care needs. These fathers appeared to have more bargaining strength or the ability to overcome workplace critics.

RC06-126.2
MATSUI, YUKA* (Ochanomizu University, yuka.m.0804.1206@gmail.com)
The Issues Related to Care-Giving Conducted By Male in Japan

The issues related to care-giving conducted by male.

-Through the example of a husband and the son caregiver participating in the self-help group-

-Recently, the number of men caring for their wives or their parents has gradually been increasing in Japan.

In this study, I will first summarize current status and difficulties of male Japanese caregivers. Then, I pay attention to a meaning of the care experience of the male caregiver and survey care in Japan and a relationship of the gender.

Traditionally, family care has been thought of as a female role, so the existence of male caregiver has been largely overlooked. However, according to the latest investigation, one of three people of the family caregiver is a male. Therefore this study interviewed it for a male caregiver and investigated it and investigated a meaning of their care experience.

As a result, I understood that a male caretaker faced various problems. Their problem is difficulties with continuing work and doing housework, and the reduction of local relations, enclosure of the care, difficulty of talk of the problem.

So they had a risk of the abuse for the family.

And they got possible to arrest a self objectively by participating in the self-help group and evaded a risk of the abuse.

This study showed that a support function for them that a self-help group was apt to stand alone. This study explained that their problem is affected by a gender model.

And they experienced an identity crisis as the man through taking care of their family. However, there was the man who got new identity as the caregiver after having experienced an identity crisis in them.

The existence of such a male caregiver may reorganize care and relations of the gender.

RC23-412.1
MATSUMOTO, MIWAO* (The University of Tokyo, ghc03207@nifty.ne.jp)
Structural Disaster and Infinite Responsibility behind Institutionalized Forbearance

This paper attempts to elucidate the hidden social mechanics of “structural disasters” involved in the Fukushima nuclear accident with a particular focus on the aspects of problems that go beyond the widespread dichotomous framework.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
of perpetrators versus victims, from the viewpoint of the sociology of science and technology. In particular, the paper brings out the process through which double under-determination has influenced the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of public policies preceding and following the Fukushima accident.

Three points are made based on the analyses of the guidelines for the utilization of SPEEDI (The System for Prediction of Environment Emergency Dose Information), of the organizational structure of the Governmental Examination Committee on the Fukushima accident, and of the siting of facilities for the disposal of HLW (high-level radioactive waste). Firstly, the social mechanism by which “institutionalized forbearance” to secrecy causes serious damage to third parties without breaking laws or moral ethics is revealed. Secondly, the paper illustrates the way in which the organizational structure made up of both investigators and stakeholders tends to carry over structurally originated problems and reproduce them. Thirdly, the paper highlights the possibility that social decision-making, with a very long time horizon and high degrees of uncertainty, can bring about infinite responsibility, and eventually lead to collective irresponsibility.

Based on the insight into the novel dimensions of these three social mechanisms, which have been difficult to understand by utilizing the framework of perpetrators versus victims and its variants, the paper argues for the importance of evaluating and allocating social responsibility to ex-ante expertise rather than ex-post expertise provided with hindsight. In conclusion, based on an ongoing project by the special committee on scientific integrity in emergency situation of the Science Council of Japan, a policy proposal to redesign institutional structures after “structural disasters” will be made.

Therefore, the study shows that different expression of even the similar words changes the rates of the item nonresponses and questions using abbreviations and non-familiar words may increase item nonresponses. On the other hand, it doesn’t find the strong associations between demographics (sex and age) and trust in nonprofit organizations except religious ones. From the results of multivariate analysis, it can be pointed out that the factors correspond to religious organizations and voluntary organizations (volunteer and civil activities organizations). These findings are found commonly in each country. It implies measurability and comparability of trust in nonprofit organizations.

The postrevolutionary Iranian “Islamic revivalists” (who now call themselves “principlists”) still evoke an early twentieth-century event that—in their collective reconstruction of the past—crucially crafted politics onto religion. A foreign-backed military coup d’état elevated an anti-Islamic modernizer to the position of power, enabling him to tragically crush the only voice that genuinely represented the anti-dictatorial and anti-colonial popular will. “Our religion is the essence of our politics, and our politics is the essence of our religion,” a saying attributed to “Martyr” Seyyed Hasan Madarres (d. 1937), the prominent Shi’i mujtahid and long-term political opponent of Reza Khan, thus serves as the emotional (and formerly counter-) intuitive basis for the continued necessity of an Islamic theocratic state as a bulwark against secularizing forces inside and outside the country. Against this backdrop, religiously-minded postrevolutionary reformists (known in Iran as “religious intellectuals”) who dare to suggest separation in one way or another, of religion from politics run the risk of being labeled as “secularists.” It was not a mere coincidence, therefore, that both the December 2012 issue of the most liberal Tehran monthly Mehrnoume and a June 2013 principlist political documentary featuring them adopted as their title “We are not secular,” a quote from prominent reformist-intellectual Saeed Hajarian.

After reviewing past-evoking claims made both for and against separating religion from politics and dynamic contentious interaction between the two opposing camps in Iran for the last two decades, this paper will reflect on two important questions. Is resecularization, be it generally conceived or analyzed in one national context, simply the reverse process of desecularization? Does historicizing secularities (and, for that matter, de-secularities) serve as means by which not only fresh reconstructions of collective memories are facilitated but also institutional reforms for accommodating pluralistic understandings of the religio-political unit may become possible?
Deciding ‘Quality’ Surrounding Umbilical Cord Blood Treatments in Japan and the UK

Stem cell treatments, such as those derived from umbilical cord blood, are relatively novel in the UK and Japan, compared to other countries, such as Spain and America. Hence, the policy and practices surrounding the treatments are still emerging (Brown et al., 2011), and as a result creating uncertainty in the decision-making of haematologists and oncologists in the UK and Japan. In particular, when do they deem an umbilical cord blood treatment suitable for a patient; and how do they choose between umbilical cord blood banks when more than one unit is available for a patient? In essence, how do they ‘know’ what constitutes a ‘quality’ cord blood sample?

These are important insights to be gained when the cost of a single cord blood sample can reach between £16,000 to £25,000. Factors such as where the cord blood treatments are carried out and by whom have been considered as influential by policy makers in determining the success of treatments. How such a move to establish ‘clinical expertise’ around cord blood treatments would impact upon perceptions of ‘quality’ cord blood in the two countries is significant as it challenges the notion that the success of cord blood treatments is determined by the inherent properties of the cord blood unit. Furthermore, a connection between cord blood collection and banking practices and the perceived ‘transplant quality’ of a cord blood unit for stem cell treatments is also emerging from recent policy discussions, due to the proposed ‘best practice tariff’ to reimburse hospitals for securing high quality collections.

Emerging findings from a three year project, funded by the Great Britain Sasaki Foundation, to explore through qualitative interviews how those working in Japanese and UK transplant centres perceive ‘quality’ in cord blood in a global context, and what factors influence their perceptions, will be presented.
through considering a case of Mike coal mine, which exists in Kyushu, western Japan.

**RC02-47.1**

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**A National Park Becomes a Growth Machine: Transnational Environmental Politics In Southwest China**

This paper examines the Yunnan Great River Project (YGRP) (1998-2009) in Southwest China, a joint conservation project by the Nature Conservancy (TNC), a U.S. based conservation organization, and the Yunnan Provincial Government. The project was a vehicle for TNC to introduce a standardized model of protected area management to Northwest Yunnan, based on Yellowstone National Park in the U.S.

The study, based on archival research and interviews, has three main contributing areas. First, it sheds light on China's fragmented bureaucracy. Despite TNC's race to save one of the World's ecological hotspots within the project area, it became ensnared, not only in provincial bureaucratic politics, but also in relations between the central and provincial governments in China.

Secondly, the study reveals that global conservation discourses, such as ecological hotspots, may not necessarily create a common conservation goal among key stakeholders (e.g., local governments and people). They attached local meanings to global conservation discourses in order to advance their economic and/or cultural autonomy. In other words, the political, social, and cultural particularities of the ecological spaces in Northwest Yunnan challenged TNC's rationalized way of saving nature under globalization, and they influenced the organization to re-evaluate its conservation methods.

Thirdly, TNC's inability to build alliances with other stakeholders (i.e., provincial governmental agencies, local NGOs, and local intellectuals) weakened its position when an entrepreneurial local government adopted the national park model primarily to create an economic development scheme and turned the idea of a national park into its “Growth Machine” (Molotch 1976). The park ultimately undermined small local businesses and compromised TNC's wish to emphasize community participation.

**RC07-139.3**

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**Comment/like/Retweet: Public Discussions of Economic Crisis News Information through Social Media and the Mobile Internet**

The rapid popularization of social media services, and the even more current popularisation of mobile internet devices raises important questions about the everyday personal use of new media technologies and trends. In particular, everyday individuals use these new media technologies to access, discuss, share, and engage with current topics on the difficult state of our world, such as austerity, economic crisis, and financial policies that impact everyday inequalities. It is important to explore the everyday use of these new media technologies in order to learn more about how the public is engaging with challenging news topics through recent developments in new media.

Do users really engage with these devices and online interactions in a fleet- ing and less engaged manner, or does the ubiquity of the mobile internet afford greater engagement with news information? Does the algorithmic filtering of online information by new media organisations in control of social media services lead to greater agenda setting by the individual users of news, or does it reinforce established news media organisations as the primary or authoritative sources of news?

This paper aims to explore such questions through initial findings from research using qualitative observations of online social media discussions on austerity, economic crisis, and financial news, in combination with interviews of participants who regularly engage with such information through social media sites and mobile internet devices. The paper aims to explore how current and recently popularised trends in the use of new media technologies may be affording or constraining behaviours and habits of everyday users when engaging with online news and information on issues that impact social inequalities like austerity and economic crisis.

**RC23-419.7**

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**YOUNG, NATHAN** (The University of Ottawa)

**Knowledge in the Wild - from Mad Cows to Alzheimer’s: How Knowledge Mobilization Works**

This paper presents analysis of interview data from a study of ‘knowledge mobilization’ as a social process. In doing so it contrasts concepts of knowledge transfer with those of ‘knowledge mobilization’ which it sees as a non-linear and iterative process involving social organization, institutional cultures and human interactions. It is based on interviews with researchers from two major science labs who are investigating the way in which misfolded proteins (i.e. prions) produce spongiform illness in animals (e.g. Mad Cow Disease, BSE, Chronic Wasting Disease) and spongiform-like illnesses in humans (e.g. Cruchfeld-Jacob Disease, Alzheimer’s Disease, ALS, Parkinson’s Disease). The focus of this paper is not on these diseases per se, but on knowledge development and transition as social processes. On the one hand, it seeks to provide insight into the way that knowledge is developed and transmitted, as these processes are understood by the scientists who are directly involved in the process. On the other hand, it employs sociological perspectives related to networks, social capital, and new institutional analysis to provide a more systemic insight into the knowledge mobilization process.
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The PhD Degree and Weber’s Concepts of Rationality

The decision to pursue a PhD degree is attended by considerable uncertainty over career outcomes. This is becoming increasingly so, as the gap between the demand for full time academics in the university workforce and the supply of PhD recipients continues to widen in many countries. No longer does a PhD guarantee secure employment. Add to this the large amount of time and student fees invested in a PhD, and it raises the question of why anyone undertake a PhD? Using Weber’s concepts of rationality, the paper will argue that attention must be given to the substantive rationality that is involved in the decision to pursue a PhD. The PhD degree has a dual character: as an institutionally based course in which successfully producing an original contribution to a field can result in the award of a certificate that serves as a gateway into a career; and as a powerful social symbol which is associated with certain myths, values, status and aspirations that can be personally rewarding.

As higher institutions increasingly become subject to neoliberal trends that are transforming the way that PhDs are conceived and structured (such as the growing preference towards theses-by-publication over traditional monographs, alignement of research topics with institutional research priorities and a tightening of candidature time limits), the relationship of substantive rationalities of PhD students to more formal rationalities of higher education institutions is becoming increasingly problematic. As pressures grow on PhD students to align their studies with institutional expectations and also those of a competitive career market, this paper will examine the ways in which students and institutions are negotiating the risks and uncertainties surrounding PhD degrees in light of the push and pull of multiple rationalities.

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Digital Technologies and Work-Family Boundaries: A Posthumanist, Performative Approach to Family Research

Our paper draws on a research project funded by the UK’s Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council that explores how boundaries are being made between work and family in everyday practices, and how technologies are implicated in constituting these boundaries.

Our paper will discuss the theoretical and methodological framework that we have developed to study work/family/technology figurations in the home, and that allows us to treat and study social and technological practices as mutually constitutive rather than separate. We draw on varying traditions of scholarship to do so such as: feminist science studies; studies of science and technology; material-semiotics; new materialism; and material culture studies. Our paper discusses how we make sense of family practices around technology use in light of this approach.

Our empirical study uses sensory, visual and participatory ethnographic methods (Pink 2009, Pink and Leder Mackley 2012, Leder Mackley et al 2013; Watts and Urry 2008). An important element of this process is to explore the performativity of these methods, that is, how they are constitutive of particular stories, or versions of reality (Law 2004, 2009; Law and Urry 2004).

Families (with at least one child under the age of 18) are invited to take part in the project as collaborators in the research by involving them in the selection of methods and production of artefacts. These methods include: a video tour of the home; using spaces, objects, photographs, and other artefacts to talk about work, family and technology; researcher- and respondent-regenerated photographs, films, scrap/smash books and diaries; individual and family interviews and conversations; and walk- or go-alongs as ways of participating in ‘A day in the life of...’ our participants.

Our paper will address emerging questions and challenges including: Whether and how visual methods can help us grasp somiomaterial practices; how we can use visual methods in participatory, collaborative and cooperative ways with our families.
The Influence of Sociology on Establishing Social Hygiene in Germany (1890-1920)

In the course of the nineteenth century, epidemics and contagious diseases proved to be a considerable threat to society. Ideas to promote prophylactic medical care that was directed at larger collectives (instead of relying on a curative doctor-patient relationship) were put forward in Germany already in the 1850s. A professionalization of this expertise and an acknowledgement by public and political discourse however only started slowly in the 1890s, with a high phase in the Weimar Republic in the 1920s. Why was “Social Hygiene”, as the new field of expertise soon was to be called, successful in exactly this period of time?

In my paper I propose that this acceptance of Social Hygiene can in part be attributed to the emergence of sociology in Germany. Sociology put forward ideas of a structured society, sometimes with analogies to organisms like the human body. Reinforced by processes of nationalization, this led to ideas of a societal body, or “Volkskörper”. Medical experts could use these ideas in order to legitimize Social Hygiene as a new profession that led to paradigmatic changes in the fight against diseases: Social circumstances needed to be changed. New statistical methods hinted at the stratification of morbidity, therefore fighting germs was not sufficient, instead living and nutritional conditions needed to be ameliorated. Social Hygiene led to a multitude of academic publications, from 1920 onwards medical faculties established professorships in the field. However, as the proposed means were diffuse and hard to apply, the actual implementation of measures varied and was far away from being included in national legislation. Although the interpretative knowledge put forward by Social Hygienists proved to inform the contemporary debates, the actual application of sociological ideas in political and medical programmes remained incomplete.

Japan and Mexico As Global Players in the Horticultural World Market

Abstract. Horticultural trade reflects the major features of current globalization. The first one is the multi-polarization of the economic world, whereas especially three great centers are dominating, namely: the USA, the European Union, and East Asia (China and Japan). The structure and trends of this trade can be explained by the Food Regime analytical approach, which states that during the Third Food Regime, which started in the mid-1980s, vegetables and fruits became the most relevant part of international agricultural trade flows. In this context both Mexico and Japan are playing an important role, Mexico as major exporter of fresh products and Japan as main buyer of these items. Mexico is located in the sphere of influence of the USA and Japan is the axis of the East Asian economic bloc. Mexican exports are depending strongly on the USA market and Japan’s demand of food was satisfied mostly by imports, particularly from USA and China. At the same time, Mexican fresh vegetables are losing competitiveness in their principal market and the Japanese consumer is losing confidence on the safety of imported foods from China and the USA. All these facts make clear both countries need to diversify their markets. Therefore it is necessary to explore the possibilities of enhancing the horticultural trade between Japan and Mexico, and also to analyze the Mexican experience as successful supplier of several fresh products to the Japanese market, for instance, mangos, avocados, melons, asparagus, kabocha pumpkins and others. At the same time it is a good moment for an evaluation of the Free Trade Agreement Mexico-Japan, started eight years ago.

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Social Systems Form Simulation to Observation

The cognition computing short circuit is still affecting both neuroscience and computer science today. Social systems theories, on the one hand, and agent-based simulations on the other have once more pinpointed the traditional sociological dualism between macro and micro-sociology. However, the advent of “Big Data” has paved the way to new techniques of investigation based on the study of new types of data, such as conversations taking place on popular web sites like Twitter and Facebook, traces left by our mobile devices or data generated by wearable sensors. Thanks to these techniques, we can go beyond simulation and observe the operation within the social “black box” in the same way that neuronal functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) does as regards to the brain. This paper discusses the potential as well as the limitations of these new methods of sociological investigation and their spillover effects on the theoretical development of the discipline.

Career Advancement for Women in the UK Military: Opportunities, Risks and Responses to Gain Acceptance

The number of females holding senior posts in the United Kingdom’s military is around 1% compared to an average of around 30% in the rest of government. This paper reports on a study which sought to examine why the rate was so low using an entrepreneurial lens. As there is a paucity of research on female entrepreneurship in the public sectors and none in the UK military, the study helps to provide some fresh insights into an issue which to date appears to have been intractable.

Using entrepreneurial literature, a model was developed to research the potential barriers faced by female officers in the UK military when seeking promotion to the most senior ranks. The model was designed to examine the relationships between institutional and individual determinants in relation to promotional outcomes. These determinants included structure and agency, social capital, homophily, support and how women deploy a series of other strategies to accommodate institutional and network orientated logics and norms to gain promotion acceptability.

Semi-structured interviews were used to gather data from 48 female officers and a sample of 5 male officers over a four month period in 2013. Candidates were drawn from a stratified sample at the senior ranks. The overall research paradigm was critical realist. All interviews were recorded and transcribed and then analysed using Miles and Huberman qualitative methodology for coding and analysis of data.

The findings from these interviews demonstrated that the interplay between stress and policy played a most influential role in promotion. Factors such as emotional support, conflict resolution, reputation and legitimacy also determined the contextual social capital perceived to be necessary for promotion by deeply embedded bespoke male networks.

The originality of this research is in the use of an entrepreneurial framework to examine promotion within a government agency.
style of governance. This raises the question of who is central to the process of increasing individual's quality of life through leisure activities: users, workers or the state. In exploring this question, this paper provides new empirical evidence that leisure workers are key agents in negotiating the relationship between leisure and quality of life. Through utilising their discretion, ground-level workers can deliver activities that impact individual's quality of life on multiple levels. On the other hand, workers are restrained by managerial, structural and hierarchical limitations. The paper concludes that only by exploring the relationships between users and ground-level workers can insight be gained to the relationship between leisure services and quality of life.

RC44-732.1
MCCALLUM, JAMIE* (Middlebury College, mccallum@middlebury.edu)
Global Unions, Local Power: Evaluating Labor Transnationalism from North America to the Global South

This paper explores recent campaigns led by global union federations and evaluates different strategies these institutions have employed. The central findings reveal a paradox. Though global unionism is typically concerned with creating parity and universal standards across borders, I show that the local context can either undermine or empower the intentions of global actors, creating varied and uneven results. The question posed here is simple: How can global unions build local power?

This research compares three global framework agreements (GFAs) in different national-industrial contexts in an effort to assess the varied ways they are "implemented" locally. I look at private security in South Africa, contract cleaning in India, and telecommunications in Brazil. GFAs have been studied from a variety of perspectives. The insight offered here is to view them as part of a long-term industrial strategy for national unions, or a component of what Marshal Ganz calls "strategic capacity." This paper demonstrates how GFAs are used in different ways depending on local circumstances. In so doing, I focus on the local sphere as a bellwether for evaluating global unionism. The research is based on about 50 in-person interviews in nine countries, but specifically compares outcomes among unions in South Africa, India, Brazil, and the US.

The process of transnational collaboration promotes grassroots mobilization in South Africa in ways that are different from those in Brazil and India. Both countries have multiinside and multi-purpose plots, and yet they are treated very differently in the union in Brazil. The point is to re-direct our attention to the local arena of transnational unionism, still the place it matters most. Focusing on the local arena also offers an insight into the way that specific contexts help determine the varied outcomes. Rather than a universal global process, I uncover varied local approaches to transnationalism that simultaneously complement and contradict each other at different times.

RC20-350.7
MCCORMICK, KEVIN* (University of Sussex, k.j.mccormick@sussex.ac.uk)
KURATA, YOSHIKI (Hitotsubashi University)
TSUZAKI, KATSUHIKO (International Buddhist University (Shitennoji University))

Comparing the Design and Implementation of IT Skill Standards in Britain and Japan: IT Human Resources, Institutional Innovation and Path Dependency

At the beginning of the twenty first century, government administrations in Britain and Japan pinned great hopes on IT for economic development but feared that the rapidity of technological developments frustrated the effective workings of labour markets, education and training to develop and deploy effective IT labour forces. The speed of technological change meant that employers, educators and IT professionals produced piecemeal solutions and lacked a common language to describe IT skills and guide employment, training, education, and careers. In Britain, the government sponsored the development of a matrix of IT functional areas and levels of responsibility, the Skills for the Information Age (SFA), within which tasks and skills could be appropriately described. This ‘one page framework’ stimulated Japanese administrators to sponsor an IT framework called the Information Technology Skill Standard (ITSS). At first sight, comparing the design of the two skill standards appears to be a case of IT policy transfer and institutional innovation in response to common technological challenges in IT skill formation. However, closer examination of the institutional innovations around the ITSS framework in the two countries underlines the importance of path dependency, for the innovations were mediated through distinctive institutional histories and cultures. Being locked into different institutional histories and resources does not mean that learning from abroad cannot occur, but that policy transfer and institutional innovation will be heavily conditioned by the past and develop different forms and practices. Using official documents and interviews with key participants, the authors demonstrate the continuing importance of different British and Japanese institutional histories on the respective institutional linkages and ownership of the skill standards, the respective provisions for dissemination and updating the skill standards, the respective links of the skill standards to competency, examinations and qualifications, and the international dimensions of the two national skill standards.

RC41-694.5
MCCOY, H. VIRGINIA* (Florida International University, mccoyh@fiu.edu)
BOWEN, ANNE (University of Arizona)
FUJIMOTO, KAYO (The University of Texas-Health Science Center at Houston)
SHEHADEH, NANCY (Florida Atlantic University)

Addressing Diversity Trends in Rural America

Background: The new trend in US immigration is an increase in the number of Hispanics, the largest minority population, into rural America. This growing trend in racial and ethnic diversity is found in small and rural America is expected to accelerate in coming decades. This demographic change is highlighted by rural communities that are defined by migrant labor composed primarily of Hispanics. Most often this definition is one of supposed “decline in community.” This presentation proposes one strategy for integrating migrants into these communities in order to strengthen the community and to save them from putative decline. We focus on the differential HIV risks and access to HIV care and treatment of newcomers and long-timers. Migrants who have been in the community for 5 years or more (long-timers) have greater HIV risk behaviors (more risky sexual behavior and greater alcohol use) and have greater access to primary care. Newcomers (5 years or less) report lower HIV risk behaviors and have less access to primary care. Methods: This is an analysis of adapting an evidence-based health intervention utilizing a sociological theory. This discussion will show how community structures can be strengthened by incorporating the social networks of the growing Hispanic minority into the health care system. Fundamental Cause Theory highlights that access to health care resources will improve the health of disadvantaged migrant workers through strengthening social support within the networks, thereby reducing HIV sexual risk behaviors and excessive alcohol use. Results: Amigos Hacen Cambios, the proposed intervention, will assess migrant newcomers and long-timers in order to determine the community and to save them from putative decline. We focus on the differential HIV risks and access to HIV care and treatment of newcomers and long-timers. Migrants who have been in the community for 5 years or more (long-timers) have greater HIV risk behaviors (more risky sexual behavior and greater alcohol use) and have greater access to primary care. Newcomers (5 years or less) report lower HIV risk behaviors and have less access to primary care. Methods: This is an analysis of adapting an evidence-based health intervention utilizing a sociological theory. This discussion will show how community structures can be strengthened by incorporating the social networks of the growing Hispanic minority into the health care system. Fundamental Cause Theory highlights that access to health care resources will improve the health of disadvantaged migrant workers through strengthening social support within the networks, thereby reducing HIV sexual risk behaviors and excessive alcohol use. Results: Amigos Hacen Cambios, the proposed intervention, will assess migrant newcomers and long-timers in order to determine the community and to save them from putative decline.
In the introduction to their 2010 collection, New Materialisms: Ontology, Agency, and Politics, Diana Coole and Samantha Frost write of an increase in “scattered but insistent demands for more materialist analysis” (p. 2). While not seeking to “deny [the] rich materialist heritage” (p. 4) that informs their work and the work of others taking part in this scholarly conversation, Coole and Frost call for the development of “renewed materialisms” up to the job of grasping and analyzing our “materially and discursively fast-changing world” (p. 4). This paper examines these theoretical and analytic trends from the perspective of institutional ethnography. I approach this literature with a friendly curiosity and share my discoveries in terms of what it’s all about and what new materialists and IE materialists might have to say to each other.

**RC11-215.2**

**MCCOY, LIZA*** (University of Calgary, mccoy@ucalgary.ca)

**SCHNEIDER, BARBARA** (University of Calgary)

**Older Bodies, Dancing Together: Gender, Embodiment and Aesthetics in a Canadian Square Dance Club**

Square dance in North America is a social activity primarily enjoyed by older women and men. In square dance, eight people (four couples) move with and around each other, forming elaborate moving patterns in response to on-the-spot instructions issued by a caller. In the structure of the dance moves and the names of the calls, as well as the caller’s patter, square dance encodes an idealized version of heteronormative, “old time” gender relations featuring gallant masculinity and girlish femininity, which is further expressed through traditional 1950s-era square dance costumes: western shirts and bolo ties for the men; full, floury skirts and puff-sleeved blouses for the women. In the present day, these “invented traditions” coexist amidst a range of self-presentational options, as well as frequent urgings from within the square dance community to “update the image” of square dancing.

Since 2011 we have been researching the organization, practices and experiences of square dancing through an ethnographic study of a square dance club in Calgary, Alberta. Although not designated as a seniors’ club, almost all of the members are over 50, and most are in their 60s and 70s, with some in their 80s. Our research has involved participant observation as club members, interviews, focus groups, photographs, and a survey of 200 dancers from 13 square dance clubs in Calgary. In this paper our focus is on square dance as an embodied, gendered activity of aged and aging men and women who meet every week to dance. We examine the gendered forms of square dance (calls, moves, dress) as resources that actual, individual dancers take up, play with, alter, embody and resist. We also consider the ways dress-up and collaborative dancing offer older bodies the almost transgressive pleasure of countering stereotypes of old people as informs and unlovely.

**PLEN-6.1**

**MCDANIEL, SUSAN*** (University of Lethbridge, susan.mcdaniel@uleth.ca)

**Duel of the Dualisms: Production and Reproduction Reconfiguring**

The processes and mechanisms by which inequalities are produced and reproduced globally are serpentine and rapidly changing. The standard historical narrative that economic life left the household, leaving nurturance behind in a separate sphere of family and kinship, and moved to another abstract sphere. The two separate spheres of work and family, of paid and unpaid work, a significant blurring is occurring. Work is more often unpaid. Nurturance is more often paid. Economic inequalities leak into and out of care inequalities. Relying on two of the author’s current research programs, on care migration and on life course effects of the Great Recession of 2008-2010 and the dualism of production and reproduction in comparative contexts are explored.

**RC11-202.2**

**MCDANIEL, SUSAN*** (University of Lethbridge, susan.mcdaniel@uleth.ca)

**Global Ageing in Precarious Times**

Growing inequalities worldwide and within nation states, global financial crises, massive urban migration, austerity and shrinking public spheres – all contour ageing as a macro, meso and micro process. As the coup d’etat in slow motion, as population ageing has been termed, sweeps across all regions of the world, although in different ways, instances of previously hidden terrains are being revealed. Among these are the globalization of care, the effects of growing inequalities on risks to older people but also on youth and those in mid-life, and counterintuitively the greater availability of potential paid caregivers. In this proposed talk, McDaniell will draw on her extensive research on the policy implications of global ageing, on her comparative research on life course ageing in various countries in times of economic challenge, and her current research on transnational ageing and care supply/demand.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name. 633
Japanese Olympic Committee complaining of violence by two coaches, including the head coach of the women's team. Both these cases caused a national debate about the practice of corporeal punishment (tai batsu) in sport in Japan.

This paper is based on the outcomes of focus groups that were conducted with students at ten universities from across Japan in 2013. In particular we examine the ways in which the emotionalized action of violence from coaches, accepting them as necessary forms of discipline and, in many cases interpreting such acts as indicative of caring coaching and kindness. Further, we consider the responses of students, which suggest that these forms of corporeal punishment are necessary in the period since is the decline of this kind of action, and the emergence of a new ethic of openness and networking, and argue that such supposed technological qualities can 'reverse engineer' freedom. More nuanced forms of this technological optimism are evident in many sociological studies of internet activism, with themes of network and strategy, considering the body to be an instrument of action. However, in positioning neo-liberalism as the reengineering, rather than the deregulation, of the state, sports such as rugby enact considerable disciplinary capacity over the bodies of minority ethnicity. The disciplinarity of sport is underpinned by bio-racism and commodification inherent to the discourse of post-colonial Australia. The overrepresentation of the bodies of Pacific Island men in the rugby codes, in prisons, in security, and in manual labour, suggests the structuring effects of such discourse. Such effects shape the legitimacy of access to physical spaces and also to the range of agency that Pacific Islanders' enact. Of specific interest to this paper are the ways in which spaces, and the means to occupy them, become naturalized. This naturalization serves to obscure the actual regulating and exploitative function of such sports, instead positing them as exemplars of individualism and self-governance.

RC27-480.3
MCDONALD, BRENT* (Victoria University, brent.mcdonald@vu.edu.au)

‘If It Weren’t for Rugby I’d be in Prison Now’: Pacific Islanders, Rugby and the Production of (un)Natural Spaces

Drawing on research conducted with Pacific Island men, this paper considers the ways in which rugby becomes a legitimate space, both for the confirmation of Pacific Island identity and the demonstration of successful integration into 21st Century, multicultural Australia. However, in positioning neo-liberalism as the reengineering, rather than the deregulation, of the state, sports such as rugby enact considerable disciplinary capacity over the bodies of minority ethnicity. The disciplinarity of sport is underpinned by bio-racism and commodification inherent to the discourse of post-colonial Australia. The overrepresentation of the bodies of Pacific Island men in the rugby codes, in prisons, in security, and in manual labour, suggests the structuring effects of such discourse. Such effects shape the legitimacy of access to physical spaces and also to the range of agency that Pacific Islanders’ enact. Of specific interest to this paper are the ways in which spaces, and the means to occupy them, become naturalized. This naturalization serves to obscure the actual regulating and exploitative function of such sports, instead positing them as exemplars of individualism and self-governance.

RC54-868.4
MCDONALD, KEVIN* (Middlesex Univesity, k.mcdonald@mdx.ac.uk)

Agency and the Vulnerable Body

Sociological approaches to agency have largely been framed in terms of intention and strategy, considering the body to be an instrument of action. However contemporary forms of collective action highlight the increasing importance of embodied experience and the senses, associated with bodies in place, mobility, and embodied publics. Such embodied experiences are not simply acts of claiming place, but experiences of displacement and vulnerability, evident in the embodied experience of strangeness and modes of action where evocative experiences of art are more important than programmes and demands. These transformations are evident in the shift from the incorporating rhythms of the protest march to embodied grammars evident in occupations, from Tahrir Square to Taksim Square. This paper explores this transformation of action, as unity and collectivity give way to an ethical grammar grounded in displacement, vulnerability and embodying another self. The paper considers the implications for an embodied theory of agency, and the implications for the sociology of social movements as older models of identity-action give way to acting as embodiment.

RC47-766.3
MCDONALD, KEVIN* (Middlesex Univesity, k.mcdonald@mdx.ac.uk)

From Indymedia to Anonymous: Agency, Public Spheres and Internet Action

The social sciences are polarised with regard to the internet and communicative action. Some authors see blogging and social media as a form of circulation characteristic of communicative capitalism, shaped by a fear of emptiness and an illusion of action. Others consider the internet to be structured in terms of openness and networking, and argue that such supposed technological qualities can ‘reverse engineer’ freedom. More nuanced forms of this technological optimism are evident in the experimental studies of internet activism, with themes of horizontality, networks and openness widely repeated – themes central to many of the analyses of Indymedia, in particular by ‘scholar activists’. What is striking in the period since is the decline of this kind of action, and the emergence of a quite different form of action evident in networks such as Anonymous. These are grounded in the popular worlds, shaped by a culture of the ephemeral, the hidden and the revealed, with an ethic of luz, the mask and the trickster. This action takes completely different forms from the ‘open deliberation’ attributed to internet ac-

MCDONALD, RUTH* (University of Warwick, ruth.mcdonald@wbs.ac.uk)

Organising Celebrity – Social Mobility and Symbolic Violence In England’s Green and Pleasant Land

According to Cohen (2013), celebrity represents the most distilled form of social mobility. The paper draws on 60 interviews with celebrities from different sectors (entertainment, medicine and business) in which they talk about their life, work and musical tastes. It identifies differences between these sectors in terms of the logic of celebrity and this is reflected in differences in accounts between these different sectors. For example the way in which doctors are constituted as self-sacrificing, collegiate and ‘noble’ is in contrast to the portrayal of individualistic heroic endeavours of celebrity entrepreneurs that justify accumulation of wealth and sidestep questions of exploitation. The constitution of celebrity doctors avoids engagement with thorny issues such as high rates of mental breakdown and drug and alcohol abuse amongst medical professionals, as well as medical errors and financial motivation. In contrast to the white, middle class nature of elite doctors, business and entertainment professionals are drawn from a more diverse range of backgrounds. With regard to the latter, celebrity accounts of mental illness have been viewed as reducing stigma and to be welcomed. However, the constitution of such celebrities is a world away from the lived experiences of ordinary citizens grappling with mental illness. Despite the differences between the different celebrity sectors, there is a common thread insofar as celebrity is implicated in providing reassurance and hope in relation to the existing order and especially the distribution of power and resources in society. In contrast to Cohen, this paper draws on Bourdieu’s Distinction and Giddens’ writings on ‘distanciated instances’ suggests that far from reflecting social mobility, the organization of celebrity contributes to the maintenance and reproduction of societal inequalities on a grand scale.

MCDONNELL, ERIN* (University of Notre Dame, erin.mcdonnell@nd.edu)

Charisma and Subcultural Bureaucracy: Challenging Weber’s Ideal Typical Distinction

What role does charismatic authority play in the inculcation of subcultures of Weberian bureaucratic practice within otherwise non-bureaucratic environments? My research investigates the conditions that support the emergence and flourishing of subcultural niches of administrative excellence, which are characterized by proto-bureaucratic practices uncommon in the broader administrative environment. Subcultural niches facilitate bureaucratic practice by concentrating scarce administrative resources—especially bureaucratically experienced and inclined personnel—and incubating transformative administrative practices. Using interview, observational and documentary data from cases in the Ghanaian state, including more than 100 interviews with civil servants and expert observers of the state, my research documents the critical importance of charismatic leadership in establishing niches of bureaucratic excellence. My research finds that charismatic leaders play pivotal roles in the early establishment of bureaucratic subcultures: their charisma and cultural competence at navigating social networks enables them to attract high quality personnel even in the face of human capital scarcity. Such charismatic leaders strategically offer subordinates “high profile” work that connects them to “big men” who are influential within the larger patronage culture. By strategically leveraging these social capital rewards, charismatic leaders can cultivate meritocracy and the corporatist ethos of maintaining high quality human capital and focusing their efforts on achieving organizational goals, despite operating in low-resource environments with organizational challenges. In this sense, charismatic leaders bridge conventional patronage political cultures and the Weberian bureaucratic ethos. This suggests that, in contrast to Weber’s ideal typical distinctions between charismatic and bureaucratic authority, charismatic authority may be a crucial sequential step in the transition from conventional to bureaucratic organization of power within state structures.

MCDONNELL, TERENCE* (University of Notre Dame, terence.e.mcdonnell@nd.edu)

Cultural Entropy

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
This paper 1) introduces the concept of cultural entropy, 2) sketches out the perspective it implies, and 3) discusses the centrality of materiality in such a perspective. Cultural entropy describes the process whereby the intended meanings and uses for a cultural object fracture into a chaos of alternative meanings, new practices, failed interactions and blatant disregard. If entropy broadly describes a tendency, cultural entropy is the tendency toward disorder at the level of meaning. While objects are often thought of as stable, durable, finished things, I argue (by drawing on ideas from anthropology and ANT(IST)) that objects are inherently unstable, contingent, and incomplete because of their materiality. As such, in the long run, entropy is inevitable. This is especially true for objects—drawing on Goffman (1959), I argue that disruptions are much more likely during object-to-person than person-to-object interactions because objects can't engage in “impression management.” As such, it takes a great deal of cultural work to successfully communicate through objects and maintain a consistently clear resolution of meaning over time.

Although any cultural object faces entropy, I find that entropy is most visible in objects that people intend to affect belief and behavior. These instrumental uses of objects are commonplace: health pamphlets, commercial advertisement, protest placards, political speeches and more. As the intended meanings and uses for these objects are knowable, so too are the moments when these objects fail to work according to plan. I build upon my work on the materiality of AIDS campaigns (McDonnell 2010) by broadening the set of material mechanisms that encourage entropy beyond discordant settings, displacement and decay to practices of translation and juxtaposition. Ultimately this work contributes to the growing field of materiality by specifying how material qualities of objects have independent effects, beyond falling back on the symbol-driven work of materiality by specifying how material qualities of objects have independent effects, beyond falling back on the symbol-driven work of materiality.

In Weber's typology, charismatic authority is distinguished from bureaucratic and traditional forms of authority because it derives from the exceptional, extraordinary, and individual personality thought to possess. Being ideal-typed in opposition, charisma may seem to have nothing to do with bureaucracy but, ideal type generalization does not exclude the blurring of elements in practice. As the twentieth century progressed the proliferation of organizational forms encouraged diversification and large bureaucratic organisations incorporating charismatic forms of leadership in adapted forms. These developments haven't made bureaucratic organisations more like pure charismatic organisations, but the idea of charisma offers a way of explaining certain things that happen within bureaucratic organisations yet appear to have little to do with rationality or order.

This paper explores the ways charisma was bureaucratically organised within doorstep finance companies. One of the acknowledged goals of marketing is to 'qualify' products, that is, to equip them with qualities calculated to intensify consumer longings. For doorstep finance companies, agents offered the first available means of endorsing products with more than their face value. Agents began as a distribution device but the peculiar affordances of an orchestrated personal selling force meant they soon exceeded this role. Through agents, insurance and home credit companies acquired an operative, adaptive ‘grooviness’ by virtue of the channel they established between company and customers. In both sectors, the first stage was payment collection but as important was the exchange of information since information was the key to product persistency. The challenge was that agents' capacity to get and transmit useful information was closely related to their personal qualities, their personal charisma.

The Roma community is one of the most marginalized and persecuted minority groups in Europe. Facing hostile policies at home, the rise of right-wing populism, and widespread neglect as an individual belonging to their collective group identity, Roma have been forced to circumvent national political structures in order to address the socio-economic situation of Roma in Europe, by mobilizing transnationally. The key tenet of Roma activism in the transnational political context is that Roma are a ‘nation without a territory’. The articulation of Roma nationalism is not built on a shared ethnic identity, a common language or religion, or a territorial claim which makes fostering solidarity and raising consciousness all the more difficult. Based on these assumptions, this paper explores how Roma nationalism develops our understanding of territoriality (i.e. the use of territory by a state for social, economic protection as an essential ascription of their collective identity), and how they within a state and are geographically dispersed across Europe. Roma nationalism signifies an attempt to make new types of spaces that cut across traditional inter-state borders and has created the belief that Roma are a true European minority. However, Roma nationalism is exclusively a transnational enterprise promoted by ethnic entrepreneurs and lacks legitimacy as well as resources, in terms of local actors and networks, which support the construction of Roma as a European minority. As Roma become figuratively and symbolically removed from the local and national socio-political space they reside in it leads to claims by the majority that Roma do not belong or do not fit in the dominant nation, be that Italy, France, Hungary or Czech Republic. This in turn could lead to further marginalization and persecution.

RC13-239.1

MCGOVERN, PAULINE*(University of Manchester, pauline.mcgovern@manchester.ac.uk)

An Unequal World: Class, Leisure and Health Outcomes in Older People

In this presentation, we look beyond the direct physical and social effects of leisure activities on health and wellbeing. Instead, we explore the effect of leisure on the health of older people within the context of social class and structural inequalities.

Occupational class, as a proxy for social class, may be less theoretically robust in defining stratification and life chances once people retire. In Bourdieuian terms, it is reasonable to suppose that the secondary properties (lifestyle) linked to occupational class may be more important in determining the life chances of people post-retirement, than the specific occupational capitals that marked their careers. This working paper takes this idea a stage further by exploring the potential of former lifestyles and leisure activities that are linked to their material circumstances, social connections and skills. In this way, the leisure activities of older people may be central to their “space of possibilities” for a happy and healthy retirement.

This presentation outlines the results from a longitudinal path analysis of the relationships between social class, leisure, activities and health status, conceptualised within a Bourdieuian framework. This study used panel data from the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (2002-2010) with variables lagged at different time points to maintain temporal/cause order. The findings show that the main effect of occupational class on health for these older respondents was indirect, via economic assets, cultural and social activities and perceived social status. In terms of the role of leisure in promoting healthy ageing, the strongest effect from cultural and social activities was via perceived social status. It seems that activities such as museum-going life, in retirement may be more important for older people feel better about themselves and, as a result, be good for their health.

TG03-929.1

MCGREGOR, JUDY*(Auckland University of Technology, judy.mcgregor@aut.ac.nz)

Fighting Complacency and Retrospection: Reawakening Gender Equity Activism In New Zealand

Fighting complacency and retrospection: reawakening gender equality activism.

New Zealand enjoys an impressive reputation for gender equality. It was the first self-governing nation to grant women's suffrage in 1893 and scores highly in international indexes such as the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap at sixth out of 135 countries. In recent political history women held the top four constitutional positions:Prime Minister, Governor General, Attorney-General and Chief Justice, for a short period of time. Yet as feminist academic Prue Hy- man(2010) notes, New Zealand has moved from a relatively equal society to one of its most unequal in terms of earnings and income. The paper explores the recent mobilisation of feminist civil society and female-dominated trade unions who are beginning to collectively advocate and litigate on human rights and women such as equal pay. They are using international human rights treaties, such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), to harness their frustration, benchmark progress and hold the State party accountable for the implementation of women's human rights and their retrogression. The paper explores and analyses the re-awakening of women's civil society activism in social and economic rights in a nation with a strong self-regard for its international reputation for gender equality. It uses data collected from New Zealand's seven periodic reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women in relation to Article 11 of CEDAW relating to equal pay and assesses the State party's response to concluding observations and recommendations. It also reflects on the patterns of response of women's groups moving from complacency through frustration to mobilisation legally, politically and at the community level.

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Fighting Complacency and Retrospection: Reawakening Gender Equity Activism

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Fighting complacency and retrogression: Re-awakening gender equality activism in New Zealand.

New Zealand enjoys an impressive reputation for gender equality. It was the first self-governing nation to grant women's suffrage in 1893 and scores highly in international indexes such as the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap at sixth of 135 countries. In recent political history women held the top four constitutional positions: Prime Minister, Governor General, Attorney-General and Chief Justice, for a short period of time. Yet as feminist academic Prue Hyman (2010) notes, New Zealand has moved from a relatively equal society to one of its most unequal in terms of earnings and income. This paper explores the recent mobilisation of feminist civil society and female-dominated trade unions in New Zealand who are beginning to collectively advocate and litigate on human rights such as equal pay. They are using the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) to harness their frustration, benchmarking the CEDAW Committee's concluding observations and responses to successive governments in relation to Article 11, relating to equal pay and pay equity. It analyses the ebb and flows of political will and explores the patterns of complacency, frustration and now mobilisation by women's civil society groups who are pressing the case for women's human rights.

RI0-196.1

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The Challenges For Social and Environmental Justice Posed By The Global Panoptican, Penal States and Disappearing States In An Increasingly Vulnerable and Unequal World

Facing up to an Unequal World has praxis implications for sociologists. The most important challenges are understanding the interconnected social, economic and environmental problems pose an ‘existential risk’ to life as we know it. The environment of the problem and the range of inter related ways in which the challenges can be addressed requires not merely transdisciplinary and cross cultural capability when designing policy responses, but the will to grasp the nettle as to why some live at the expense of the majority in this generation and the next. The paper makes a plea for a different form of governance that weighs up the social, ecological and environmental indicators of wellbeing, in order to enable equitable distribution of resources and to ensure that some are not living at the expense of others and future generations of life. It moves beyond a critique to suggesting an alternative form of governance and democracy that spans communities of interest at a planetary level. The study seeks to address the five areas of priority drawing on the cosmopolitan agenda of Danielle Archibugi as:

i) Control over the use of force;
ii) Acceptance of cultural diversity by ensuring internal sovereignty based on rules that enable freedom and diversity to the extent that the freedom and diversity of others is not undermined;
iii) Strengthening self-determination of people based on participatory democracy and the ‘absence of domination’ over others;
iv) Monitoring based on democracy and governance;
v) Participatory management of the global commons as the fabric of life.

Currently the role of the state in Western democracies acts as protector of residual welfare rights in terms of the social contract applied to citizens within the boundaries of a state or federation. Those outside these constructed containers do not receive protection in states that are becoming increasingly like fortresses.

RC05-113.4

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When 'the Other' Poses the Questions: Turning the Tables to Produce Data on German National Belonging

After a change was made in Germany’s census categories in the year 2005, who are German? A national census addresses broad social categories of the population and is used to produce national statistics. The change in the categories was intended to address the population from the perspective of the individual rather than the state. What makes one German? How does one come to belong to the country? The paper adds to a body of literature on the concept of national belonging by using an approach that looks at the census categories to inform research questions. The study was conducted through interviews with a sample of 35 people - 20 German citizens and 15 non-German citizens. The interviews aimed to explore the concept of national belonging and the role it plays in shaping one's identity.

RC27-474.2

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Does It Pay to Play? Gender, High School Sport Participation, and Young Adult Attainment

Despite differences in the cultural meaning of sport for girls and boys, popular rhetoric implies that sport participation is always good for kids. Indeed, many youth sport organizations were built on the assumption that sport reinforces shared values—such as hard work, cooperation, leadership, and fair play—that help prepare youth for their future roles as engaged citizens. While there is ample evidence to suggest that sport positively affects educational attainment (Hartmann 2008), it is unclear whether such benefits extend beyond the college years to impact young American’s career trajectories or subsequent attainment. Evidence from a small number of empirical studies suggests that sport participants tend to report higher earnings, though the bulk of these studies focus exclusively on men. Those studies that do include women are often outdated, considering the influence of sport participation for U.S. women prior to the passage of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (which prohibited sex discrimination in education, including school-sponsored sports). Using longitudinal data from the Youth Development Study, this study explores how high school sport participation affects individual earnings and combined household income through young adulthood (ages 21 through 34). Multilevel mixed-effects regression analysis reveals that high school sport participation is positively associated with young adult attainment. This relationship is due, in part, to participants’ educational attainment: sport participants are more likely to enroll and graduate from college, which translates to greater earnings throughout young adulthood. At the household level, female sport participants, but not males, report higher earnings than their peers. While male sport participants report the highest individual earnings, female participants report the highest annual household income. Taken together, these findings suggest that focusing on individual earnings alone does not fully capture the gendered effect of sport participation on attainment.

RC11-200.4

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Gender and Cohort Differences in Work-Family Life Courses and Objective Markers of Health in Mid-Life: Evidence from the United Kingdom

The United Kingdom has seen dramatic changes in the nature of work and family life, and related normative divisions of labour over the past forty years. Participation in paid work is now a fact of life for the majority of women, including those with family responsibilities; fathers are more involved in childcare; and family forms have become increasingly diverse. In addition, these processes of change are occurring within the context of, and may be partially driving, increasing socioeconomic inequality between households and between women. While these changes in the work and family lives of men and women are well-documented, their relationship with health and wellbeing remains unclear. This study uses the wealth of longitudinal data now available in Britain to describe gender & cohort differences in work-family life course sequences across the three national birth cohort studies in the UK: the National Survey of Health and Development 1946 birth cohort, the National Child Development Study 1958 birth cohort, and the 1970 Birth Cohort Study. Sequence analysis is used to derive life course typologies. Evidence of increasing individualisation across cohorts and the potential emergence of new typologies is investigated, as are early life predictors of work-family patterns. Finally, the study investigates relationships between work-family typologies and objective markers of health risk in the two
As income and wealth concentration reach historic highs, sociological research on inequality has begun to focus on the social and cultural lives of the world's "one percent." This article presents rare ethnographic data on spending behaviors among the increasingly global elite and documents how the *nouveau riche* convert their economic capital into symbolic and social capital. Central to such conversations are gift giving rituals and exchanges of women. Based on two years of observations at high-end nightclubs in the global VIP leisure circuit, as well as 70 interviews with club owners and guests, I document how gift giving is a central condition of conspicuous consumption among nightclub patrons, who distinguish amongst themselves through the display of beautiful women and the display, wasting, and gifting of high-priced bottles of alcohol in ritualized potlatches. I develop the concept of *girl capital* to describe women as a resource for status-seeking men. Club promoters work to accumulate and mobilize *girl capital* through the circulation of gifts, perks, favors and intimacies to establish reciprocities among the nouveau riche through the display of women and other objects. I develop the concept of *girl capital* to describe women as a resource for status-seeking men. Club promoters work to accumulate and mobilize *girl capital* through the circulation of gifts, perks, favors and intimacies to establish reciprocities among the nouveau riche through the display of women and other objects.

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**Visceral Militarism: Embodiment, Intensity and Experience**

This paper provides a critical reconsideration of the notion of militarism that is particularly attentive to how militarism is specifically embodied in specific corporeal dispositions, structures of feeling, bodily performances, and sensory practices that are located both within militaries and beyond. As such, it attempts to move beyond a cognitivist understanding of militarism in terms of an explicit system of martialist attitudes, values and beliefs to trace a more embodied and affective genealogy of militarism that emphasizes the often unconscious, corporeal and sensory practices through which war-preparedness and military valorization is felt to be normal and desirable, through which militarism becomes assumed, and unexamined, as an ‘abstract social norm’ that may inhere within the deepest fibres of our bodily being (Shilling 2007: 13). Drawing upon empirical analyses of contemporary phenomena ranging from the growth of ‘British Military Fitness’ as a popular leisure pursuit in the UK, the technologies of affective captivity of immersive military video-gaming, and the intimacies and intensities of helmetcam footage recorded by soldiers in the on-going conflict in Afghanistan, the paper highlights multiple practices of corporeal and sensory militarization that travel beyond traditional sequestered sites of classical military discipline, reshaping the wider sensorium and bodily pedagogics and projects in numerous domains of everyday social life. As such, the analysis emphasizes how desires for neoliberal self-actualization, thrift and bodily transformation increasingly articulate with wider military imperatives and corporeal practices to produce specific contemporary forms of embodied, voluntaristic and individuated militarism. The paper concludes by discussing the importance of locating these particular visceral militarisms with reference to shifts in the modes of embodiment, somatic apprehension of the world, and deterritorialised flows of affective experience associated with contemporary transformations in war-lighting.

**The Elite Potlatch: Gifts, Girls, and Distinction Among the Global VIP**

The paper examines the transformation of Asian Capitalism tracking innovation policies in China and Japan. Chalmers Johnson’s seminal study of Japan (Boston University, JS-13.1) examined the transformation of Asian Capitalism tracking innovation policies in China and Japan. Chalmers Johnson’s seminal study of Japan (Boston University, JS-13.1) tracked the growth of ‘British Military Fitness’ as a popular leisure pursuit in the UK, the technologies of affective captivity of immersive military video-gaming, and the intimacies and intensities of helmetcam footage recorded by soldiers in the on-going conflict in Afghanistan, the paper highlights multiple practices of corporeal and sensory militarization that travel beyond traditional sequestered sites of classical military discipline, reshaping the wider sensorium and bodily pedagogics and projects in numerous domains of everyday social life. As such, the analysis emphasizes how desires for neoliberal self-actualization, thrift and bodily transformation increasingly articulate with wider military imperatives and corporeal practices to produce specific contemporary forms of embodied, voluntaristic and individuated militarism. The paper concludes by discussing the importance of locating these particular visceral militarisms with reference to shifts in the modes of embodiment, somatic apprehension of the world, and deterritorialised flows of affective experience associated with contemporary transformations in war-lighting.

**Asian Developmental States: Innovation, Industry, and Investment in China and Japan**

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**The Effects Of Divorce On Children From Life-Course and Family Systems Perspectives: Example Of Denizli In Turkey**

Divorce has negative socio-economic and interpersonal consequences on adults/children consisting of behavioral and emotional problems. They are more likely to divorce, more likely to marry at young ages, to report problems, perceived instability, conflict, lack of trust in their marriages. Many two-parent families do not offer a happy environment for children. Parental divorce may disrupt the life course, with lifelong consequences for children well-being/lowered socio-economic status and problems in interpersonal relationships. Compared with individuals who grew up with both parents, children of divorce have lower levels of education, occupational status, and income, higher levels of economic hardships more often marry young, divorce and remarry several times, find themselves in unhappy relationships, and mistrust people in general. However they do not have lower levels of social support in their life. These relations may vary according to age, minority status, sex, parental education, parental death and socio-economic status.

In our research, we indicate the effects of divorce on adults who live in Denizli. The sample was randomly selected from living with divorced parents in Denizli. The effects of divorce are determined according to the adult's age, gender, parental conflict, post-divorce family stability, parent-child relationships, education, socio-economic status. These variables are significant to understand the effects of divorce on children. We examine the association between child depression and childhood parental divorce using a representative sample of 3548 Denizli (177 male and 177 female). Firstly, in our research, methodological issues area examined. Secondly, the findings are discussed within a theoretical framework using family systems concepts and life-course theories’ arguments. Results strongly support the our research hypothesis. Cultural differences and implications of the study are also discussed. Our research is supported by TUBITAK (The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey). We thank to TUBITAK for supporting to our research project.

**Indigenous Religion, the State and Civil Society in Bukidnon, Philippines**

The paper describes the religion of an indigenous case community in Bukidnon, Philippines from participant observation, interviews, focused group discussions and content analysis of documents from government and civil society organizations and other secondary materials. It analyzes the diversifying role of indigenous religion in the public sphere amidst social change in the uplands with the entrance of migrants, logging companies, the state and civil society organizations. The paper also intends to shed light on how indigenous religion contributes to communal adaptation and sustainable development as well as efforts to protect ancestral domain in the face of increasing commercialization of the economy, as well as engaged in environmental conflict. The increased visibility of religion and the strategies of religious leaders to position themselves in the changing context has implications as well for the relations between religion and the state and
civil society. Theoretical perspectives examining the role of religion in the public sphere as well as political ecology will be utilized as frameworks for analysis.

WG02-902.4 MEDITA-NÚÑEZ, IGNACIO* (University of Guadalajara, México, medina48@yahoo.com)

Poverty and Unequal Development in Central America

The five Central American countries analyzed in this paper (Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica) have a very uneven level of development where it excels Costa Rica, which some have considered the Switzerland of America, for having a great democratic stability and a good standard of living of the people that attracts the migration of his poorer neighbor Nicaragua. The rest of the countries (Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua) have very low levels of human development that join Bolivia and Haiti as the continent's poorest nations. This paper provides a brief overview of the emergence of the Central American countries showing different political trends in the twenty-first century governments and offering also a diagnosis of the situation of poverty. The causes are not natural but due primarily to historical internal social groups that have taken for themselves the social wealth of the nation and due also to uneven development scheme where transnational corporations in industrialized countries, especially through the extractive model, have taken over the natural resources of the region. To escape poverty, it is necessary the effective political will of governments, with the awareness that the inequality is not a manifest destiny of nature but a work of men; a best strategy is not only giving a fish to the poor but teaching them how to fish. It is necessary a public policy of redistribution of social wealth but primarily the effort in education with creation of capacities.

WG02-902.4 MEDITA-NÚÑEZ, IGNACIO* (University of Guadalajara, México, medina48@yahoo.com)

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The Impact of Social Structures on Adolescents’ Deviant Behaviors: The Study of 402 High-Risk Street Drug Users in Iran

Aims: This study investigates the social underlying factors which impact on substance abuse in Iran’s society.

Method: A comprehensive social approach, a sociological analysis was conducted on the triple dimensions of social structure: institutional, relational and embodied social structures which impact on individuals’ behaviors by using the results of a secondary analysis of a survey carried out on 402 high risk abandoned drug users in 2009 and plus evidence from some documentary findings of sociological studies to confirm the arguments about the impact of social structures on adolescents’ deviant behaviors. The paper is drawn up on theories’ Durkim, Giddens, Putnam and also the evidence related to the situations of social anomie and social capital exhaustion that illuminate the role of society institutional and relational structures on forming the embodied structure or the same actors’ behavioural habits and skills in society.

Findings: The most effective factors of substance abuse were individual factors, bonding with unhealthy social networks, exhaustion of bonding social capital, and lack of social support. During the period of social transition, emergence of uprootedness in modern life and disorientation of social actors in a space of discontinuity of old social bonds creates a ontological insecurity that can lead to the confusion of social actors to organize their social world and to deal effectively with not-so-complicated realities of social life.

Conclusion: Substance abuse is acknowledged as a social deviance which is stemmed from weakness of institutional, relational and embodied social structures during the modern era. The findings indicate the necessity of prioritization of substance abuse prevention by using a comprehensive model which includes interventions, i.e. promoting an established social order by structural policies for improving social capital, emotional and social skills and social support for individuals in society.

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Saving Electricity in Private Households: Results of a Field Trial with Smart Meter Based Feedback Systems and Innovative Electricity Tariffs in Germany

In response to the nuclear accident in Fukushima in 2011, the German government decided to withdraw from nuclear power. This turnaround accelerated the transition to the German electricity system from a fossil fuel and nuclear power dominated electricity system to a renewable energy dominated one. The national aim is to reach a share of renewable energy sources of 80% until 2050. However, the major disadvantage of power generation from renewable energy sources like wind or photovoltaic is that they are hard to predict and to control as the availability of these resources is unstable. The challenge is therefore to manage supply and demand of electricity efficiently. In order to meet this challenge, the development of an intelligent electricity grid ("smart grid") has started. This smart grid private households should play a role as adaptive consumers who shift their electricity consumption according to the electricity production (from periods with low production to periods with high production) and who save a significant amount of electricity.

Based on this development my research focuses on the following questions: How to enable private households to play this role as adaptive consumers? Is it possible to make electricity saving behaviours part of the household members everyday routines? To what extend are feedback systems and variable electricity tariff models able to support overall electricity savings?

The results of a field trial on advanced electricity meter (smart meter) with 650 private households from April 2011 to May 2012 in Northern Germany will be presented. Three different types of feedback systems (including an iPod Touch based feedback application) and two different innovative and flexible electricity tariffs were tested. To answer the research questions, multivariate longitudinal analyses with regard to their effect on overall electricity consumption of the participating households were conducted.

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Story Telling Debt in Trading: The Topos of Urban Public Space in Financial Crisis Narratives

A major challenge of narratively portraying the 2008 financial crisis consists in representing the debt and the multiple ways in which debt – as the underlying asset of divergent financial derivative instruments – is traded today. In particular, the representation of financial securitization, connecting private and public debt with mechanisms of financial market speculation, requires narrative techniques that make it possible to meaningfully interrelate a multiplicity of private and institutional actors, temporal and geographical coordinates, as well as political and technological influencing factors.

In view of this challenge, this paper explores various filmic and literary narratives that deal with the 2008 financial crisis and its far-reaching socio-economic impacts. In particular, the paper explores how urban public space is portrayed in such narratives. I argue that urban public space in popular cultural representations of this crisis features as a narrative instrument – a topos – that points out how both the individual and organizational risks upon which contemporary speculation draws are obscured due to strategies of financial abstraction and digital trading. However, as a critical gesture, the topos of urban public space often only allows for a partial view to the underlying inequalities that are produced due to financial speculation, while largely leaving its concrete practices and instruments unquestioned.

This paper forms part of a research project that applies anthropological and socio-semiotic conceptualizations of myth to narratives of the 2008 financial crisis. The project explores how certain narratives act as both social and cognitive strategies of dealing with complex phenomena, and as means of ideological communication.

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Dans Un Contexte De Crise économique : Tensions Sur L’emploi Et Sur Le Marché Immobilier. Quelles Conséquences Spatiales ?

Dans le cadre de la recherche ANR Transénergie, six sociologues ont entrepris deux enquêtes par entretiens semi-directifs dans les métropoles françaises de Lille et Lyon sur la classe populaire salariée stable (Bihr, Pfefferkorn, 2004) potentiellement affectée par les évolutions économiques des marchés de l’emploi et de l’immobilier.

La première enquête (40 entretiens) s’intéresse aux candidats à l’accès à la propriété. La seconde (30 entretiens) s’intéresse aux salariés travaillant dans des zones d’activités périphériques.

Notre contribution traite des conséquences spatiales de tensions combinées sur les marchés de l’emploi et immobilier et s’articule autour de quatre parties:

– En situation de crise économique, l’attitude la plus répandue est de s’agripper à l’emploi. Au nom de cette sécurité professionnelle, des projets familiaux sont souvent sur-pensés. Qu’est-ce qui permet à certains de s’en sortir alors qu’ils sont abandonnés, y compris des divorces. Traiter des conséquences spatiales des évolutions récentes des marchés passe d’abord par en considérer les conséquences en terme d’immobilier.

– Les marges de manoeuvre que contrôlent les salarié-es sont différentes selon qu’ils rapprochent l’emploi ou se rapprochent de l’emploi. Si la proximité domicilaire travaille en faveur d’une meilleure adéquation entre le lieu de travail et le lieu d’habitation, elle peut être limitée par le financement du logement.

– Les difficultés que rencontrent certains ménages en période de crise pour accéder à l’emploi ou à la location sont amplifiées lors des périodes de crise économique. L’instabilité professionnelle ou les fréquentes délocalisations d’entreprises aboutissent à une instabilité des espaces de vie, qui rendent plus complexe l’accès à la propriété ou à la location (dépôt de garantie) étant donné l’instabilité des emplois.

– Si la ville n’est pas cohérente (Korsu allí 2012) cela ne tient-il pas d’à sa forme urbaine ? Dans une ville multipolaire comme Lille si la possibilité de trouver un logement à distance raisonnable de l’emploi paraît satisfaisante, dans une métropole unipolaire comme Lyon, les difficultés à trouver une localisation satisfaisante sont plus grandes.

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Aspects of Measuring National Identity: Insights from Online-Probing

Since 1995 the ISSP runs a module on National Identity. With increasing number of participating countries a need to test the data for cross-national comparability has become necessary. Besides data analytical approaches, cognitive interviewing has become a popular tool to uncover differences in item interpretation. Two studies conducting cognitive interviewing could already detect problematic items in the ISSP module for Austria (see Latcheva 2009, Fleie et al. 2009). However, these studies focused on one country and problems of cross-national comparability may not have been found.

One way to assess the existence of cross-national comparability is the application of online-probing which implements probing techniques of cognitive interviewing within web surveys. The project “Optimizing Probing Procedures for Cross-National Web Surveys” already conducted a cognitive pretest and an online pretest in 2009 in Germany and will run its international survey in Germany, US, Mexico, Spain and UK in January 2014. A variety of items from the ISSP module on National identity are being analyzed. The data from the project give a unique insight into interpretation differences across respondents in a cross-national perspective.

The presentation will present results of the item battery on specific national pride which has been shown to be particularly problematic in the previous studies. The following questions will be addressed: Which problems appear in a cross-national comparison of the data? Which time horizons, for example, do respondents from different countries apply when they judge their pride on their countries history? What do Mexicans understand under the term “social security system” and is this comparable to the definition given by German respondents? How comparable are the understandings of “fair and equal treatment” across countries? How can these outcomes be combined with current data analytic approaches? What recommendations can be derived from the existing data?

Sociological studies have shown that economic and social inequalities are increasing everywhere. Studies have also shown that there is a strong connection between generalized trust and equality (Wilkinson&Pickett 2010). Comparative evidence indicate that strong social institutions prevent free riding and other similar problems. The Nordic countries are in many respect good examples of generalized trust, well functioning social institutions and equality. On the other Russia is an example of low trust, weak institutions and inequalities. However there are clear differences between different social actors both in the Nordic countries and in Russia. In the paper we ask what is the role of social class in this respect? What kind of differences there are between social classes and trust? Can we find one Nordic model, or are there different models? What are the main differences between Russia and the Nordic countries? Our paper is based on 2010 European Social Survey data.

Brazilian Unionism and Global Union Networks: A Shortcut to the New Labor Internationalism?

Internationalization of trade unionism is not a new phenomenon. It is currently presented as a “new internationalism” as opposed to an “old” labor internationalism. Why do unions choose one or the other? How do they use unions as vehicles for cooperation within multinationals and how is this comparable to the definition given by German respondents? How comparable are the understandings of “fair and equal treatment” across countries? How can these outcomes be combined with current data analytic approaches? What recommendations can be derived from the existing data?

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Festivals and Living History. Tourism in the Age of Edutainment

The festivals of living history are perhaps among the most interesting aspects of the new cultural tourism and the new tourist culture based on festivals. These innovative processes of individual and collective identity construction entail complex interaction between re-enactors, tourists and local community; strategies of tourist and territorial marketing; and new forms of exploitation of heritage. At the same time, however, we can single out some salient features of society and tourism in the late modernity: the consolidation of forms of leisure, tourism and cultural fruition intertwining education and entertainment; the increasing loss of historical knowledge; the growing need of territorial and historical authenticity; and the acceptance of new forms of relative authenticity.

The festivals of living history are effective instruments of governance and tourist development and can meet the needs of different types of tourism. However, in many contexts – as in the case of Italy - local authorities and scholars appear unable to take full advantage from the contribution of these activities and do not support them properly. Furthermore, the “seriality” of the festivals devoted to folklore or the new culture of slowness, as well as the inability to properly manage edutainment, are stilling not only the potentiality of living history, but, more generally, of the whole tourist culture related to festivals.

MELETTI, MARXIANO* (SUM Foundation - Foundation of the Italian Institute for Human and Social Sciences, marxiano.melotti@gmail.com)
Heritage and Sensory Tourism: The Long Way Beyond Post-Modernity

The increasing attention to the sensory and emotional aspects in tourism undoubtedly reflects the profound cultural transformations of late modernity and, in particular, the role of societies most influenced by the Western consumption patterns. This attention involves - and at the same time reflects - a new concept of authenticity, of a hybrid and relative kind, more oriented to emotional and experiential aspects and less tied to contents and material aspects.

This change entails effects that appear to be particularly significant in the field of cultural and, even more, archaeological tourism: tactile and sensory museums, light and olfactory installations, practices of living history and experiential archaeology. These and other activities of consumption and leisure, aimed at recovering a supposed historical and territorial authenticity and characterized by forms of historical theming, are profoundly transforming our relationship with heritage and the past.

However, we are in a historical phase of possible cultural change, in which, both as a result of the financial crisis and because of the specific traits of the increasingly important Asian tourism, the current sensory, “liquid” and post-modern orientation could be overcome by a return of “solid” and material aspects.

With specific examples, this paper outlines some characteristics of the new cultural and archaeological post-modern tourism of sensory type, focusing on the relationship between edutainment, consumerism and the processes of identity construction, and tries to single out the possible developments of the current trends.

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Educação Inconsistente e Exercício Profissional Desigual

Educação inconsistente, ejercicio profesional desigual, José César Mendoza-Cornejo

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En la historia del hombre centenario, la desigualdad es patente. Crea las condiciones económicas y sociales para ésta “diferencia”.

Este dominio es desigual, el rico aprovechándose del pobre, el estudiado del estudiante, el marginado, el marginado.

Esta desigualdad es parte de nuestro actuar, lo mismo da ignorarla que ejercerla, se presenta en las instituciones educativas al no existir similares posibilidades económicas.

Se debe inducir una educación con sentido humanista, con ideas que convengan en la solidaridad y por consiguiente, hacia una visión de interés colectivo.

Las cátedras sociales no significan minimizar las relacionadas con las técnicas, ambas aportan capacidad crítica, reflexión, análisis, razonamiento lógico para la formación integral del estudiante.

Los egresados despojados de una educación comprometida, pierden interés en retribuir, provocando desigualdad y falta de oportunidades. Esta actitud anatematiza el rol del hombre y su posesión de derechos y obligaciones, que pudiesen haberse recibido en el seno familiar o en las instituciones escolares.

Con el objetivo de evaluar el comportamiento –simulación– de productores y profesionistas se efectuó una encuesta en localidades del Estado de Jalisco.

Resultados

El INEGI 2010 concuerda con la indagación, el esfuerzo por hacer más es poco, desatendiendo a quien radica lejos de los centros, simulación que provoca desigualdad separándolos del resto y de las oportunidades, generando abandono, emigrando en busca de anhelos donde su personalidad es minguada por lo distante de sus familias y costumbres.

Conclusiones

La universidad y su comunidad deben ser ambiciosos y asumir un objetivo humanista y reorientar programas escolares y acciones como el Servicio Social.

Drifters and Borinage: From the Filmic Subject to the Historical Subject

This communication analyzes two important films in the history of sociological films: Drifters (1929) from John Grierson and Misère au Borinage (1929) from Jos vilens. The first show the herring fishing out of the coast of England, in the North Sea, as a struggle between men and boats against the difficulties of the rough sea on the way to find and catch the herring shoals. The second show the very arid and difficult life of the Belgian miners of Borinage, focusing in their hard work by the introduction of the new methods from the industrial revolution by questioning the “natural” approach of a film like Nanook of the North. This new way of labor also makes this process acquire international dimensions showing the British Empire now as a huge commercial and industrial force. Borinage show that against the power of capitalism, that in the process of reproduction of capital all reproduces the miner in the worst living conditions, despite his arduous work, the only solution is the organized working class that struggles against them with their most important weapon: stop using the force of labor and consequently stop making goods and profits.

So, if Drifters is remarkable as the first documentary film in history to put the working class in the central place as a film subject, Borinage is the first one to show the working class in the process to become a historical subject to change the world, like fiction has already made in Eisenstein’s Potemkin (1925).

JS-50.3

MENEZES, PAULO* (University of São Paulo, paulomen@usp.br)

Cross-Border or out-of-country Voters? Citizenship and Elections Across the Frontier Between Brazil and Paraguay

Brazilians living in Paraguay are the largest immigrant group in that country and the second Brazilian population living abroad. Although Brazilian nationals are allowed to vote from abroad in homeland elections, those residents in Paraguay prefer not to be registered as out-of-country voters in favour to cross the frontier into Brazil to go to the polls on elections days. Furthermore, the Paraguayan residents prefer not to register as out-of-country voters in Paraguay to cast their ballots in Paraguayan elections. In the frontier region, the cross-border ties have a far-reaching impact on the political life among emigrants and their descendants, and it takes a leading role in the construction of a citizenship which merges the local, the emigrant and the extraterritorial dimensions. The paper discusses how the electoral processes blur social categories such as resident and expatriate, analyses the cross-border political ties and the political participation of Brazilian and Paraguayan emigrants in local and national elections of both countries, and then examines the implications of the cross-border and the out-of-country voting in the construction of an extraterritorial citizenship in Brazil and Paraguay.

RC42-699.4

MENENDEZ DOMINGO, RAMON* (La Trobe University, ramonmenendez21@gmail.com)

The Culture of Authenticity: An Empirical Study of University Students from Diverse Cultural Backgrounds

This paper is an empirical study of the influence of individuals’ cultural background on their different experiences of authenticity. Due to a lack of consensus in the definition of the concept, sociologists have only recently started to study authenticity in an empirical way. This paper tries to contribute to this new field of study. It consists of a quantitative analysis of open-ended responses to Ralph Turner’s True-Self Method with 138 students from La Trobe University in 2013. It constitutes a partial replication of, and a complement to, another research study conducted by Turner at La Trobe forty years ago, in 1973. Today, La Trobe’s student body is more culturally diverse than it was at the time Turner did his study. Around 25% are overseas-born students, most of them coming from Eastern societies backgrounds. This is an opportunity to capture experiences of authenticity of individuals from diverse cultural backgrounds and compare them. Building on the works of Ralph Turner and Ronald Inglehart on self-conception and values respectively, this paper establishes two cultural hypotheses that reflect the Eastern/Western societies backgrounds. This is an opportunity to capture experiences of authenticity. Turner found no relationship between respondents’ cultural background and their experiences of authenticity. However, considering the more culturally diverse conditions of contemporary societies, cultural hypotheses seem to be worth exploring.

RC37-637.3

MENEZES, PAULO* (University of São Paulo, paulomen@usp.br)

Is There a Difference Between a Sociological and an Anthropological Approach to Cinema?

This communication deals with the special construction of reality made by films which acquire significant epistemological interest when we are dealing with documentary cinema, where the confusion and the merge between the reality of

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
images and the exterior “reality” that the camera faces are more fragile and undeniable, based on the theoretical assumptions made by Foucault in What is an author? and by Pierre Sorlin in Sociologie du Cinéma.

It discusses the documentary cinema by analyzing their relationships with the social knowledge possibilities they offer and the access to knowledge of the social reality they allude. This analysis criticizes the positivist foundations that organizes the documentary films and the positivist watch that audience gives to them, fundamental for the misconception of a film as the “real” itself and not a construction about it, inquiring the epistemological potentialities of the kind of information those images suggest. So, if we can think that these films bring information about what is shown by its images and sounds, we can also think that they bring more information about the values, evaluations and hierarchies that institute the filmic narrative made by the film maker.

Finally, I interpret the film Les Maîtres Fous, by Jean Rouch, as a Discourse and not as a documentary. This option force the analyst to catch an epistemological detour where the film is no longer seen as evidence of their stories but inquired in the fundamental concepts of its filmic narrative, dialectic units of form and content. The analysis point out the principles and elements imbricated in the options assumed by the director in order to constitute a filmic narrative discourse that should be seen as a general and natural truth about the “other” (a ritual) and not a discourse that alludes something else (the French colonial heritage).

This is a research about Putumayo, a NY based label of World Music collects. On its own words, the label’s work consists in organizing collection that gather music from “exotic places where the music originated” so the rest of the world could know about that culture “as it is”. But what we observed in the research activity is that the curatorship work of the label brings a strong authorship signature: the label isn’t only (passively) exposing the cultures in their own native terms, but (actively) substantially constituting them based in its New Yorker grammar. In light of this, the article aims to show how passive and disinterested curatorship notions and the active and interested authors of: world cultures are not merely being organized, but formed too. The one who selects, believing that can do it, is also the one that creates. In this way, the article lays on the mediation issue, aiming to analyze how intermediary instances, precisely because they see themselves as capable to live in this between poles, start escaping to this “dia- mediation issue, aiming to analyze how intermediary instances, precisely because they see themselves as capable to live in this between poles, start escaping to this diation issue, aiming to analyze how intermediary instances, precisely because they see themselves as capable to live in this between poles, start escaping to this

diation issue, aiming to analyze how intermediary instances, precisely because they see themselves as capable to live in this between poles, start escaping to this
the problems of recognition of the materials that aimed at promoting extremism and to implement actions that destabilize the political situation in the country. 2000 respondents were interviewed. They are representatives of different social groups.

The study shows that 67% of people consider that extremist information provides different methods of manufacturing explosives. Using it, one can see people, who suggests ideas of how to use it. Thus, the groups of teenagers appear who are able to commit dangerous acts against law enforcement and private citizens. 57% of people believes that extremist information calls for the approval of the advantages of one nation over the other, 53% of respondents believes that extremist information means call for terrorist acts. In this case, 17 % of school students and college students mention the difficulties in discerning which information is really extremist. 65% respondents expresses the need for training, especially young people in order to identify the information in the Internet which encourages extremism.

MERINO MARTINEZ, SUSANA* (National Autonomous University of Mexico, sus62164@unam.mx)

Local Development Agencies

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES

In order to fight the origins of generational poverty, the Mexican government has promoted the joint participation of the benefitted communities, fostering a culture of co-responsibility.

The Social Development Ministry (SEDESOL) designed the Productive Options Program, the support modes are: Local Development Agencies; Integrating Funds; Mentor Networks, and the Joint Financing Fund. These Agencies focus on developing the skills and abilities of individuals, families, social groups and POs (producers' organizations) that live in areas classified as critical, such as native zones in the rural milieu, which are marginalized and made up of settlements or towns of up to 14,999 inhabitants.

The purpose of this study is to analyze Local Development Agencies as social policy instruments to fight poverty from the micro-regional standpoint.

The structure and legal framework of the Agencies in question correspond to that of a civil society organization, whose challenge is to foster micro-regional development.

This model involved a cut in the budget for social policy and a reformulation of the objectives and scope thereof. From the mid-90's to date, programs to overcome poverty have become income transfer instruments to invest in human capital.

The neoliberal proposal set forth by Milton Friedman, crystalizes on how the State has to face the problem of poverty. That is, it aims to let society know how much it costs to support the poor. Through the Programs designed to alleviate poverty, the Mexican government assumes that the poor are ready and able to overcome the generational poverty status. However, the government is only investing in improving the labor force.

MERVIÖ, MIKA* (Kibi International University, mm@tintti.net)

Japanese Artistic Traditions: Mimêsis, Politeia and Re-Interpretation

My paper analyses the representation and perfecting of reality (mimêsis) by visual arts in Japan and how the different traditions of art have been connected to changes in Japanese society and culture. The Japanese state was slow to realize how important visual arts for Japanese the Japanese society and culture and that visual arts have a huge influence home and abroad. The idea of state being responsible for promoting the cultured life of people or the idea of cultural rights of people are rather foreign to Japanese society. However, the whole idea of "being Japanese" is very much a cultural reconstruction and the Japanese state has been actively engaged in shaping that reconstruction together with other pillars of establishment in Japan, such as the educational and economic institutions.

The invention of tradition does not mean that they are all false or invented from a scratch. The refined tastes of upper classes served as a basis for artistic traditions that are officially associated with the essence of Japanese art and culture. The modern Japanese state presented the Japanese cultural traditions as a proof of Japanese cultural superiority and, therefore, there has all along been a tendency also to protect the "Japanese" cultural traditions. For instance, nihogå was seen by the early modern policy makers as more Japanese than yôga, regardless of the theme of painting and without much of critical discussion whether nihogå really is that uniquely Japanese. After all, both Japanese nihogå and yôga are influenced by foreign and Japanese art traditions of each other. My paper reinterprets the tradition(s) of Japanese visual arts and places it in its social and political context, as well as develops theoretical tools that would better suit analysing Japanese artistic traditions.
In youth research the housing transition is considered one important transition to adulthood amongst others. Nevertheless, it is not sufficiently taken into account in academia. As long as young adults have the resources to go smoothly through their housing transition because they have enough resources (financial, social, biographical and educational) this transition tends to be invisible. One of the reasons for this is that it is not as institutionalized as the transition from school to work for example. On this basis the complexities and reversibility of housing transitions, as well their ties to other youth-related transitions and social inequalities, become forcefully visible when the homelessness of young people is taken into account. Within social welfare systems, special housing related aid for this age group is rare, and usually given in extreme situations when housing has already become problematic. Thus, it is also often connected to other requirements, such as involvement in employment, training or education.

In this paper I will present the results of a qualitative study comparing two specific supported housing schemes for young adults in Germany and England. Both focus their support on housing as well as on the labor market oriented transitions of young people. My international comparative approach, which is theoretically informed by the model of “youth transition regimes” (Walther 2006), takes into account how the housing transitions of young people are structured by specific housing markets as well as by the housing related supports within specific social welfare systems. On this basis I will highlight differences and commonalities with respect to how social welfare systems can increase or reduce housing related social inequalities.

RC27-466.3
MEYER, MICHELLE* (Texas A&M University, mmeyer@arch.tamu.edu)
Social Capital, Organizations, and Disasters: Theoretical Insights from Four Communities

Social capital, especially among community organizations, is central to the US Federal Emergency Management Agency’s “Whole Community Approach” for disaster resiliency, in which four of the six resiliency themes focus on social capital. Organizational social capital benefits the industrial organizations and produces collective benefits for the whole network, including knowledge creation and sharing, generating financial resources, and creating innovations (Cohen and Prusak 2001; Lesser 2000; Reagans and McEvily 2003). Further, it affects efficiency and effectiveness important to social service and nongovernmental organizations (Boersele et al. 2003). In disaster settings, social capital among emergency management organizations fosters more efficient response (Kapucu et al. 2010; Varda et al. 2009).

Yet, social capital research on organizations in disasters focuses heavily on emergency management agencies. Less research includes non-disaster response organizations.This paper proposes a case study of networks for disaster situations (Boersele, Lee, and Chawing 2010). In this paper, I describe theoretical insights for organizational theory and disaster theory drawn from case study research on social capital among community organizations in four communities. The case studies were all completed between 2012 and 2013 and include two communities that had recent disasters, and two communities that have not. Further, three are rural (populations less than 50,000) and one is a small urban area (population 270,000). Based on interviews with nonprofit, emergency management, religious, and social service organizations, I discuss the benefits and difficulties of using social capital for community disaster response and recovery. Disasters present both obstacles and opportunities for the survival and growth of community organizations. Further, I argue that how organizations interact in networks, including legal and mission-related struggles, is key to understanding social capital for community disaster resilience. My results address how the “Whole Community” is practiced as well as contribute to organizational theory about social capital’s effect on organizational and community outcomes.

JS-60.4
MEYER, MICHELLE* (Texas A&M University, mmeyer@arch.tamu.edu)
The Family Burden of Disaster Assistance

One commonly proposed, but under-theorized, component of community disaster resilience is social capital. Social capital describes the resources available through a social network that can be activated to affect the outcomes for the individuals and members of the entire network (Bourdieu 1985; Lin 1999). This concept captures the interactive aspects of a community that imply a capacity to respond, adapt, learn from a disaster, and effectively reorganize community life quickly following an event (Cutter et al. 2008; Norris et al. 2008). Thus, social capital can both be a private and public good that generates resilience for individuals and families along with communities as a whole.

Using surveys and interviews with residents of two Florida counties, one rural and one urban, I discuss disaster social capital and its role in families’ resilience. I apply a common social network measure—the name generator—to address the availability and source of disaster-specific resources in individuals’ social networks. This network-based approach to disaster social capital shows the importance of family to disaster assistance. Individuals turn to family first for all types of assistance, and almost exclusively for financial assistance. This reliance on family shows the complexity of the transformation of cultural identity, which is intertwined with the multicultural home environment, isolation from familiar cultures of origin, gender roles within the family, and the historical and political background of the society in which these women live.
use insurance or savings for financial needs. This result shows the increased pressure on low-income families to help each other “get by” during a disaster (Stack 1997). At the community level, my results indicate that privatized social capital may not result in outcomes for the entire community, instead following familial lines that are often racially and economically homogenous.

RC16-291.4
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Collective Action and Collective Actors in Fields: Some Ontological Clarification of a Recent Debate in Neo-Institutionalism

The concept of “fields” has a lively history. Starting as one of the crucial concepts in Bourdieu’s theory, it became a foundational concept of sociological neo-institutionalism. Today, different attempts exist to transform it into a general concept of collective action (Hoffman 1999, Fligstein/McAdam 2012). This interesting development is, however, accompanied by some weaknesses: Currently, individuals and collectives, especially organizations, are analyzed symmetrically as actors within fields. Collectives are only described as fields nested within other fields. What is urgently needed is an elaboration on how individual and collective actors are constituted, and how they are related to individual ones.

We take the distinction between agency and actors immanent in theories of concepts (especially in the work of Giddens 1984, even Latour 2005), as a point of departure to discuss this problem. Actors – individual as well as collective ones – are special constructions of modernity (Luckmann 1980, Foucault 1984, Luhmann 1984, Meffert/Jefferson 2000). They are often confronted with the obligation to act consistently in line with different kinds of rationality, often stemming from different field-levels. Agency, in contrast, is the essential possibility to make a difference in the stream of daily activity (Giddens 1984: 9), which is grounded in mental control over bodily activities. Although agency and actors are often actualized in an intertwined form, they sometimes only occur in a loosely coupled way. Following this conceptualization, we can offer a more complex and clarified picture of individuals and collectives. It allows for a clearer distinction between (a) the properties of individual and collective actors, and between (b) agency and attributed agency. In addition, it allows for a more elaborate description of how fields are nested within fields, for example how agency and actors are constituted by fields in a similar time as they constitute them.

RC35-606.1
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Modern Times: How Organizational Time Structures Influence Society

At the latest since Max Weber, we have known that organizations strongly shape modern life – and also time. Modern society has been described as organization society, in which organizations diffuse across every sector. Organizations can, and do, operate with different societal macro-logics that contribute towards operationizing and implementing them: Enterprises strive for economic profit, media organizations disseminate information and schools educate. However, in doing this they use their own specific structures and procedures. Among them are time structures. We focus on such time structures such as projects, deadlines, time frames, time routines and rhythms, and show that these are not necessarily compatible with the societal logics they address. As a consequence, organizations act as Procrustean bed regarding societal macro-logics. In the same way in which Procrustes “adjusts” people to the size of his bed, organizations impose their time structures on society.

As examples, we use the impacts organizations have on media and science. Media logic dictates that new information is provided continuously. However, editorial departments of television channels or newspapers need stable (temporal) routines. So, editorial departments often privilege the coverage of planned events like international conferences or sport events. As a consequence, organizational temporal structures play an important role by selecting news.

The logic of science implies that the time needed for research and scientific findings can hardly be defined in advance. However, organizations, such as universities, have to plan ahead. So they prioritize research proposals which can convincingly promise deadlines. In the social sciences for example, this gives an advantage to time frames, which – in comparison to theoretical analyses – can be more easily planned.

Based on organizational institutionalism and systems theory concepts, we develop a model which allows us to analyze the selective effects of organizational time structures on societal macro-logics.

RC48-786.1
MICHAUD, JACINTHE* (York University (Glendon), jmichaud@yorku.ca)
The Dilemma of Feminist ‘Double Activism’ and the Pressure of Separatism

Feminism shares boundaries with other political movements, often acting in synergy with many of them. The term “double activism,” coined by Italian feminists, describes the position of feminist activists who are simultaneously involved in political organizations of the left (parties, movements, unions) and feminist collectives. The act of moving across boundaries – between the left and feminism – came to light when this double allegiance was presented as conflicting loyalties in the 60s and 70s by feminists advocating a complete separation of their movement. Double activists who lived this experience, were criticized for not devoting their energies entirely to women and feminism; for not thinking and acting freely outside frames of reference controlled by masculine thought. The pressure felt was described as schizophrenia resulting from being engaged in two opposite worlds and not feeling whole in neither of them. This presentation is based on a comparative research between two types of feminisms which have never been compared before: Québécois (Canada) and Italian feminisms during the 60s and 70s. The paper intends to go beyond the Italian case dominated by the traditional and the New Left and beyond the 60s and 70s period by showing that double activism was – and still is – shedding light on the political evolution of the feminist movement. This is especially the case today, with the renewed synergy found between feminists and other political actors such as young queer, anti-authoritarian, anti-colonial and anti-racist political groups. The paper will focus on the complex consciousness of double activists; the existential aspect of presenting oneself as a member of a political group while helping to create feminist collectives; and the simultaneous activity of bringing social struggles within the frontiers of feminism while seeking to bring feminist principles and feminist struggles within leftist groups.

RC22-391.3
MICHEL, PATRICK* (École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales, patrick.michel@ens.fr)
Elements of a socio-historical study of the relationship between nation and religion – the case of Catholicism

The nation has been, simultaneously, a privileged tool of modernisation (that is of disenchantment) and of the political, and also a potential tool of perpetuation of a new type of enchantment (which is a privileged space for the refusal of modernity). Indeed, should the nation become an object of sacralisation, it is ancient politics, founded on transcendence, that is then maintained.

One of the main actors involved in this perpetuation of enchantment has been the process of forced homogenisation aiming at producing ‘sameness’ in a fictional way. If the nation was calling for a progress of differentiation, it was only...
imposed in the 19th and 20th centuries while (re)producing indifference, and re-
sulting in violence.

Today, the reality of pluralism makes this fiction of ‘sameness’ globally incred-
ible. Should a space which can bring back the current evolutions carried by the
acceleration of globalisation exist, the best option would be the one that car-
ries the resistance against this process. In a situation that is characterized by the
disqualification of the absolute and the passage of ‘sameness’ to plurality, there
should be no surprise to the fact that we are witnessing some actions towards the
reaffirmation of the absolute and of ‘sameness’.

To explore this problematic, this paper will draw on the paradoxical relations and
the successive reorganisation of these relations maintained by the catholic
church towards the nation. In an orientation to follow the sign of the times (if not
to transform it, at least to inhabit it), religion and the nation are both categories
which share with intimacy the avatars of legitimacy, that is the rebuilding (and the
partial over imposing) of complex dispositions to organise the religious. What it
at play around religion and the nation can only make sense when dealing with the
contemporary redeployment of these devices.

RC14-245.5

MICHETTI, MIQUELI* (Fundação Getúlio Vargas, miqueelimichetti@yahoo.com.br)
The Isomorphism of Practices and Discourses Between the Corporate Realm and the World of Culture in the Flexible Capitalism

Culture plays a central role in the “flexible accumulation”, but does so as a “resource”, as a way of generating economic value. It is in this context that arise no-
tions bringing together seemingly antithetical terms, as “economy of culture” and
“creative economy”. The study aims to show that in this new “capitalism of spirit”,
the world of culture seems to incorporate both practices and discourses from the
new corporate world, which in its turn seems to feed on the cultural sphere. In
this increasingly intricate intertwining between economy and culture, it seems to
be an isomorphism between the practices of companies of the flexible capitalism
and certain agencies of culture. Under the rhetoric of “organizational innovation”,
these agencies replicate business models such as the networking, horizontal, an-
and certain agencies of culture. Under the rhetoric of “organizational innovation”,
these agencies replicate business models such as the networking, horizontal, an-
These new models of “cultural business”, content producers find themselves in
precarious and the promise of every new model of originally to eventually monetize their creative
capital, they experience temporary and outsourced contracts. As Max Weber
teaches us, each form of capitalism needs a corresponding “spirit”, so that will
also be a discourse isomorphism between the world of flexible economy and the
sphere of culture. The discourses about the non-separation between profes-
sional and personal life, between work and leisure that flexible capitalism took
from counterculture is easily extended to current artistic and cultural activities
because such ideas refer to the historical separation between art and work that
founded the very category of “artist”. Through the analysis of similar practices and
discourses into the corporate world and in the cultural sphere, the study will
show how the precariousness has been rhetorically transformed into flexibility
and freedom and how, even under the rhetoric of alternativeness, culture in the
flexible economy has contributed to the reproduction of an unequal world.

RC55-884.4

MICHOŃ, PIOTR* (Poznan University of Economics, piotr.michon@ue.poanznan.pl)
Parenthood, Well-Being Inequalities and Welfare State. Comparative Study of 20 European Countries

1. Income and wealth inequalities have represented a central issue of social
policy analysis in the past. Nowadays the nature of inequalities and types of
inequalities are changing. The paper aims at analysing the inequalities in subjective
well-being and its relations to life chances and key life course events determined by welfare state. The main questions asked in the pa-
per: Does the welfare state reduce inequalities in people’s overall subjective
well-being? Does the welfare state reduce inequalities in people’s satisfac-
tion in various domains of life such as health or work-life balance?
2. The goal of the paper is to measure and compare, across European coun-
tries, inequalities in overall and domain subjective well-being (SWB) based
on subjective indicators of well-being. Doing so allows for the evaluation of
effects of policies and demographic changes in societies and to provide
information on well-being of different groups in the European societies. So
the first question asked is of diagnostic nature: what are the inequalities
of well-being of parents and non-parents among European countries? Are
there cross-national differences in the level of inequalities in subjective
well-being belonging to the vulnerable groups due to specific life
courses stages (parenthood, marital status)?
3. The paper considers the broadly defined cross national, comparative analy-
sis of contemporary family policy as well as gender regimes. The paper will
assess if the cross-national differences in the level of inequalities in sub-
jective well-being of parents and non-parents can be related to the welfare
state regimes or to specific policies.

RC04-98.4

MICKELSON, ROSLYN* (University of North Carolina at Charlotte, RoslynMickelson@unc.edu)

The Effects of School Racial and SES Composition on K-12 Reading and Language Arts Outcomes: A Metaregression Analysis

Structural vulnerability theory proposes that educational outcomes emerge as
organizational features of schools interact with students’ individual characteris-
tics. The organizational feature of interest in this paper is school racial, ethnic,
and social class (SES) composition. This paper asks the following question: “Does school racial and SES composition affect individuals’ K-12 reading and language arts achievement?” To answer it, the authors conduct a metaregression of the US social science literature published in the last 20 years on the relationship between reading and language arts outcomes and the racial, ethnic, and SES composition of the K-12 schools students attend. The authors employ a two-level hierarchical linear model (HLM) to synthesize approximately 75 primary studies with 200 re-
gression effects. The tentative answer to this research question is a qualified yes; students attending schools with concentrations of disadvantaged racial minority and/or poor peers achieve less academic progress than their otherwise compara-
ble counterparts in more racially integrated or low poverty schools. Preliminary results indicate that attending a racially isolated disadvantaged minority school has a statistically significant negative effect on reading and language arts achieve-
ment. This relationship is moderated by the size of the sample in the primary study and by the way the independent variable (school racial/ethnic composition) is operationalized. Effects vary for different racial and ethnic minority groups and the effects are stronger in secondary compared to elementary grades. The emergence and widening of the race gaps as students move through the grades suggest that the association of racial and social class isolation with reading and language arts performance compounds over time, illustrating how school composi-
tion effects reflect the dynamics of structural vulnerability theory.

TG03-940.4

MICKELSON, ROSLYN* (University of North Carolina at Charlotte, RoslynMickelson@unc.edu)
The Role of Integrated Schooling in the Development of Social Cohesion in Multiethnic, Just, Democratic Societies

Schools play a crucial role in preparing children for their adult responsibili-
ties as workers, parents, friends, neighbors, and citizens. Increasingly, in the US
and other multiethnic democratic nations this responsibility is complicated by the
growing demographic diversity among students, a diversity fueled by internation-
al migration. The central argument of this paper is that integrated schooling is
a necessary, albeit insufficient, condition for developing the social cohesion that
just, multiethnic democratic societies require to flourish. Using the United States
as a strategic case study, the paper synthesizes the US educational, social, and
behavioral science literatures on the effects of school and classroom racial, eth-
nic, and social class composition on short- and long-term academic and nonaca-
demic outcomes across the life course, with special attention paid to immigrant
youth. The preponderance of the extant US literature on the topic links integrated
schooling to improved academic and non-academic outcomes, and suggests in-
tegrated schooling is also a necessary, though, insufficient enabling condition for
fostering civic engagement in multiethnic democratic societies. Ironically, despite
this growing corpus of evidence, US schools are segregating by race, ethnicity,
and/or social class. To be sure, because of international and internal migration
trends, the nature of US school segregation has changed so that today it is much
more ethnically complex than the Black-White or Brown-White binaries of the
past. Nonetheless, studies indicate that today, as in the past, schools with concen-
trations of poor disadvantaged minority students generally fail to educate their
students. The paper discusses the implications of its findings for 21st century ed-
ucation in the US and other multiethnic democratic societies (especially OECD
members) to face the opportunities and challenges of geographic diversity and
ternational migration pose for delivering educational excellence and equity to all
students.

RC21-378.4

MIDHEME, EMMANUEL* (University of Leuven, emmanuel.midheme@asro.kuleuven.be)
Property, Patrimony and Territory: Autochthony and the Politics of Immigrant Place-Making in Peri-Urban Kisumu, Kenya

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
The rapid urbanization currently underway in cities of the global South is unfolding under conditions of limited capacity of the state and conventional market mechanisms to avail buildable land at a pace commensurate with population growth rates. In the Kenyan city of Kisumu, there has been a steady conversion of peri-urban agricultural areas into urban land, as residents seek alternative ways of meeting the rising demand for urban housing. These migratory flows and settlements have over time spawned unique spatial structures and power geometries on the urban fringe, as immigrants from the inner city and beyond buy land and settle among the indigenous population. This paper adopts class and autochthony as frames to unravel the socio-spatial transformations underway in peri-urban Kisumu. Using in-depth interviews, focus group discussions and ethnographic fieldwork, the paper analyzes the socio-spatial and political ramifications of land-buying and settlement on Kisian, an indigenous peasant community on the western outskirts of Kisumu. The paper reveals that immigrant-host relations are characterized by uneasy coexistence, features of class and social cleavages. The host community views the ‘immigrant invasion’ as an affront on their indigenous property rights, patrimony and territory—a development they blame for dwindling local fortunes and precarity of livelihoods, as traditional modes of subsistence are disrupted by the new socio-spatial order. Immigrant households have on the other hand devised elaborate socio-spatial strategies aimed at cementing their insertion into the emergent social and built environment. The paper analyzes these adaptive and defensive practices of immigrant households and situates their place-making practices in the broader urban morphogenesis over time. The study addresses vital questions of social inequality and structural power relations embodied in the production of urban space, together with the internal contradictions that typify the urban development process within rapidly transforming cities of the global South.

RC21-359.2

MIDDLE, EMMANUEL* (University of Leuven, emmanuel.middle@asro.kuleuven.be)

The Mismatch Between Planning Practice and ‘Actually Existing Urbanisms’: Planning Responses to the Phenomenon of Street Trade in Kisumu, Kenya

Street trade has increasingly become an integral part of urban economies in Kenya following the onset of the structural adjustment programmes (SAPs) in the 1980s, and proliferation of informal space production and use. The increased presence of street traders in urban public spaces has however fomented a ‘clash of cultures’. On the one hand are private property interests (of capitalist investors) and the planners’ modernist vision of an orderly city where on the other hand are urban residents seeking alternative livelihood opportunities in the wake of diminishing formal jobs. The aim of this paper is to unravel the conflicts that arise out of these two contradictory worldviews on the use of urban public space. Using in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, mapping and ethnographic fieldwork, the paper interrogates a range of planning responses generated by municipal authorities to regulate and contain the phenomenon of street trade in Kisumu over the past few decades. By extension, the paper situates the politics and spatial practices that have since been devised by street traders to fight back state repression and marginalization and to stake out traders’ claims to urban public spaces. The central argument in the paper is that within a street trade and other forms of informal space production and use constitute the predominant mode of urbanism in contemporary Kisumu, official planning practice is still steeped in prescriptive ethos aimed at producing the ‘modern’ city. There is thus a mismatch between official planning policy and the practical realities of what Shatin calls ‘actually existing urbanisms’. The paper contributes to current debates on inequality, informality, urban citizenship and the challenges of governance, particularly as they relate to contemporary planning practice and scholarship on rapidly urbanizing cities of the global South.

RC52-842.4

MIEG, HARALD A.* (Humboldt-Universitaet, harald.mieg@hu-berlin.de)

Weber’s Ethic of Responsibility As a Framework for Professional Ethics

Max Weber coined the term ethic of responsibility in his lecture on Politics as a Vocation in 1919. The ethic of responsibility demands to take account of both the means and ends of one’s action. Weber attributes the ethic of responsibility with an ethic of “good attitude”: “there is an abysmal contrast between conduct that follows the maxim of an ethic of ultimate ends—that is, in religious terms, ‘The Christian does rightly and leaves the results with the Lord’--and conduct that follows the maxim of an ethic of responsibility, in which case one has to give an account of the foreseeable results of one’s action.” My paper discusses how Weber’s ethic of responsibility can be turned into a framework for professional ethics. Key bridging concepts are (i) personal/professional autonomy and (ii) the expected degree of performance of professional work (quality, effects, efficiency, invested expertise…). I will explicate how an ethic of responsibility “takes account of precisely the average deficiencies of people” and can therefore be linked to empirical social psychology. Redefining Weber’s ethic of responsibility as professional ethics clarifies some open conceptual issues both in Weber’s approach (justification, evaluation) and in professional ethics (e.g., personal autonomy vs. professional standards).

JAPA-16.1

MIHARA, RYOTARO* (University of Oxford, mihararyotaro@gmail.com)

Global Presence of Japanese Popular Culture as one of the Cultural Waves from Asia

The presentation will focus on the overseas project of “J-pop”. Few previous studies related to this topic focus closely on the efforts of players in J-pop sector to promote J-pop Overseas, especially their cooperation with government and players in overseas market, although such a J-pop’s overseas project is planned and implemented on the basis of their close communications and relationships. In this presentation, therefore, I propose to understand J-pop’s global spread in terms of the network of agencies with central focus on the players of a certain overseas business project of J-pop and government. What kind of “power” “energy” and “motivation” is shared and circulated among their entanglements? How can we develop an understanding of the “network” concept through the global spread of J-pop? Being a researcher, fieldworker, and ex-government official of “Cool Japan” policies and business projects, I will discuss about possible answers to this set of questions.

RC16-297.3

MIHARA, RYOTARO* (University of Oxford, mihararyotaro@gmail.com)

Networking “Cool Japan”: Re-Considering the Notion of “Network” through the Global Spread of Japanese Popular Culture

It has been more than a decade since the global appeal and presence of Japanese popular culture (hereinafter called “J-pop”) became significant and was labeled as “Cool Japan.” Even Japanese government has recently committed itself to the overseas promotion of J-pop, and the resulting policy set has been called “Cool Japan” policies. What is the role of the government in the efforts of players in J-pop sector to promote J-pop overseas, especially their cooperation with government and players in overseas market, although such a J-pop’s overseas project is planned and implemented on the basis of their close communications and relationships? In this presentation, therefore, I propose to understand J-pop’s global spread in terms of the network of agencies with central focus on the players of a certain overseas business project of J-pop and government. What kind of “power” “energy” and “motivation” is shared and circulated among their entanglements? How can we develop an understanding of the “network” concept through the global spread of J-pop? Being a researcher, fieldworker, and ex-government official of “Cool Japan” policies and business projects, I will discuss about possible answers to this set of questions.

RC24-423.4

MIKAMI, NAOYUKI* (Hokkaido University, mikami@high.hokudai.ac.jp)

Public Participation and Deliberation about Nuclear Energy Policy: A Case Study of “National Debate” after Fukushima Accident

This paper explores the possibility of public participation in decision-making on nuclear energy policy through a case study of “National Debate” on energy choices after the Fukushima accident in Japan. Japan has been pressured to fundamentally reform its national energy policy in order to break away from the excessive dependence on nuclear energy. In the summer of 2012, the DPJ (the Democratic Party of Japan) coalition government at that time presented a set of national energy policy options, which ranged from the complete phase-out of nuclear power to partial abolition. In order to stimulate public discussion whether to withdraw from nuclear energy, the then DPJ government introduced the method of deliberative poll and invited about 290 randomly selected citizens around the country to discuss the energy choice. The deliberative poll was the first-ever public participation and deliberation about nuclear energy on a national level, and this paper focuses on the deliberative poll through the “National Debate” on energy choices. Being a researcher, fieldworker, and ex-government official of “Cool Japan” policies and business projects, I will discuss about possible answers to this set of questions.
about connections between public deliberative/participatory exercises and decision-making in energy policy.

RC41-698.5

MIKUCKA, MALGORZATA* (Higher School of Economics, mikucka.m@gmail.com)
RIZZI, ESTER (Université catholique de Louvain, Belgium)

Family and Non-Family Support during the Transition to Parenthood

Although today parenting is largely a choice, having children causes stress. Parents, especially of young children, are tired, sleep deprived, and stressed (Evenson and Simon, 2005, Umberson et al., 2010). They experience financial strain (Stanca, 2012) and time pressure. Childcare, an activity slightly more enjoyable than housework (Kahnerman et al., 2004) is in conflict with parents’ leisure, freedom, work demands, and romantic relationships (Angeles, 2010, Lyubomirsky and Boehm, 2010, Nomaguchi and Milkie, 2003, Twenge et al., 2003). Previous studies show that families and other networks provide extensive help to parents of young children (mainly by providing childcare and housework, advice and information, as well as material support; see: Bengston, 2001, Chan and Ermsich, 2011, Coall and Hertwig, 2010, Hank and Buber, 2009). However, longitudinal analyses of buffering effect of family and non-family networks, and the interplay of the two types of support remain understudied.

Our analysis fills this gap in several ways. First, we test if the support available from family and non-family networks actually increases after the transition to parenthood. Second, we test the hypothesis that family and non-family support alleviate the negative well-being consequences of early parenting. Third, we assume the family and non-family support affect differently mothers and fathers’ wellbeing.

We use the Swiss Household Panel to observe a sufficient number of transitions to parenthood together with detailed information on support available from relatives, neighbours, close friends and colleagues. To control for section effects, we use fixed effects (hypothesis 1) and difference-in-difference (hypothesis 2) models.

This is one of the few analyses explicitly testing with panel data the buffering effect of support from various sources during the transition to parenthood. It is also one of the few analyses testing if social support actually increases during the transition to parenthood, which so far is only a plausible assumption.

RC44-736.1

MILKMAN, RUTH* (City University of New York, rmilkman@gc.cuny.edu)

Book Critic for Informal Labor, Formal Politics and Dignifying Discontent in India

Book critic for RC44 author meets critic session

Changing The Subject: Occupy Wall Street's Achievements and Prospects In Comparative Perspective

Occupy Wall Street burst onto the scene in New York City in September 2011. It was partly inspired by social movements in the Middle East and Southern Europe, and soon after its critique of inequality gained traction with the slogan “We Are The 99%.” It helped to stimulate many similar occupations worldwide. In the aftermath of the eviction of the New York City protestors from Zuccotti Park and the similar evictions around the country, the U.S. Occupy Wall Street movement has dissipated. But similar movements have continued to spring up around the globe, and the social processes that led to the emergence of Occupy in the U.S. remain in place.

This paper explores the sociological roots of the New York Occupy movement, with particular attention to the changing U.S. labor market. Drawing on the results of a representative survey we conducted of New York City Occupy Wall Street participants in May 2012 protest march, we analyze the movement’s characteristics and discuss its achievements. In addition, we consider various comparisons and contrasts between the New York Occupy movement and other such movements before and since, and on that basis speculate about the prospects for the future of such movements in the USA and elsewhere.

RC55-882.4

MILLAN, RENÉ* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, renem@sociales.unam.mx)

Social Conditions of Happiness. the Case of Mexico

Social conditions of happiness. The case of Mexico

The paper is based on a national survey that will be made in Mexico next November by the seminar Subjective Satisfaction about Life and Society. The paper will present the results of a group of variables associated to happiness according to the following levels. At the individual level, it will explore the conscious of freedom in decision making, the expectations horizon assumed, and the perception of control over the future life. At the historical level, it will explore two dimensions: a) social cohesion levels in terms of quality of social relationships (social capital), homogeneity of them, and conflict (family, friends, neighbors, work); c) quality of social relationships and decision practices in organizations (voluntary, club, civic
and political). At the macro level, it will be taken into account two dimensions as well: a) cooperation and public goods (for example, environment care or taxes payment), and b) quality of government. We intend to show that happiness is positively associated with the capability of making decisions freely and with the sense of control of our lives; with the presence of interaction spheres, informal or for formalized, without social fragmentation and regulated by reciprocity patterns; and, with the perception that our lives are built on cooperation with others and with governments that listen to us and consider our demands.

RC52-840.1
MILLAR, ROSS* (University of Birmingham, r.millar@bham.ac.uk)
Hospital Board Oversight of Quality and Patient Safety: A Narrative Review and Synthesis of Recent Empirical Research

Context: Recurring problems with patient safety have led to growing interest in helping hospitals’ governing bodies provide more effective oversight of the quality and safety of services. National directives and initiatives emphasise the importance of action by boards, but the empirical basis for informing effective hospital board oversight has yet to receive full and careful review.

Methods: This article presents a narrative review of empirical research to inform the debate about hospital board oversight of quality and patient safety. A systematic and comprehensive search identified 122 papers for detailed review. Much of the empirical work has appeared in the last ten years, is from the US, and employs cross-sectional survey methods.

Findings: Recent empirical studies linking board composition and processes with both patient outcomes find clear differences between high- and low-performing hospitals, highlighting the importance of strong and committed leadership that prioritizes quality and safety and sets clear and measurable goals for improvement. Effective oversight is also associated with well-informed and skilled board members. External factors (such as regulatory regimes and the publication of performance data) might also have a role in influencing boards, but detailed empirical work here is scant.

Conclusions: Health policy debates recognise the important role of hospital boards in overseeing patient quality and safety, and a growing body of empirical research has sought to elucidate that role. This review finds a number of areas of guidance that have some empirical support, but it also exposes the relatively inchoate nature of the field. Greater theoretical and methodological development is required if we are to secure more evidence-informed governance systems and practices that can contribute to safer care.

RC38-650.4
MILLER, ROBERT* (Queen’s University Belfast, r.miller@qub.ac.uk)
Using Biographical and Family History Methods in Sub-Saharan Africa: Inheritance in Kenya

Inheritance systems and practices in sub-Saharan Africa play a key role in people’s ability to exit poverty, or, conversely, plunging them further into it. As land is meant to be human capital and a means to maintain a degree of social stability in the 21st century. This paper will explore some of the myriad issues – ethical, methodological and practical - that arise from conducting research, particularly biographical research, in virtual worlds.

RC38-656.5
MILLER, ROBERT* (Queen’s University Belfast, r.miller@qub.ac.uk)
Researching Virtual Realities – Methodological and Conceptual Issues

The first decades of the century have seen profound transformations of societies through digital media. One effect of these new means of contact is that legalized assisted suicide will allow those seeking the right to die more options for...
years 12 and 13 rangatangih (youth) from Ngāti Kahungunu and other iwi (tribes) and Āwhina local community clusters participated in hands-on activities including marine laboratory and field-based activities, and (2) a project developed by Ngāti Kahungunu iwi incorporated (NKII: the tribal entity for Ngāti Kahungunu) in partnership with the AVI, to increase Māori capability around marine resource management and provide pathways into marine science for Ngāti Kahungunu rangatahi. We describe the partnership approach taken to develop the project with NKII, evaluation of the Summer Cybrospace event, and research being undertaken to demonstrate that Āwhina and the AVI are having a positive influence on Māori and Pacific success in science-related disciplines.

RC06-122.20
MILLWARD, CHRISTINE* (University of Melbourne Law School, cmillward54@hotmail.com)
New Fatherhood? Post-Separation Parenting Roles and Responsibilities In Australia

This paper addresses parenting roles, responsibilities and outcomes following marital separation in Australia (involving 15% of families with children). Recent research suggests a fathering paradox: although the proportion of lone fathers has increased in Australia over the past decades (now approx 22% of families with children) time use surveys show the level of involvement of fathers in every-day child care has changed very little. Despite fathers’ general lack of ‘hands on’ parenting skills, ideological changes to the Australian Family Law Act in 2006 mandated post-separation ‘shared parental responsibility’, which has been widely interpreted by lawyers and parents as a basis for equal (50-50) shared custody of children. However, a 2009-11 qualitative study, entailing three, in-depth interviews found that gender inequity in post-separation parenting responsibility leaves many mothers reliant upon welfare payments. This study included ‘foster’ fathers and mothers – ‘primary time’ parents whose children live with them most or all of the time – as well as parents sharing the care of children more equally. The study underpins policy underpinning the Family Law changes assumed a degree of interaction and cooperation between separated parents predicated on a new construction of gender in ‘doing family’. However, there is little empirical evidence to support this assumption, since (a) most separated mothers and fathers spectacularly fail to successfully negotiate parenting duties on a daily basis and (b) fathers appear more concerned with their own ‘rights’ while mothers shoulder a disproportionate burden of everyday ‘responsibility’ for children (even in ‘equal shared care’ situations where the children live half the time with each parent) – and this inequity mirrors the continuing greater levels of maternal responsibility within ‘intact’ families. Such findings reinforce the disparity between stated attitudes of concerned fathers versus their actual behaviour.

RC50-815.5
MILNE, DANIEL* (Kyoto University, sanjohigashiyama@yahoo.co.jp)
Tourism Promotion and Disaster: Ethical Issues Faced in Promoting Tohoku Since March 2011

The series of disasters following the 2011 Tohoku earthquake severely affected Japan’s ability to attract tourists. This has led to a government-directed international tourism campaign of unprecedented scale for Japan. While international tourist numbers quickly rebounded nationally in 2012, those to the disaster-hit areas remain low.

The primary cause of deflated tourist numbers in Tohoku seems to be fear of nuclear radiation. This concern was also central in Tokyo’s recent successful bid for the 2020 Olympics, and is likely to grow as the Olympics approach. Public and private institutions in Japan involved in tourism, along with guidebook publishers and others, face a serious ethical dilemma: How to promote foreign tourism to the disaster-hit areas and support their economic recovery while being open and informative about potential health and safety dangers.

This paper focuses on this ethically-charged dilemma through examining changes in discourse in international tourism promotion amongst these organizations. The appeal to support both Japan’s and the disaster-region’s recovery of tourism was central to many of these discourses in 2011 and 2012. This included multiple-entry visas for Chinese tourists on the condition that they visit Tohoku, and JNTO encouraging travel agencies to offer tours for foreign volunteers.

In 2013, locally-based internet tourism sites and foreign guidebooks still draw on recovery in disaster-hit regions as a central motif in promotional discourses. However, at the national level there seems to be a shift away from focusing on the disaster-hit regions and of promoting international tourists to these areas to help revive these economies. This paper looks into causes of this divergence in discourses. It considers how these organizations and institutions face differently the ethical dilemma of helping those hit by disaster in guiding the practices of international tourists while keeping tourists aware of potential safety dangers.

WG03-922.1
MILNE, E-J* (University of Edinburgh, EL.Milne@ed.ac.uk)
WILSON, SARAH* (University of Stirling, sarah.wilson@stir.ac.uk)

Contemporary Greek Myths: Visual Resources for Self-Transformation

This paper focuses on the use of visual media, including music videos, television programmes and films, by young people living in Kinship, foster, residential and secure care in Scotland. It draws on a two-year exploration of practices of belonging that employed visual and musical methods (photo elicitation around spaces and objects; drawings of actual and ideal ‘homes’; recordings of sounds including music tracks then discussed in two interviews). The data produced suggest the importance of such visual media to participants in both blanking out and exploring difficult relational legacies and current circumstances. In particular, like contemporary Greek myths, television shows and music videos often portrayed difficult family situations similar to their own including parental separation, police raids, the absence or loss of a parent. Such representations and their use by participants point to a complex interweaving of absences and presents cross-cutting the private and public spheres, and often reflected and reproduced by academic disciplines. In spite of living in a somewhat ‘confessional’ culture, prevailing normative family discourses generally discourage these young people from open discussion of such family circumstances. At the same time, the semi-public nature of these young people’s family lives is reflected in often voluminous case files, and the static histories they contain, repeated many times over at case hearings. Further such circumstances are often used as exemplars of dysfunctional/troubled families in stigmatising public, political discourses that direct attention from the structural inequalities that often underline them. We argue that such visual media help to provide such young people with more fluid, more culturally accepted and semi-public representations of their experience and potentially provide them with resources for self-valorisation and transformation.

J5-71.2
MILNE, E-J* (University of Edinburgh, EL.Milne@ed.ac.uk)
BROWNLEE, JULIE (University of Edinburgh)

‘Taking Photos? I Don’t Do That Anymore’: Critiquing the Photo-Diary As Method in Ageing Research

Over the past 15 years there has been a burgeoning interest amongst researchers, policy makers, and funders in using methods that encourage deeper engagement with communities and offer participants greater involvement in the research process (M itchell, Milne and de Lange 2012). This desire to use more emancipatory and decolonizing methods (Smith 1999) has led to ‘an explosion of participatory media projects’ (Luttrell and Chalfen 2010: 197). Little has been written, however, about how participants regard (or dis)engage with the visual as a method of choice. Over the past 17 months, a team of researchers from the University of Edinburgh and the Scottish Centre for Social Research have been exploring day to day kindness, help and support and the increasing role it plays as we age www.livingbibles.org.uk. The research, funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, adapted Bartlett and Milne’s diary making method (Bartlett 2011). Following an initial mapping exercise and semi-structured interview, participants were asked to keep a diary for two weeks recording mundane acts of help, support and kindness, offered, received, wished for or rejected. Participants chose the mode of production from a selection of visual (photo or drawing), audio (sound diaries) or textual (written or oral). Based upon semi-structured interviews and 45 diaries, this paper presents a critique of the visual as a diary making method and an exploration of its limitations.

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RC37-640.5
MILSTEIN, DENISE* (Columbia University, denichen@gmail.com)

Authoritarianism and Paths of Resistance in Latin America

How does political crisis and, more specifically, repression, transform artistic movements and their evolution? And how do the paths that artists take in contexts of crisis shape the cultural environment in which citizens respond and resist? Authoritarianism in Latin America during the 1960s and 1970s spawned bifurca-

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
tions and the re-drawing of boundaries in and between artistic movements. This paper explores the separation of political from cultural resistance as one such bifurcation among groups of musicians facing military dictatorship in Uruguay and Brazil during this period. Comparison of four musical movements sheds light on how repression transformed artistic trajectories in each country. Politically engaged musicians in Uruguay built on social movement participation and ideological commitment to produce music that could be used as a tool for sustaining anti-authoritarian identities and supporting mobilization. Countercultural actions attacked authoritarianism from a different angle, challenging established national identities by importing foreign styles; thereby also threatening the cultural status quo. The bifurcation of political and cultural responses to authoritarianism produced distinct paths which diverged or converged depending on the institutional conditions in which artists carried out and disseminated their work. In some mediating contexts, competition between the two currents prevailed, producing polychronous and polypolarized trajectories. In other environments, the two paths converged as artists collaborated to combine political and cultural responses to repression. These dynamics in turn shaped the cultural and political environment of resistance to authoritarianism, just as much as social movements and, sometimes, in the absence of openly manifest social movements. Building on this comparison, the author draws broader conclusions on the long-term impact of resistant art on the cultural, political and social landscape in which it develops.

Milstein, Denise* (Columbia University, denichom@gmail.com)

From the Inner Workings of Innovation to Historical Accounts of Artistic Development

What mechanisms drive innovation in art? How does exploring this question incite broader understandings of the history of artistic movements? This paper examines the development of Brazilian artistic movements. A look at the local, regional and international dynamics that impacted these movements reveals repeating mechanisms that both facilitate and limit innovation. The study of Brazilian artists and movements reveals processes relevant to the broader, historical development of artistic movements in Latin America. Methodologically, the focus on innovation in art worlds requires constant shifting among analytical levels in order to grasp transnational influences, the interactions of global and local actors, and the dynamic of change and transformation in art worlds. Adding a relational focus to this multi-level approach helps to unveil the channels whereby artists and their movements develop. The study describes three case studies of the evolution of art movements in Brazil over the 20th century. First, a concern with authenticity that led to explorations of ‘native’ Brazilian cultural heritage; second, a fragmented notion of national culture that built on mid-century populism; and third, the critical and grounded incorporation of diverse cultural elements within an international and, in some cases, global cultural sphere. The identification of mechanisms that repeat over time with each step in the development of an artistic trajectory is a tool that may be applied beyond this case. These mechanisms shed light on widely recognized phenomena such as revivification, nationalism, counterculture and political engagement in art. The paper demonstrates, both empirically and analytically, how it is possible through the study of innovation to build a broader narrative of the struggles through which artists and their audiences build identities within national contexts.

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The Socio-Spatial Polarization of Large Housing Estates in East German Shrinking Cities: A Governance Perspective

The paper investigates the influence of local governance and planning practices on the increasing social polarization of neighborhoods in large housing estates in shrinking East German cities.

Despite significant outmigration of middle-class families the housing estates did not experience a collective downgrading as predicted in the early 1990s after the reunification. Instead 20 years after there can be observed a small-scale patchwork pattern of stable and impoverishing neighborhoods. The author argues that the uneven development is not only triggered by the demand-driven housing market in the shrinking cities and by segregation patterns caused by the GDR housing policy. Likewise this development is reinforced by specific planning and governance processes: (1) The Federal Government of Germany supports the development of sustainable urban structures in shrinking cities with large-scale funding programs. The approval for funding is based on defining areas of preferred investment and areas of disinvestment and demolition. (2) There are a growing number of real estate investments in low-quality housing stocks. These growing market actors often pursue investment and rental strategies that are contrary to the municipal development/demolition plans. (3) Municipal social housing policies and the allocation of low-income renters by housing companies are spatially selective.

Hence, the author assumes that the small-scale social polarization in the housing estates is reinforced by conflicting investment strategies of public and private actors, by contrasting rental policies of public and private landlords and by the withdrawal of the municipalities regarding to socially stabilizing measures from areas of disinvestment and demolition. Apparently dealing with urban decline is highly restricted by the unequal distribution of power and resources to the actors, their divergent interests and the lack of incentives to cooperation. To develop these arguments the author analyses the case of the continuously shrinking East German city Cottbus.

Milstrey, Ulrike* (Regional Develop & Structural Planning, milstrey@irs-net.de)

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MODEL MINORITY AND DISCRIMINATION: CASE OF THE SECOND GENERATION OF COMBATANTS REFUGEES IN FRANCE

It is said that immigrants and foreigners in France posed a problem of socio-political order in the middle of 1970s. While the Maghreb immigrants have undergone the experience of discrimination and exclusion in French society, South-East Asians are perceived to be more considered to be a ‘more cohesive’ or ‘silent minority’ in the integration process at the local resettlement and benefited from a warm welcome (Gilles 2000; Simon-Barouh 2003). They have a conscience to take advantage of their positive image based on ethnic category. It is suggested that for French people, receiving Southeast Asian refugees provides an opportunity to justify the status of non-racist citizens (Roquejoffre 2009:118). With this good reputation, they became a ‘model minority’ in France. As Asians have a fairly positive image compared to other immigrants, it is difficult to say that there is a feeling of hostility and racism against them (Gayral-Taming 2000). However, the idea that Asians can be accepted because they are silent while other ethnic groups without such a personality could be rejected is itself a radicalized stereotype. In the context of French society, the positioning of Southeast Asian refugees as ‘exceptional’ resulted from colonial history and the politics of compassion. But this exceptionality risks generating racialised practices. Regarding Second generation, their educational success in science and their typical choice for the sector of the communication industry has been noticed (Le Hiu 1996; Meslin 2006; Masse 1996). Are they really success in their schooling and professional career? It is doubtful if they...
real benefits from their positive image in their living experience. By examining educational and occupational attainments of the second generation of Cambodian refugees in France, I will show aspects of discrimination encountered by them as a model minority. I use interviews collected from my field research conducted between 2010 and 2011 for this analysis.

WG02-903.2

MINAMIKAWA, FUMINORI* (Ritsumeikan University, fminamikawa@gmail.com)

How Is Multiculturalism Americanized and Japanized?

The idea of “multiculturalism” has spread globally and impacted on the ways of being “nation-state” since the 1970s when Canada and Australia enacted the official policies of multiculturalism. The United States is one of the earliest adaptors of the idea to redefine its legacies of cultural diversity in the 1980s. Japan, one of the “weak” states in the strength of multiculturalism policies, modified it to a vision of “multicultural coexistence (tabunka kyosei)” for incorporating foreign residents in the 2000s. This paper compares how to accommodate multiculturalism as an image of national society in United States and Japan in entangled three layers: community legacies, national discourses, and global values. Both countries have had historical legacies to incorporate minorities at the level of the local communities. Related to the legacies, national discourses redefine the relation with foreign populations, as well as sexual minorities, are typical examples of domestic scapegoats and objects of violence.

As ultra-nationalists and neo-Nazis themselves are very few in Mongolia, the problem is whether public opinion is tolerant of them. However, some public opinion becomes a threat to the nation. The USA’s liberal modifications help to implant a multicultural ethic on its national image while Japan’s transnationalist interpretations fail to nationalize it. Based on analysis of governmental reports, public polls, and reactions from local communities and minorities, I will discuss the ways in which USA and Japan establish two versions of multiculturalism to adapt it in the different socio-cultural contexts in the era of global migration of idea.

RC02-54.2

MINIAN, ISAAC* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, minian.economia@gmail.com)

A New Stage In The Fragmentation Of Production: Economic and Social Implications For Development Countries

This paper deals with the implications on production activities, income distribution and institutional changes due to the significant changes taking place in the world economy. One of the more relevant characteristics of globalization in its productive and commercial aspect is the segmented organization of national and international production. A new feature of the present international division of labor is the participation of countries that opened recently to the world economy. This is the case of large countries such as China, India, countries of Eastern Europe, and Latin American ones, like Brazil, México.

The incorporation of these new actors in the global economic stage gives way to deep concerns, analyses and debates on the evolution of the economic specialization of developed countries and the industrialization strategies which are open to emerging ones.

Emerging countries have their own concerns regarding segmentation and the new trade model as it implies a great dependence to the MNCs in terms of markets, technology and organization. The new strategies require the reorganization to modify the structure of specialization and reduce production in sectors with price competition. They need institutions and incentives for the creation of knowledge and innovation. Thus, this paper deals with the following questions: What institutional arrangements are needed in order to make possible the insertion of emerging countries in knowledge intensive activities with high value added? Are the implications concerning employment the same as those of the international trade of final products? Do the observed tendencies towards a more uneven distribution of income, in both developed and developing countries, arise from the interrelation of national labor markets? Does fragmentation increase the negative effects in the distribution of income? Which should be the new economic and social policies and the institutional changes?
Leisure Unites and Strengthens Family Bonds --- a Case Study on Families That Spend Quality Time on Holidays Together

Family will always continue to remain in one form or other as the basic building blocks of society. Today's world is one that is riddled with competition deadlines stress. With high profile jobs to be managed and education degrees to be attained by children to secure their future it's so important that families make quality time for leisure.

The Researcher tries to unfold the following objectives:

To identify the growing problem of families dispersed due to job studies constraints
To identify the importance of making time for leisure to be together
How quality leisure time binds group and contribute to bonding and unity
The impact of leisure on the family life today and the need for families' world wide to do the same
With the above objectives in mind the researcher is analyzing the role leisure plays in building tight family bonds
The study will select few cases where girl students who reside far away from homes in hostels but are still close to their family members and share a strong bond.

Leisure Unites and Strengthens Family Bonds --- a Case Study on Families That Spend Quality Time on Holidays Together

Migration and Gender Inequality ---a Case Study of the Role of MICRO Finance in Mumbai Empowering Women and Transforming Their Lives

Many women in the unorganised sector set up small business, that require very little capital. These are essentially low productivity undertakings. However they are generally relatively more efficient than the small business set up by men because women are able to utilize capital productively. With the expansion of microfinance facilities credit is also now available to many of these small business, enabling the women entrepreneurs to expand their activities. Providing capital to micro businesses, set up by women has emerged as an important means of women's empowerment. Empowerment of women is another important indicator of development of a nation and an economy.

The Researcher tries to unfold the following objectives:

To identify the growing problem of gender inequality in cities.
To identify the need for micro financing.
How micro financing contribute to support and empowerment.
How marginalized women's lives are impacted by micro financing and the importance of replicating this phenomenon.

Exploring a Model of Inter-Disciplinarity Based on Collective Action Theories

The objective is to develop a theoretical model to analyse and facilitate trans-disciplinary dialog and collaboration between art, science, engineering and humanities (SEAD). The model is inspired in key concepts taken from sociological Theories of Collective Action, which is applied to analyse different kinds of collective actions. We propose that these theories can be pertinent to understand the interaction between the main dimensions, agents, resources, contexts and strategies of trans-disciplinary action.

The hypothesis is that interdisciplinary action can be considered as a form of collective action according to the following definition: Collective action is the result of a social action (or collective challenge) carried out by the set of formal and informal interactions established between (1) a plurality of individuals; collectives and organized groups and (2) other social and political actors with which they come into conflict. This conflict is triggered by the appropriation (of), participation (in), and transformation of relations of power to achieve social goals, and above all, through the mobilization of certain sectors of society (Tejerina, 2010).

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Transnational corporations have radically altered the urban landscape of many cities in India. They are housed in gleaming, well-maintained buildings with round the clock security. Within these workplaces, primarily middle class virtually mobile workers interact with clients and customers from North America, Europe and Australia.

This paper focuses on the workers who “service” India’s high-tech workplaces. Based on interviews with workers who provide security and housekeeping services, we trace newly emerging patterns of gendered work. Traditionally female-dominated sectors, such as cleaning, have experienced a large influx of men as a result of the rhetoric of professionalism which is used to promote this work within foreign corporations. Men and women in cleaning make sense of the stigma associated with their jobs (in the context of both gender and caste expectations) while simultaneously stressing the technology-based, standards driven nature of their jobs. Similarly, men and women in security jobs highlight the militaristic precision demanded for their jobs while recognizing the low waged, unstable nature of their work in the context of subcontracting. In making these normative claims, workers define and inscribe new gendered rhetorics of masculinization and feminization. We argue that these rhetorics support the gendered segregations of these occupations, which are poorly paid precarious jobs for primarily male workers.

Rethinking Pharmaceuticalisation from the View of Japanese Context

Medicalisation is a key concept in medical sociology, and is useful tool to capture social control by medical profession. Recently, however, scholars increasingly are focusing on the pharmaceutical aspects of medicalization. Pharmaceuticalisation is defined as ‘the process by which social, behavioural or bodily conditions are treated or deemed to be in need of treatment, with medical drugs by doctors or patients’ (Abraham 2010). In recent years, although the concept of pharmaceuticalisation have been pervasive in some journals, the concept is still primarily a topic explored in scholarly terms. Indeed, according to Bell and Figert (2012), as of June 17, 2011, there were only seven thousands hits for “pharmaceuticalisation” in Google, and only seven for the topic of “pharmaceuticalisation” in Web of Science. However, there is a need for the concept of pharmaceuticalisation, because the empirical phenomena, which medicalization theory cannot adequately capture or explain, are increasing. Though discussion of the concept is increasingly developing in Japan, there is very few research about pharmaceuticalisation in Japan, in this report, by considering the reason for lack of the discussion in Japan, I aim to reconsider the concept of pharmaceuticalisation critically, and to explore the availability of the concept. One of the factors that pharmaceuticalisation is not general in Japan is universal health insurance system. Japanese people can receive the same medical care at anytime and anywhere by universal health insurance system. Therefore, we cannot imagine the impact of pharmaceuticals is greater for Japanese people. That is, generalising pharmaceuticalisation without the point of social system would be hard. However, given that a lot of Japanese people use dietary supplements, pharmaceuticalisation might be affect individual healthisation. Therefore, by using pharmaceuticalisation that is associated with individual healthisation and social system, it might be available to analyse social phenomena of pharmaceuticals better.

Gender Inequality and Education for Women

Due to rapid population growth, poverty and politico-economic reasons, the number of illiterates is increasing continuously in the world. In most society's women have lower status, no access to education, less food and no health care. Work longer hours, have lowered incomes and little or no access to ownership of property. Normally in developing countries, the proportion of women literates is less than that of literate men. Girls receive less health care and food than boys thus girls are malnourished. Due to illiteracy they also mostly work in informal sectors where pay levels tend to be lower. Gender specific inequalities are reinforced by unequal access to education. Girls often are simply not sent to school or drop out later, thus increasing the level of illiteracy among women. Those who live in semi literate families, there is no pressure on women to receive education. Even when the motivation is there, other obstacles are permanently present. Women have to perform so many roles that they do not find enough time for fulltime or even part time educational activities. Fatigue, frequent or early pregnancy, caring for children and families, agricultural and cultural activities and formal or informal employment, are among the many reasons for lack of time. Gender specific inequalities are reinforced by unequal access to education. Girls often are simply not sent to school or drop out later, thus increasing the level of illiteracy among women. Those who live in semi literate families, there is no pressure on women to receive education. Even when the motivation is there, other obstacles are permanently present. Women have to perform so many roles that they do not find enough time for fulltime or even part time educational activities. Fatigue, frequent or early pregnancy, caring for children and families, agricultural and cultural activities and formal or informal employment, are among the many reasons for lack of time. Gender specific inequalities are reinforced by unequal access to education. Girls often are simply not sent to school or drop out later, thus increasing the level of illiteracy among women.
This paper explores the nature of health care practices in India. While analyzing the issues concerning the health care, it tries to highlight the major concerns affecting health care in India. An attempt is made to provide an alternative to revitalize the provision of public health care infrastructure in the country.

Quality of life through good health is an essential resource that enables individuals, communities and nations to overcome poverty and develop their potential. Healthy ageing is prerequisite for progress and development. This paper will explore the relevance of equitable distribution of health care services to the poor and unreachable. It creates awareness about the new health care concept of telemedicine (E-Health) which can bring the best health care services to people of remote areas. Changing health and morbidity patterns in rural and urban areas are drawing global attention in recent years. Investing in hospitals with good infrastructure may not be much advisable in poor people of rural areas because of the lack of well qualified and experienced medical personnel. Also people find it too costly. The introduction of Information and Communication Technology in healthcare by some hospitals in India in the form of telemedicine is bringing about a revolution in the health care services. Research shows that such activities have tremendously helped the people of rural and remote areas of India who are not able to afford good healthcare facilities.

RC36-623.3 MISKOLCI, RICHARD* (Universidade Federal São Carlos, ufscar7@gmail.com)

San Francisco and The New Economy Of Desire

Based on extensive research and in an ethnographic incursion of seven months in San Francisco, this paper discusses the relations between new forms of work and leisure, the changing urban occupation, technology development and how they shape the search for love/sex partners. Despite the apparent universality of technology it is intrinsically connected to the cultural setting in which it is created. Because of the concentration of high tech industries, start up companies and research centers, San Francisco and its region is a privileged site to explore the interconnections between economic changes, gentrification and the use of mobile digital media. Its local life also allows a clearer comprehension of the rising of a new economy of desire marked by the nomena like the consolidation of the hook up culture, the decadence of monogamy and a rising new morality concerning love and sexual relations. Based on sexuality studies, sources on urban gentrification, and digital media investigations this paper aims to provide an initial analysis about the growing use of apps on mobile devices like smartphones and tablets in search of love and/or sexual partners. One of the main arguments is that this new economy of desire has also created a new sexual ethic and is changing moral patterns about monogamy and partnership. Research Sponsor: FAPESP (The State of São Paulo Research Foundation)

RC48-784.2 MISRA, RAJESH* (University of Lucknow, rajeshsocio@gmail.com)

From Agitation to Political Autonomy: Interlinks in Three Movements in a Northern Province of India

This paper attempts explore the impending continuities in people’s mobilization by identifying the inter-linkages in three contemporary movements in a northern province (Uttarakhand) of India. In an empirical study of the three movements; the movement against felling trees (chipko i.e. hugging trees), the movement against alcoholism (Sharab-bandli), and the movement for a separate scale of rice fields was not so large. However, ARUGA does not describe the creation of the lacquer ware which a head family of Isigami produced in those days. It is thought that the production using forestry materials such as the lacquer ware or the Goro was important for the cash flow, because in this area the scale of rice fields was not so large. However, ARUGA does not describe the concrete situation of the lacquer ware production. How was the family system related to the lacquer ware production system?

On examining this question, we discovered some field notes and documents of Isigami research by TUTIYA Takao, who is a professor of economic history and participated in this research as a coworker but withdrew from it in midstream.

In this monograph, the serf system which was presented at Isigami was investigated and analyzed in detail. From this monograph, ARUGA was going to form the “Douzoku (cognate groups) theory”, which is the base structure of Japanese society.

However, when we read this monograph, we feel Aruga did not pay enough attention to the lacquer ware which a head family of Isigami produced in those days. It is thought that the production using forestry materials such as the lacquer ware or the Goro was important for the cash flow, because in this area the scale of rice fields was not so large. However, ARUGA does not describe the concrete situation of the lacquer ware production. How was the family system related to the lacquer ware production system?

On examining this question, we discovered some field notes and documents of Isigami research by TUTIYA. In this report, we try to consider the following points in reference to these notebooks and other documents. 1) Why did TUTIYA abandon a joint investigation? What was the critical issue for him? 2) In this critical issue, what position does the data of the lacquer ware business occupy? 3) Can we see something new when compared to the monograph by ARUGA?

Through these questions, we try to relativize the Douzoku theory and to examine the dispute over the Japanese capitalism.

RC45-741.2 MISUMI, KAZUTO* (Kyushu University, kmisumi@scs.kyushu-u.ac.jp)

Net-Base Theory of Social Capital

The concept of social capital has been widely accepted; however its theoretical significance in sociology is not clear yet. In this paper, we propose a theoretical device in order to make this analogical concept the key to integrate relation-theoretical theories of social relation, social networks, and social structure) in sociology. Social capital is analogy, the aim of which is to capture such mechanism that is similar to capital accumulation process in social structure. Every element of social
structure and every relation-theory as well should have relation to this concept to some degree. As a rule it inevitably has multiple meanings; on the other hand, it should work as a hub by which various relation-theories are consistently connected to each other. In order to extract this unifying power, we introduce the ‘net-base.’ Net-base is a common attribute that provides a basis of social ties. Thus net-base implies a corresponding socio-centric network that consists of all the members who share it; moreover, configuration of various net-bases implies interrelationship between multiple socio-centric networks. We assume that accumulation of social capital is oriented by socio-centric networks embedded in social structure; then, net-base is an indicator in terms of which we can infer how network mechanisms in social structure condition the accumulation process of social capital. In making the inference we often need to access different type relation-theories, which will provide an opportunity of theory integration. Additionally, net-base is easily measurable by questionnaires on personal networks and group participation in ordinal individual-base survey. This makes it possible to locate ‘social capital’ in the storage house of relation-theories and to empirically find valid inference in regard to network mechanisms of capital accumulation. More extensively, it should have integrity with the rational choice research program of social capital proposed by Flap and Völker (2004).

**RC16-296.1**

**MISZTAL, BARBARA*** (University of Leicester, bm50@le.ac.uk)

*The Prime Function of Intellectuals and New Conditions of Framing Social Imaginary*

The paper aims to enrich the existing reflection on the political role of public intellectuals by exploring the impact of the changing nature of the political and intellectual spheres on their potential to connect with an audience. It argues that the significance of public intellectuals’ influence in the political arena is determined by their ability to imprint themselves on a wider social imaginary through discursive practices, which are grounded in the social conditions framing its production. The paper critically evaluates theories that assume the significance of public intellectuals’ influence in the political arena. The paper’s theoretically informed empirical exploration of the intellectuals’ prime function, that is, the elaboration of these symbolic configurations, focuses on the fate of East European intellectuals who assumed the role of the creators of the post-communist state. These intellectuals-turned-politicians did not even try of proving that they could ‘live in truth,’ approached politics without any illusion. Yet their most effective performance in politics was not when they were in office but when they were in opposition. Today, East European intellectuals, like their counterparts in modern western democracies, are without much chance to be the practical politicians of tomorrow. The paper argues that the present diminished role of public intellectuals is a result of the new conditions of forming the collective imaginary. Following discussion of these changes as indicative of the new complexities and uncertainties of modern world, the paper concludes that the public intellectuals’ role is being recalibrated through the proliferation of imageries that do not identify a dominant conception of the present and underlying structural transformations and therefore are unable to provide dependable political and cultural interpretations of the present and a reliable guide for knowledge of the future.

**RC20-356.1**

**MISZTAL, BARBARA*** (University of Leicester, bm50@le.ac.uk)

*Trust and Modes of Cooperation*

The paper asserts that presently – as a result of the growing importance of networks of interconnected relationships, the complexity of the system and the innovative use of knowledge as sources of productivity gains – there is an increasing demand for cooperation. The paper critically evaluates theories that assume that today’s society increasing depends on externally regulated behaviour, so not on trust, to sustain cooperation (Cook et al 2005) and theories that argue modern society deskills people from cooperative competence (Sennett 2012). It illustrates that although today’s society increasingly ensures their solution to the problem of cooperation by setting their foundations in formal rules, yet attempts to act in the spirit of rational formalism are always complemented by the practical importance of various informal, based on trust, non-hierarchical voluntarily negotiated forms of self-coordination. Moreover, many current processes increase the scope for not role-bound and role-obedient conducts and therefore facilitate trust based social encounters. At the same time, these trends, which lead to the loosening of formal hierarchies, de-conventionalisation of organized practices, and the underestimation of the degree of demand for trust, also create favourable conditions for trust abuse. In order to enhance cooperation, in the context of the growing level of education, expanding access to information, new digital technologies and the process of globalization, we should simultaneously rely on both formal regulations and informal means, such as trust, to secure conditions for socially beneficial exchange. In order to foster a culture of cooperation in which all participants gain a measure of self-respect, autonomy and agency and in which there are neither winners nor losers, we need to search for ways of tuning the formal and informal means supporting social exchange.

**RC55-882.6**

**MITA, AKIKO*** (University of Tokyo, happiologist@hotmail.com)

*Qualitative Analysis for Sociological Study of Various Conditions of Happiness*

What I would like to emphasize in this presentation is that now we need to turn our analysis of contents (as well as based on qualitative data for the sociological study of “happiness.” To say it objectively, we need to examine the methods and effects of detective analysis of research data from interviews or open questionnaires.

In this presentation, I will show the result of my examination. The examination has two purposes: open questionnaires treating them as short interviews, made on Mexican university students, who as we all know tend to answer “very happy.” As a result, three clusters were found, according to the regions, with different “conditions for happiness.” Feature keywords for happiness are; In the Capital, “above a certain economical level, nation and politics, charity-like service,” in Chiapas, the most southern border state, “economic problems, close people, religious consciousness,” in Puebla, a city in-between those, “autonomy or self-sufficiency, ‘around me’ or ‘social’ situations.” Naturally, many points are shared as well. Almost all the data used by social scientists for analysis about happiness also replicate measurement and scaling of happiness. We cannot completely solve those problems but can moderate their problem levels by changing the analysis levels from whole happiness to happiness within each cluster.

This result shows two additional points, valuable to the future of sociology. One is the utility of detective analysis and research with a weaker hypothesis; different from the way with a strong hypothesis to prove, test and certify. Another is that open questionnaire, a system we cannot say we have utilized enough, can be an important source of quantitative data. With quantitative data like this, we can effectively classify and objectively treat the elements of “happiness.” Sociology has the method to do it and it must be an advantage to the other disciplines studying “happiness.”

**SOCI-980.2**

**MITA, MUNESUKE*** (National Association Session, m.mita.vc@gmail.com)

*A Framework for the Sociology of Future: Logistics Curve and the Axial Ages*

Until the later decades of the 20th century, almost “self-evident” image of the history was that of the ever-accelerating progress. That image of history had the objective basis; statistics of the energy consumption, etc. However, it is also evident that this kind of ever-accelerating growth cannot be maintained forever. Biological laws well of the S-shaped logistic curve. We carry energetic, with the 3 stages; 1. of slow foreflow, 2. of rapid or explosive propagation and 3. of the stable equilibrium with the environment. Our species in a finite environment on the planet cannot be free from this curve. Statistics of the increase rate of world population shows the sharp watershed around the year of 1970, turning point from acceleration to deceleration. We are already passing the historical point of junction from the stage II to III. Macroeconomic meaning of the world system crisis in 2008 can be understood as the first crush of the infinite globalized-informatized system with the finity of the reality. “Globe” is a paradoxical geometry; infinite and finite, actual and virtual. The meaning of the “globalization” lies in this paradox. Karl Jaspers talks of the “Axial Age” – simultaneous emergence of major world religions and philosophies; Old basis of Christianity, Buddhism, Confucianism, and Greek philosophers. Sociological background of the “Axial Age” can be understood as the ensemble of the interrelated factors: 1) Emergence of the monetary systems; 2) rise of the cities and liberation from the communities; 3) crisis of lives thrown into the infinity of the world. Monetary system, urbanization, and the infinity of the life world are the very essences of modernity. For that reason, the Axial Age has been the basis of life and world until the final phase of modernity. Modernity can be seen as the stage II. Axial Age was the critical point from I to II.”

**RC51-831.2**

**MITCHELL, ANDREW** (University of Kumamoto, andrew.mitchell.leeds@gmail.com)

*Observing Fukushima: A Case Study of Japanese Nuclear Policy through Luhmann’s Social Systems Theory*

Since the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster three years ago there has been much debate regarding Japan’s nuclear policy. These debates usually focus solely on the technological, economic or strategic issues at hand, or on the dwindling public support for a nuclear Japan. Whilst all of these arguments have their own merits, they all also describe what the political system should do to resolve the issues they raise rather than considering how the political system rationalises nuclear policy and the associated risks. By utilising Luhmann’s Social Systems Theory, this paper proposes to frame the different views on the nuclear...
issue as a problem of observation by different observers within a functionally differentiated society. The paper shall discuss the technological, economic and public opinion issues surrounding Japanese nuclear power, demonstrate how these are first-order observations of different observing social systems, and how Japan’s political system acts as a second-order observer of these observations. By understanding the political social system which acts to manage system expectation by introducing binding resolutions upon society (and thus deals in risky decision-making), the limits of Japanese political action when faced with technological risks on one hand and the desire to maintain Japan’s economic and strategic position on the other will be illustrated. This paper concludes that despite the risks of and public hostility towards nuclear power, the rationale of Abenomics and emerging strategic threats in East Asia leave Japan with little choice but to restart its reactors, a conclusion which is consistent with current Japanese nuclear policy.

MITCHELL, RASHALEE* (University of the West Indies, rashalee.mitchell02@uwimona.edu.jm)
The Role of Demographic and Social Factors in the Use of Licit Drugs Among University Students from One University in Kingston

In Jamaica there is a growing concern related to the excessive use of licit drugs among young people. This is due in part to the rapid social changes that have been brought about by globalization and local factors. These factors may predispose young adults to use licit drugs such as alcohol and tobacco. There has been limited research on the role that demographic and social factors play in the use of licit drugs among university students in Jamaica. Socio-demographic factors appear to have little impact on the use of alcohol and tobacco than family influences, the environment of peers, the quality of family relationships, and entertainment practices. The results of this study cannot be generalized to the population of university students in Jamaica.

MITRA, ARPITA* (KIIT University, arpitamitra@gmail.com)
Police-Community Relations in the Capital Cities of the North Eastern States of India: A Study of People’s Perception in the Perspective of Community Policing

Apposite police-community relationship in India is still in a nascent stage owing to the assorted attribute of the Indian society. Caste, communal and religious discords act as a barrier in developing a widespread awareness of the common interests of the community. Community policing in India operates at the level of some programmes and not as a philosophy internalized by police officers. The present study seeks to explore the people’s perception of police-community relations in the north eastern states of India. The study seeks to evaluate whether the awareness, sensitization and participation of the people in the community policing initiatives by the police in the capital cities of north east India has been successful in bridging the gap between the police and the public. The north east of India has not aroused much inquisitiveness in academic research and more specifically in so far as governance is concerned. It has been an area shrouded in mystery due to its geographical locations and unique ethnic culture. The tribal culture has suffered discrimination and has been marginalised because of prejudices. The police too has been suffering from this malaise. To restore the trust of the people, it is necessary to appraise the diverse cultures and involve them in community policing too has been suffering from this malaise. To restore the trust of the people, in so far as governance is concerned. It has been an area shrouded in mystery has not aroused much inquisitiveness in academic research and more specifically.

MITSUI, SAYO* (RC46, s-mitsui@hosei.ac.jp)
Inclusion through Communication: Support Activities for the Learning-Disabled and Autistics in Tama, Tokyo

In Japan people are encouraged to include the disabled in such places as regular workplaces and schools as in some other countries. However, even now, one third of adults with learning disability and autism are placed in facilities for the mentally-handicapped, because many persons concerned do not altogether consent to the idea of inclusion as such, particularly when the learning-disabled and autistics inflict harm on things and people in the community.

This paper is based upon my research conducted in Tama District, the most populated suburban area in Tokyo, to see how those who attend on the learning-disabled and autistics in the district act in response when they are exposed to a variety of such harm in the community. The attendants are apt to assume that harmful doings by the learning-disabled and autistics are connected with what was done by others, including the attendants themselves. Thereupon, they attempt to unravel an unexpected harmful doing in terms of the relationship of the learning-disabled and autistics with other persons, trying to see what caused each individual with learning disability and autism to turn to be harmful. This attempt leads to their attaching importance to painstaking communication with him/her as a measure to include him/her in the community.

I will discuss this way of dealing with the problem in the light of the concept of double contingency first advocated by Talcott Parsons and later modified by Niklas Luhmann, believing that it can empirically be applied.

MITSUI, MARI* (Sophia University, miura-m@sophia.ac.jp)
HAMADA, ERIKO (Sophia University)
Social Investment Strategy in Japan: A Failed Attempt?

A rapidly aging society with low birth rates, an increasing public distrust to the sustainability of the social security system, a high level of child poverty, and a high rate of suicide among the youth all suggest that Japan should embrace social investment strategy. A large gain in social benefits seems possible with the rethinking of an inter-generational redistribution. Yet, social investment strategy has been weak both in discourse and in practice. Although the Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ) government (2009-2012) pursued some policy innovation in the area of childcare and youth programs under the slogan of “children first,” a paradoxical shift has failed to take place.

This paper asks why the adoption of social investment strategy is so limited in Japan despite the fact that its social and economic conditions should provide a fertile soil for such a strategy. We shall explore the political conditions which prevent the full-fledged development of the ideas and practices of social investment strategy. In so doing, we show how the dominant force of neoliberalism constitutes a stumbling block in policy innovation.

This paper will cover major policy changes in the realms of childcare policy (cash allowance and daycare), youth programs for job training and job seeking, and “career education” from the 2000s to the present day. Its main focus will be on the rightward shift of partisan dynamics, legacy of statism, and the persistence of traditional gender roles.

MIURA, NAOKO* (Kanagawa Institute of Technology, miura@gen.kanagawa-it.ac.jp)
Social and Intellectual Antinomies of Information Technology

Information technology is progressing day by day, at a speed which exceeds our expectations. Therefore, the view about information technology is being torn into two conflicting poles. There are some antinomies of various dimensions in today’s highly informative society.

At a socio-economic dimension, Big Data (and data-mining technology) is expected to rediscover the information marketplace as a rich untouched field, and its reactors, a conclusion which is consistent with current Japanese nuclear policy.

RC46-764.1

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
On the other hand, Big Data has been criticized for collecting all the action histories of people and reusing them as industrial resources, giving rise to the social movement opposed to excessive surveillance and marketing. At an intellectual dimension, especially in the field of human science, the appearance of Big Data is expected to enable statistics technology and behavioral science to analyze human data. In order to clarify people’s decision making and mechanism of action selection, and help predict people’s behavior objectively. On the other hand, there is a concern that the development of surveillance society or sales promotion may infringe on people’s free will and humanness, and may seriously change the relation between an individual and society.

These social and intellectual antinomies are homologous to the thought situation of the 1960s in France, the confrontation between objectivism and subjectivism, where Bourdieu elaborated his sociology and the concept of Habitus. Today’s antinomies of information technology could be considered by using Bourdieu’s sociological methods of overcoming dualism.

JAPA-16.4

MIYAKE, TOSHIHO* (Ca’ Foscari University of Venice, miyake@unive.it)

Doing Occidentalism through Mangaesque Convergence

This paper addresses contemporary Japan-Italy relations in the field of popular culture. They were shaped by the asymmetrical and mutually constitutive process of Occidentalism, Orientalism and self-Orientalism. In spite of the hegemonic and diversified impact of modern Occidentalism (F. Coronil 1996, K. Iwabuchi 2002), there is still no unified field of systematic academic investigation on the ‘West’ as a concept, which has become a kind of blind spot in the Humanities and Social Sciences (M. Pellitteri 2008). Occidentalism still continues to be examined through a body of disconnected works on the one hand, or through methodological civilizationism, nationalism and culturalism on the other (the West without quotation marks).

In this regard, modern Italy and Japan offer a heuristic alternative to the center/ periphery model conventionally applied to Occidentalism, due to their ambivalent status of sharing a history both as orientalizing imperial powers, but also as orientalized exotic countries. Interestingly, in the last two decades, Italy has become the most loved foreign country in Japan among the whole young and female population (T. Miyake 2010), while Japan has witnessed a similar boom of popularity in Italy, thanks in particular to the country with the highest number of anime series broadcast on television outside Japan (M. Pellitteri 2008).

The diffusion of Japanese popular cultures in contemporary Italy will be investigated firstly, by situating it within the process of Occidentalism, which will be explained through a theoretical perspective inspired by relational, intersectional and positional sociology (M. Emirbayer 1997, P.H. Collins 2000, P. Bourdieu 1984). Secondly, this study will address more specifically the transmedial constellation of Japanese popular cultures (manga, anime, videogames, character design, etc.) by bringing together an aesthetic theory of the mangaesque (J. Berndt 2012) and a media theory of convergence culture (H. Jenkins 2006).

RC37-638.4

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Differentiating Gender Roles Onstage: An Analysis of the Takarazuka Performance

The Takarazuka Revue Company is a unique musical company in Japan made up of only female performers. The performers are divided into male-role players and female-role players. Many foreign studies have examined the gender dimensions of the company. Adopting a feminist perspective, they have suggested that in the Takarazuka performance—especially with regard to the male-role players—revels new possibilities for challenging traditional gender roles. My examination, however, will show the opposite side and clarify how gender consciousness is reinforced through Takarazuka’s performances. Most studies on Takarazuka have focused on the male-role players and neglected the female-role players. In fact, the latter is more important from a gender point of view because the popularity of the male-role players can only be achieved based on the discrimination or marginalisation of female roles. In this study, I will analyse certain Takarazuka productions and show how the female-role players are treated onstage and off. Even on women-only stages, there is an unequal construction of gender. I will also discuss the audience’s approval of gender hierarchy. The male-role players have far more fans; moreover, their fans seem to wield a kind of power over the female-role players. It should be emphasised that most fans are also women. This preference for the male-role players among female fans is reflected in the staging itself for commercial reasons. It might be said that the Takarazuka stage and its fans contribute to the underpinnings of Japanese society’s gender consciousness.

RC37-641.1

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Musicology in Post-War Japan: German Influence and Social Context

Japan is famous for consuming Western classical music. Since the Meiji era, Japan has eagerly imported Western music and produced many musicians, orchestras, and concert halls. Today, the classical market is large, but it is much smaller than the market for popular music. Nevertheless, extensive studies of classical music have been conducted in Japan.

This research will explore Japanese musicology in the late twentieth century through a case study of the department of musicology at the Tokyo University of the Arts, which has the longest tradition of musicology in Japan. Japanese musical research was strongly influenced by German musicology, especially after the war. The primary interest has been in examining scores and historical documents related to the great German composers, such as J.S. Bach.
Bach and Beethoven, and analysing their compositions, as opposed to cultural studies or ethnomusicology. One of the most influential German musicians was Carl Dahlhaus. His book The Idea of Absolute Music was widely read in the Japanese music world. This highlights the preference among Japanese researchers for instrumental music. From another point of view, however, Dahlhaus's social and ideological background and in post-Nazi Germany. As some researchers in the English-speaking world point out, Germany after the war needed to distinguish the 'great German music' from the country's guilt and emphasise the autonomy and purity of music.

This study clarifies how this situation in Germany influenced Japanese research on music and music aesthetics. Further, it analyses the Japanese social context for the reception of Western classical music.

**RC02-64.5**

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The Sociology of Fatherhood and Consumption: Empirical Evidence from Soon-to-be-Parents in Japan

Japanese society has been undergoing tremendous transformations in recent years. One of them is the change in family organization and family life and in particular the role and identity of the father. The most well-known example of this is the rise of the so-called ikumen: men who actively engage in child rearing. A government campaign launched in 2010 to encourage Japanese men to take a more active role in parenting is gathering momentum. Seminars aimed at men on how to develop parenting skills are now being held across the country and father figures who take time out of their work to spend time with their kids are currently being applauded in the media.

While Japanese fathers have been studied in the area of family sociology, research on recent changes in fatherhood in Japan and the ikumen in particular is still in its infancy. So far, no study has looked into the issue of consumer behavior of fathers in Japan and how consumption patterns change with fatherhood. Given the state-of-the-field, we opted for an exploratory, qualitative research approach. After a pretest with one couple, we interviewed 12 expecting couples about their current situation-based services-provided, the key risk for terms of their life in general and their consumer life in particular. We first interviewed the soon-to-be parents separately first and then jointly together as well. All interviews were recorded and transcribed verbatim before being subjected to a qualitative content analysis.

Our findings reveal a mix of rational, goal-directed consumer behaviors in combination with the consumption of goods and services in relation to spiritual and superstitious beliefs grounded in Japanese religious traditions or folk culture. We also find gender role and generational differences when probing the social relationships between (expecting) mother and father and between father and his own father.

**RC11-211.2**

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Institutionalization Among Older Adults in Japan

This study is to explore the risk factors affecting the possibility of institutionalization for the elders after the launch of the Long Term Care Insurance (LTCI) in Japan, 2000. Previous research shows that the level of informal caregiving, and caregiver's capability, rather than the older adult's declining function, were the key risk factors for institutionalization before the LTCI. The effect of LTCI services have been widely examined from both caregiving and the views of recipients and the caregivers. LTCI provides diverse home-based and institutional services for families and individuals, and in our claims data, those who utilized home-based services the most turn out to be the least likely to be institutionalized. And for the elders institutionalized the most, their primary caregivers had expressed their preferences for institutional care services at the time when applying for the LTCI services, and they utilized the least home-based services. Therefore, we gather some evidence that LTCI had provided sufficient home-based services to reduce the possibility of institutionalization due to lack of informal services. Despite the home-based services provided, the primary caregivers' preference for institutionalization is the primary caregivers' preference — whether they prefer more involvement of LTCI services or not, and whether they prefer the services at home or in institutions. Therefore, we conclude that the LTCI services have a double-edged effect on family aging care, and the family has great influence on whether the older adult will be institutionalized or not.

**RC06-131.5**

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Implications of Social Capital for Family Life: The Case of « Non-Statutory Parent »

My communication is on the subject of the « non- statutory parent », i.e. the person who, within a couple, fulfills the role of « parent » for a child not legally his or her own, but the offspring of his or her mate. The main results I will present is that the family's environment of friends, and kin represents a social capital that plays an integrating role through its validation of the NSP's right to

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
be with the child. This role is rooted in 5 structural dimensions that came to light in the course of the qualitative analysis: selectivity of link choices versus their contingency; balanced mobilization of the parental networks versus skewed emphasis on one or two SPs or NSPs' network; presence of facilitating figures within the broader family circle; presence of individual networks within the network of friends of the non-statutory parent; and the degree of embeddedness of close personal relationships within organized collective practices. The study present an analysis of the social capital of the family environment and its role in shaping, defining and fixing the obligations of the non-statutory parent, stemming from a will to consolidate and increase the parental role despite an unfavourable legal context.

The study is based on a sample of twenty couples living in various familyfigurations, i.e. hetero and homosexual step-families with whom we carried out three successive rounds of in-depth interviews; first with both members of the couple in order to reconstitute their conjugal and parental history; then with the non-statutory or step-parent, to collect information about his or her experience and strategies deployed to consolidate his or her status within the family and in relation with society in general; finally with the couple once again, with the goal of analysing the conjugal and family dynamics.

JS-15.3
MODAK, MARIANNE* (Haute école travail social & la santé, marianne.modak@eesp.ch)
Inequalities Between Man and Women in Social Work

Inequalities between women and men stem from the assignment of the “care” work to women in Switzerland, in certain fields of social work male professionals are quite numerous, but these disparities are not reduced. They take a different form. My demonstration is based on a study by semi-structured interviews as well as direct observation carried out in various public social work services. The type and intensity with which social workers mobilize their emotional and relational skills within the framework of their professional practices denote two different ways of conceiving the place of “care”. “Care” is a stake in the context of the “active social state”, because social work is now evaluated in terms of its efficiency and productivity. Whilst this management orientation may be viewed positively as a way of heightening the visibility and value afforded to the profession, it may also place an undue emphasis on measurable professional acts versus professional attitudes and relational work – the latter being seen as non-measurable. Professionals are thus faced with the impossible challenge of balancing two alternatives, one being characterized by measurement and focused on efficiency, the other typified by unpredictability and immoderation constitutive of the nature of relational work. Our study shows that when confronted with this dilemma professionals who display typical feminine career patterns take it upon themselves to carry out “bad” care work that takes time and is largely invisible while professionals who exhibit typically male career patterns dispense the “good” care, which can be organized rationally, is measurable, and is thus considered more productive.

INTE-18.1
MODI, ISHWAR* (India International Institute of Social Sciences, liiss2005modi@yahoo.co.in)
Emerging Society and Sociological Discourse in India

The sleepy, slow moving and traditional Indian society which has a historical past of several thousand years is undergoing through a process of rapid social change and unprecedented social transformations. The biggest change has been the emergence and strengthening of democracy. While people in several countries all over world are still struggling and clamouring for a democratic state and institutions, the Indian citizens are exercising their democratic rights strongly whenever occasion arises. The civil society in turn is also becoming stronger and more significant within the society in general; finally with the couple once again, with the goal of analysing the conjugal and family dynamics.

The Work – Family Interface Among Dutch Navy Personnel and Their Spouses

Perhaps even more than other military personnel, Navy personnel and their families face the challenges of managing frequent and often prolonged family separation. The impact of these military demands on the family and of family factors on the readiness and retention of Navy personnel is scarce and nonexistent among Netherlands military personnel. We collected data among sailing Navy personnel and their spouses at home regarding various work and family experiences. This paper presentation presents the first results of this study.

INTE-17.3
MOGHADAM, VALENTINE (Northeastern University) LANGMAN, LAUREN* (loyola University of Chicago, llangma@luc.edu)
The Middle Eastern Origins of Dictatorship and Democracy

How do we assess Arab Spring/Occupy almost 3 year later- the hopes for the emergence of popular democracy have now faded or have they? We might note that the traditional dynamics of the rise of democracy or dictatorship in West, contestations/alliances of various groups, esp landlords/peasants did/not really apply today. Most of the MENA countries were the legacies of anti-colonial struggles and struggles for independence and democratic self-government, but Enlightenment ideals did not emerge. Contemporary conditions differ, 1) neoliber al globalization has enabled the rise of a transnational capitalist class leading to economic growth-concentrated at the top; 2) there are growing classes and cadres of the discontented, educated precariat youth, (today’s lumpenproletariat and the disenfranchised peasants, wretched of the Earth), but 3) Today most people, even in developed countries have access to ICT/social media. To understand the “waves of democracy” and their receding tides, we need note, the movements took place quite rapidly and following the abdications or implosions of dictatorships, the only groups that were well organized were the various Islamist militants from Moslem Brotherhood to Enhada-who were ill equipped to shepherd a modern economy. But without having experience in actual government as opposed to critics w/o power they did quite poorly. However dismal the short term, and it may get worse, structural factors intersect, with changing subjectivities, embracing openness, equality, empathy and care, portend an optimistic forecast. However undemocratic the post Arab Spring governments may have been/are in practice, they were democratic in form and now there can be no going back to un-elected “presidents for life’. Dictatorships now face growing the popular power of numbers of youth that challenge inequality, authoritarianism, corruption, and corruption, and that demand rights, dignity, empathy community and self-fulfillment with hopes, visions and ICT –social media skills to realize “another world is possible!”

RCO-86.2
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Immigrant Access to Training in France

Few studies in France have focused on immigrants’ access to vocational training. This lack of data is surprising in a field which has otherwise been extensively studied. Indeed, one of the stated goals of ‘lifelong learning’ is precisely to compensate for educational inequality, and immigrant access to lifelong learning is therefore essential. The recent study conducted by Gelot and Minni using data from the 2003 FQP survey is a key contribution in this area. They have shown that the rate of immigrant access to continuing education is lower than that of people born in France and that access is determined after controlling for individual characteristics (age, gender, level of education, type of employment). The aim of this paper is therefore to go one step further by focusing on the differences which exist within the immigrant population, particularly in matters of administrative status. The hypothesis tested here is that the category established by the immigration authorities when awarding first residence permits permits is an important line of divide, impacting immigrants’ later access to continuing education.

Descriptive and multivariate analyses will be undertaken using data from the TeO survey (Trajectories and Origins, INED-INSEE 2008-2009), incorporating interviews of 5,000 immigrants who arrived in France as adults, after completing their initial education or who never attended school. Data from the ELIPA survey (Longitudinal survey on the integration of first-time immigrants) conducted on the 14,000 signatories of the 2009 Reception and Integration Contract (CAI) undertaken in 2010, 2011 and 2013 will also be used.
Dysfunctional Schools: A Mentoring Framework

During transformation (1994 onwards), the South African government instituted different interventions within Education as an attempt to redress learner achievement and throughput. However, various researchers and opinion leaders still view Education in South Africa as disfronted as well as characterised by an increasing prevalence of dysfunctional schooling systems. Therefore, this research aimed to design a generic mentoring framework through which transformation within dysfunctional schooling systems can be facilitated. In order to achieve this, a micro-level analysis of schooling systems, using the functionalist perspective, specifically enabled through the contributions of Parsons and Merton was undertaken. In addition, insight gained from a broad range of literature and other secondary resources on mentoring, best practice and quality education was used to develop a number of premises. Based on these premises the generic mentoring framework can be adapted to enable a fit-for-purpose mentoring system within a school to allow facilitation of a process of transformation within dysfunctional schooling systems. This paper examines the impact of social and family constraints on whether and when young people of immigrant background leave home. It first reviews the factors that encourage young people to defer their departure. Then it looks at their projects for leaving home. While it is recognised that more flexible relations between parents and children make it easier to continue living together, the difficulty of finding places to live is a major obstacle to young people's entry into adult life. How do those most centrally concerned experience this prolonged family life? Do they want to leave and what prevents them from doing so?

Young adults of immigrant background live with their parents longer than do those in the mainstream population (Moguérou, Santelli, 2010). The great majority of young people from non-European immigrant backgrounds are from working class homes and often the poorest and most economically insecure segments of the working class (Frickey & Primon, 2002). Research in recent years has shown that unemployment rates are very high among young people from immigrant backgrounds, especially those from African backgrounds. Their disadvantage at the start of their adult lives partly explains why they defer moving out to live independently. Another factor is the cultural and subjective attitudes towards independent living that the young people share with their parents (Hamel et al., 2011). This paper examines the impact of social and family constraints on whether and when young people of immigrant background leave home. It first reviews the factors that encourage young people to defer their departure. Then it looks at their projects for leaving home. While it is recognised that more flexible relations between parents and children make it easier to continue living together, the difficulty of finding places to live is a major obstacle to young people's entry into adult life. How do those most centrally concerned experience this prolonged family life? Do they want to leave and what prevents them from doing so?
Refugee Fathers: Negotiating Fatherhood during Resettlement

The rise of globalisation, visible through the increase of international mobility and advances in communication and information technology, has had a significant impact on families. Currently, the analysis of globalisation has focused almost exclusively on the macro level impacts, especially on politics and economics. There has been a dearth of research focused on the micro level impacts on globalisation via the resettlement of refugees and forcibly displaced families. This gap within the research is concerning as the transfer of knowledge and skills take a particularly direct and tangible form: food and beverage and kitchen. Empirical evidence presented here may qualify “the Hotel” as an advanced social laboratory for the study of ethnic relations. Focusing on social actors, this micro-sociological study shows that ethnic identity, belief and behaviour are not static but fluid. A specific organisational model such as “the Hotel” can help us redefine how we see ethnic differences, not as divisive, but as inclusive, when contingent forces at work trigger “cross-cutting ties” along group boundaries. Transforming these inter-ethnic differences in “the Hotel” may lead to the discovery of ethno nationalism embracing civic behaviour in the service industry.

Poverty Reduction Effect of the Taxation and Benefit Systems in Finland 1993-2013: Comparing the 1990s Depression and Post 2008 Recession

The poverty risk rate, measured as 60% of the median income, increased in Finland from 7 to 14 per cent between 1993 and 2008. The poverty risk rate increased exponentially in the late 1990s, when both benefits and income taxes were cut after the severe depression in early 1990s. The current (post 2008) recession has evoked very different social and fiscal policies compared to the 1990s and the recession has had a little impact on poverty risk rate so far. We use microsimulation models for evaluating the impact of reforms on the poverty reduction effect of the tax-benefit system. We focus on estimating the tax-benefit systems in 1990s and 2008 recession. We have estimated microsimulation models and using the SISU microsimulation model of Statistics Finland. Household disposable incomes are simulated for each year by using the same households but varying the taxation and benefit legislation according to the existing enactment.

The benefit cuts during the 1990s depression had a rather modest impact on poverty risk rates and the impact was nullified during 2000s by series of benefit raises. Even after 2008 there has been several increases in the basic benefits that have reduced the poverty risk rate. Changes in taxation had a considerable larger impact on the poverty reduction effect than changes in benefits. The poverty risk rate would be 2.5 percentage points lower if the tax legislation were the same in 2010 as it was in 1993. However, the level of benefits has decreased compared to the average income level. If the level of benefits would have remained at the same level compared to the average earnings in 2010 as in 1993, the poverty risk rate would be four percentage points lower in 2010.

The Declining Relevance of the Environmental Nation-State

The Environmental state is not a formal category, but a substantive one. It came up in the late 1960s/1970s, changed in character since then and we will have to see how long it will last and in what outlook. A historical analysis of the environmental state in the OECD region should distinguish at least five periods: until 1960 (near absence), 1960-1980 (establishment and institutionalisation of the environmental state), 1980-1990 (state failure and neoliberal debates/debates on pressure), 1990s (redefinition and legitimisation of environmental states internationally). Many scholars note that since the new Millennium a new period has emerged: the environmental state shows a growing irrelevance.

The claim of weakening environmental state institutions seems to be part of wider concerns of the positions of states versus markets under conditions of globalization. Quite some scholars claim that under neoliberal globalisation the strengthening of the power and influence of (global) market institutions came together with declining roles of political state institutions. But that is not clearly evident regarding all agendas, as the recent regaining influence of political institutions on global financial institutions. So, is there something special at stake with respect to environmental state institutions? Is the interpretation of the current waning role and position of environmental state authorities correct? If so, how can we explain this decreasing power and position of environmental state authorities and how is it related with our capacities to cope with environmental problems? And how do we normatively assess this decreasing impact of state authorities in mitigating environmental problems? These questions are central in this paper.

Assessing the Measurement of Science Knowledge in the Wellcome Monitor Surveys: An Item Factor Analysis

The Wellcome Trust Monitor Surveys (2009 and 2012) are fielded to two samples: adults (aged 16+), and young people (aged 14-18). The survey contains multiple items designed to assess science knowledge and engagement with bio-

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
medicine. Analysis of the first Monitor Survey yielded a curvilinear relationship between age and high and low levels of scientific knowledge. High scorers were lowest among those aged 65 years and over. The proportion of high scorers for the middle age groups was around three in ten (of those aged 35-49 and 50-64). For low scorers, the reverse pattern holds true, and for young people, 14-16 year olds were high scorers when compared with 17-18 year olds. A possibility is that a given knowledge item has a different probability of generating a correct response from different age groups even if each age group has the same underlying level of knowledge. This study will evaluate the performance of the literacy items and the extent of any age-related bias. The results will feed into the design of the next wave of the survey but also speak more generally to the question of how to evaluate science knowledge in heterogeneous populations. I propose a single group IFA-IRT model to evaluate the performance of the items for a pooled sample of respondents, and a multigroup IFA-IRT model to identify the presence of differential item functioning (DIF) by age group. Briefly, the procedure is to fit a series of IFA models to the data, assessing the adequacy of fit for the scales within each subgroup. The second stage is to look at evidence for DIF/measurement non-invariance on any of the test items with a series of increasingly restrictive nested models. Finally, results from the multigroup analysis suggest that partial measurement invariance across age groups holds.

RC34-602.7

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Examining the "New Normal" and Inequality in the Housing Transitions of Young People in Canada

In Canada, young people's housing transitions have become increasingly protracted and are marked by lengthier periods of cohabitation with parents and returns to the family home. This has been occurring in a context where access to postsecondary education has widened but at the same been subjected to increasing tuition and housing costs in most large urban centres, and especially in some provinces. Most young adults in Canada today are therefore receiving considerable support from their families over the course of their housing trajectories and, arguably, this trend now constitutes the "new normal" in the transition to adulthood. However, young people from lower class backgrounds, those who leave home to work, those who evict child welfare systems at the early stage, and those who often cannot count on parental support for housing, and experience much more problematic housing transitions. Our paper will first provide the context in which these housing transitions are occurring, by focusing on available statistical and quantitative data on youth housing transitions and the housing policy environment. The second part of the paper will present qualitative data based on retrospective interviews with two sets of young people: street-involved youth and young adults enrolled in high school vocational training programs. Using a life-course approach, the paper will examine how these young people depend upon and adapt to changing markets, service provider supports, and discuss how these types of housing trajectories contribute to the structuring of inequality over the course of the transition to adulthood.

RC25-452.5

MOLITOR, VERENA* (University of Bielefeld, verena.molitor@uni-bielefeld.de)

Excluded By Means of a Broadcasting Language? the Case of Language-Based Minority Construction through the German-Speaking Radio Shows in Poland

The language of diaspora communities and minorities can be considered as a boarder- making instrument, as a mechanism of exclusion and inclusion (or rather of both simultaneously). The minority-or diaspora language media can as well function as mechanisms or mechanisms of border creation, boarder maintenance or inclusions.

The paper deals with media offers for language minorities and especially the German-speaking minority in Poland, focusing on the German-Speaking radio shows in the Voivodships Silesia and Opole. In these regions two stations produce radio shows in German; the very availability of non-polish-speaking media is a transformation phenomenon. Due to the novelty of media offers in German language as well as to the fact, that those, who define themselves as "German minority" partly do not speak German because of the minority languages ban during the socialist period in Poland, the central question to be posed in this presentation arises: Which function does the German speaking radio have in the creation of borders, inclusions, exclusions, interties and belongings?

My research concentrates not on the radio listeners but on how the radio stations by means of programme planning foster a regional identity, create a picture of the self and which role German as broadcasting language plays in these processes. I will demonstrate the integration function of the media and simultaneously its function within a diasporic consolidation, focusing on how the radio stations strive to create a collective identity among the German minority. I will demonstrate, how a strong belonging to the minority and tradition of the group is produced by these radios, while asking, how it is possible, if German is positioned as "mother tongue" which is "to be learned first".

WG01-887.1

MOLITOR, VERENA* (University of Bielefeld, verena.molitor@uni-bielefeld.de)

"Media Diasporas - Diasporic Media" - the Construction of Regional Identities through Radio Programmes

In this paper I will focus on minorities, not often described in the context of media research, namely minorities which reside not from movement of people, but from shift of borders, here especially of the German speaking minority in Poland.

The main focus in my research lies on the German-Speaking radio shows which are broadcasted in a border region in Poland, near the German and Czech border. The situation of the German media there is very interesting because it is a relatively new phenomenon that there are Radio and TV shows available in German. The minority language media were prohibited in Poland during the socialism period, and could be introduced during the transformation period first. Not being based on a continuous minority media traditions, these radios are free in creating the understanding of their mission and their belonging to a community of listeners or to construct their listeners.

My research demonstrates how radio programmes represent a region in order to foster a regional or local identity and how they create a picture of the self and the others. The presentation demonstrates, how the contents and composition of the programmes describe boarders and a strong belonging to the own local group as well as to the traditions of the minority.

The presentation demonstrates the integrational function of the radio and simultaneously its function within a diasporic consolidation, and hence focuses on the challenges of minority radio stations with regard on both creating minority identities and belongings and representing a region or a local community.

RC19-333.4

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STRADE, EIKO (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

Cross-National Policies and Relative Household Income of Families with Children By Family Structure and Parental Education

Focusing on an array of European and North American welfare states between 1985 and 2005, we consider how welfare state policies are related to households' relative incomes, taking into account cross-national and temporal differences in income distributions. We consider work-family policies including public childcare and family leave generosity, tax progressivity, family allowance generosity, and levels of wage coordination. We also consider how two of the central factors that may be driving income inequality at the individual or household level – parental educational level and family structure – may be related to a household's relative income. This research fills a gap in the literature because there are surprising- ly few studies that examine inequality by both family structure and education, and even fewer that examine relative income cross-nationally and longitudinally. Our findings suggest that both structural and policy factors are important determinants of relative income. We also consider how two of the central factors that may be driving income inequality at the individual or household level – parental educational level and family structure – may be related to a household's relative income. This research fills a gap in the literature because there are surprising- ly few studies that examine inequality by both family structure and education, and even fewer that examine relative income cross-nationally and longitudinally. Our findings suggest that both structural and policy factors are important determinants of relative income.

RC30-510.3

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Rethinking the "Exploitation of Self-Realization" Model in Japan

The purpose of this report is to examine the problem of the "exploitation of self-realization." In recent years, it is said that young people increasingly seek self-realization in their work. Masahiro Abe has analyzed the problem based on his own experience as a provider of motorcycle delivery service, and Yuki Hon- da has called the same problem the "explosion of ‘Yangai’" (the word ‘Yangai' refers to the pleasure derived from doing decent work). They point out that cer- tain companies exploit young people who seek self-realization out of work. These days, such companies are called “black companies” and have become a serious social problem in Japan.

However, when we examine national statistics and opinion research about work and employment, we find no evidence that the number of young people who seek self-realization in work has increased in the past ten years. Rather, ac-
cording to surveys by Japan Productivity Center, more and more company recruits claim that they want to work for a single company and do not want to change jobs. It is thus not accurate to say that young people today seek self-realization above all. This leads to the question of why the discourse of the “expansion of self-realization” has become so popular in Japan even though the number of young people who seek self-realization in their work has not actually increased.

In conclusion, this report will bring to light how excessive globalization and the fluidization of employment have made many people feel unstable and unsure about the future. As a result, many people set a high value on stability and relief, rather than self-realization in work. Instead, national opinion surveys tell us that an increasing number of people seek work that allows them to make a “contribution to society.” This viewpoint compels us to rethink the “expansion of self-realization” model.

MONFORTE, PIERRE* (University of Leicester, pm260@le.ac.uk)
Emotions and Collective Identities in Contexts of Exclusion. The Case of the Protest for the Rights of Asylum-Seekers in Germany

Emotions and Collective Identities in Contexts of Exclusion. The Case of the Protest for the Rights of Asylum-Seekers in Germany.

Since the 1980s, social movements’ scholars recognize that emotions and collective identities are crucial for the construction of collective actions (Polletta and Jasper, 2001). The extensive literature on emotions and identities shows how these two dimensions interrelate and influence social movements’ strategies, grievances, emergence, evolution, and impact. Few authors have analysed these dimensions in contexts in which activists face processes of exclusion. This focus raises however important perspectives (Einwohner, 2006). In particular, it leads us to discuss the strategic dimension of the emotional and identity work done by activists. Moreover, it permits us to relate the analysis of emotions and collective identities with more general contextual dimensions.

In this paper, I propose to follow this perspective through the focus on a network active for the defence of asylum right in Germany: ‘Caravan for the rights of refugees and migrants’. This network mobilizes against what is defined as a context of exclusion: the ‘residence obligation’ law, which strictly restricts the mobility and social inclusion of asylum-seekers and refugees living in Germany. Through the concept of ‘identity construction for emotional benefits’, I will show how activists strategically shape collective identities in order to trigger feelings of empathy towards asylum-seekers and refugees in the course of protest.

Two methods have been used in order to explore the construction and interaction of emotions and collective identities in this network: an analysis of the documents that it published between 2000 and 2010, and a series of in-depth interviews undertaken in the German pro-asylum movement.

MONFORTE, PIERRE* (University of Leicester, pm260@le.ac.uk)
The Symbolic Representation of Borders in the Protest Against ‘Fortress Europe': The New Geographies and Strategies of the Movements for the Rights of Migrants


In the last two decades, the integration of member-states’ immigration and asylum policies at the European Union level has led to a process of transformation and delocalization of borders. In particular, the external dimension of these policies is related with the diffusion of borders across member-states and third countries territories. Consequently, the binary demarcation between the inside and outside of states’ territories is increasingly blurred, and the specific governmental practices and technologies that were once situated at the edges of territories can now be among migrants and refugees in the field of protest.

In this paper, I propose to explore the consequences of these evolutions on the social movements for the rights of migrants in Europe. Focusing on the symbolic dimension of protest events, I argue that the changing nature of European borders has influenced their organization and strategies. In particular, I show that since the end of the 1990s, these movements have represented and used the border as a symbolic space in which new forms of protest are constructed.

This analysis is based on the observation of a selection of European networks mobilizing for the rights of migrants. The evolution of the symbolic dimension of their protest since the end of the 1990s has been investigated through three complementary methods: protest-event analysis, frame analysis, and visual analysis.

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Age and Gender Differences in Relationships Among Sociodemographics, Disease, Psychosocial Stressors, and Mental Health in Older Japanese Adults

This study aimed to identify age and gender differences in the relationships among sociodemographics, disease, psychosocial stressors, and mental health status among older adults, using nationally representative data in Japan.

This study included 8733 adults aged 65 years or older, who were respondents in the Comprehensive Survey of People’s Living Conditions (CSPLC) conducted in 2007 by the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW). Participants were stratified by gender and the following age groups: 65-74 years (young-old) and 75 years or older (old-old). Univariate and multiple logistic analyses were used to assess the relationships among sociodemographics (living arrangement, household size, and equivalenced disposable household income), disease (the five responses chosen by each group), psychosocial stressors (the top five responses chosen by each group), and mental health.

In all groups, the psychosocial stressors of "one's disease/long-term care," "disease/long-term care of other family members," "income/family budget/debts," and "motivation in life" were found to be significantly related to mental health. In young-old men, equivalenced disposable household income, working status, and the psychosocial stressor of "one's job" were significantly associated with mental health. In young-old women, significant associations with mental health were found for equivalenced disposable household income, eye diseases, lower back pain, and the psychosocial stressor of "relationship with family." In old-old men, the psychosocial stressor of "relationship with family" was independently associated with mental health. In old-old women, lower back pain and the psychosocial stressor of "relationship with family" were related to mental health.

This paper will analyze new citizen participation forms in the field of social welfare in the city of Barcelona. A new form of intervention is emerging in local welfare systems. This new way requires a change of attitude and involvement from citizens, public authorities - at all levels - and private organizations. It can be defined as a “social innovation” in the sense of the implementation of an idea that is new and that breaks with the prevailing routines and structures in a given system or setting. “Social Innovation” is widely used from many academic, political and social perspectives. No wonder that, in a context of uncertainty and transformations, becomes essential to search for new policies. In particular, in the field of social welfare the experimentation of new policy proposals and social practices has begun in a lot of countries.

In this paper we will analyze new participation forms in the field of social welfare in the city of Barcelona from the theoretical perspective of social innovation. The research is the result of work carried out within the European research project WILCO (Welfare Innovations at the local level in favour of cohesion).

The paper has three parts. First, there is the discussion of the concept of social innovation and proposes a methodology to use them. Secondly, following the conceptual and methodological proposal presented, discusses one policy of the City Council of Barcelona, the program: “Citizen’s Agreement for an Inclusive Barcelona”. This program is an example of Social Innovation that increases the cohesiveness and democratic participation of young-old citizens by confronting challenges and opportunities of this municipal policy for new models of work on local Social Welfare.

MONTALVÃO, ARNALDO* (Capes Foundation, montalvao@ufmg.br)
The Interplay Between Work and School Outcomes Among Adolescents in Brazil: The Role of Prior Orientations and Aspirations

In Brazil and other developing countries, empirical evidences usually suggest that the participation of children and adolescents in the labor market tends to hinder educational outcomes (academic performance, high school graduation and dropout, etc.) and, therefore, lead to inequalities in educational and occupational status over the life-course. However, a body of research argues that the interplay between work and school: 1) depends on the intensity (hours) of work;
moderate work (less than 20 hours a week) can actually help the student to ac-
quire professional and soft (sense of responsibility, independence and self-im-
provement) skills; 2) is the result of spurious relations the negative effect of
work on school success is actually result of differences in pre-existing individual
orientations and aspirations that make some students more inclined to pursue
experiences in the labor market than invest in school. This paper aims to analyze,
first, the extent to which preexisting aspirations and orientations toward school
and work can account for the observed negative effect of work on school per-
formance in Brazil. Second, it examines, among workers, how work intensity is
related to these outcomes. In order to achieve these goals, we draw upon data
from the National High School Exit Exam (ENEM) and from the Minas Gerais State
Household Sample Survey (PAD-MG). These data sets combine information on
school outcomes, family background, demographics, labor market situation, and
orientations toward school and work. Results show that prior orientations and
aspirations can predict actual labor market behavior and school outcomes, and
account for part of the effect usually credited to work itself. Research on this issue
in developing countries would benefit from incorporating fundamentals from social
psychology to understand how inequalities are reproduced through orientations
and aspirations.

RC26-460.1

MONTANARI, ARIANNA* (University of Rome, arianna.montanari@uniroma1.it)

Old and New Models of Federalism in Europe

The contradictory and complex unifying process of European Union does not
seem to resemble the classic federal model, such as the United States, but rather
refers to the historical legacy from the Holy Roman Empire as argued by Le Rider.
The Holy Roman Empire, as it was defined by the Treaty of Peace of Westphalia,
was a factor of stability, that while preventing to fall back into bloody wars, creat-
ated the set of institutions allowed to control the imperial power.

In the same way the tragic experience of the II World War was at the basis of
the European Union as an antidote to possible future nationalists conflicts. The
European unification process has been an element of law and peace, represent-
ing at the same time an old and new imperial model. According to Khanna Euro-
pean Union is one of three great empires, together with the United States and
China, that are distributing among themselves the global resources and influence
on the world. In his view the EU is by far the most popular and most successful
empire in history because, instead of dominating, educates. Incentives for the
Europeanisation - subsidies from Brussels, the workers mobility, the adoption of the
Euro - are too profitable to not be welcome. In this way the EU is expanding not by
force, but thanks to the attractiveness it exerts on its neighbors.

The idea of Europe has led not only national level but also the local and regional
authorities to research a direct relationship with the European Union institu-
tions. In this way, the nation states have lost a significant portion of their power.
At the moment in Europe there are states with limited sovereignty and increasing
power and autonomy to regional and local administrations.

JS-44.4

MONTANÉS JIMENEZ, ANTONIO* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, amjsociologia@gmail.com)

“Ethnic Relations Between Gypsies and the Majority Populations in Spain during the 21ST Century”

Since their arrival on the Iberian Peninsula during the beginning of the 15th
century, the Gypsy minority is one of the most relevant “other” ethnicities in Span-
ish society. According to the Gypsy Secretariat Foundation, between 750,000 and
1,000,000 Spanish Gypsies live in Spain. The ethnic minority’s history in Spanish
territory is characterised by a singular and intense cultural integration, a course
related to these outcomes. In order to achieve these goals, we draw upon data
from the National High School Exit Exam (ENEM) and from the Minas Gerais State
Household Sample Survey (PAD-MG). These data sets combine information on
school outcomes, family background, demographics, labor market situation, and
orientations toward school and work. Results show that prior orientations and
aspirations can predict actual labor market behavior and school outcomes, and
account for part of the effect usually credited to work itself. Research on this issue
in developing countries would benefit from incorporating fundamentals from social
psychology to understand how inequalities are reproduced through orientations
and aspirations.

RC22-397.4

MONTANÉS JIMENEZ, ANTONIO* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, amjsociologia@gmail.com)

“the Global Evangelist Movement of the “Gypsies”. in Spain’s Case”

The aim of the Global is to highlight some of the most relevant phenomena
which occurred to understand the aforementioned expansion, the intimate rela-
tionship of the Pentecostal religion with the articulation, re-composition and ren-
avation of the identities found in ethnic communities, and presents the particular
case of the expansion of Pentecostalism among the ethnic Gypsy communities
in Europe in general, and in particular, Spain. Gypsy Pentecostalism has designated
and transformed the millennial mission of evangelising the Gypsy people throughout the world, offers a
biblical interpretation of the origins of the Gypsy people, placing them in one of the
12 lost tribes of Israel, and a historical interpretation of the unfortunate journey
they faced in this world, culminating with the ethnic genocide during the II World
War. Gypsy Pentecostalism promotes the conservation of some of the most deep
rooted elements of their ethnic tradition and confronts the production of ethnic
identities and collective destigmatised representations.

The proposed paper deals with the expansion of the Pentecostal religion on three
levels.

At the supranational level. The Pentecostal religion’s role in the emergence and
promotion of an ethnic sense of global diaspora, which remains articulated in organisational and institutional networks and movements.

At the national level. The role of Pentecostalism in the renovation of the Span-
ish Gypsy’s ethnic and cultural identities.

At the local level. The role of the Pentecostal religion in the articulation and
re-composition of the different identities among Spanish Gypsies and non-Span-
ish Gypsies (above all Romanians) after the intensification of the arrival of trans-
national migratory waves of European Romanians to Spain in the 21st century.

This paper forms part of the doctoral thesis of the author, funded by the Span-
ish Government (Subprogram FPI-MICIN) as part of the Groupe Européen de Re-
cherche Interdisciplinaire sur le Changement Religieux (GERICR) research program

JS-7.5

MONTATEH, GAZ* (University of Manchester, gareth.montateh@postgrad.manchester.ac.uk)

Post-Repatriation Careers of Japanese Knowledge Workers

A key element of the globalization of knowledge work involves the interna-
tional transfer of executives. Yet despite the importance of this process, the re-
patration of business people is still an under-researched area. The majority of
existing research into the phenomenon is based on cross-sectional surveys and
interviews of North American and European business people. The emphasis is
typically on how to make the process more effective for companies, for instance,
by improving failure rates, and largely assumes the existence of Anglo-Saxon style
labour markets for the management of ‘talent’. Consequently, certain empirical
and conceptual elements remain unexplored. We don’t know much about repa-
triation from other nations, and more specifically, about their career perceptions
post repatriation. This paper addresses this gap by looking two Japanese business
people and asking how they make sense of their unfolding careers. To do this,
the paper followed their subsequent careers and career perceptions after their
return from assignments in North America, interviewing them over an extended
time period (seventeen months and twenty four months respectively). The main
finding of the research is that (these) Japanese repatriates do not have explicit
and pre-planned career paths. Furthermore, this lack of a career path does not
concern them. Instead, their careers are subject to a fuzzy career logic that de-
pends on circumstances. Given the extensive literature on protean and bound-
aryless careers, as well as the ‘need’ for individuals to take charge of their own
careers, this is a significant finding. The theoretical contribution of this research
is the idea of fuzzy career logic, and the paper will show how it not only provides
a useful framework for understanding how Japanese repatriates navigate their
careers, but also how it gives an important alternative to, and critique of, the view
that careers should be planned in a strategic manner.

RC41-692.7

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ODDON E, MARIA JULIET A* (Latinoamerican Social Sciences Faculty (FLACSO); National Research Council of Science and
Technology (CONICET); University of Buenos Aires (UBA), mjoddone@flacso.org.ar)
**Active Ageing Research Trends and Population Policy in Iberoamerica: A Critical Review**

The concept of active ageing is being used in recent decades as a line of research in ageing of population studies and as an instrument of public policy, especially since its adoption by the WHO to strengthen health, social participation and security for older peoples across the world. Despite its increasing use, defining active ageing is a complex task as it is related to various theories, constructed from multiple contents and their interactions, linked to other concepts used synonymously and sometimes interoperable (healthy, productive, successfull ageing, ...) and operated following various strategies in both the scientific and public policy design.

The aim of this proposal is to conduct a critical review of the scientific literature on active ageing in relation to other forms of ageing (healthy, productive, successful) in the Iberoamerican settings and in the field of Social Sciences research, to delimit its use, contents, indicators and measurement instruments and the usefulness of its application in order to clarify the confusion to which it is subjected.

**RC41-687.6**

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**LARDIÉS-BOSQUE, RAÚL** (University of Zaragoza)

**Transnational Aging in Mexico. the Experience about Elderly Foreigners, and Return Migrants. Life Style in Old Age, Health Care, Social Networks and Family Support**

En esta aportación se discuten ciertas formas de envejecimiento transnacional entre extranjeros en México y migrantes de retorno que regresan a México después de trabajar en Estados Unidos. En el trabajo se examinan cuáles son las formas de retiro de vida que tienen estos dos grupos y las formas de vínculos transnacionales que presentan y los cambios en la vejez, cuidados a la salud y redes sociales. Se presentan resultados relacionados a las redes transnacionales de los migrantes y sus conexiones en la vejez. Se analizan dos grupos de migrantes, uno de jubilados procedentes de Estados Unidos que han emigrado y residen en Baja California (México), y el otro lo constituyen migrantes de origen mexicano que han retornado de ese país a sus lugares de origen (Guaynajo y Zacatecas), pero que llegan con contactos y experiencias transnacionales valiosas para este análisis. El documento se basa en análisis cualitativo que pone atención sobre las redes transnacionales a partir de la movilidad, las razones de la migración en el periodo de retiro laboral, los cambios en su identidad y el apego al lugar, redes sociales y prácticas culturales.

La razón para analizar las prácticas transnacionales de los jubilados estadounidenses residentes en México es doble; por un lado, porque es un grupo de migrantes que ha crecido rápidamente en México. Respecto al segundo grupo se justifica porque es muy conocida la intensidad migratoria de mexicanos hacia Estados Unidos, pero no se conoce el papel que juegan los migrantes de avanzada edad al retornar a México; se consideran migrantes de retorno todos aquellos que han regresado de manera permanente o temporal a México.

**RC24-435.5**

**MOON, KATIE** (University of Canberra, katiegmoongmail.com)

**Policy Advisors and Scientists’ Mental Models Of Policy-Making: Validating An Elicitation Method**

Policy development is characterized by connecting problems with viable and equitable solutions. Individuals' mental models (cognitive structures that define reasoning, decision-making and behavior) influence how problems are defined and alternative solutions prioritized. We used qualitative (interviews and influence diagrams) and quantitative methods (self-report and repertory grids) to elicit senior policy advisors and scientists' mental models of the role of scientific evidence in invasive species policy-making. Thematic analysis of the interviews revealed four mental model types which suggested that the majority of scientists and policy advisors believed the community was more influential and connected in the policy-making process than evidence; scientists believed evidence was more influential and connected. We triangulated these results with the quantitative data, which showed that the vast majority of policy advisors and scientists believed that policies should be at least 70% evidence-based, and all participants considered evidence to be more credible, and most considered it to be more effective, than input from the general community. For the policy advisors, these results contrasted with the qualitative results. Our research suggests that policy advisors' mental models of the policy-making process were influenced by context, social norms and responsibility, revealing a difference between what they say (espoused mental model expressed through qualitative methods) and how they act (in-use mental model expressed through quantitative methods). Using appropriate methods to elicit and share mental models is critical in redressing complex environmental problems.

**RC07-148.1**

**MOON, MINYOUNG** (Vanderbilt University, minyoung.moon@vanderbilt.edu)

**Framing Matters: Effective Framing and Movement Success**

This article examines variations in framing among four different Korean women’s movement campaigns, only two of which succeeded. This study contributes to a more systematic understanding of the impact of framing on legislative outcomes by comparing successful and failed campaigns paired by the same issue area, as well as by overcoming methodological limitations of previous research built on single-case studies. Two cases deal with a family issue: The Abolition Campaign of the Family Headship System (succeeded) and the Revision Campaign of the Healthy Family Act (failed). The other two cases, the Legislative Campaign of the Anti-Sex Trafficking Act (succeeded) and the Revision Campaign for the Special Act on Sexual Violence (failed), are centered on the feminist idea of women’s rights to sexual autonomy. I analyze organizational documents of the Korean Women’s Association United, who led all of these four campaigns, in order to compare the effectiveness of framing in each campaign. My findings suggest that three qualities of frames were common in the successful campaigns. They are articulate frames, empirically credible frames, and de-radicalized frames. The two campaigns with desired outcomes included all three conditions for effective framing while the other two did not. Since these campaigns took place under the same contexts of political opportunity structure and resource mobilization capacity, I argue that my findings highlight the relative significance of framing in movement outcomes.

**RC40-675.5**

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**TANAKA, KEIKO** (University of Kentucky)

**Position of Labor in US and Japanese Agrifood Cooperatives: A Class Analytic Perspective**

Producer cooperatives emerged, in part, as a means of protecting the appropriation of surplus value from labor and often involved long struggles to institutionalize this economic form. Today, producer cooperatives constitute a significant component of the agricultural economies of most developed capitalist economies. Much work on cooperatives focuses on agent/principal problems or the tensions between producers and management in directing/controlling the cooperative. Given the historical origins of producer cooperatives in the concerns of labor, surprisingly less attention has been paid to the role that ‘adds value’ to agricultural production in cooperative organizations. This paper raises theoretical questions concerning the class position of various actors in cooperative enterprises. We consider this issue in terms of farmer (production and marketing) cooperatives as well as (food) consumer cooperatives. We ask what possible forms of organization might be introduced to cooperatives to make cooperative ‘labor’ more equal members of cooperative enterprises? We briefly examine these questions with respect to the historical development and current condition of cooperatives in the U.S. and Japan and call for a need to examine this question more systematically and comparatively from a larger international sample.

**RC40-678.5**

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**BASHAASHA, BERNARD** (Makerere University)

**Agricultural Mindsets Across Social Networks in Four African Countries**

Smallholder agriculture is coming under increasing pressure to intensify production practices for food security. Conservation agriculture (CA), involving the three principles of (1) minimum soil disturbance, (2) permanent vegetative cover, and (3) rotations or intercropping, has been identified as a sustainable way to do so. However, indigenous knowledge is not sufficient to support a transition
to this new production system; nor is simply the introduction of new agricultural production norms and practices by a transforming agent (extension or NGO). Many observers note that conservation agriculture requires a change of mind-set for smallholder innovation to occur (Hobbs, 2007; Wall, 2007). Successful cases of CA development have also demonstrated the active engagement of a network of producers and their partners throughout the agricultural sector (Coughenour, 2003; Swenson and Moore, 2009). The fundamental agricultural development question is how to bridge the gap between these new mindsets and those of the ‘risk averse’ small farmer that has informed indigenous knowledge for generations. The youth are completing in-depth interviews and taking photographs of elements of their everyday life that they define as particularly “Peruvian” or “Japanese.” Preliminary findings indicate that the youth report a range of identities (Indio, Nikkei, Peruvian, Japanese, Japanese+Peruvian), but they struggle to articulate how being Peruvian is a part of their daily lives. Instead, a Peruvian identity is linked to expression in birthday cakes, Christmas dinners, and occasionally speaking Spanish. The youth plan to remain in Japan, including obtaining Japanese citizenship, with few diasporic ties to Peru. Several factors are encouraging their assimilation, including the declining presence of co-ethnic migrants, the lack of ethnic institutions in the community, the pressure to assimilate in Japanese schools, and the transition to high school and tertiary education, where immigrant youth attend school with few co-ethnics. Nevertheless, this weakening of a diasporic Peruvian identity to symbolic status is surprising, given that Japanese identity is popularly defined as homogeneous and monoethnic. Immigrant and mixed-race people in Japan are also racialized as gaijin (foreigners, outsiders). This has resulted in identity quandaries for many Nikkeijin migrants, including the immigrant parents of the second generation, weakening their sense of belonging in Japan and strengthening their national (Brazilian, Peruvian) or alternate ethnic identities (Nikkei, Okinawan).

MOOREHEAD, ROBERT* (Ritsumeikan University, robertsm@fc.ritsumei.ac.jp)

Am I Japanese, Peruvian, or Both? the Ethnic Identity Formation of Second-Generation Peruvian Youth in Japan

Based on ongoing research, this presentation explores the ethnic identity formation of second-generation Peruvian high-school and college-age youth in Japan. It asks what ties, if any, does the second generation have with the two countries, and what is the nature of those ties? How do the youth interpret what it means to be Japanese and/or Peruvian in Japanese society? What role, if any, do the youth’s parents’ experiences in Japan play in shaping the youth’s ethnic identity? The youth are completing in-depth interviews and taking photographs of elements of their everyday life that they define as particularly “Peruvian” or “Japanese.” Preliminary findings indicate that the youth report a range of identities (Indio, Nikkei, Peruvian, Japanese, Japanese+Peruvian), but they struggle to articulate how being Peruvian is a part of their daily lives. Instead, a Peruvian identity is linked to expression in birthday cakes, Christmas dinners, and occasionally speaking Spanish. The youth plan to remain in Japan, including obtaining Japanese citizenship, with few diasporic ties to Peru. Several factors are encouraging their assimilation, including the declining presence of co-ethnic migrants, the lack of ethnic institutions in the community, the pressure to assimilate in Japanese schools, and the transition to high school and tertiary education, where immigrant youth attend school with few co-ethnics. Nevertheless, this weakening of a diasporic Peruvian identity to symbolic status is surprising, given that Japanese identity is popularly defined as homogeneous and monoethnic. Immigrant and mixed-race people in Japan are also racialized as gaijin (foreigners, outsiders). This has resulted in identity quandaries for many Nikkeijin migrants, including the immigrant parents of the second generation, weakening their sense of belonging in Japan and strengthening their national (Brazilian, Peruvian) or alternate ethnic identities (Nikkei, Okinawan).

MOOSAVI, LEON* (UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL, LEON.MOOSAVI@LIVERPOOL.AC.UK)

Flourishing Under Pressure: Islamophobia, Resilience and Muslims In Britain

Muslims in Britain encounter Islamophobia in politics, news media and everyday encounters. Since Muslims in Britain are racialised as non-white, the Islamophobias they face often simultaneously merges with racism. In this paper, I consider the effect that the pervasiveness of Islamophobia has on Muslims in Britain. I will argue that Muslims in Britain are often highly sensitive about the presence of Islamophobia, which leads them to withdraw from participation in social spaces but, perhaps more crucially, from participating in institutions, out of fear of being discriminated against. Thus, it will be apparent that the Islamophobia that some say exists because Muslims refuse to ‘integrate’ is actually a factor in discouraging Muslims from ‘integrating’. The situation is more nuanced than this though as I will also argue that despite Islamophobia, Muslims in Britain are quite determined to assert themselves as British Muslims. Even though they may be labelled as ‘traitors’ by some, British Muslims not only typically declare themselves as loyal citizens, but also show various practical signs of being comfortable reconciling their Muslim identity with life in Britain. Muslims in Britain have shown much resilience towards Islamophobia in the last decade, establishing various groups, campaigns and coalitions which I will argue is proving effective in countering Islamophobic rhetoric. While much still needs to be achieved in tackling Islamophobia, the successes that have been made, and the increasing stigma attached to being a Muslim in Britain, will be argued to be a sign of a Muslim community that is flourishing under pressure. This research is based on ethnographic encounters with Muslims in Britain between 2008-2013.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Steven Vertovec will relate the conditions of super-diversity of present-day urban spaces which affect migrants’ positioning in the host society, their social milieus that cross-cut ethnicities, and cross-cultural social relations.

Ewa Morawwska will reconsider the premises informing our concepts/theories of immigrant integration challenged by a new phenomenon of the continuous re-direction of migration of travellers seeking self-development and an exciting adventure.

Thomas Faist will reflect on the role of class, ethnicity, religion, and sexual orientation in structuring inequalities in present-day multicultural societies characterized by cross-cutting identities and practices of their members, and its implications for integration/assimilation theories.

Peter Kivisto will attempt to interconnect three concepts which have informed theories of immigrant integration/assimilation: that of pluralism which informed the earliest (American) conceptualizations, the notion of ethnic options/optional ethnicity which emerged in the second half of the past century, and the recent idea of cosmopolitan canopy.

WG01-888.3
MOREKANNOVA, MARINA* (Russian Academy of Sciences, mayurn118@gmail.com)

New Factors of Social Differentiation in Local Rural Communities

The paper addresses the social consequences of proliferation of innovation practices in local rural communities. Particular attention is paid to the susceptibility of different rural social groups to mastering new innovations in the fields of production, consumption and leisure and to the impact of proliferation of information and computer technologies on social differentiation processes.

The paper is based on the results of the sociological surveys of the processes of proliferation of and familiarization with innovation practices in local rural communities conducted by the Institute of Agrarian Problems of the Russian Academy of Sciences in one of the Russian regions (Saratov’s oblast) in 2010-2011 with personal involvement of the author.

Despite the remaining differences between the city and the countryside in terms of availability of modern opportunities and technology, rural residents are increasingly active in mastering innovation goods and practices. The advancement of modern technology per se does not cause the existing differences to blur, but, on the contrary, gives rise to new forms of differentiation, notably to “digital inequality” not only between the city and the countryside, but inside local rural communities as well.

The analysis of the empirical data allowed:
- identify the features of propagation of individual innovative practices, high-tech goods and services in local rural communities;
- identify the principal social groups, differentiated by frequency of use of innovative practices in the fields of production, consumption and leisure;
- make a comparative analysis of the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of these groups, their life and work strategies;
- propose ways to provide equal access to the new knowledge and skills required for mastering new technologies to different social strata and groups of rural population.

RC19-331.1
MOREL, NATALIE* (Sciences po, nathalie.a.morel@gmail.com)
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Disambiguating and Re-Conceptualizing Social Investment

Since the late 1990s, ‘social investment’ has appeared in the policy discourse of international and European organisations, as well as on the policy agenda of several governments across Europe and elsewhere. As a strategy that aims to combat social risks while enhancing economic performance, the social investment perspective seems to have appealed to a variety of governments. Indeed, policy analyses show how the notion functions as somewhat of a ‘catchall’ strategy. This is true also on the theoretical side, where social investment is both over-determined on the ideational level, and under-conceptualized. This paper aims to contribute to a finer conceptualisation of social investment by 1. assessing the over-determined and under-conceptualized role of social investment in explaining and differentiating factor in the formation of these preferences and values.

RC14-247.5
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Explaining Crisis through Infotainment. Effects of the Television Satire in Spain

Political satire programs on television are experiencing a small boom in democratic societies. One of its themes is the economic crisis star, centered in ridiculing not only the protagonists but also in their victims, explaining what were the causes and what could be the ways to tackle the crisis. Through humor, these programs reach millions of viewers, presenting serious issues of political community and the public in knowing whether these programs are fundamentally comic dimension or can have a formative role and public mobilization. Analyzing data from studies that have been made in some countries to measure the impact of such programs, and presenting the results of a survey conducted in Spain, one of the countries hardest hit by the economic crisis in Western Europe, this paper will try to test the possible impact of such programs on public opinion.

RC32-553.3
FLAQUER, LLUIS* (Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona, lluis.flaquer@ub.cat)
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Explaining Women’s Employment Patterns in the Local Context: The Role of Education and Local Care Policies in Terrassa (Spain)

Empirical research into the factors determining female employment has given rise to a lot of interpretations regarding the cultural, institutional and individual effects on women’s employment patterns in different countries based on the analysis of individual characteristics and the effects of macro conditions (Del Boca et al., 2009; Fortin, 2005; Hakim, 2004; Crompton and Lyonette, 2005; Pettit and Hook, 2005). However, few studies have set out to combine both macro and micro perspectives by using discourse analysis to explore the heterogeneity of women’s employment patterns across different local contexts and among different groups of women (Steiber and Haas, 2012). In this regard, some studies have thrown doubt on whether institutional and cultural factors have the same effect on women’s employment patterns in different contexts (Rege, 2004).

In the context of challenges posed by different work-family arrangements, using a multidimensional approach and as part of the European FLOWS FP7 research project, this paper examines variations across different groups of women in the way that contextual factors shape their labour supply. In particular, we propose to take a qualitative methodological perspective on how women’s education partly explains differential patterns with respect to employment, work-family balance and access to family help in the city of Terrassa (Spain). The analysis is based on information drawn from focus groups with different categories of women. Qualitative analysis is supplemented by the results of a survey conducted locally providing evidence of the relationship between employment and type of formal and informal care. The initial hypothesis is that women’s employment patterns over the family life course are closely linked to preferences regarding jobs and the family, with education and the local care system playing a key role as both a mediating and differentiating factor in the formation of these preferences and values.

RC31-538.16
MORGAN, CHARLIE* (Ohio University, morganc3@ohio.edu)

International Couples Shaping Migration to Japan

The Japanese are living longer and having fewer children than any other industrialized nation in the world. Immigration is seen as the key long-term solution to a shrinking tax base and a shortage of workers. Despite the reluctance of the Japanese to allow a large number of foreigners into the country, immigrants have been integrating into Japan via international marriages for decades. Whether arriving in Japan in the 1980s or for love (dating back to 1600), these couples are important because they represent the most intimate relationship possible and are an indicator of social distance and integration, both in how the couples cope and how other Japanese view these couples. I interviewed 40 individuals involved in international marriages in a rural area of Japan (Joetsu, Niigata). I transcribed the interviews and coded them using a computer software program called Dedoose. I analyzed the data using the guidelines of grounded theory, namely coding and memo-writing. I focused on the differences and similarities between those international couples who married for love (typically Western males and Japanese females) and those that were arranged (typically Western males and Southeast Asian females). There are important differences between the race and gender of these two types of couples, as well as the reasons for why they chose to marry a Japanese national and live in Japan. On the other hand, there are many similarities between these couples when it comes to having to adjust to living in a new culture, learn Japanese, raise children, and deal with extended family members. These similarities and differences offer a unique and intimate window into how the Japanese view foreigners living in Japan.
RC05-110.6
MORGAN, CHARLIE* (Ohio University, morganc3@ohio.edu)

The Utah Minuteman Project and Symbolic Boundaries: Legal Status, Nationalism, Culture, and Race

The boundaries that groups like the Minutemen construct not only leave a record of how these boundaries were constructed, but also a view of what these boundaries will look like in the future. The literal and symbolic meanings attributed to the U.S.-Mexico border were the motivating factor for Utah citizens to go to the border as Minutemen and to establish the Utah Minuteman Project (UMP). We used fieldnotes and interviews with 20 members of the UMP and found that the importance of the literal border gradually faded as the group expanded to include members who had not gone to the border and shifted to symbolic boundaries within the state of Utah as issues centered on crime and employment. In spite of the unifying identity surrounding the literal and symbolic U.S.-Mexico border, individual members of the UMP constructed symbolic boundaries using the following boundary markers: legal status (illegal vs. legal), nationalism (American vs. un-American), culture (English vs. Spanish), and race (white vs. Latino). The legal status boundary is the most salient boundary among the UMP, and became the key symbolic boundary that all other boundaries are measured against. We found that a wide variety of members conflate legal status with nationalism, culture, and race, whereas other members maintain clear distinctions between these symbolic boundaries. In the end, this calls into question the socialization of identity: on the one hand, by conducting “repair” with use of a preference for affiliation with one’s identity, and on the other hand, by constructing these errors without undermining the student’s individuality: on the one hand, by conducting “repair” with use of a preference for affiliation with one’s identity, and on the other hand, by constructing these errors without undermining the student’s individuality.

JS-48.3
MORGAN, MYFANWY** (King’s College London, myfanwy.morgan@kcl.ac.uk)
BRADBY, HANNAH (Uppsala University)

Religion, Organ Donation and Disparities in Transplantation Among Minority Ethnic Groups in the UK

With a high rate of end stage renal failure and a low rate of deceased organ donation, unmet need for kidney transplantation among Black and South Asian populations in the UK is disproportionately high, with these groups comprising 26% of the active kidney transplantation waiting list. None of the main religious groups in the UK formally prohibits organ donation. Faith-related barriers have however been linked in previous research with a reluctance to donate organs, although there is little detailed knowledge regarding specific ethnic/faith groups. This study explored influences on donation among minority ethnic groups as part of a wider effort to address the inequality of opportunity to receive transplantation services. We undertook two qualitative studies: 1) 22 community based focus groups with five ethnic/faith groups: Nigerian (Christian), Caribbean (Christian), Indian (Sikh and Hindu), Bangladeshi (Muslim) and Pakistani (Muslim) origin, and 2) semi-structured interviews with 19 hospital chaplains representing Abrahamic and non-Abrahamic religions.

The centrality and compatibility of religious beliefs with organ donation varied between ethnic/faith groups and generations. Although few regarded organ donation as incompatible with religious scriptures, there was considerable uncertainty, particularly among older people and people of Muslim faith who commonly required guidance from religious leaders. Hospital chaplains generally accepted the principle of donation. However few had much experience of deceased organ donation and many felt they could not personally endorse this, although variations existed within religious affiliations. Concerns included possible delays to burial, injunctions to modesty, a need for bodily integrity at the time of death, and the belief that the body and soul remain sensate for some time after death. These findings illuminate the gap between formal statements by national religious leaders, the views of chaplains and the lay population. Greater engagement between health professionals and local communities, possibly via chaplains, might address disparities.

RC16-290.2
MORGNER, CHRISTIAN* (Hitotsubashi University, k131017m@r.hit-u.ac.jp)

World Art Cities: Theoretical Considerations

The presentation will deal with the topic of ‘world art cities’. The main body of research about global cities has primarily emphasised their function in the global economy (with Frankfurt, London, Zurich, Tokyo and New York as the main examples), thus limiting our understanding of the role of urban spaces as a microcosm and breeding ground for cultural and symbolic activities. This paper highlights the production and creation of a global artistic symbolism through a specific configuration of the artistic milieu, where a high number and a mutual interlinking of artistic activities are crucial for the formation of interactions, networks, exchange and collaboration through which a highly vivid, active and innovative atmosphere can develop. Furthermore, the paper discusses how these activities are embedded into a wider symbolic infrastructure of galleries, music venues, fringe theatres, museums and other spaces of the city. These venues enhance and reinforce certain artistic symbols because through a mutual interlinking of many spaces, they can confirm the innovative character of the work, thereby making them well known outside of their immediate locality. The paper will focus on the development of a theoretical framework that incorporates these different aspects, e.g., art districts, artistic milieu, artistic infrastructure, innovation and global reach.

RC21-361.3
MORI, CHIKAKO* (Hitotsubashi University, c.mori@r.hit-u.ac.jp)

Transformation of Public Housing Policy and Its Impacts on the Residents in Japanese Suburbs

A lot of critical debates relating to Japanese suburb (ageing, juvenile delinquency, absence of local identity, etc.) have not made inroads into the myth of a homogeneous and stable space populated by non-foreign residents from the middle classes. However, with installation of the “precariat”, driven out of the city center by gentrification on one hand, and with transformation of Japanese public housing policy on the other hand, a new face of the suburbs appears: public housing for insecure populations (old people living alone, handicapped people, single-parent households) or semi-public housing hired by companies for their temporary workers including precarious foreigners make it a space of exclusion characterized by welfare and a whole range of “wasted lives” (Bauman, 2003) is concentrated. It is a very-known fact that territorial fixation is one of the major difficulties for the people of segregated districts, who are not able to “escape” from there (Wacquant, 2007). But that should not make one forget another difficulty: that is the difficulty of not being able to stay in one place, by having to be constantly moving. Because staying in one place also means setting down (establishing a family, sending one’s children to school, having regular dealings with neighbors as a member of the local society, possibility of borrowing money from banks, etc.). On the basis of a survey in the Tokyo suburb area, this paper examines the impact of those changes on (semi) public housing residents, especially where they go and how their lives are changed by their movements.

RC53-854.3
MORI, IPPEI* (The University of Tokyo, chatchan777@gmail.com)

Correcting Errors without Undermining Students’ Individuality in the Classroom

Classroom education is an institutional interaction meant to transmit the knowledge considered “right” by our society to children. However, recently in Japanese schools, emphasis has been placed on respecting students’ “individuality.” How are educational interactions organized to accomplish these seemingly incompatible tasks? We intend to answer this question in the paper.

We analyze video data of a lesson on national language in a Japanese first-grade elementary school classroom from the viewpoint of ethnomethodology and conversation analysis. We focus on the organization of “correction” and “repair” in conversation. Correction is applied to errors of utterance, and repair, to inaudibility or incomprehensibility of utterance. According to Douglas Macbeth, “pair” in conversation. Correction is applied to errors of utterance, and repair, to inaudibility or incomprehensibility of utterance. According to Douglas Macbeth, correction and repair often cooperate in classroom interaction.

Based on the above, we can rephrase our initial question as follows. As teachers must teach “right” knowledge, they must correct students’ “wrong” knowledge. However, this correction threatens to undermine students’ individuality. How can teachers organize the process of correction so as to avoid this undermining as much as possible?

The results of our analysis are summarized as follows. In the analyzed video data, a student read out his imaginary story. There were two errors in the story. However, the students corrected these errors without undermining the student’s individuality: on the one hand, by conducting “repair” with use of a preference for affirmative answer (=implicit correction) instead of explicit correction and, on the other hand, by configuring a cooperation of correction and repair in the order of “repair-applause-correction.”

RC47-776.1
MORI, KEISUKE* (Hitotsubashi University, k k japan@hotmail.com)

Toward the Post-Colonial World Connections: Relativizing the Eurocentric Social Movement Theories to Assemble the Citizenship Beyond Nation-States

This presentation examines the Eurocentric social movement theories from contexts of the genealogies of decolonization, demilitarization and anti-develop ment movements on Okinawa Island. Okinawa has its history of the marginality

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
as a quasi-colonial part of Empire of Japan from 1879, under the occupation of the US Forces from 1945 to 1972, and the continuous concentration of the military bases until the present. Facing on the situation above, the people in Okinawa have been seeking to relativize their ontology and change themselves through the external connections of social movements over the world.

Capitalism and Militarism after the WW2, lead by the US, had a significant influence not merely to Okinawa, but also East Asian countries, and the subjectification of Asian people. As Sakai Naoki (2008, Kibo to Kenpo, Ibusuna) clarifies that the regime of the Post-WW2 imaginary space of Japanese people was the inter-epic-artifact by the US-Japanese homo social “complicity”. In this perspective, the power formation after the WW2 has shifted from the Hegelian understanding of the nation-state with the anthropomorphism to the homo-social complicity among the nation-states. Therefore the (cultural) naturalization of representation of Okinawa, Japan and the US has to be questioned radically from this perspective.

Considering two still dominant streams of the social movement theories, namely the European tradition of Marxism and American tradition of the resource mobilization theories, I want to seek to interweave the theories of the Postcolonialism with them. Postcolonialism here indicates three streams of critiques, cultural studies, internal colonialism critique, and the Orientalism critiques (Shoh, Kokichi, 2006, Shakoikoku no Shatei, Toshindo). By doing so, the effect of the colonialism, imperialism and nation-state can be added to those theoretical models in order to trace the ties and networks of the social movements transcending the time and space, cultural differences, and the nation-state borders.

RC04-94.4
MORITA, JIRO* (Kyoto University, morjiro1981@gmail.com)
Growing Regional Gaps in Compulsory Education in Japan: A Case Study at an Aging Rural Area

Since the 1990s, mainly in advanced countries, policy makers have been paying increased attention to the terms of school systems that work in partnership with local communities, as the closed nature of the public education system has faced criticism in the context of “neo-liberalism”. Within these global contexts, the Japanese government began prompting a new system of community-based schools named the School Management Council System in 2004. This school council system is extremely different from the existing public school system in that the citizens’ participation into school management is definitely institutionalized.

In contrast, in recent Japan, the advent of an aging society combined with a low birthrate has had a serious impact on whole public education system, making it more important to consider educational policies from the aspect of population problems. Especially, in aging rural areas, the number of abolished schools is rapidly increasing due to depopulation, and there are heated debates on the regional gap in educational opportunities between urban areas and rural areas. Thus, one of the most urgent problems in rural Japan is to design new forms of community-based school systems appropriate to the realities of local residents around the schools in the population-declining areas.

Accordingly, this paper examines, from the perspective of sociology, the problems and the possibilities of community-based school systems by focusing on the collaboration between compulsory schools and the local residents in Japanese aging rural areas, in order to search for the new public education forms open to the local residents.

RC11-207.7
MORITA, MAKIKO* (Aalborg University, Denmark, makiko@dps.aau.dk)
Understanding Care Giving and Care Taking Experiences throughout the Life Course - a Comparative Study of Older Couples in Denmark and Japan

The systems of providing welfare services interact with older people’s everyday lives in a very complex way. Not only the arrangements of systems as such but also the availability of services influence their possibilities and constraints at an everyday level that roles they play within the social network of their everyday lives. These interactions are long-term changing processes as both the systems and wide-ranging conditions in everyday life are neither static nor immutable. In particular, the present paper draws attention to how older people understand the ways that the welfare systems interact with their everyday lives throughout the life course. Older people’s understandings of their interactions with the welfare systems at the everyday level reflect upon both their past and present experiences and practices, and this reflection results in forming a significant part of their views and expectations for the future.

Guided by life course approach, the analysis focuses on older couples in Denmark and Japan, and explores the following questions: how do older couples experienced care giving and care taking over the life course? How do they perceive these experiences? How have older couples experienced mutual support and communication with children, grand-children, and their neighbors and friends? How do their social worlds change as time goes by?

Interviews with couples aged 65 and over from Denmark and Japan are ongoing and will be concluded by February 2014.

RC53-857.4
MORRIS, ANITA* (University of Melbourne, a.morris@unimelb.edu.au)
HUMPHREYS, CATHY (University of Melbourne)
HEGARTY, KELSEY (University of Melbourne)
Negotiating Safety in Relationships: Children's Agency in the Context of Family Violence

This paper reports on the findings of qualitative research undertaken in Australia with children (n = 23) and mothers (n = 18) from a primary care population. The participants had all experienced family violence perpetrated by the father or stepfather and were recruited from medical centres and a larger family violence study of women from primary care. The methods included in-depth interviews and focus groups; informed by a theoretical framework of hermeneutic phenomenology, ethics of care and dialogical ethics.

The aim of the study was to hear children’s voices in primary care research about children’s safety and resilience in the context of family violence. The research questions sought to understand children and mothers’ perspectives on children’s safety and resilience; establish how children’s safety is realised in the context of family violence and determine how children’s voices inform a primary care response.
The main findings revealed that children needed to negotiate their safety in the context of family violence and post separation. Key to this was whether the child had agency to negotiate their safety; which was dependent on four interrelated factors. These factors will be presented to explain the ‘Model of Children’s Agency’. Informed by the model, implications for policy, practice and further research will be considered.

RC37-635.1

MORRIS, BRIGIT* (University of New South Wales, brigitmorris@yahoo.com.au)

Moving Through Space

Spaces in urban geography are rich with signs and symbols related to nation- al as well as personal narratives. Artists who construct public art installations in sites symbolizing hegemonic power and cultural identities are able to rework or reclaim the meanings attached to these spaces. I am interested in artists who engage in performative, site-specific installations that aim to recreate historical or contemporary political events in a symbolic way. I will argue that by reframing the meaning of significant sites using artistic devices of afflect and temporality, installation artists are in a unique position to critically analyse political and social questions which ‘trouble’ our society.

I will examine two case studies. The first is Gregor Schneider’s 2007 work, 21 Beach Cells. This installation involved a series of interactive metal prison cages, symbolizing Guantánamo Bay. The installation was placed on Bondi Beach in Sydney. At the time, the Australian Government supported the US government’s actions of indefinitely detaining so-called enemy non-combatants. Bondi Beach symbolizes the free and egalitarian spirit of Australian national identity – a jarring vision with the landscape of the Guantánamo prison. The second work is Doris Salcedo’s 2007 work, 6 y 7 Noviembre. Salcedo installed a sculpture over the Palais of Justice building in Colombia’s capital city, Bogotá. The work remembered the events of 6 to 7 November 1985 when milita stormed that very building – the High Court of Colombia.

Salcedo and Schneider reclaim these meaningful sites to create afffect between artist and viewer, between citizen and nation. The implicit value of these locations facilitates a conversational or reflexive relationship with the viewer where the past is effective to the present. This dialogical relationship makes the viewer complicit in both the artwork and the subject matter it addresses. Therein lies the transformative power of the artwork.

RC22-401.4

MORRISON, IAN A* (The American University in Cairo, imorrison@aucegypt.edu)

Secularism and the Foundations of Pluralism: The Crisis of Reasonable Accommodation in Québec

In recent decades Québec, like many other Western states, has been a site of debate regarding the limits of pluralism and freedom of religion. In Québec, these debates emerged within the context of a restructuring of the nature of na- tion and citizenship. Since the early 1990s, the Québec state has undertaken a project of the construction of a citoyenneté québécoise, seen as the culmination of a transformation of the boundaries of the Québec nation that began with the Quiet Revolution of the 1960s, marked by the shift from an ethnic to a civic concep- tion of the nation. The dechristianization and secularisation of national identity in Québec is presented as an expansion of the boundaries of the nation and an opening towards otherness.

Yet, contemporary Québec has also been described as the site of a ‘crisis’ relat- ed to the measures adopted to promote this conception of such a nation. Of par- ticular focus have been the practices of ‘reasonable accommodation’ for religious practices. Opposition to such measures are made on the basis of two arguments. The first suggests the need to narrow the scope of pluralism in order to protect universal values, and secularism itself. As such, it posits the paradoxical need to limit pluralism in order to protect pluralism. In doing so, it appeals to the need to protect the universal (as host body) from the particular (as contaminant). The second argues the need to protect ‘national values’ from the dilutive and assimilatory forces of relativism and multiculturalism. As such, it demands protection of the particular (as host body) from the universal (as contaminant).

The proposed paper examines the manner in which these two seemingly oppo- sitional arguments can be present within a common discourse that problematizes the presence of certain religious subjects and practices within the public sphere in Québec.

RC53-850.2

MORRIS, VIRGINIA* (University of Oxford, virginia.morrow@geh.ox.ac.uk)

Modern Moralties? Children and Social Change in Vietnam

This paper explores the effects of ‘modernity’ on children’s lives and on their aspirations in Vietnam. It draws on qualitative research undertaken with children and their parents as part of Young Lives, a longitudinal study of children growing up in four developing countries (www.younglives.org.uk). The paper explores how social, political and economic changes are affecting social realities, moralities and norms, especially in relation to intergenerational relationships between grand- parents/parents, and children. For example, there is clearly a rapid process of marketization taking place, with consumer durables like mobile phones and the internet becoming widely available. At the same time children describe clearly the centrality of family relationships, and especially reciprocity in the form of caring for parents, siblings, grandparents, and an expectation of filial duty by parents. Thus, three sets of values are colliding, (a) there is a combination of Confucian notions of filial duty combined with Communist values relating to the importance of reciprocity in relationships, yet (b) there is State-led concern about ‘social evils’ affecting children and youth by parents (while these are nearly universal, they seem particularly marked in Vietnam) and (c) new technologies that are perceived as bringing risks to children. Children themselves are aware of shifting moralities. They perceive there to be corruption among adults – some teachers, and employers - and express concern about unfairness and injustice. The paper explores whether there are ‘new’ moralities emerging, and describes how parents and children are managing these processes.

RC34-589.1

MORRISON, VIRGINIA* (University of Oxford, virginia.morrow@geh.ox.ac.uk)

‘I have to Help and Improve their Life’: Young People’s ‘transitions’ in Ethiopia and Andhra Pradesh, India

This paper explores the lives of young people growing up in Andhra Pradesh, India, and Ethiopia, drawing on data from Young Lives, a longitudinal study of children growing up in four developing countries (www.younglives.org.uk). The paper explores whether there are ‘new’ moralities emerging, and describes how parents and children are managing these processes.

Beyond the Respondent-Interviewer Interaction: Exploring the Performance of a Self-Administered Life-History Calendar

Life-history calendar (LHC) methods have been increasingly used in surveys in the last two decades. There is indeed a general consensus on the fact that the highly structured but flexible approach of the LHC facilitates the memory of past events. Respondent’s past experiences provide a context for retrieval of autobi- graphical memories and they are used as anchoring points and time landmarks for respondents to place events. Respondent- interviewer interaction is a core part of the LHC method. However, there is a general agreement that the LHC methods improve accuracy of retrospective data even for different populations and cultures with a non-linear representation of time, the reasons for this performance (i.e., retrieval processes) are less clear. The literature suggest that the LHC perform- ance is amplified by the interviewer-respondent interaction via conversational and flexible interviewing, either in CATI or CAPI. However, studies using self-ad- ministered LHC on youth sex behavior argued that LHC can be used also used in self-administered modes reducing social desirability bias.

In this study we present data from two surveys conducted in Switzerland (the Swiss Household Panel pilot study and the Family tMes study) and Vietnam between 2011 and 2013. Results show that self-administered LHC could produce equally valid data in terms of completeness (measured with five indicators: number of resi- dential moves, number of intimate partners, number of children, number of jobs, and number of years of unemployment) than interviewer-respondent interactive interviewing. Moreover, self-administered LHC transmitted by mail data had even
higher levels of internal coherence than self-administered LHC completed during face-to-face interviews. We argue that improvements in the layout (i.e., graphical visualization) of the LHC, as well as an increasing popularity of life calendar model in social media, may have increased in recent years the accuracy and feasibility of self-administered LHC for data collection.

**RC06-125.2**

**MORTIMER, JEYLAN** (University of Minnesota, morti002@umn.edu)

**ZHANG, LEI** (University of Minnesota)

**WU, CHEN YU** (University of Minnesota)

**HUSSEMMANN, JEANETTE** (Urban Institute)

**JOHNSON, MONICA** (Washington State University)

**Three Generational Continuity In Achievement Orientations: New Evidence From The U.S. Youth Development Study**

Growing inequality in families has prompted great interest in the intergenerational transmission of advantage. Guided by three complementary theoretical perspectives, we examine the continuity of achievement orientations across three generations. The first posits that contemporaneous parental orientations and attainments influence children. Children of more highly educated parents receive more parental encouragement and observe successful parental role models. A second approach posits that prior parental pathways matter for children. Earlier parental behavior may also provide a model of more or less successful action, and impacts children indirectly through parental attainments. A third “selection model” posits that parents’ stable traits, observed during adolescence, influence parents’ pathways, their attainments, and children’s orientations.

The Youth Development Study followed a cohort of over 1,000 Generation 2 youth from age 14-15 (1988) to age 37-38 (2011), and also surveyed their G1 parents (during G2’s adolescence) and 422 of their G3 children aged 11-21 (2009-2011). An SEM model, based on 384 G1, G2, and G3 triads, provides a three-generational assessment of the transmission of achievement orientations: Confirming the first perspective, contemporaneous parental educational expectations were strong predictors of both G2’s and G3’s orientations toward academic achievement during adolescence (self-perceptions as intelligent, a good reader, and having successful parents). A second approach posits that prior parental pathways matter for children. Earlier parental behavior may also provide a model of more or less successful action, and impacts children indirectly through parental attainments. A third “selection model” posits that parents’ stable traits, observed during adolescence, influence parents’ pathways, their attainments, and children’s orientations.

**TG06-960.4**

**MORTON NINOMIYA, MELODY** (Memorial University, melodymn@mun.ca)

**What's Another Word for “Ruling Relations”?: Translating IE to Community, Government and Academics in Medicine**

This presentation highlights the work of using institutional ethnography (IE) in applied health research. I illustrate how my IE study on fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD) both facilitated and complicated the process of knowledge translation (KT). I will discuss this in the context of KT with diverse audiences including community stakeholders, government policy and decision makers, and academics in medicine. It is the work of research to contain and limit the amount of data to collect and analyze in order to keep a study focused. Applied health research also commonly includes KT plans to strategically engage target audiences with meaningful research findings. As an applied health researcher, I considered each primary audience as I decided how and what data to analyze as well as how the findings would be disseminated.

The purpose of this IE study was to examine how institutional supports and services are activated and coordinated around youth with an FASD diagnosis. My study included in two Canadian communities – one remote Aboriginal community and the other an urban provincial capital. In each setting, three distinct populations were interviewed: 1) caregivers of children with an FASD diagnosis; 2) front line workers from healthcare, child welfare, education and social services with direct involvement in the lives of children with an FASD diagnosis; and 3) policy and decision makers who manage the interviewed frontline staff. In addition to interviews, I collected and analyzed clinical and service-related forms, training manuals, policies and assessments. This large volume of data required focus and prioritization in order to produce results that meet the expectations of my main target audiences: community, government, and academics. I argue that the utility of IE in applied research is only as strong as the ability of the researcher to “speak IE” in a language that can be understood.

**RC08-153.3**

**MOSBAH-NATANSON, SEBASTIEN** (Paris Sorbonne University Abu Dhabi, sebastien.natanson@psuad.ac.ae)

**The Forgotten One of the Triad: Why Did Rene Worms, and Not Emile Durkheim or Gabriel Tarde, Fail?**

Rene Worms (1870-1926) was a brilliant young philosopher who entered sociology at the beginning of the 1900′s with a fresh and powerful perspective. He gathered dozens of intellectuals around these different initiatives. Theoretically, he was at first a strong advocate of organicism, even if he was very open to other theories and currents in his journal and his collection. Very few academic works have been published about this author, considering he played a minor in the history of French sociology. Without rejecting totally this assertion, this communication will try to reassess his role in the development of the discipline, and to provide with explanations of his failure and of his forgotten memory. We will focus on several factors such as his will to internationalize the discipline while it was still very weak nationally, or the consequences of his theoretical choice. We shall also insist on the paradoxes of the durkheimian memory for the writing of the history of French sociology.

**TG04-957.4**

**MOSKALEVICZ, JACEK** (Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, moskaliew@ipin.edu.pl)

**SIEROSLAWSKI, JANUSZ** (Institute of psychiatry and neurology)

**Transformation of Drug Policy in Poland: From Complete Depenalisation of Drug Possession to Its Absolute Criminalization**

Last three decades witnessed crucial transitions in Poland towards market economy and multi-party system. This process severely affected all spheres of life, including drug consumption and public policy in that area. Definition of drug and drug legislation in social structure, new powers and new wealth as well as growing poverty and social exclusion demanded moral justification. A number of social problems have suddenly become moral issues, subject of vivid moral debates and accusations in fight for moral supremacy. In result, legal provisions had to be introduced to symbolise new moral order. In 1997 drug possession was penalised. A number of drug-related crimes skyrocketed from several thousand prior to the penalisation to eighty thousand ten years later. In a decade, several hundred thousand, mostly young people underwent legal prosecution, most of them got convicted in criminal registers which reduces their prospects in the labour market. Despite softening of the drug laws in the recent years, criminalisation of drug possession widened a generation gap and excluded significant proportion of the young generation labelling them as criminal deviants.

**PRES-2.2**

**MOSOETSA, SARAH** (University of Witwatersrand, Sarah.Mosoe sina@wits.ac.za)

**The Micro-Politics of Poverty and Inequality: Implications for the Real “Hidden Abode of Production” in South Africa**

Almost two decades since South Africa celebrated its political freedom; unemployment, poverty and inequality remainundeniably high. The dominant narrative by most South Africans is “awukho umsebenzi” and “asinamali” – there is no work and we do not have money. South Africa’s transition to democracy in 1994 was thus flawed, as it did not bring about economic emancipation for the majority of its people. More than three in every ten South Africans are unemployed. Neo-liberal policies and the welfare system, aimed at addressing economic failures of the apartheid state, have had limited success.

High levels of unemployment and inequality that followed South Africa’s entry into the global economy have shifted the focus of survival and economic activity from the factory to the household. In the absence of an effective welfare state, the poor have retreated to the household and adopted diverse livelihood activities. Contrary to views held by traditional economics, households are not just places of consumption and leisure but significant places of production and the provision of...
services, especially in the context of unemployment and poverty. The household has become the only site of stability for most people as well as their only means of survival – the real “hidden abode of production.” Most households, however, are fragile; they lack resources and are unable, therefore, to effectively alleviate and cushion the effects of unemployment, poverty and inequality.

What emerges, are particular implications for gender relations, gender identities and household dynamics. New patterns of male domination and female subordination intensify, often riddled with conflict. Intergenerational conflict also intensifies in a context where access to income and time use becomes a source of conflict rather than cooperation. Conventional theories of gender relations and households are challenged in this new social and economic context.

Johannesburg's inner-city was once an area notorious for crime, grime and urban and social decay. It has been described by academics as a ‘vacuum of belonging’ (Gottz and Simone 2003) and a hyper-ghetto, home to prostitutes, drug dealers, diseased street children, criminals and their victims (Murray 2011). In recent years, however, there have been considerable efforts to regenerate the urban environment, particularly through the provision of low-income and social housing. These attempts at physical regeneration have coincided with efforts to enhance security in the area as well as foster a sense of community. This presentation examines the relation between urban and social regeneration as well as the practices and methods utilised to achieve these aims. Of particular interest is the relationship between physical and social space and how this structures social relationships and notions of belonging. Furthermore, it explores the ways in which community is formed in a context of urban transition, insecurity and hyper-diversity. Utilising the framework developed by Henri Lefebvre (1991), it examines the perspectives of residents living in the inner-city and the ways in which they are able to or prevented from exercising their spatial imaginations and abilities to appropriate spaces in the inner-city and the effects this has on the formation of community and notions of belonging. Particular focus is on residents living in social and low-income housing's perspectives about what community, security, appropriation and belonging mean in a situation of urban transition, social decay and insecurity, as well as what the limits of community are in these conditions and how these boundaries are drawn and reproduced.

MOSSBERG, LINDA* (University of Gothenburg, linda.mossberg@socwork.gu.se)

Strategic Collaboration As Means and End: Views from Members of Swedish Mental Health Strategic Collaboration Councils

Mental health care professionals are under pressure – both from their own organisations and professions and from external legislation and policy – to collaborate. This article reports the views of collaboration held by influential mental health care professionals who participated in strategic collaboration councils. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 31 participants in three groups: personal ombudsmen and managers of social care and health care. The participants presented generally homogeneous opinions of collaboration, although they differed in outlook: the personal ombudsmen maintained an operational perspective, while the care managers had a more strategic focus. All participants saw collaboration as necessary to a functioning organisation. They joined the collaboration councils expecting to form interprofessional relations that would lead to greater efficiency, better knowledge of other organisations, and professional support. The participants’ adherence to a positive norm, together with further institutional pressures, contributed to homogeneity in the participants’ responses. All guardians of their points of view while collaborating in networks adhering to a social norm. Strategic collaboration was thus both means and end.

MOSSELSON, AIDAN* (University College London, aidan.mosselson.11@ucl.ac.uk)

Communities in Transition: Security, Policing, Appropriation and the Formation of Community in Inner-City Johannesburg

In recent years, however, there have been considerable efforts to regenerate the urban environment, particularly through the provision of low-income and social housing. These attempts at physical regeneration have coincided with efforts to enhance security in the area as well as foster a sense of community. This presentation examines the relation between urban and social regeneration as well as the practices and methods utilised to achieve these aims. Of particular interest is the relationship between physical and social space and how this structures social relationships and notions of belonging. Furthermore, it explores the ways in which community is formed in a context of urban transition, insecurity and hyper-diversity. Utilising the framework developed by Henri Lefebvre (1991), it examines the perspectives of residents living in the inner-city and the ways in which they are able to or prevented from exercising their spatial imaginations and abilities to appropriate spaces in the inner-city and the effects this has on the formation of community and notions of belonging. Particular focus is on residents living in social and low-income housing’s perspectives about what community, security, appropriation and belonging mean in a situation of urban transition, social decay and insecurity, as well as what the limits of community are in these conditions and how these boundaries are drawn and reproduced.

MOSSELSON, AIDAN* (University College London, aidan.mosselson.11@ucl.ac.uk)

Neoliberal Reconstruction or Urban Regeneration? the Private Sector and the Provision of Low-Income and Social Housing in Inner-City Johannesburg

In academic literature, urban regeneration is more often than not treated as a code-word for gentrification or dismissed as a term developers use to sugar-coat the commercialisation of space and the destruction of public housing. Reinvestment in urban spaces and public housing is seen as part of a global strategy of capital and both a cause and symptom of the spread of neoliberal politics and practices around the world (Smith 2002). Using the case of inner-city Johannesburg and the provision of low-income and social housing in the area, this presentation argues that more nuanced and contextually sensitive approaches are required. In Johannesburg, the provision of low-income housing has been led by the private sector, who have also taken the lead in the regeneration of the city. However, this has not resulted in a solely revanchist or exclusionary city being created, but has had the contradictory effects of fostering increased social cohesion and meaningful regeneration, whilst simultaneously increasing the cost of land and housing in the area. Utilising Pierre Bourdieu’s notions of field, capital and habitus, this presentation explores the multiple factors which have shaped the reinvestment and regeneration process in Johannesburg and shows how a diversity of outcomes and imperatives are possible and in fact present, even in a context shaped by neoliberal approaches to city-building and housing provision. Cities are part of broader social contexts or milieus and are therefore shaped by competing fields and forms of capital. This presentation highlights the multiple impulses and concerns which have shaped housing provision and reinvestment in Johannesburg’s inner-city and discusses what the effects of these have been on communities living in the area and invites scholars, whilst still remaining critical, to adopt new, more nuanced and context sensitive approaches to questions about urban renewal, particularly in the Global South.

MOTCHAM, CASIMIR RAJ* (National University of Ireland, cassidb@gmail.com)

Youth Policy in Ireland and India: A Comparative Study

Contemporary policy discourse about youth is frequently trapped in the dichotomous paradigm of simplistically portraying them as either ‘a problem’ or a ‘human resource’. This broadly applies both in Europe and in Asia. However, while significant comparative research on youth, youth work and youth policies has been conducted within Europe, there is very little research which compares the European and Asian contexts, and there is none to date specifically comparing Ireland and India. Based on recently completed PhD research, his paper explores and compares the youth policies of Ireland and India through the analytical lens of Gough’s (2008) ‘five Is’: industrialization, institutions, research, institutions, ideas and international relations. It examines the major ‘factors and actors’ that have influenced the historical development of youth policies in both countries and situates these in their broader regional contexts.

There are many obvious differences between India and Ireland in terms of location, economy, culture(s) and the economic and social context. However there are also significant connections between them, stemming not least from their common colonial experiences, meaning there are important parallels in political culture and public administration.

The voluntary sector and its relationship with government agencies hugely influences policy making in both countries (the principle of ‘subsidiarity’ in Ireland can be fruitfully compared with that of ‘Panchayati Raj’ in India). In India, however, there is no forum for NGOs and the government to come together whereas ‘social partnership’ has been central to Irish social policy. In both countries most youth have little or no opportunity to participate in making decisions that affect their lives. Many are not aware of their own rights, or the policies and programmes that affect them. New policy initiatives are underway in both countries, however, which hold out the possibility of redressing this.

MOTOYAMA, KOTONA* (Osaka University, kotona.osaka@gmail.com)

Gender Differences in Reactions to Coming out: The Reaction of Mothers of Non-Heterosexual Children and Their Roles

In a heteronormative society, disclosing one's non-heterosexuality to others can be very stressful, but it can be heightened considerably when coming out to family members. On the one hand, parents to whom a child has disclosed their non-heterosexuality also struggle with feelings of inability to accept their own non-heterosexual child. Coming out thus causes a "family crisis" (Williamson 1998), because family members have to reconstruct a family model which was previously based on heterosexuality. Yet what does "family crisis" mean to the family members? Family members have to reconstruct their common colonial experiences, meaning there are important parallels in political culture and public administration.

The voluntary sector and its relationship with government agencies hugely influences policy making in both countries (the principle of ‘subsidiarity’ in Ireland can be fruitfully compared with that of ‘Panchayati Raj’ in India). In India, however, there is no forum for NGOs and the government to come together whereas ‘social partnership’ has been central to Irish social policy. In both countries most youth have little or no opportunity to participate in making decisions that affect their lives. Many are not aware of their own rights, or the policies and programmes that affect them. New policy initiatives are underway in both countries, however, which hold out the possibility of redressing this.

RC32-544.5

RC21-361.4

RC03-74.2

RC34-596.4

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research revealed that mothers of a non-heterosexual child were especially afraid of the collapse of the family they created (i.e. “family crisis”), while father did not present such narratives. Mothers react strongly to the “family crisis” due to traditionally given gender roles, in which they are expected to be more accountable for family affairs. Yet interestingly, these gender roles also influence mothers to overcome the “family crisis.”

RC47-776.3
MOTTA, RENATA* (Free University Berlin, renata.motta@fu-berlin.de)

Contentious Politics and the Global South

Referring to new challenges in the study of contemporary social movements, Tarrow claims that “To the extent to which we have allowed the examples of civil Western movements from 1960s to shape our models, we will not be able to understand them” (2011). The author refers to ethnic wars and terrorist movements, in particular Islamist groups; other movements from the Global South rarely appear as empirical applications of the framework Contentious Politics, but never in the role of challenging it to revisions like Islamists. The thesis of a movement society in two trends, a more contained in the “West”, and a more transgressive in the “Rest”, leaves out many issues around which movements in the Latin America have been contending.

However, attempts to explain the particularities of Latin American social movements has led to the development of specific theories, treating the region as sui generis (Costa 2010). Thus, in the analytical openness and systematic character of the framework on Contentious Politics lie its main virtues: it invites for dialogue and results in a collective process of knowledge construction. It has a serious limitation for that purpose, as Bringuel (2011) objects: instead of its claimed epistemological turn, “Contentious Politics” is an ontological movement, a change on what to study (action and structure, relational dynamics by mechanisms and processes). The second and third world's biggest producers of genetically modified crops (GM crops of GMOs), the social movement struggles that surrounded and developed a strong communication front as early as 1999, with a weekly newsletter and in state agencies and politicians. They engaged in legal mobilization and developed advocacy networks, where frames circulate. Different from many conflicts in the “Rest”, the movement turn is yet to come, by the incorporation of epistemologies from the Global South.

This paper attempts to contribute to this challenge, based on claims raised by Latin American scholars and movements, organized in five elements: the spatiality of contentious politics, in particular subaltern strategies of place based identity building; the commodification and the coloniality of knowledge; the potential of contemporary peasant and indigenous movements; the social question as a cross-cutting issue; legal mobilization based on non-individualist conceptions of rights.

RC47-770.6
MOTTA, RENATA* (Free University Berlin, renata.motta@fu-berlin.de)

Fighting GM Crops in Argentina and Brazil: Global Constraints, National Opportunities?

When one looks at current figures, in which Brazil and Argentina are, respectively, the second and third world’s biggest producers of genetically modified crops (GM crops of GMOs), the social movement struggles that surrounded and kept revolving around the issue are difficult to visualize. However, the adoption of the technology has been disputed for almost two decades. A major difference was the capacity of Brazilian movements to jeopardize the interests of the pro-GMOs coalition: they had to wait for a decade until soybean production had been converted to GM seeds, what took four years in Argentina. This created a widespread recognition of a controversy over GM crops in Brazil, what never happened in Argentina.

There are many other factors differentiating the cases, but also similarities between them. Frames were similar; because movements participate in transnational advocacy networks, where frames circulate. Different from many conflicts in the Global North against GMOs, in these countries there were not only issue-oriented groups, but also identity politics, as peasant movements were important actors. The Campesina frame “food sovereignty” is very prominent. A major difference lies in the organizational bases and forms for resisting GM crops. The great power of the Brazilian movements lies in the building of a sustained campaign among environmental, consumer rights, agro-ecology, human rights and peasants groups. A coalition was formed with dissident scientists, allies in state agencies and politicians. They engaged in legal mobilization and developed a strong communication front from as early as 1999, with a weekly newsletter and a blog. None of these factors are found in the Argentinean case.

The belief that by acting together there was a possibility of affecting social change makes a crucial difference: Argentinean activists perceive more global constraint to their fight, whereas Brazilians perceive more national opportunities to theirs.

RC22-384.5
MOTTA, ROBERTO* (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, rmcmotta@uol.com.br)

Sociologists and Believers: Alliances and Protectorates in Brazil

In Brazil, probably more so than in other countries, sociologists often hold the Comtean opinion that Sociology stands to religion as the positive stands to the theoretical stance. As secularization, the “holy alliance” of social scientists and cultists, the former often imposing on the latter a kind and subtle theoretical protectorate. Such alliances also exist, in greater or lesser degree, with the Catholic Church (especially with the sectors linked to the theology of liberation) and with the historical Protestant churches. Highly emblematic of this tendency are the graduate programs in “sciences of religion” that have sprouted all over the country and Facebook like sites through which social scientists (who often claim to be believers) and believers (who at times social scientists) engage in dialogue. Conversely, there is in the country a process of open, so far only verbal, warfare between social scientists (again of the highest reputation) and the Pentecostal and Catholic community as authoritarian and intolerant of all forms of individual diversity.

RC08-165.8
MOTTA, ROBERTO* (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, rmcmotta@uol.com.br)

The Protestant Ethic Thesis before Weber: Forerunners in France and Brazil

It is well known that the “Protestant Ethic” thesis had existed for quite some time prior to Max Weber’s own formulation. Some specific cases of anticipation of the thesis are represented by Émile de Laveleye and Napoléon Roussel, in the French speaking world of the 19th century and, in the same century, by Brazilian writers Tavares Bastos, E. Carlos Pereira and a certain number of missionaries of English and North-American background who worked in Brazil, like Zachary Taylor and others. Even details of Weber’s thesis, concerning, for instance, the emphasis on the consequences of sectarianism (“Sektentum”) are present in mid 19th century Tavares Bastos’ “Religiao”. Several Scotch authors (who wrote in Portuguese), or even knew he had existed. While such forerunners do not necessarily reach the same level of theoretical, indeed of theological refinement as does Weber, they view adhesion to Protestantism (albeit, at times, in a rather cultural and secularized sense) as a necessary condition for modernization and economic development. A common source to Weber and, on the other hand, the forerunners, may have been Hegel’s Lessons on the Philosophy of History which, directly or indirectly, did not take long to reach Brazil and, of course, France. Weber’s own formulation of the thesis seems to represent a largely secularized version of a central tenet of Protestant apologetics. Again in largely secularized terms, this is still, in early 21st century, a fully living, indeed burning issue in both France and Brazil, being but a continuation of the Kulturkampf, the culture war, which has for so long opposed the Protestant and Catholic conceptions of society and modernization.

RC25-441.2
MOULENE, FREDERIC* (Université de Strasbourg, frederic.moulene@voila.fr)

The Challenge of Sociology of Language: Living in Society, Living with Words

Nowadays, « sociology of language » is explicitly identified in the research groups within the I.S.A. although sociological associations all over the world don’t seem to have equivalents at their national extent. Alongside, this domain of sociology has an uncertain situation within the university systems: few scholar jobs and chairs, research programmes, articles and books are clearly dedicated to « sociology of language ». The cause is probably that it is difficult for sociologists to work on language even though by definition, linguistics is a specific disciplinary field aimed at investigate language. Moreover, linguists have developed their general framework from the canonical principles of Saussure for whom language has to be studied beyond the social context ; it is significant that a scholar as influential as Thomsky still follows the « saussurean dichotomy » and considers speakers as basically identical and interchangeable. For their part, sociologists usually keep language questions out from their study domain. Thus, they forget that society is spoken by the individuals and with all the words they have learnt by living and doing; moreover, since Austin, we know that it is often as long as certain things are told that they can perform, change the reality. So, knowing that each science tends to consider its object of study as its exclusive preserve, sociology of language is an academic challenge. However, it is worth the effort because social * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name. Book of Abstracts XVIII ISA World Congress of Sociology 674
realities is always something we reach with language (that is socially constructed) – how could we do things to each other without words? Do we need an autonomous sociology of language indeed? Or should we try to persuade the sociologists that all sociology is inevitably a sociology of language (in the same way, for Labov all linguistics is necessarily social)?

RC14-256.19

MOWRY, ROBERT* (University of Notre Dame, rmowry@nd.edu)

Homogenous or Not?

"Homogenous or Not? Content Analysis of Japanese Anti-Nuclear Editorials, 1954-1970"

Abstract: This research contributes to the debate on Japanese media homogeneity by demonstrating that anti-nuclear editorials exhibit more diversity than homogeneity overall for the period from 1954-1970. Several observers have noted that Japanese newspapers were self-enclosing of the urban elite in "gated communities" is a result of informal and universalist-particularist continua, with the Asahi the most progressive and universalistic of the four publications surveyed. While relative unanimity of opposition to nuclear arms is found, the analysis indicates that nuclear arms were opposed for a variety of motives which could be characterized as either universalistic or particularistic. Further differentiation is observed on contextual issue positions such as aid for hibakusha, United States accountability in the bombings, and the influence of the domestic communist and socialist parties on the anti-nuclear movement.

RC21-379.5

MUELLER, FRANK* (Free University Berlin, frank.mueller@fu-berlin.de)

SEGURA, RAMIRO (National Research Council (CONICET))

The Efficiency of Exclusion: Gated Communities, Informality and Social Mobilization in Mexico City

This paper analyzes the double-edged meaning of informality at the intersection of urban inequalities, landed property, and power in urban Latin America. Our study of the Zona Poniente in the fragmented western periphery of Mexico City allows us to identify situations of social interaction in which the narrative use of informality is central to social and cultural distinction. We find that the standard story – and normatively disparaging construction – of urban informality, exercised by marginalized urban poor people must be complemented by an analysis of upper class elite practices, particularly in private-sector real estate development. The real estate development industry occupies a critical place, materially and symbolically, in structuring the urbanization in which wealthy private interests employ the attribute of informality to stave off "Third World" settlements and enable a "First World" lifestyle in gated communities. In the discourses and practices of neighborhood organizations, public planning authorities and real estate developers the referent "informality" takes on defensive and exclusionary functions and serves as referent for social mobilization against the perceived informality of the local elite.

Fieldwork in this peripheral, fragmented and contrasting area provides insights into the link between informality and confinement on various levels. Firstly, the self-enclosure of the urban elite in "gated communities" is a result of informal modes of negotiation between public authorities, neighborhood organizations and real estate developers. Secondly, the spread of such First-World urbanism has negative effects on social and physical mobility of the dis-enfranchised urban population living in deprived islands surrounded by the defensive walls of gated communities. Thirdly, our fieldwork allowed us to identify diverse types of inter-group conflict and to analyze the hidden, implicit network structures among the respondents of these interviews. The proposed analysis is based on the idea of virtual encounters between survey-respondents, which allows to identify relations of conflict or consensus between dyads of persons. The relational information gathered this way can easily be complemented with additional survey-data about the social attributes and the group-membership of the persons representing the nodes of the analyzed network. Hence it becomes possible to calculate inter-group conflict of different status-groups and to compare it with its intra-group conflict. Similarly, by looking for isomorphic coincidences of different types of network relations, this kind of analysis may also be used to identify reinforcing social cleavages.

A standard survey has generally about 1 to 2 thousand interviews, which corresponds to a universe of 0.5 to 2 million possible dyads of persons. Hence, the analysis of virtual network structures requires to focus on samples drawn from this universe. Consequently, this paper also describes the construction of such samples by presenting an exemplary analysis of the European Values Study (EVS) 2008. Among others, this survey contains a political self-evaluation on a left-right scale, which is used in the example for the construction of relational arcs of conflict and consensus: dyads of persons with both a leftish or both a rightist political orientation are linked by a relation of political consensus. Other dyads with very different positions on the left-right continuum are similarly linked by relations representing political conflict. Hence, by this exemplary analysis it will be possible to assess, how much different income groups (classes) are politically polarized and how much consensus there is within each of these groups.

RC10-194.4

MUHIC DIZDAREVIC, SELMA* (Charles University, selma.muhic@gmail.com)

Segregation Of Roma Children In The Czech Educational System

One of the most serious forms of discrimination in the CR is the discrimination against Roma children in primary education. Despite conclusions by the ECHR from 2007 in the case of D.H. vs. CR, which stated that there was discrimination and a violation of the right to education of the Roma children by placing them into so-called special (currently called practical) schools, a third, and in some municipalities one half, of Roma children have never receive education in these type of schools. The Concept of Roma Integration adopted by the Czech government also includes the removal of obstacles in regard to Roma children's access to education and the aim to abolish segregation in education. One part of this is making changes to the work of pedagogical and psychological centers (which have to diagnose a child with disorders in order for it to be placed in a special school) in terms of improving their diagnostic methods and their work with socially disadvantaged children. In April 2010, the Czech Ombudsman concluded that the disproportionally high number of Roma children who are placed in such schools based on recommendations of the school counselling institutions, without being diagnosed with mental disorders, is indirectly discriminatory. Due to the segregation of Roma in education, the CR is continuously criticised by international institutions but, despite this, no efficient regulation has been adopted to remove this type of discrimination. By analyzing governmental policies, the psychological tests, which are used for recognition and by Roma organizations one might see to change the discriminatory practice. I hope to explain in this paper how it is possible in the EU context to carry on with detrimental and costly policy of exclusion of some...
of the Czech citizens from the education process and what are the main consequences of such approach.

TG04-947.4

MUIR, KRISTY* (University of New South Wales, k.muir@unsw.edu.au)

Perceiving, Managing and Negotiating Risky Behaviours from Adolescence to Early Adulthood

Young people's transitions from adolescence to adulthood are individualized, risk taking is normalized, and individual choices, behaviours and actions can have significant implications for future social and economic outcomes (Beck, 1992; Giddens, 1991). Yet young people's choices and behaviours are also set within and influenced by their peers, families and communities (Bronfenbrenner, 1986, 1977). While previous research has examined risk taking behaviours of young people and the influences and drivers of these, we have a limited current understanding of how, why and under what circumstances young people from different family, community and economic contexts negotiate and make decisions about risky behaviours and who and what they draw on to make these decisions. Based on an Australian Research Council grant, this paper uses Australian Bureau of Statistics data and interviews with 70 young people from different social, economic and community contexts across Australia to understand how young people define, perceive, manage and experience risk taking behaviours and the supports and resources they draw on in making their decisions. Using an ecological framework, this paper aims to identify areas of support at the kitchen, community and policy tables that may assist young people in negotiating risk as they move through adolescence to early adulthood.

RC40-683.2

MUIRHEAD, BRUCE* (University of Waterloo, muirhead@uwaterloo.ca)

Losing Control in Western Canada: Private Equity Firms and Land Purchases

My paper will investigate the changing nature of land ownership in Western Canada. This is occurring largely because of the activities of Canadian private equity firms in purchasing vast tracts of farmland as investment properties, and the resultant loss of ownership and control of farmland in Canada, with the resultant loss of very real and palpable anxiety of the upper class and upper caste men over the stereotypical images of migrant brides and their children as “inferior others”. These women are facing a situation of paradoxical hypergamy as they are getting married to men of lower status and therefore their status is further low in society. Resource allocation for improving their political, economic and social life in Haryana society needs active citizenry. Unless their cause is taken up by the upper sections of Haryana sociedad must can be expected by way of state induced policies and citizenship rights. The need for policy recommendation towards the protection of these migrant women and their children has been deliberated briefly in this paper.

RC43-724.1

MULLINS, DAVID* (University of Birmingham, d.w.mullins@bham.ac.uk)

MILLIGAN, VIVIENNE (University of New South Wales)

Between State and Market – Non-Profit Housing Organisations in Four National Contexts

This paper presents the results of an international collaborative study of non-profit housing involving researchers in four countries using a common methodology to collect information from leaders of non-profit organisations themselves in the research process. The paper draws on earlier work on the hybridisation of social housing provision (Mullins, Czischke and van Bortel 2013) and the competing logics of state, market and third sector. It uses a modified Delphi methodology to collect information from leaders of non-profit housing organisations in four countries about how their organisations are negotiating these hybrid influences on their strategy and operations. This method involves collation of responses to scaled surveys from panels of 15-20 organisations in each country, playing back the results to the participants and follow up depth interviews to explore and interpret the meanings of their responses.

JS-63.8

MUN, EUNMI* (Amherst College, emun@amherst.edu)

JUNG, JIWOOK* (National University of Singapore, socjwj@nus.edu.sg)

Local Construction of Global Standards: How Gender Diversity Has Become Corporate Social Responsibility in Japan

After decades of reluctance and resistance, Japanese firms have recently begun to embrace the cause of workplace gender diversity as part of their response to the emerging global standards of corporate citizenship. We examine how gender diversity has been locally constructed as an urgent CSR issue for Japanese
firms, focusing on the role of two professional groups—corporate social responsibility (CSR) and investor relations (IR) managers. CSR managers have made the case that the CSR performance of Japanese firms lags behind that of their global competitors because of their failure to address the historically low level of gender diversity. In cooperation with IR managers, they have theorized its economic benefits, by arguing that improving gender diversity can send a positive signal to foreign investors. This constructed advocacy of gender diversity by foreign investors has substantive changes. Using panel data on more than 800 major Japanese companies from 2001 to 2009, our analyses show that foreign share ownership and the world firm influence of CSR and IR managers significantly improve gender diversity, especially at the board-director and managerial levels. By emphasizing the role of professionals in translating global standards into local contexts, our study makes a contribution to understanding the role of local actors in generating variation in the outcomes of global diffusion processes.

RC36-624.1
MUNIA, RAFAEL* (Waseda University, ndebud@hotmail.com)
Resistence or Alternative Alienation?
This paper has the goal of discussing how the political project of Japan, based on its ideology of homogeneity, alienates the Japanese youth, limiting their individualization processes to, instead, focus on a single model of Japaneness.
Through some narratives examined, the Japanese youth showed to be sensing a lack of possibility to fit in society. When analyzing the societal structure in Japan, the flexibility and rigidity of its job-hunting system; the curriculum of homogeneity and individuality suppression that begin in the school and echoes in society; the rigid gender roles played in the classrooms and companies; the work culture of permanent availability to the company, all become apparent as the sources of the lack of belonging perception amongst the youth. Since there is a lack of imaginable structural change, the youth produce narratives of escaping this hegemonic Japan, adopting strategies of marginality (NEET, Freeter, and some counter-hegemonic sub-cultures); or even strategies of actual escape (prioritizing non-Japanese firms to work, or seeking for opportunities to live abroad.) This paper, thus, argues that these strategies come from a feeling of alienation and purposelessness that Japanese youth has for the hegemonic Japanese society. However, through the study of the phenomenon of Visual Kei, narratives of individuality and subjectivity can be composed and professed, both by language as well as by behavior and appearance. Through Visual Kei, it is argued, Japanese youth find a way to resist the opposition of their individuality in the name of the group mentality and the ideology of harmony that causes a lack between what the youth is made to achieve, and the impossibility of fitting this commodified life with no appeal to individuality. However, such communities of resistance bring forth new cases of alienation and normativity that operates in addition to the ones from everyday life.

RC31-530.3
MÚNOZ COMET, JACOBO* (UNED, jcomet@poli.uned.es)
MIYAR BUSTO, MARÍA* (UNED, mmiyar@poli.uned.es)
The Effect of the Great Recession on out-Migration Self-Selection of the Foreign-Born
The scientific literature on the permanence of immigrants in host countries has faced the empirical challenge of measurement and characterization. Along this line, research on the impact of self-selection is crucial for a better understanding of international migration and assimilation process in the host countries. In this paper we present a comprehensive empirical analysis on the (re-)migration of foreigners in Spain. Using panel data from the Spanish Labor Force Survey we explore the relationship between out-migration patterns and the labor market situation. We focus our analysis on the self-selection process of out-migration and its change with the economic downturns. To model out-migration patterns we estimate a detailed event history analysis. Our findings confirm results from previous studies. Preliminary analyses reveal that the likelihood of leaving the host country is strongly determined by family configurations and the labor market situation of household members. Those who are unemployed have a higher probability of out-migrating, especially when other incomes are absent in the household. The findings also show differences with respect to national origin, sex, and education levels. Moreover, the impact of the economic crisis on the less successful foreigners (in terms of labor outcomes) have a higher probability of leaving the country. Surprisingly, its intensity is weaker during the Great Recession than during the expansive economic period.

RC28-484.6
MÚNOZ COMET, JACOBO* (UNED, jcomet@poli.uned.es)
The Impact of Unemployment on Temporary Workers. Why Foreigners Are Most Vulnerable during the Great Recession?
The current economic crisis is having a strong impact on the whole society in all developed countries, but especially on vulnerable groups such as immigrants. The case of Spain is unique and at the same time remarkable for three reasons. First, because of its high unemployment level, well above those of other countries in the OECD. Secondly, because of the strong incidence of the temporal rate, with levels close to 30% since the first Labor Reform in 1984, and third, for the extraordinary inflow of migrants in the first decade of the XXI century, representing a foreign population of 3.6% in 2000 to 14% only ten years later.

This paper aims to examine to what extent nationality influences the risk of job loss among the most precarious workers, in particular those with a temporary contract. This study seeks to test the assimilation thesis in a segmented labor market during a recessionary economic period. To do this, panel data from the Spanish Labor Force Survey (2008-2010) are used. Analyses based on logistic regressions show that some differences in the socio-demographic profile contribute to understand the initial disadvantage of immigrants. However, controlling for education, time of residence in the host country and tenure does not fully explain the gap between groups. Only after taking into account professional status (occupational level and sector), we can understand their disadvantage since the collapse of the economy. The results of this study show that immigrants are harmed twice. First, by their greater propensity to hold fixed-term contracts; and second, and above all, because the nature of their temporal contracts is associated with activities related to low-skilled jobs and seasonal work, typical in sectors like construction, agriculture and tourism. It seems that the precariousness faced by foreigners is chronic rather than a step towards more stable jobs.

RC20-352.3
MUNOZ-GOY, CELIA* (University of A Coruna, munoz@udc.es)
Effect of Economic Crises on Work Orientations Among European Countries
An extensive body of research in social sciences has analyzed the change of values in developed societies, assuming that as populations experience higher levels of wealth and security there will be a shift in their goals to show an increasing emphasis on self-actualization and quality of life. Concerning work, it will be expected a relative decrease of extrinsic work orientations -those related to external aspects of work and based on the notion that work is mainly a means of obtaining instrumental resources- in favor of intrinsic work orientations -those linked to working tasks and based on the supposition that work in itself is an enriching experience that allows one to enhance their personal development and self-expression.-

The current context of economic crisis has brought up a new scenario that could alter the direction of the predicted change in work orientations, producing a relative increase in the instrumental views and turning the expressive work orientations, as a response to the uncertain and risky labor conditions.

The aim of this paper is to compare work orientations in several European countries in two moments of time, analyzing the differences among countries as well as the evolution of work orientations in order to test the impact of the economic crisis on such evolution. Data analysis will consider the impact of the economic crisis on work orientations at a double level -aggregated and individual-, and will be based on relevant data from the European Social Survey (2004 and 2010).

RC14-241.3
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MONFORTE-CASAÑ, ENRIC (University of Valencia)
Evaluación Del Uso De Edublogs Desde Una Perspectiva Comunicativa
No nos proponemos analizar exponer los principales problemas y las ventajas encontrados en la aplicación de edublogs en la docencia universitaria. Recuerda que la existentización de las experiencias prácticas desarrolladas en el marco de una red de innovación docente, formada por un grupo interdisciplinar de 43 profesoras y profesores de 9 universidades diferentes, en un proyecto financiado por la Universitat de València. La principal herramienta desarrollada en esta red han sido los edublogs (destinados a asignaturas diferentes), orientados hacia el aprendizaje colaborativo, tanto del alumnado como del profesorado.

Focalizamos la atención en los edublogs en tanto que canales que median en el proceso de aprendizaje colectivo, facilitando la comunicación en un entorno comunicativo. Desde esta perspectiva, describimos y analizamos las cuestiones problemáticas relativas al edublog como canal en las dimensiones del emisor (quién crea el mensaje), el mensaje (los diferentes tipos de contenidos), la recepción (relacionada, entre otros aspectos, con la gestión de los contenidos), el contexto (cómo se inserta el edublog en el programa docente) y el feedback o retroalimentación.

Esta revisión de la dimensión comunicativa es imprescindible para superar la posible emergencia de situaciones cercanas a lo que Adorno y Horkheimer llaman asiloamiento por comunicación: las disruptiones o simplemente las dificultades en el proceso comunicativo dificultarían la efectividad de los edublogs. De este modo, nuestro trabajo pretende contribuir a la mejora, desde la práctica, del uso

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Since 2002, under the last Governor of Tokyo, crime prevention has been managed through the Anzen Anshin Machzikuzu Jourei (or Community Safety Development Ordinance) which decentralized responsibility for crime prevention to communities, supported by local (ward) government. However, both National and Metropolitan Police Authorities have also initiated their own schemes, including public display of video surveillance, crime mapping and so on. This paper reports on empirical research from five case study areas in Tokyo with very different characteristics: a central district partly dependent on the night economy and associated disorder, a wealthy central residential ward, a working class neighbourhood with a large traditional outcaste population, and two middle-class suburban areas. It analyzes the different community-based initiatives that have emerged in each area, their compatibility with and connections to central police initiatives, and considers what combination of local or global forces are the predominant drivers in emerging crime prevention policies and practices.

Smart cities combine ubiquitous computing and urban management, and are characterized by pervasive wireless networks and distributed sensor platforms from video surveillance to meteorological stations, monitoring flows from traffic to sewerage and providing information in real-time or in anticipation of risks. These have extended from small projects for example, shopping / business complexes with integrated building control systems combining video surveillance, fire detection and crowd flow monitoring or other kinds of customer tracking, through larger but temporary initiatives like the command and control systems established for sports mega-events, to permanent whole-city initiatives like Rio de Janeiro’s Smart City, sponsored by IBM.

Although largely civic, corporate and managerial, these schemes have strong influences from police and military sources, from crime mapping and predictive policing models, to new forms of urban warfare involving forms of distributed sensor platforms, and computer analytics, to enable forces to get a ‘clear picture’ of the complexities of the urban landscape and its inhabitants. In some cases in the USA, these have come together in overt ways, for example in the new ‘Domain Awareness’ initiative in Oakland, California, which extends an existing port security project way beyond the maritime ‘domain’ into the surrounding city, combining military and conventional civil government.

Drawing on work in science and technology studies, media studies, sociology, geography and surveillance studies, this paper considers the smart city as the archetypal urban form of the ubiquitous surveillance society. The paper considers the place of human rights in a broad sense, not simply privacy but also equity and access to services and justice, and the ability to flourish, in cities in which flows of people are managed like goods or natural resources and asks whether such rights can be ‘designated’ in any meaningful way, or will be written out.

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#### RC25-447.4

**MUNTZEL, MARTHA*** (Inst Nacional Antropología e Historia, mmuntzel@hotmail.com)

**MARTINEZ, AILEEN*** (Instituto de Investigaciones Antropológicas - UNAM, apmartinez@colmex.mx)

*The Influence of Linguistic Inequality on the Vitality of Two Otompane Languages of Mexico: Chichimeco Jonaz and Tlahuica*

In this paper we explore the influence of linguistic inequality on the vitality of two related Otompane languages spoken in Mexico, Chichimeco Jonaz and Tlahuica, both of which are endangered languages being displaced by Spanish.

First, we compare the similarities and differences in the social, geographical and historical contexts of the two languages. Then we apply international criteria found in the UNESCO Vitality Index which determines degree of linguistic vitality in order to analyze and compare the use of Chichimeco Jonaz and Tlahuica. Finally, the role of language ideology as shaped by Mexican political economies and their institutions is touched upon. How changes in language policy have influenced language maintenance and shift is also discussed.

#### RC14-256.11

**MURAKAMI, LUIZ CARLOS*** (Universidade Federal do Ceará, luigemurakami@gmail.com)

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*Japanese Food: An Analysis Of Culture Through The Values Derived From Attributes*

The Japanese culture has expanded its horizons in many countries and regions. In special, Brazil, where the Japanese immigrants represents the second biggest Japanese descendant group out of Japan, its values and habits has an important presence in Brazilian territory. One of the important aspects of this culture is the Japanese food. The Japanese food is based on the traditional Japanese culture and has always been an important part of the social life of the Japanese people, being a symbol of happiness, affection and friendship. The values derived from the attributes of Japanese food. The research applies the methodology of Theory of Means End Chain - MEC. Within this perspective, product attributes allow the consumer to achieve certain benefits that are linked to a higher level, allowing the ranking of personal values. The latent values cause consumers to recognize products that lead them to achieve their goals and desired end states. Thirty in-depth interviews with consumers of Japanese food were made between the months of November 2012 and April 2013. The ladderising technique is applied, using personal interviews, with questions that express the goal in a game of links between perceptive elements. This technique is based on the implications glimpsed in the Theory of MEC, with the central concept of ‘ladder’, exploring three levels: attributes, values and consequences. This technique provided the construction of an implication matrix and the hierarchical value map, to confirm the main elements of such behavior. The survey results showed, among consumers, values such as openness, exciting life, satisfaction, pleasure, happiness, self-esteem and affectionation relationship. These values suggest an alignment with the Japanese culture mainly happiness, affection and friendship relationship.

#### RC21-372.4

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*Local Policing in the Global City: Community Safety Development in Tokyo*

In large Global Cities, the ‘command centres’ of the global economy, most aspects of everyday life are subject to surveillance. Forms of Neoliberal urbanism have spread public space video surveillance, homogenized theme-park malls, gated private apartment blocks suburbs and exclusionary policies towards urban others: the homeless, undocumented migrants and so on. I have labeled this as a globalizing form of technocratic surveillance, however in previous work on Tokyo, one of the preeminent global cities, I have argued that in the Japanese capital, particular social forms of mutual human surveillance are still undergoing an uncertain transition in the encounter with global neoliberal capitalism.

Since 2002, under the last Governor of Tokyo, crime prevention has been managed through the Anzen Anshin Machzikuzu Jourei (or Community Safety Development Ordinance) which decentralized responsibility for crime prevention to communities, supported by local (ward) government. However, both National and Metropolitan Police Authorities have also initiated their own schemes, including public display of video surveillance, crime mapping and so on. This paper reports on empirical research from five case study areas in Tokyo with very different characteristics: a central district partly dependent on the night economy and associated disorder, a wealthy central residential ward, a working class neighbourhood with a large traditional outcaste population, and two middle-class suburban areas. It analyzes the different community-based initiatives that have emerged in each area, their compatibility with and connections to central police initiatives, and considers what combination of local or global forces are the predominant drivers in emerging crime prevention policies and practices.

**MURAKAMI WOOD, DAVID*** (Queen’s University, dmw@queensu.ca)

*Smart City, Surveillance City: Ubiquitous Computing, Big Data and Urban Life*

‘Smart cities’ combine ubiquitous computing and urban management, and are characterized by pervasive wireless networks and distributed sensor platforms from video surveillance to meteorological stations, monitoring flows from traffic to sewerage and providing information in real-time or in anticipation of risks. These have extended from small projects for example, shopping / business complexes with integrated building control systems combining video surveillance, fire detection and crowd flow monitoring or other kinds of customer tracking, through larger but temporary initiatives like the command and control systems established for sports mega-events, to permanent whole-city initiatives like Rio de Janeiro’s Smart City, sponsored by IBM.

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#### RC47-769.14

**MURASE, RISA*** (Sophia University, green eyed monster69i@yahoo.co.jp)

*Meaning and Frame Resonance in the Linkage of Social Movement Groups - Comparing Three Miller Island and Fukushima*

This study examines why some social movement groups successfully create linkage while other groups fail to do so. Past studies of the development and growth of social movements have provided an explanation from a view of structural and cultural factors. The former theory explains the linkage from existing organizations or networks; the latter employ such conceptual devices such as framing, emotions, collective identity, ideology, symbols, and themes. Comparing the anti-nuclear movement that occurred following the 1979 Three Mile Island nuclear power plant accident and the 2011 Fukushima nuclear power plant accident, this study explores the processes and conditions with which multiple movement groups create linkages. In the 1979 campaign in the US there was a successful linkage between the national movement organizations and the local movement groups, whereas in the 2011 campaign in Japan, such linkage did not appear to be established. The results of the analysis suggest that a successful resonance is based on the linkage between movement groups for such resonance to occur I emphasize the importance of meaning. Frame resonance is necessary to establish the linkage across social movement groups, and to attain the resonance the convergence of meanings each participating group attribute to their activities is necessary in addition to conditions laid out by framing theory. Drawing on the understanding developed in the area of framing theory, I argue that the establishment of such a linkage heavily depends on the extent of frame resonance and that frame resonance is attained through the convergence of meanings attributed to the actions taken by respective movement organizations and groups.
There Are Few Cases Around Here: Structural Problems of the Japanese Nuclear Compensation Scheme

The Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant accident resulted in mass evacuations and displacement of wide areas. As a result, 1.5 million people are assumed to have legal claims against Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO). The Nuclear Compensation Act provides a settlement procedure (ADR) based on guidelines issued by an ad hoc administrative committee to be set up after an accident. In other words, the law envisages that such an administrative procedure of paying damages could only be applied to victims of a nuclear accident. However, the scheme of the law has not worked as well as the law expected. As the law did not provide how damages should be paid in case a total amount of damages would surpass the expected amount, guidelines for payment have been issued piecemeal. Moreover, the guidelines have been challenged even in settlement procedures. The nuclear ADR was initially designed for an out of court procedure against the backdrop of the extremely small lawyer population. However, the nuclear ADR has been operated as a rational settlement procedure rather than a procedure of traditional style of compromise, which requires lawyers' involvement to handle cases. The Japanese society has grown to require legal intervention in handling mass claims but the existing structure of the legal system is unable to provide necessary amount of legal services to victims of the nuclear disaster.

Effect Of Men's Educational Attainment On Their Fertility

We are interested whether the effects of men's educational attainment on their fertility diminished over time across welfare regimes and by partnership types. Some research questions will be under study:

1. What is the effect of educational attainment of men on their fertility? Is it different for men in consensual unions and in direct marriages? In which national context men's fertility level specific to consensual union may be close to the total fertility rate of married fathers. Our hypothesis is that, in gender egalitarian societies, with more similar gender equality across welfare-state institutions, the total fertility of men (and women) depend less on their educational attainment but more on the type of union patterns. In more traditional societies the effect of education on male fertility is more important, despite the fact that is often the opposite of what it is for women.

2. GGS data for available countries will be used to compute duration-based total union specific fertility rates in the spirit of parity-progression ratios developed by Hoem and Muresan (2011) and to analyse life-time fertility determinants. The following variables will be included in the analyses: family background, gender, age, social background, partnership status, parental status, educational enrolment, educational attainment, calendar year, etc.

Knowledge Workers' Subjectivities. Precarization and Transitions of Young Highly Qualified

Over the past decades, many EU member States have registered a large raise in the use of temporary employment. Young people are far more likely than other groups to be employed in precarious jobs, independently from their education and skills. In the age of the global economic-financial crisis, the attack to the conditions of knowledge workers goes on. According to the different lines of the neoliberalistic logics, that juxtapose the current precarization processes phenomena like under-payment and misalignment between subjects' education and their working activities (Eurofund, 2011; Standing, 2011; Samek, Semenza, 2012). Liberistic logics, that underpin society's practices when anthropogenic environmental threats for the conflict of value spheres, particularly economic versus environmental benefits. It is expected that a gusher is coming back to life. This paper re-thinks Weberian sociological theory concerning actions of non-humans: the Gulf of Mexico contaminated by the Deepwater Horizon oil gusher is coming back to life. This paper re-thinks Weberian sociological theory in terms of i) his neglected concept of non-social action, hence expectations concerning actions of non-humans and time, space, and scale, and ii) the enduring conflict of value spheres, particularly economic versus environmental benefits. It calls attention to the importance of assumptions about non-human actants that underpin society's practices when anthropogenic environmental threats for the distant future are glimpsed, but not known for certain. It brings Adam's analysis of time to the centre of environmental sociology. It demonstrates how this framework can be used to gain insight into contemporary environmental problems like climate change.
Interlocking Directorates and Transnational Corporate Political Unity

The extent of a dominant transnational capitalist class hinges on whether members of the global business community tend to act in a unified manner. Research on corporate political behavior within a national context indicates that formalized ties in the business community, such as those formed by interlocking boards of directors, function to facilitate unified political behavior by the corporate elite. However, due to differing national identities and class interests within the global business community, the effect of transnational interlocks on political unity is unclear.

Combining data on political contributions to U.S. candidates with information on board of director interlocks among the 500 largest corporations in the world between 2000 and 2006, I test the effect of transnational interlocks on business cohesion. I find that the more connected two firms are through the transnational interlock network, the more unified their political donation patterns are. In addition, I find evidence that suggests that a transnational class-wide rationality is becoming more prevalent in the interlock network, to the point that the group G500 firms that are connected to each other through the transnational interlock network exhibit political unity comparable to that of the U.S. capitalist class.

Position of Women in Sociology or Female Founders in Sociology

Sister’s founders in sociology as a coin term are formed by Mary Jo Deegan, in order to explain, demarginalisation of female stream sociological theory. Even though there are more than 52 women considered to be founders of sociology, they are still not recognized in sociology, especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Aristotle’s distinction between male/female, according to authoress Shipley, represents the key moment to ideological foundation of the women exclusion from academia and public life, because their identification with natural and irrational. Results of Wars, global ecological movements, and movements for the rights of the minorities were joined together in creation of significant subversion and counterpart of male stream patriarchal ordained theories in eco feminist movement. Many The women and nature in male stream theories are considered to be the insignificant Other, formed as counterpart for male principal which is culture, resisted theory and activity. Logic of domination over its objection, imperialism, colonialism, patriotism and European West racism must be rendered with the logic of nurturing as the prevailing concept of successful bioregional cooperation and interpersonal relationships, pacification and peace agreements. Key terms: logic of dominance, logic of care, malestream / femalstream, independent man vs. independent women, Aristotle’s misogyny.

Comparative Process-Oriented Research Using Social Media and Historical Text

Process-oriented methodologies place a strong emphasis on linking theory with empirical methods. However, in the digital age, this can sometimes be difficult to do. For example, much of our social lives increasingly occur online and we leave behind an enormous digital footprint. These data can be understood through a variety of empirical methods. The same can be said about the digital archiving of historical data. However, it is all too tempting to study these data without a clear theoretical framework. This paper seeks to understand partiality and perspectivity within comparative, historical technologically-mediated empirical methods. This paper uses two empirical data sources: one contemporary (Twitter) and the other, historical (Google Books ‘n-gram’ data) to make an argument that we can use process-oriented theory to connect empirical research. Specifically, it argues that process-oriented perspectives help bring notions of figuration into data-driven research, which enables sociologists to also see and locate their own figuration. Canonical process-oriented researchers such as Norbert Elias used mixed methods approaches, including visual maps and quantitative surveys. He also used standardized data. This paper argues that quantitative methods are important to process-oriented methodologies and can be successfully used to identify a figuration. Specifically, Social Network Analysis (SNA) does this. This paper uses SNA to visually reveal sub-groups within a figuration using both Twitter data and Google Books data. For example, the Elias work on the diner, this paper examines historical sources and life documents. However, it extends these to Big Data empirical sources and argues that, for example, tweets can be understood as ‘life documents’. Additionally, methods, such as SNA provide important modes to see how a figuration develops over time.

NGOs and New Trajectories of Engagement and Youth Power in the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Youth civic and political engagements are not distinct or separated from each other, and in many cases they overlap and interlink, they result in diversity of youth engagement forms. Youth organizations play an important role in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) in terms of being a recourse, catalyst, and supporter for youth engagement, whether civic or political. As youth organizations were trying to cope with changes of sociopolitical context in the oPt, they reinforced different trajectories of engagement than the ones that existed within the Palestinian society between the 70’s, 80’s, and early 90’s. The organization’s type (Social movement organization, politically affiliated organization, youth development organization) is a vital factor in deciding how the organization dealt with changes in the context and the frame and trajectory of engagement reinforced.

This paper aims at understanding the change in the trajectory of engagement in the oPt; how does it differ from the trajectory of the engagement that took place between the 70’s and early 90’s; how does this change impact youth power and position in the oPt; How do different types of organizations provide different strategies, forms, of youth engagement?

Sexual Violence and the Issue of Comfort Women in Contemporary Japan

The “comfort” women, in reality sexual slaves for the Japanese military during the Asia-Pacific War, demand but have yet to obtain an official apology from the Japanese government. Rather, their demands have been met with insisting rejections from right-wingers, including influential politicians, whose main reasoning is: 1) Those women were not forced but were licensed prostitutes; 2) it is a kind of universalism that soldiers of many nations have perpetrated wartime violations of the dignity of women; and 3) therefore Japan’s issue of comfort women is not peculiar in the history of mankind, so it is not necessary for Japan alone to apologize.

This reasoning is not a relic of a bygone era, but sounds familiar and even resonates with current ‘rape myths’ and rape culture in Japanese society which encourage male sexual aggression and support violence against women. Regrettably, tolerance of sexual violence against women penetrates even the law. Consequently,CEDAW, in its 2001, CEDAW’s Observers urged Japan to revise and change for the better the sections of the Penal Code on sexual crimes against women (Paragraph 33-34, CEDAW/C/JPN/CO/6, 7 August 2009). The Government did not address this point in its response issued in August 2011. Furthermore, in recent years the Supreme Court of Japan has overruled several judgments by the lower courts in rape cases, usually deciding that the victim’s witness was not reliable.

My paper will examine in detail the connection between the reactionary response to the issue of comfort women and the reluctance to uphold women’s rights in cases of sexual crimes, and will discuss the deeply rooted misogyny in Japanese society.
Language Shift and Maintenance of Tamil Language in the Malaysian Multilingual Context

The prevailing multilingual situation of Malaysia reflects the gradual shift in the use of minority languages like Tamil, both in formal and informal domains of language use. This is a result of several reasons for language shift to take place in language maintenance, and one such is the existing power that goes with language(s). How far language attitudes, linguistic views and power based policies will foster the use of concerned languages for the benefit of society at large is indeed a challenge and seems to be a question mark. The Malaysian Tamil society is gradually shifting in languages like English and Bahasa Malaysia as media of instruction to achieve education needs in different disciplines of knowledge, considering the modern economic-scientific and technological – occupational-de."
ership with a call for parliamentary democracy. Fourth, the ‘democratic socialist’ vision which sets as its goal a political-economic model which is based on both egalitarianism and constitutionalism.

It is concluded that all of the four visions enjoy sufficient support among different social classes and interest groups to stand a realistic chance of becoming dominant in shaping Chinese capitalism over the next decades: While the two first visions describe a current split within the Party-state elite, the two latter visions represent two different political-ideological shapes for a potential counter-hegemonic social movement from below.

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**Music As Youth Culture: Case Study in Japan**

**NAGAI, JUN’ICHI**

The objective of this report is to discuss how Japanese young people relate to music based on “A Generational Comparison Survey on the Lifestyle of Urban Residents and Their Sense of Awareness,” a survey of young people (age 15–29) and middle-aged people (age 30–49) conducted by the Japan Youth Study Group in 2012.

Globally, circumstances surrounding music have drastically changed since the advent of the Internet, continuing to push compact disc sales down. This fact is often interpreted as young people's trend away from enjoying music in Japan, where many people believe that music is something for young people. The survey results indeed show such a trend. However, our data indicate that this trend away from enjoying music is observed not only among young people, but that it is particularly pronounced among middle-aged people. Therefore, I suggest that as people age, they tend to enjoy music less.

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**A Transnational Movement In Local Context – The Occupy Movement In Germany**

**NACHTWEY, OLIVER**

**BRINKMANN, ULRICH**

The Occupy movement was a global phenomenon. After the advent of Occupy Wall Street (OWS) occupy camps mushroomed to other, in particular western capitalist states. The starting point of our own empirical research was the question, who participated in the Occupy movement. In our contribution we would like to present findings from an online survey of the Occupy movement in Germany. Carried out in autumn 2012 the study is based on more than 1000 voluntary participants (activist and sympathizers) of Occupy – it was announced through the channels of the occupy movement, Facebook and Twitter.

In our analysis we differentiate between three different groups: (a) Campers, the core activists of Occupy, (b) activists, who have been active in the camps and participated at demonstrations, etc. and (c) sympathizers, who have a predominantly positive attitude towards the movement, shared links, etc. but didn't participate in physical actions. We present empirical results for these subgroups about their class/labour market position, their financial situation, their education degree, their (material and post-material) values, their attitudes towards work and society and their forms of critique of the financial crisis. We present both a narrative analysis of the development of Occupy in Germany and an analysis of the political, social, temporal, and spatial aspects. This includes an overview of the specific frames of actions and a field analysis of other groups involved in the protest, media coverage and the advent of "Blockupy", a broader alliance of left wing groups, trade unions and Occupy activists. Thus we analyze the German Occupy movement in two ways: Firstly, we compare it to the empirical results of the OWS-research by Milkman et al. (2012). Secondly, we compare it to the social and political patterns of other recent social movements in Germany.

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**Reinterpreting the Relation Between Motherhood and Paid Work: Second Generation Women in Norway**

**NADIM, MARJAN**

A pertinent question in contemporary Europe is whether the children of migrants will reproduce the so-called traditional gender arrangements and ideals of the migrant generation, which often include strong expectations that women should prioritise family obligations over the pursuit of paid work. This article analyses the cultural and moral understandings at stake in second-generation women’s reflections on and practices of combining motherhood and paid work, and explores the space for negotiating such understandings in the family. The study is based on in-depth interviews with second-generation women born to Pakistani immigrants in Norway, and interviews with some of their husbands. The findings show that the moral understandings and practices of the parent generation are not merely passed on to the second generation; rather they are challenged and reinterpreted in ways that support mothers’ participation in paid work. The article argues that this change is facilitated by the cultural and institutional context that the Norwegian welfare state represents.

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Obviously, many young people are interested in music. However, it is not their level of interest in music but the length of time they spend with music that has the largest impact on their musical behavior. This is supported by the fact that Japanese young people are often willing to use music as a communication tool.

Focusing on this fact, this report discusses what music is all about for young people and how young people relate to music—how music affects their everyday lives, self-consciousness, and relationships with friends.

**RC19-332.3**

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**TABUCHI, TAKAHIRO** (Osaka Medical Center for Cancer and Cardiovascular Diseases)

**Poverty and Mental Illness in People Excluded from the Labor Market in Japan**

The unemployment rate in Japan remains at around 5%, with the proportion of the long-term unemployed higher than in other OECD countries. Our objective is to examine whether and to what extent labor market exclusion is associated with poverty and mental health, using data from the 2004, 2007, and 2010 Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions. First, we categorized jobless people as “job-seekers,” “jobless people who have a desire to work, but do not seek a job,” and “jobless people who do not desire to work.” Then, we compared the economic and health conditions of jobless people to those of working people.

The main findings are: first, the proportion of “jobless people who have a desire to work” increased from 2004 to 2010. Compared to job-seekers or working people, these jobless people tended to be single men and married women. Meanwhile, jobless men and women had a desire to work if they were younger and had smaller savings. Second, in 2010, male “jobless people who do not desire to work” were most likely poor or suffering from a mental illness. For women, however, “job-seekers” and “jobless people who have a desire to work” were more likely than those in other categories to be poor or suffering from a mental illness.

In conclusion, we found that being jobless may increase the probability of poverty and mental illness, even if employment is not being sought. Furthermore, we speculated that even if men neither search for jobs nor have a desire to work, they are not necessarily satisfied with their lives as jobless, and therefore they might be socially excluded. However, this is not true for women as Japanese society is based on a strong male-breadwinner model. Therefore, the meaning of being jobless differs for men and women.

**RC05-101.7**

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**Political Coverage of Japanese Newspapers in Brazil**

Today in Brazil, there are several presses written in foreign languages directed to immigrant communities which appeared in the history of the immigrants. Which characteristics are present in those minority's media? This work focuses on explaining activity of Japanese newspapers in Brazil, which are written in Japanese for the Japanese immigrant community and published in São Paulo, the most important city of Japanese immigration in Brazil. Generally, these ethnic media for minority community have tendency to seek and keep traditional values and culture. However, it is interesting that these Japanese newspapers in Brazil report not only culture events or education's subjects, but also frequently political subjects. In the political subject, they report especially activity of Japanese descendant politics from the Japanese immigrant community. This work tries to describe the political coverage of the two Japanese newspapers, Nikkey Shim bun and São Paulo Shim bun, and to analyze that comparing with immigration's history and context of immigrant descendant's advance in the Brazilian politics. Qualitative content analysis was adapted to analyze the articles. We conclude that during the electoral campaigns, these newspapers represented some subjects with a favorable way to Japanese descendant candidates and showed guidance to vote on them by the journalistic persuasion, especially guiding the readers to concentrate their votes on some specific candidates to elect them with enough votes.

**RC51-821.1**

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**What Is Social about the Network?: An Analysis of the Application Program Interfaces of Popular Websites**

API (Application Program Interface) is the method of continuous asynchronous sourcing of data between various ‘applications’. It facilitates exchange of data between the ‘network’/‘networking’ society. The promise of communications technology among other things is the democratisation and the user-defined nature of interaction of players constructed by it. But the use of ‘bubble’ (Pariser, 2011) produced in the human-computer interaction to fashion online activities alerts us to a bias in the nature of such interactions while enforcement of technologies like unique identity based governance systems further complicates the digital divide bringing up the question of equality.

This paper is based on the analysis of API codes and its mechanisms, offered by Google, Facebook, Twitter and YouTube. The analysis looks into the nature of the ‘bubble’ generated in order to define the character of the network. This is in a bid to argue that the randomness promised by it is being reined in order to create patterns of interaction that are arbitrary and unequal compounding the problems experienced in infrastructural access and the lack of ‘cultural’ capital.

Technology is best analysed in technological terms in order to arrive at an understanding of its sociological dimensions. Such orientation is politically necessary to make apparent the shift of hardwiring of inequality in the era of big data.

**RC45-749.14**

**NAGATA, YUKA (Co.)**

**NAGATA, MINORI (Yokohama National University)**

**NAGATA, HIROYASU** (Shizuoka University, nagata_h@nifty.com)

**Costs For Survival**

The necessary cost to continue the life increase year by year. It is said a baby weighed in Japanese assume a debt 7 million one's back just now. A fact is not able to pay to survival cost have not the method unless everybody depend on pitiful death or the help of others with obvious reasons of not income. Our viewpoint has, now a day, a nation must guarantees because of the system is organized by a nation, if the guarantee is not, everybody dies fields or only lives by personal responsibility, however, awareness of the nation is not without persons. For the nation is considering the social-welfare that only taxes increase is able to reform. We examine the cost for survival. This paper continues The 86th Japan-Sociological-Society-Meeting, 2013 in Japan present. We know already cannot adopt finding employment, when companies are not more than initial incomes. Furthermore, we understand the same everything compensation as Expenditures = (welfare, pension, public-works, public-employee-salary, subsidy: childcare-allowance), for Incomes = (bonds, taxes, contribution, monetary-easing). The cost for survival includes expensive structure of various taxes. Why does the cost for survival occur? Who have costs carry on theirs back else way to pay? Can they not pay costs by service and contribution to the society? Our study picks up a 15 villages’ example simulation to answer that question modeled on Japan where a mayor live and a staff who order public works, a youth and an old on welfare, grant a pension and three children. A bank employs president and a clerk. A company employs top and a worker. We understand that the cost for survival increase according to the nation's expenditure and income up as various taxes. Our conclusion is that the best situation on the cost for survival lightens the burden.

**JS-63.3**

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**TAKI, HIROFUMI** (The University of Tokyo)

**ARITA, SHIN** (The University of Tokyo)

**Transformation of Labor Market and Legitimacy of Income Inequality in Japan**

Many advanced countries have witnessed a growth of economic inequality in the age of economic globalization. However, economic inequality is not always regarded unfair. Historical and institutional contexts in each country frame citizens’ perceptions about to what extent and among which social groups economic inequality is regarded as legitimate. If citizens consider it legitimate, such economic inequality is likely to be reproduced. Therefore, transformation of labor market caused by economic globalization has grown inequality between different social groups to different extent according to how each country has legitimated economic inequality historically and institutionally.

The present research focuses on a Japanese case and investigates what inequality Japanese people regard as fair and how it relates to Japanese historical and institutional contexts. Japanese welfare-employment regime has supported the citizens’ life differently according to one’s industry, firm size, and gender. We examine how this condition relates to Japanese perceptions about fair income gap
by analyzing what determines "what amount of income people think that they should earn." To be more specific we investigate whether actual income gaps between social groups such as gender, those with different educational levels, occupations and employment status, are reflected by Japanese perceptions of 'just income gap' between these groups. As a result, we find that gaps of perceived appropriate income between different employment statuses and between different firm sizes are larger than actual income gap between these groups. Furthermore, employment status and firm size play more, or at least equally, important roles than occupation. It shows that Japanese people assume disproportional distribution of income according to firm sizes and employment status is more legitimate than one according to human capital.

RC13-236.2

NAGLA, MADHU* (M.D.University, bnagla@yahoo.com)
Leisure and Mental Health: Sociological Study Of Women Experiencing Leisure During Their Mental Illness

This paper reports the findings from interviews with 194 mentally ill women who are seeking treatment in government hospital, Gurgaon in Haryana State, India. The respondents were questioned about their participation in leisure activities, and also about the overall experience of leisure activities. The results show that the women included in the study, are not a part of the routine activity and hence they do not get benefits of leisure in their mental and physical health.

Further, respondents reported that leisure activities gives feeling of physical and mental health and also provides experience of pleasure and freedom. It is argued that, contrary to the notion that leisure helps in maintaining good physical and mental health, doctor do not insist on participation in leisure activities. It is concluded that leisure and mental health are all embodied in the surrounding social contexts and, indeed, that leisure activities in general are inextricably entwined with their boarder cultural and structural context.

JS-42.8

NAIIDOO, PRASHIANTI* (University of the Witwatersrand, Prashanti.Naidoo@wits.ac.za)
When Poverty Alleviation Perpetuates Inequality. Struggles of the Poor in Johannesburg Post-1994

Although the institutions of apartheid began to be dismantled in 1994, South Africa still bear the scars of inequality and poverty it etched so deeply along the fissures of race, class and gender. Although the African National Congress (ANC) government has committed itself to eradicating poverty and ensuring "a better life for all", it has also embraced an approach to macro-economic policy largely neoliberal in character that has resulted in the enforcement of the duty to pay for basic services (water and electricity) among the poor.

Between 1999 and 2006 in Johannesburg residents in several of its townships (including Soweto, Alexandra and Orange Farm) came together in protests and formed social movements to demand that the municipality put an end to its experimentation with different forms of punishment and prevention of non-payment for the consumption of water and electricity (from cut-offs to prepaid meters). In these struggles, residents identified themselves as poor people and demanded that the municipality acknowledge their inability to pay due to being unemployed or indigent by other means. Growing from illegal reconnections and mass marches and pickets, to include legal interventions and a constitutional court case, these struggles forced the municipality into its own series of policy formulation processes in response. This paper will explore the culmination of these processes in the City of Johannesburg's most recent indigent management policy, which, it will show, puts forward a “pro-poor approach” that brings together a targeted model of partly decoupled access to services for those identified as ‘the poor’, that are nevertheless delivered within a system that is run along market principles overall.

It will argue that the nature of this differentiated system perpetuates inequality even though it might address poverty by encouraging a particular form of life for those identified as “the poor”.

RC11-203.1

NAIIDOO, YUVISTHI* (University of New South Wales, ynaidoo@unsw.edu.au)
SAUNDERS, PETER (University of New South Wales)
Examining the Impact of Health and Housing on Poverty Among Older Australians

As with most OECD countries, the Australian population is ageing. It is predicted that by 2050, over 20 per cent of the Australian population will be aged 65 and over, compared to 13.4 per cent in 2010. The Australian retirement income system is heralded as an exemplar of the World Bank's three tiers approach, with the means-tested government-funded age pension complemented by occupational pensions subsidised by taxpayers. Home ownership is also widespread among those identified as "the poor".

It will argue that the nature of this differentiated system perpetuates inequality without delivering within a system that is run along market principles overall.

Recent estimates indicate that around eight out ten older Australians are homeowners, with 70 per cent outright homeowners. Much research has focused on evaluating the implications of this high rate of homeownership.

However, research on older public and private tenants has been limited. This paper is part of an ongoing investigation exploring and comparing the life circumstances of public and private renters and the centrality of housing tenure. It is based on 1370 in-depth interviews with older tenants in the private rental market and in public/social housing and a qualitative analysis of socio-economic household and individual data from the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) survey. The study focuses on the relationship between the cost of the accommodation, security of tenure, type and quality of accommodation, location and proximity of the neighbourhood and financial stress, income manageability, physical and mental health and subjective well-being. The results highlight the central role housing security and cost play in ameliorating or exacerbating the well-being of older tenants and their ability to lead a decent and valued life. The older public housing tenants because their rent is fixed at 25 per cent of their income and their security of tenure is guaranteed are able to lead a decent life and their subjective well-being is higher. However, the subjective well-being of older private renters is generally poor. This is mainly due to their negligible security of tenure and the high cost of their accommodation.

RC44-734.2

NAIR, MANJUSHA* (National University of Singapore, manjusha@nus.edu.sg)
A Labor Time Bomb? Workers’ Unrest in the Automobile Industry in India

In the Suzuki-owned Maruti-Manasar automobile plant in Gurgaon near New Delhi, in 2011, striking workers immolated a human resource manager. These migrant workers, who were employed informally in the formal industrial sector, demanded the right to represent themselves through independent unions. The insurgency has been one among a series of protests in the automobile sector in India, starting with the contract workers strike at the Honda plant in 2009. In Pricol, an auto part plant of the Toyota in Coimbatore, and in the Graziano Transmission unit at Greater Noida, the vice-president and CEO were killed by agitated workers. Bloomberg news termed these protests as evidence to a ticking labor time bomb. In this paper, I examine how far these protests signify the resurgence of labor movements in India. These protests were remarkable for the show of collectivism, use of disruption and violence, and demands that pertained to the workers as a whole. They implied a move from conventional union-based articulation by formally employed workers, to new demands for independent unions by migrant laborers. These protests were organically linked to production and socialization processes in the informal industrial sector. The protests were inspired by transnational imperatives. However, these protests, especially the disruption and violence involved, were indicative of a shrinking of the democratic space for struggle in India, which were equally evident in the rising number of disputes in the industrial environment. They occurred in companies owned by foreign owners, who have less supportive networks to sabotage and suppress them, compared to local owners. Finally, these protests were cellular in nature, rarely extending beyond the factories to become industry wide associations and coalitions.
In this paper, we examine ijime (bullying) in Japanese schools and, so doing, propose hypotheses about the basis of wholesome civil society. Japanese (especially middle) school adopts the extreme groupism, which forces all people involved to live a highly controlled collective life in a totalitarian and closed environment. It denies not only the civil liberty but also the civil society order that ensures the liberty outside of it. This provides us with the functional equivalent of Philip Zimbardo’s experiment in which he analyzes how human beings are transformed, and what reality and psycho-social order are generated among members under certain conditions, though this kind of experiment is now prohibited from an ethical viewpoint of research. Bullying can be observed in almost any school in the world but the Japanese bullying, ijime, deserves close examinations for those particular conditions that Japanese schools force on the students. Many cases of ijime can be ascribed to the psycho-social order imposed on the students’ everyday life in the classroom. Examining the psycho-social mechanisms that accompany the order above, we can abstract the basic theories about violent and persecutory psycho-social properties of human beings (e.g. various psycho-social explanatory models, ecological models of psycho-social orders, and combination of them with evolutionary theories), which are potentially applicable to various types of violent and persecutory phenomena among human beings. We can expect several outcomes of this study: (1) Psycho-social analysis of and countermeasures against bullying in school; (2) Several findings about psycho-social orders where dense interactions within groups bring about inner changes of individuals, which leads to violent and persecutory psycho-social orders—these processes loop spirally; (3) Based on the aforementioned outcomes, a framework for countermeasures against violence and persecution from domestic violence to genocide as well as for the stable liberal civil society.

Key Words: two ways of inference about power, an “actor-structure-situation-process” model, “conceptual formula” on power, a visual diagram on power. During the last decade, discussions about concept of power became unnecessary complicated and confusing. Some arguments on power such as one of M. Foucault are “philosophical-sociological” theory rather than empirical-sociological theory. This state of affairs resulted in confusion about concept of power among students of sociology. In addition to this, there is not much effort to visually represent concept of power so that students may conceptually and easily understand power.

Therefore, there is a need to reorganize and clarify concept of power. The purpose of this presentation is fourfold. First, two ways of inference about power will be suggested; a “prospective way” that indicates “power as potential” and a “retrospective way” that indicates “power as an effect on the outcome.”

Second, the “situation-process” model will be suggested to understand power conceptually. In this model, an actor means a person (or a group), structure means symbolic-systems, social rules such as customs and laws, and organizational structure in addition to physical structure. Situation means a state in which persons or groups are placed in. Process means interactions processes and communication modes.

Third, the “conceptual formula” on power will be suggested as below:

-Simple Power = (power resources (knowledge) - communication skill - interaction power) = (power resources (knowledge) - communication skill) + (Other's Perception (truthfulness & legitimacy))

Fourth, a visual diagram on power will be made to make it easy for students to understand concept of power.

These four, i.e., distinction of two different ways of inference, an “actor-structure-situation-process” model, “conceptual formula” on power, a visual diagram on power, will enhance understanding of students about power.
Effects of Wives' Relative Resources on Husbands' Gender Role Attitudes Among Dual-Earner Families

This study examines how in Japan, husbands' gender role attitudes among dual-earner couples with children are associated with their wives' relative resources, namely, their educational levels and managerial posts. Japanese men have more traditional gender ideologies compared with their American counterparts. However, gender ideologies among Japanese men are becoming non-traditional. Previous studies reported the threat hypothesis, in which husbands among dual-earner couples insist traditional gender role attitudes when wives' economic contributions to the family income exceed theirs. This paper reports the result of a questionnaire survey conducted in February 2011 on 342 dual-earner Japanese husbands who had children less than 12 years of age.

Two results are obtained through path analysis. First, when wives' educational levels or managerial posts are higher, wives' incomes will be higher. The wives' higher incomes are associated with the husbands' more egalitarian gender role attitudes. However, the wives' educational levels or managerial posts are not directly associated with the husbands' gender role attitudes. Japanese husbands may tend to hold egalitarian gender ideologies when they hold lower breadwinner roles, and their wives have a higher economic status. In this regard, the threat hypothesis is not supported, whereas the benefit hypothesis is supported. In addition, the husbands may not care about their wives' social positions, in terms of educational levels and managerial posts. Therefore, Japanese husbands' gender role attitudes concern their wives' provider roles within the family, but not with their wives' social roles in public. Second, it is speculated that the smaller the difference between husbands' incomes and their wives' incomes, the lower the level of husbands' tendency to adopt traditional gender role attitudes.

The Self Measuring Radiation Movement for Alternative Food Networks

This report argues that measuring radiation by civic groups plays an important role for Alternative Food Networks (AFNs) in current Japan. Since the 1990s, the localized agro-food movements have spread in several countries; the United States, European countries and East Asian countries including Japan. These movements have mainly dealt with economic issues, social justice, ecology and inheritance of indigenous food culture. Today, the AFNs groups in Japan face the new issue, which is contamination of foods by radiation.

On March 11, 2011, the Great East Japan Earthquake and the tsunami triggered a series of serious accidents at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plants. Since then, Japanese have been concerned about the effect of radiation on domestically grown agricultural products. In the cases of AFNs, members tend to connect with each other directly because someone of farmers, consumers or coordinators in them have to check the food secure by themselves. Since the winter of 2011, so many grass-roots groups to measure radiation of foods have emerged. There are 110 groups as of June 2013, and most of them are located in eastern Japan. The total number of samples which those groups already have been measured equals to the number of samples officially measured by the Japanese government.

This report is based on the author’s participatory observed research in one of such civic groups in Miyagi Prefecture from January 2013, where is one of the most severely damaged area. I found the major roles of measuring radiation are that the members can judge the level of safety by themselves based on their own experiences. They can share not only the data of radiation but also the information about how to minimize the effects of radiation. Finally, the implications of this study for AFNs will be discussed.

The Making and Unmaking of the Global Social Movements in the Japanese Sixties

Preliminary scholarships in the field of global social movements more or less has been focusing upon successful cases that were able to create alliances with the movements abroad and/or various transnational activities they conducted. However, in order to comprehend the substantial mechanisms of the global movement, investigation of its difficulties and limitations including various obstacles as well as structural and cultural constraints particularly while the social movements attempt to cross national boundaries is decisive. Thus this paper explores, what makes the global practices possible and how it affects the development of global movement through comparing two social movements that aimed to create a cooperative society during the 1960s and 70s based on the Japanese Anti-Vietnam War movement, which created alliance with the movements in the First World.
RC45-749.7
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Solution To Problem Of Free Rider Through Division Of Production and Sanction

The meta norm (Axelrod 1986, Yamagishi 1990) is one of solutions to the problem of cooperation. The norm requires all persons to be engaged in a production and a sanction at the same time. However, it seems impossible for a person to play both roles because one is different from the other as a professional job. So we suppose the division of roles meaning that a person can’t play both roles, and examined whether the division can solve the problem of free riders. So in a meta norm, introduce two kinds of players. One is a person who doesn’t engage in a production (that is, he/shel doesn’t pay a sanction cost), focuses on a sanction against a free rider with a sanction cost, and is presented a payoff by the other role. We call the player the “guardian.” The other is a player who focuses on a production of collective goods with a production cost, doesn’t engage in a sanction against a free rider (that is, he/she doesn’t pay a sanction cost), and presents a payoff to a guardian. We call the player the “tributary.” With a guardian and a tributary in addition to a free rider, we executed evolutionary simulations to examine whether a guardian can exclude a free rider and a guardian and a tributary work together for mutual benefit. As a result, we found that the division of roles had established and the coalition could exclude a free rider. Especially, it is found that guardians account for up to the same rate of a society as a presented payoff divided by a total production, which reminds us of a kind of tax rate.

RC16-287.5
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Cosmopolitanism, Nationalism, and Colonialism: The Manchurian Motion Picture Corporation and The Production Of My Nightingale (1943)

This paper contributes to emerging studies on cosmopolitanism by presenting a sociological, historical-institutional analysis of the production (and, to a lesser extent, reception) of an arguably “cosmopolitan” film, My Nightingale (Watashi no uguisu, dir. Shimazu Yasujiro, 1943), produced at the height of Japan’s ethnic-nationalist period during the Second World War. I ask the following three research questions. First, what aspects, if any, of the film text can be considered to entail cosmopolitanism? Secondly, whether, how, and why could the possibly cosmopolitan aspects of the film text emerge under the existence of ethnic-nationalist policies, institutions, attitudes, and behavior existent in the Japanese colonial empire? Thirdly, what implications does this case study have on the ongoing debates on cosmopolitanism, nationalism, and political space? By providing answers to these questions, I argue that an ahistorical, normative call for cosmopolitanism may hinder our grasp of the possibility that some forms of claim to cosmopolitanism entail a rationality of narrow ethnocentric nationalism. As a historical hindsight, it is easy to dismiss Manchuria’s slogan of gozoku kyōwa (peaceful co-existence of the five nationalities) and dea rakudo (heavenly place of virtuous rule) as simply political propaganda. But it may also be the case that this apparently cosmopolitan justification might have strengthened the degree of repression and discrimination of the Japanese colonial rule in Manchuria. In other words, I contend that the case study of the Manchurian Motion Picture Corporation and the production of My Nightingale suggests a possible coexistence of cosmopolitanism, nationalism, and colonialism.

RC46-755.2
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The Challenge of Supporting People Suffering Ambiguous Loss: An MPS Case Study

This presentation examines the challenge of supporting people suffering ambiguous loss. “The theory of ambiguous loss” was introduced by Pauline Boss to define the sort of unclear loss that defies closure, such as having a family member go missing during a natural disaster and caring for a loved one with dementia. Boss provides detailed strategies for professional therapists to treat people suffering ambiguous loss, but does not sufficiently explain how supporters with key information should negotiate these delicate situations. In order to evaluate this aspect of ambiguous loss, I observed and analyzed the activities of the Missing Person Search Support Association of Japan (MPS), a non-profit organization dedicated to helping families search for their relatives who suddenly disappeared. Families in these situations experience ambiguous loss, as they do not know if their loved ones are dead or alive.

My analysis shows that MPS volunteers have to provide mental and emotional support to the families of missing persons while assisting with search efforts. The volunteers listen to families’ anxieties about their relatives’ safety almost every day. They primarily try to be sympathetic and receptive to the families’ narratives of loss, like a strategy Boss recommends. However, sometimes they must impose upon or contradict these narratives when they obtain new information during their search. In these situations, they struggle with the decision to inform the families that their loved ones will likely never return to them, despite their hopes to the contrary.

This case study illustrates that clarifying ambiguous situations often conflicts with mental care goals when supporting persons suffering ambiguous loss.

JS-77.5
Nakamura, Eunice* (Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo/ Unifesp - CNPq - Brazil, eunice.nakamura@hotmail.com)

The Meanings of Childhood Mental Health Problems and Children Behaviour: A Comparative Study between Brazil (Santos) and France (Paris 19ème)

Epidemiological studies developed in the last 10 years, mainly in the Western countries, indicate a global trend of an increasing number of mental health problems in children and adolescents, as confirmed by epidemiological studies conducted also in Brazil and France. To understand the phenomenon in these countries, the study had as objective to understand the meanings of mental problems and children’s behavior from a sociocultural perspective, by analyzing children’s experiences beyond adults’ discourse, namely of health professionals and children’s parents.

The research was based on the ethnographic method and took as its starting point the experiences of children with mental health problems who receive care from the health services. The fieldwork was carried out in two mental health services: the Child Mental Health Service of the Northwestern zone (SCV), in Santos, Brazil; and the Medical and Psychological Centre of Flandre (CMP Flandre), in Paris (19ème), France. To apprehend the different meanings of childhood mental health problems in these contexts, in-depth interviews were made with health professionals of both services and with the children’s parents. The discourses about the problems and complaints concerning the children’s behaviour were analysed and grouped by categories to allow the identification of similarities and differences among the adults’ discourses, as well a comparison between the two services.

Adults relate childhood mental health problems to children’s behaviours that they consider as strange, disruptive or disturbing, as observed at home and mainly in the school. The analysis of the different meanings of childhood mental health problems in these countries point to the intertwining between mental problems and children’s behaviour in a common sense, which solutions are sought in mental health services. We observe a displacement of children’s life problems towards mental health field, which makes it possible the solution to general children’s behaviour.

RC39-667.5
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Logic behind Life Reconstruction in the Mt. Unzen-Fugen Eruption Disaster

Areas that sustain damage in a natural disaster are forced to choose between restoring the original area and relocating to another area in order to reconstruct residents’ lives. At the same time, SABO plan (erosion and sediment control) are undertaken in damaged areas in preparation for another disaster. In the initial stage of minimization of disaster loss, people unite and undertake one direction in order to defend their life. However, in the life reconstruction stage, individual issues emerge such as family structure, livelihood, economic conditions, and disparities in degree of damage, making it difficult for the whole community to keep in step.

Following the establishment of the Basic Act on Disaster Control Measures, the Mt. Unzen-Fugen eruption disaster was the first disaster to establish a hazard area in a residential area. This report focuses on the villages that fell within the SABO dam site under the plans to prevent expansion of eruption damage to central city. People in these damaged area faces two major issues. One was that the village was divided up into areas included in the SABO dam and areas that were not. The other was that the villages included in the SABO dam had to make the difficult decision to dissolve their community and vacate their homes. People consented to these unacceptable terms at an early stage because people feared prolonging a decision would cause a delay in the construction and result in a man-made disaster.

Furthermore, villages were against moving to reclaimed land on the coast provided to them by the government. Concerned with the reconstruction of their way of life, they found their own land for relocation. This report seeks to clarify requirements for life reconstruction in this area pertaining to the issue of having to relocate due to disaster prevention projects.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Involvement in Tourism and Bodily Changes: Long Braided Hair and Beaded Neck of the Pastoral Samburu

The body of the pastoral Samburu of northern Kenya is in the process of reorganization under the tourism context. Their beaded adornments or their "traditional" appearances become commoditized. In this presentation, I will introduce examples of heavily beaded neck, long braided hair, and holed earlobes, etc., which have played significant roles in the definition of what it means to be a social unit of that culture. I analyze the influence of various contributory factors such as the differential economic costs, that is, the variance in the actual costs of raising children and also in the economic benefits available. I will also examine the factors which cannot be simply attributed to the economic costs and benefits, such as regional pressures of conformation -- the factor of what is taken for granted on family formation -- how such reinforcement systems vary regionally, and how such conventions are reinforced. I mainly analyze data gathered by the cabinet office: Research on Child-rearing Environment in Urban and Rural Areas.

Factors for Regional Variation in Japanese Fertility

How do people decide whether to raise children? This research examines the factors inherent in the very existence of the family: what explains family formation decisions? In particular, I seek to explain the considerable regional differences that exist in family formation, within the context of the falling birth rate in Japan. I analyze the influence of various contributory factors such as the differential economic costs, that is, the variance in the actual costs of raising children and also in the economic benefits available. I will also examine the factors which cannot be simply attributed to the economic costs and benefits, such as regional pressures of conformation -- the factor of what is taken for granted on family formation -- how such reinforcement systems vary regionally, and how such conventions are reinforced. I mainly analyze data gathered by the cabinet office: Research on Child-rearing Environment in Urban and Rural Areas.

Regional Variation of Gender Stratification Among Japanese Lawyers

This presentation focuses on regional variation of gender stratification among Japanese lawyers. In terms of specializations, Japanese female lawyers seem to be bifurcated in a way. A large number of Japanese female lawyers engage in family law in solo practice or smaller firms than their male equivalent, while an increasing number of female lawyers work for large scale international law firms, engaging in corporate law. Such bifurcation is related to regional differences. For instance, international law firms are only located in major cities, and they provide job opportunities for female lawyers in finding jobs in those areas. Moreover, traditional gender values are stronger in non-metropolitan areas, and it may affect and limit specialization for female lawyers. On the other hand, the relative shortage of lawyers in non-metropolitan areas could lead to better advantages for female lawyers in finding jobs in those areas. Thus, this presentation sets out to statistically examine regional variation of gender stratification among Japanese lawyers. The index of gender stratification to be used includes specializations, current firm sizes, positions, and income. The data to be used is lawyer's census (Keizai Kiban Chosa) conducted by Japan Federation of Bar Associations in 2010.
RC15-258.7
NAKA O, YUKIIE* (Kyoto University, s.yukie.e@gmail.com)
Social Resources and Accessibility to Care: A Case Study of Persons with Disabilities in Tanzania

In Tanzania, which is one of the low income countries, governmental organizations (GOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have put more and more emphasis on the rights of people with disabilities (PWD) after 2000s. The National Policy on Disability 2004 and the Persons with Disabilities Act 2010 have put in force, and surveys on PWD are conducted in 2002 and 2012 Census. In 2008, the government carried out the first comprehensive survey on disability in the country. According to the survey, 7.8% of the population aged 7 and above have some form of activity limitation.

However, there is no actual service provided by GOs for PWD. Some PWD get information about the services provided by NGOs and can access to the services, but others may not. The accessibility is dependent to the social resources which PWD have. Social resources include the social network, the physical environment around PWD, and the economic situation of the persons themselves or their care givers. It is apparent that there are many factors cause inequalities in accessibility to care.

The applicant is going to consider what kind of social resources are important to get care in the Tanzania mainland context. The applicant puts the focus especially on the importance of the social network, because in Tanzania mainland people rely on the social network to move and can gather money from the network. The social network gives chance to PWD for changing situations around them, such as the physical environment and the economic circumstances in a temporary basis. The data used in this presentation will be documents on GOs/NGOs activities for PWD, and findings from on-site observation and interviews with PWD in Dar es Salaam and Dodoma, which the applicant has conducted in 2013.

RC29-498.2
NAKATA, SHION* (University for Advanced Studies, shionnakata@hotmail.com)
Social Care at Japanese Snack Bars

Snack bar is a special statutory place, where a female attendant (usually there is a female owner called “mama” by customer) is allowed to entertain the customer solely by talking and drinking together. Physical contacts being not permitted, all kinds of talking strategies, including wide range of topics from politics to intimate affairs, are employed to allow the customer feel at home or healed after the day’s hard work.

Most of the customer is married and belong to companies. They go to Japanese snack bar to see “mama” and after talking and drinking (sometimes singing Karaoke), they feel better than before. It’s possible to say “mama” does mental care for Japanese men who needs some kind of care, not physical but mental. So that “mama” has great skills of talking strategies that Japanese men want women to do.

It might be said that Japanese men is not satisfied with communications with their wives or women who is coworkers. “Mama” and this kind of place playing the role of mental care (easier than going to hospital) is necessary in Japanese society and should be positioned one of the social place with guarantee as same as other companies.

RC24-429.6
NAKAZAWA, TAKASHI* (Shizuoka University, takashi.nakazawa1214@gmail.com)
Distributive Equity in Waste Disposal Facilities Siting and the Perception of Necessity: In-Ward-Waste-Disposition-Principle in the 23 Wards of Tokyo

What affects the realization of an idea of distributive equity in the siting of waste disposal facilities? This study shows how the realization of an idea of distributive equity in waste management of Tokyo, In-Ward-Waste-Disposition, was significantly influenced by the degree of the perceived necessity for more incinerators. The siting of waste disposal facilities often faces conflicts with neighbors due to the negative impacts on a host community. Distributive equity is one of the most crucial aspects in these conflicts as the facility siting brings the sense of unfairness to those who are told to accept them. In the 23 wards of Tokyo, how to redress inequity in the distribution of waste disposal facilities has been one of the biggest concerns in waste management. In the early 1970s, In-Ward-Waste-Disposition, which meant that waste of a ward should be disposed of within the ward, was adopted as a significant principle in waste management and translated into One-Ward-One-Incinerator-Principle. However, this idea of distributive equity was not completely realized and abandoned in 2003. By comparing the four periods between 1971 and 2003, this study argues that the progress of One-Ward-One-Incinerator depended on how much more incineration capacity was assumed to be necessary given the estimated amount of waste in the future. The incinerators to realize In-Ward-Waste-Disposition was facilitated when the urgent necessity to build more incinerators was perceived by the government under the rapid economic growth and the dominant influence of incinerationism as the policy paradigm in waste management, while the siting became stagnant when the urgency was eased as the economy became sluggish and the influence of incinerationism was undermined by the emergence of Sustainable Waste Management as the new paradigm. When the necessity was denied, In-Ward-Waste-Disposition was abandoned and the attempt to find another way to redress inequity began.

RC28-493.6
NAKAZAWA, WATARU* (Osaka University, wonnakawa@hus.osaka-u.ac.jp)
Impact of the Long Recession on Japanese Careers

The aim of this presentation is to examine the effect of the long recession on Japanese careers. After the Lehman brothers economic crisis in 2008, many social scientists discussed the changes that took place in the Japanese labor market and the problems of unstable employment. The smooth transition from school to work has been one of the unique characteristics of the Japanese labor market. However, the number of young people who could not follow the typical career path increased, and it has become more difficult to obtain regular jobs. Additionally, opportunities for regular jobs are said to be unevenly distributed on the basis of educational backgrounds. Many social scientists focused on the lifetime employment system, and they presupposed that continuing in the same workplace was a better option rather than frequently changing jobs. However, the present condition of the labor market appears to be anything but simple. Today, if persons with high educational backgrounds change jobs often, they might still be able to get another regular job easily. On the other hand, even if those with lower educational backgrounds continue in their jobs as nonstandard workers, they may not be considered as regular workers, as nonstandard workers such as those without security under the social security system because welfare services provided by the government are fragile, and companies only provide regular workers with welfare services. Therefore, it is inadequate to focus only on the duration of stay in a workplace. In this presentation, I propose to use the data from the Japanese Life Course Panel Survey that was started in 2007 and is followed up annually. The data includes information on occupation, working conditions, and educational backgrounds, and will help examine the frequency of change of jobs, the duration of stay in a given workplace as well as the other abovementioned issues.

SOCI-977.1
NA M, EUN YOUNG* (Seoul National University, neylee@hanmail.net)
HONG, DOO-SEUNG (Seoul National University)
Social Gap in Korea: The Effects of Economic Deprivation on Social Capital and Self-identified Social Stratum

In Korea, the gap between the poor and the rich has become a serious social problem since the economic crisis, 1997. Income distribution has been equalized until 1997, but income disparity has taken a sudden turn for a worse after the economic crisis. The previous studies on social impact of economic crisis include polarization of social stratum, appearance of the new poor population, expansion of irregular workers, popularization of unemployment and dissolution of family, disappearance of social relations etc. How the economic crisis has deepened the social gap in Korean society? The social crisis has directly linked economic troubles after economic crisis. The economic troubles often make people withdraw from social relations and underestimate one's socioeconomic status, and by extension they affect negatively the hope for the future. The purpose of this paper examines the negative effects of economic deprivation on social capital. Furthermore we explore the economic deprivation and reduced social capital has negative influence on self-identified social stratum, life satisfaction and optimism for one's future. The economic deprivation such as difficulties of earning daily bread, unstable housing condition, and overdue educational expenses as well as worsening family financial situation are the critical independent factors which negatively affect on the one's social relations and subjective ethos. The economic deprivation has a bad effect on the social aspiration and upwardly mobile expectation. Thus the financial predicaments have been deepening the social gap among the people in the decline of social capital and lowering self-identified social stratum and social aspiration. We utilize the national survey data which conducted by Institute for Social Development and Policy Research, SNU in October 2012. Interviews were conducted with male and females age 19 and above. The total usable sample size was 1,000. The sample was selected through a process of multi-stage area cluster probability sampling.

RC20-348.5
NAM, SANG-HUI* (Chenmnz University, sang-hui.nam@soziologie.tu-chemnitz.de)

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
**Chance and Risk of Qualitative Interview Methods in an International Comparison**

The study aims to identify problems in conducting and interpreting qualitative interviews in an international comparison and present some solutions. With the help of new communication technologies and increasing cross-border mobility, qualitative interviews enjoy favorable basic conditions. Methodological innovations and quality criteria lag behind. Since foreign language and alien culture come into play, qualitative interviewees need native speakers as interviewers or translators and, in the same vein, insiders as cooperation partners and co-interpreters. To this end, the study suggests that intervention of natives needs more reflection. Researchers should know in which context an insider is situated with regard to age, gender, classification, and social position in his or her own country. In addition, there are usually interest conflicts, perspective differences, trust or mistrust, power distance, and pre-knowledge between two countries. In the light of that, thorough research for cross-border interviews is of great importance. In my study small experiments with interviewees about “civil society” will be conducted. Questions about “global civil society,” “global values,” and “global discourse” will be asked first with insider’s intervention and secondly without. By comparing the two settings, results will show how intervention of an insider works in a qualitative interview and how to reduce one-sidedness, distortion, or misunderstandings.

**RC31-536.3**

**NAPAUMPORN, BONGKOT** (Women for Peace Foundation, bongkok.napaumporn@gmail.com)

*Viet Kieu* or Overseas Vietnamese and the Future of Viet Nam: The Case of Viet Kieu Association in Thailand

The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (SRV) or Viet Nam is one of the countries on the Indochina Peninsula in Southeast Asia which had many times faced severe circumstances caused by colonization. However, Viet Nam finally surmounted all difficulties and has been gradually developed by great help of its own people, particularly overseas Vietnamese, including those who have already returned and who are still abroad. “Viet Kieu” or overseas Vietnamese has a long history closely linked to the protection and construction of Viet Nam. Approximately, there are 4 million “Viet Kieu” or overseas Vietnamese currently living, working and studying around the world. “Viet Kieu” is playing an important role in preserving Vietnamese language, national culture, tradition and knowledge outside the country, contributing to Viet Nam’s economic growth as well as developing the foreign relations of Viet Nam.

The study aims to analyze role of “Viet Kieu” community, particularly in Thailand, in strengthening overseas Vietnamese regime and making great contribution back to the country. The study further highlights view of the Viet Nam State toward “Viet Kieu”, including its distinct policy on nationality management towards these populations, to create favorable conditions for them with a view to integrating them as an integral part of Vietnamese nation. In doing so, the researcher will interview “Viet Kieu” Association in Thailand, analyze case studies of “Viet Kieu” who benefits from the Viet Nam’s policy, and review relevant literature regarding the issue.

With illustration of the “Viet Kieu” Association in Thailand, importance of the “Viet Kieu” or overseas Vietnamese community in constructing and developing Viet Nam will be emphasized in the study. Finally, this study will envisage how Viet Nam avails itself of these “Viet Kieu” or overseas Vietnamese for the forthcoming ASEAN economic integration in 2015 and beyond.

**RC21-358.5**

**NAQVI, IJLAL** (Singapore Management University, ijilnaqvi@smu.edu.sg)

Governance As an Emergent Compromise: Access to State Service Delivery in an Islamabad Squatter Settlement

Compromise between the formalizing imperatives of modernization and local-grounded informal networks can provide the basis for stable governance in the cities of the global south. This paper examines urban governance in Pakistan as seen through the experiences of an Islamabad squatting settlement accessing electricity supply through the state-run electricity utility. After a crackdown on illegal connections, community leaders negotiated a compromise with the utility leading to the installation of two official electricity meters for 600 households, with billing and individual connections handled by a committee of residents established for this purpose. Some households in the squatting settlement did secure individual contracts for service delivery, only to retreat to the communal arrangement when they found that formal contracts could also be used to reinforce patterns of exploitation and inequality rather than simply securing their rights of access and claim-making. The emergent pattern of governance – more stable than its predecessors – is one of compromises between formal contracts and the lived reality of an Islamabad squatting settlement. These local struggles with modernization are echoed at the policy level as well, where the state has retreated from market-ori-
Corporate Interlocks and the Specificities of Indian Capitalism

This paper aims at studying the interlocking directorates among Indian firms as a way to better understand the specificities of Indian capitalism. It draws on a study of interlocks among the top 250 companies of the NSE in 2000 and 2012. It also compares indices of centralization, compactness, density, etc. with those of similar-size networks in other countries in order to evaluate the specificity of the structure of the Indian corporate network and to locate it within a comparative typology.

This paper more particularly intends to bring a contribution to the embeddedness theory. Drawing on existing socio-historic studies, one could argue that the Indian capitalist system distinguishes itself by five characteristics: 1° A very recent liberalization, 2° Networks are still very much shaped by the stakes the State has in PSU companies, 3° Companies belonging to a business group are likely to be more connected to other companies than independent companies, 4° Connections between firms are likely to be structured by caste and family networks, and 5° The density of corporate networks in India is likely to be both relatively low due to the recent liberalization of the country and to show pockets of strong density on the basis of business group, regional, family and caste ties (overall low density of connections but a high number of multiple connections held by specific actors).

Corporate Interlocks and the Specificities of Indian Capitalism

We thus propose 5 hypotheses to assess the impact of these specificities on Indian corporate networks:
1° The 1991 liberalization policies had an impact on the shape and density of networks.
2° Networks are still very much shaped by the stakes the State has in PSU companies.
3° Companies belonging to a business group are likely to be more connected to other companies than independent companies.
4° Connections between firms are likely to be structured by caste and family networks.
5° The density of corporate networks in India is likely to be both relatively low due to the recent liberalization of the country and to show pockets of strong density on the basis of business group, regional, family and caste ties (overall low density of connections but a high number of multiple connections held by specific actors).

Social Objects As Tokens for Social Eigen-Behaviors

This paper puts forward the concept of ‘Social Object’. A ‘Social Object’ would be a sort of imaginary hanger (or better, an imaginary hanger shared by a community of social individuals) which works as a referent consistently targeted by a particular family of social actions and interactions. This set is somewhat fuzzy, and it would be made up by the actions and interactions that satisfy—to some acceptable degree—such social object. For instance, the social object we call ‘greeting’ would be the ‘hanger’ or ‘imaginary shared referent’ of the (fuzzy) set of actions and interactions which satisfy that specific object (namely, which accomplish an acceptable greeting) in a given situation. That set of actions and interactions would exclude those solving (accomplishing) the act of greeting in that situation, and would exclude those failing to do so. In other words, a social object would be the ontological assumption that enables and orients our interactive success (or our interactive failure, in case we misfire and act in a way unacceptable for our interactive partners).

The notion of ‘Social Object’ is cognate to the conception of physical objects as “tokens for (eigen-)behaviors”, put forward by Heinz von Foerster. From this viewpoint, objects are not realities independent from our actions, but assumptions that guide the cognitive and practical processes of the subject—a subject that constructs such objects through his actions. Different types of societies are structured by means of different kinds of social objects. And the sort of social objects that are emerging as typical of today’s global society are Social World-Objects (namely, social objects which define their dynamics as unitary systems on a global scale). Many of those Social World-Objects are being generated within and by the Internet.

Gestion DEL VALOR E Identidad De La Mujer Mexicana

Los procesos de agencia y resistencia de la mujer mexicana se dan dentro de una cultura de la colonialidad que configuran un modelo centro-europeo-norTEAMERICANO; pero las nuevas condiciones de la globalización planetaria hacen que se generen perfiles que rebasan esta primera clasificación por lo que hablamos de una “cuarta mujer”, después de Lipovetsky (1997), que responde a las categorías de contemporaneidad y en tránsito de construcción.

La cuarta mujer en tanto sujeto sostiene posiciones de liderazgo que van más allá de la división del trabajo y sí establece soportes de sus propuestas de vida como un sistema decisional dentro y fuera de la pareja. Aparentemente la cuarta mujer encuentra un campo propicio para sortear las desigualdades. Las desigualdades de la cuarta mujer están delineadas por tres estructuras que obedecen a la educación, productividad y empoderamiento que configuran un perfil estándar del comportamiento social contemporáneo; el ir sorteando las diferentes construcciones de esos tres sistemas la hacen una mujer flexible, educada, ocupada económicamente y con pretensiones de empoderamiento en base al éxito profesional. Es capaz de regresar a valores como la maternidad, pero busca embarazarse sin requerir de la presencia permanente del hombre; es una “mujer emancipada”, “dueña de sí misma y de la situación”; sin embargo, las condiciones de resistencia a los peligros de regresar a la tercera mujer hacen que, a pesar de la eternización, se transformen en negociaciones con la pareja. En este proceso ¿dónde queda la masculinidad? La masculinidad que funciona con la cuarta mujer es la que ha abandonado el disfrute del poder total o del goce de la dominación.

We thus propose 5 hypotheses to assess the impact of these specificities on Indian corporate networks:
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Esta ponencia resume y profundiza el análisis sobre la influencia de la globalidad en el estatus de la mujer mexicana contemporánea, y de los pormenores e implicaciones que tiene la lucha por edificar el sujeto femenino.

RC28-488.6

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SHAVIT, YOSSI (Tel-Aviv University)

Another Look at Sibship Structure and Educational Achievements

Studies have shown negative correlations between both number of siblings and educational achievement and between number of siblings and cognitive ability. These findings are consistent with the Resource Dilution Hypothesis, the Quantity-Quality Trade-off Theory, and the Confluence Model. However, recently some scholars have questioned the causal interpretations of the correlations and have simulated quasi-experimental studies to test the hypothesis that it is largely spurious. The results of these tests are inconsistent so far.

This paper attempts to further the understanding of the sibship size effect and its causality. We employ a retrospective life history data set on some 2000 Jewish Israeli men who were born in 1954 and interviewed while in their mid-twenties. The database includes information on several educational and cognitive outcomes measured at different ages; socio-economic background variables, and detailed sibship and household composition measures. We use fixed-effect models to evaluate the causality of the sibship-achievement association. The availability of detailed histories of household composition allows us to estimate the effects of siblings present (in the household) at different stages of the life course on cognitive and educational outcomes. This is a more precise measure than the measures that have been common in the literature so far.

Preliminary results show that the number of sibling present in the household at ages that precede the measures of outcomes is more detrimental to its achievement than the overall sibship size.

RC12-222.1

NAWRIA, MAHESH* (University of rajasthan, m.nawria@gmail.com)

Violence Against Women: The Indian Scene

This paper examine violence against women emanates from the social hypothesis of superiority of men over women. Insubordination of women legitimizes gender violence and grants social sanction to the ignoble treatment meted out to women. Manifestations of violence encompass physical aggression, such as blows of varying intensity, burns, sexual abuse and rape, physiological violence through insults, humiliation, coercion, blackmail, economic and emotional threats and control over speech, action and behavior. In extreme cases the result of this violence is death. The incidence of violence prevalent in man-woman relationship takes place in the context of the family, state and society. In most cases the male aggression towards women and girls remains tacit, hidden or unrevealed.

JS-74.10

NAWRULSKA, IZABELA* (University of Szczecin, nawrulskai@poczta.onet.pl)

Prevent or Cure – the New Philosophy of Health Care

Health care systems evolve at the same time in many different ways: in area of developing technologies, the development of the medical knowledge, because of demographical changes and particularly - aging of the society. This induces modifications of the priorities of the health policy, new methods of organization and more complex funding mechanisms. Individual components of the health care system: illness, basic health care, hospital care have different contribution into the health care systems of different countries. The worlds growing awareness that for keeping and improving the population health the governments must create effective and efficient health system leads to the effective illness prevention. It shouldn’t be expected that the health effects and economical efficiency of the health care system will improve, without appropriate expenditures on actions which delay or prevent illness, and also allow early diagnosis and effective (usually cheaper) treatment.

In the first part of the paper there will be discussed issues connected with modern health conceptions which create the fundamentals of the approach to the illness prevention as well as the arguments for the state engagement into health care. Health care is the specific public goods. This induces the choice of criteria, used by policy makers, to allocate public sources. The second part will present characteristics of the prevention actions, rules of the program creations and its place in the health care systems. The crucial significance is to determine the manner of the changes of the health benefits structures financed from the public means. The last part of this elaboration, based on gathered empirical data, will discussed experiences of the selected European countries on prevention of the selected illnesses, indicating the links between expenditures and the effects of the prevention activities.

RC04-99.4

NAZAROVA, ELENA* (Russian Presidential Academy, helena.nazarova@mail.ru)

Modern Social Communication in the School System

Elena Nazarova

Modern social communication in the school system

Information technology today is perhaps one of the most rapidly developing areas, which directly affects the dynamics and to some extent determines the vector of development of a society and a system of communication. The rapid pace of changes in contemporary social and professional spheres determines the need for such specialists, who would have not only availability, but also the ability to equally rapid self-transformation. Modern specialist is in a situation where information and communicative movement causes him to be creative, constantly speaking in a variety of roles. This fundamentally changes the status and purpose of education.

Education loses its autonomy and isolation, losing the functional role of the incubator for growing professionals. In a sense, the whole society is the educational system, where experts will not only accumulate information and knowledge in preparation for life, but also to fully live, applying them in practice in process of development.

Communicative competence and information, creative movement and tolerance come to the forefront in the formation of man, describing him as a specialist, who can be integrated into the mainstream of the movement of professional knowledge, and as a full member of the ever-changing multicultural social reality. This is an important aspect of the communicative component of education.

According to most of the school is the main element in the process of becoming a person, is to teach people to think, to respect labor, to encourage children tolerance, and develop entrepreneurial skills to real life, and not just theoretical knowledge.

RC31-538.4

NAZAROVA, ELENA* (Russian Presidential Academy, helena.nazarova@mail.ru)

The Dynamics of Migration Processes in Modern Russia: Analysis, Problems and Prospects

For the present stage of social and socio-economic transformation in Russia is characterized by sharp increase attention to the migration processes, the dynamics of which every year is losing its momentum, a negative impact on the demographic situation in the country. The immigration influx is now no longer compensatory for the natural decline in population - as it was in the 90s.

However, in today's globalized world for the skilled work force Russia to seriously compete. Thus, according to the UN, the total annual immigration resource in the run up to 2050 will be approximately 2.2 million people. Half of them will qualify for the United States, 200 thousand - Germany and Canada, with 130 thousand - United Kingdom. Moreover, a number of European countries are already developing programs to attract Russian citizens. Russia left more than the 100 thousand scientists involved in such traditionally strong areas of the country, such as mathematics, chemistry, physics, biology. This is mostly educated people aged 35-45 years.

We believe that now in force, with sufficient clarity migration policy came into conflict with the objective needs of the country.

RC11-200.6

NAZROO, JAMES* (University of Manchester, james.nazroo@manchester.ac.uk)
MARSHALL, ALAN* (University of Manchester, alan.marshall@manchester.ac.uk)

Cohort, Gender and Socioeconomic Inequalities in Trajectories of Frailty: Findings from a Growth Modelling Approach

We have seen a rapid and continuing growth in life expectancy. This, coupled with the baby boomer cohort heading into post-retirement life, has led to significant policy concern with the financial pressures resulting from an increasing proportion in the population of older, non-productive and dependent people. In contrast, the baby boomer cohort is also presented as extremely fortunate, or selfish. As a result of benefiting from social welfare reforms post Second World War, it is suggested that baby boomers are able to retire early and in some luxury, at the expense of younger generations – hence the accusation of selfishness. Coupled with this, there are also suggestions that we are also seeing a compression of morbidity. That is, alongside increasing life expectancy we are also seeing a shorter proportion of later life spent in illness or disability. Baby boomers appear to be a truly fortunate generation.

In this paper we will examine age cohort differences in frailty trajectories to test the extent to which we are seeing a compression of morbidity, and then we will examine the extent to which any change in frailty trajectories is distributed

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
The concept of financialization has become a prominent issue in sociology and political economy. As a multi-dimensional phenomenon it affects different levels and social spheres - from the macroeconomic level to states, firms, households and individuals. While most explanations focus on the macroeconomic deregulations since the mid-1970's, its cultural aspects and the actors propagating it remain often under-explored. Our contribution represents an attempt of a cultural approach towards the issue of financialization. We interpret the process of financialization as the assertion of a global "market culture", emanating from symbolic struggles between social actors over economic valuations. Thereby we aim at highlighting the role of social actors and cultural narratives in economic transformations. We ask whether the global phenomenon of financialization can be attributed to the formation of a "global financial class".

RC26-461.3
NEGRI, MICHELE* (University of Tuscia, michele.negri@unitus.it)

Defence and Security Policies in the EU: From Decision Making to Political Culture

What is the contribution made by the armed forces during and in relation to security operations, both in international contexts and to protect public order and homeland security? Based on the assessment of the contribution and skills currently at the disposal of the armed forces, we have identified possible areas of further use of the military force in security contexts. In the international arena, thanks to the growing use of instruments for civil and military cooperation, the military is involved in crisis management, conflict prevention and peace-building processes. As concerns internal security, the involvement of the military - and the use of their logistic assets - is increasingly common in response to threats such as terrorism, environmental disasters, protection of critical infrastructure and other emergency situations which the country has to deal with. This trend is also confirmed by the involvement of military forces in European "Security Research" activities, sponsored by the Commission with the objective of developing technological capabilities, tools and methodologies in "civil" security. The research was conducted through: the consultation of political, institutional and regulatory sources (at national, EU and NATO levels), the academic and scientific literature, the media, qualitative interviews with exerts in the field.

RC15-267.9
NEGURA, LILIANA* (Université d’Ottawa, lilian.negura@uottawa.ca)

MOREAU, NICOLAS (Université d’Ottawa)

Les Représentations Sociales De La Dépression Et L’accès Aux Services De Santé Mentale Des Jeunes Dépressifs : Une Question D’identité?

La question de l’accessibilité aux services de santé mentale ne peut se réduire à celle de l’offre. D’une manière générale, la demande des services de santé mentale varie selon différentes variables sociodémographiques dont l’âge. Les études démontrent que les jeunes de ces époques ont généralement moins tendance que la population adulte à demander de la faïe.

C’est dans cette perspective de tenter de mieux saisir la question de la demande de soins des jeunes en proie à des troubles dépressifs que nous avons analysé des entrevues effectuées auprès de 31 répondants âgés entre 18 et 30 ans qui ont déclaré avoir souffert de dépression au cours de la dernière année. Cette enquête qualitative panchacanadienne a été réalisée dans quatre sites : Moncton, Ottawa, Sudbury et Winnipe par la méthode du réseau d’associtions et des entrevues individuelles semi-dirigées. L’analyse des résultats obtenus a été effectuée selon la méthode d'analyse intégrée de contenu des représentations sociales.

Le contenu de la représentation sociale de la dépression ayant émergé du discours analysé est organisé autour de deux éléments principaux : désespoir et stéréotype. Ces éléments renvoient à des dimensions descriptives et sociale de la dépression. Le discours activé par ces deux dimensions contraste avec la nouvelle normativité sociale (autonomie, initiative, responsabilité individuelle, etc.). ainsi qu’avec les caractéristiques stéréotypées attribuées aux groupes de jeunes (dynamisme, enthousiasme, joie de vivre, etc.). Cette double tension de nature normative et identitaire mobilise une résistance par rapport à la disposition des personnes à consulter les services spécialisés en santé mentale.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
The social and logistical pressures on organizations to accept non-priority items are discussed, as are the benefits reaped by organizations that employed timelines of donations management.

RC21-360.1
NELLE, ANJA* (Leibniz Inst Regional Development, Nelle@irs-net.de)

Education As a Key to Tackle Inequalities in Shrinking Cities. Examples from East Germany

In East Germany political and economic transformation after 1990 led to demographic change, massive loss of jobs and high levels of out-migration. Just like in shrinking cities all over the world (see Mallach/Brachman 2013 for US or Fol 2012 for France) outmigration was selective: predominantly talented and skilled people left for better prospects, less qualified and less mobile parts of the population remained. The same migration pattern can be observed on a micro-level. The most fragile parts of the population with lowest educational background are left behind in the least attractive neighbourhoods. In Germany this poses a problem for the future because statistics show that poorly educated parents tend to have poorly qualified children. Bonjte and Musterd (2012) have pointed out, that if there is a shortage of well qualified people in a shrinking city, it becomes less attractive for companies and investors, which may cause more people to leave.

Some cities in Germany have realised that a shrinking society cannot afford a poorly qualified younger generation that is unable to keep or attract businesses and pay the pensions of an aging population. Thes shrinking cities regard investment in education as a key to survival and a key to tackle inequalities. The city Bernburg shall be presented to show how the challenge can be met. In 2005 it had 50% less children than in 1990. 20% of them did not complete school. In consequence Bernburg thoroughly reformed the educational landscape and developed new school concepts. Approaches from other German cities that focus on identity building and link education strategies to urban regeneration, may be presented to complete the picture.

Could it be a positive effect of shrinkage, that more emphasis is put on a just educational system? This argument shall be put forward for discussion.

JS-26.12
NELLE, ANJA* (Leibniz Inst Regional Development, Nelle@irs-net.de)

The Influence of Housing Policies on Urban Fragmentation in Large Brazilian Cities

Urban fragmentation is one of the most important characteristics of the recent urban development in Latin America (Coy 2010, Maricato 2011, Pereira/Hidalgo 2006). Typical patterns are impacts of globalisation on job markets. The emergence of residential fragments is related to the building of gated communities for high-income households as well as the provision of housing for the poor by informal markets (Abramo 2009). The housing deficit in the urbanized areas of Brazil amounts to approx. 5.6 million units, of which almost 90 per cent belong to the target group of social housing (households with less than three minimum wages). Do the strategies for intervention developed by the government for reducing housing deficit help to dissolve residential fragments? Or do urban development and housing policies and/or their execution lead to the emergence of low-income fragments?

The research project of which the concept and first findings of a case study in Fortaleza shall be presented, aims to investigate the influence of housing policies and their implementation on urban fragmentation in Brazil. The study includes the analysis of public interventions in the realm of social housing (new housing estates and regeneration of existing squatted areas) and the influence of development plans and interventions on socio-spatial structures. The objective of the study is to discover which prerequisites assist housing policies’ implementation to counteract urban fragmentation and which parameters (i.e. value of lots, decision-making-structures) or/and original specifications (planning-procedures, restrictions of guidelines for funding) provoke them to fail. The causes are to be examined to broaden the understanding of urban developments’ and housing policies’ potentials to better the attendance of intense urbanisation-processes observed internationally.

RC34-584.3
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Effects of Work Related Factors to the Schooling, Health and Recreation of Filipino Children

Children in the labor force are a social phenomenon that has become link with the third world countries. The Philippines is one country in the developing regions where there are many children who are productively earning. The survey was conducted nationwide to collect data on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of working children ages 5 to 17. In 1995 and 2001. Four response variables (present attendance in school, dropping out from school, effect of work on schooling and reasons for dropping that characterize education status of working children were modeled. Results in 1995 and in 2001 show that: the nature of employment, working days per week, normal working hours per week and doing heavy physical work affect school attendance. Factors affecting schooling in 2001 are activity during free time, and status of employment. The number of working days and hours per week, increases, the odds of dropping out from school also increases. Factors that help a child to stay in school are engagement in less permanent job, “boss” is a relative, less exhausting work and does not require heavy physical exertion, less activities that the child do during his free time as well as when he is unpaid worker. The health of working children is affected most when they work in the industrial sector. Factors that affect their recreation in 1995 are long working hours, absence of relative supervisor on the job. Similarly, child workers in 2001 with long hours of work affect their recreation as well as work that provides little illumination. Children working in farming, fishing, and mining have less free time than those children working in other industries. However, regardless where the child works it reduces the playing time since in some cases sleeping is preferred than playing.

JS-41.4
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Globalization and Philippine Labor Migration Phenomenon

Globalization and labor migration from the Philippines accelerated almost at the same time. Three revolutions contributed to Filipino labor migration phenomenon: communication technology, economic integration and widening deregulation between developed and developing countries. The government, to reduce the unemployment levels, liberalization of foreign investments and diaspora communities of the Philippines are factors that affect the migration decision Bernburg thoroughly reformed the educational landscape and developed new school concepts. Approaches from other German cities that focus on identity building and link education strategies to urban regeneration, may be presented to complete the picture. Could it be a positive effect of shrinkage, that more emphasis is put on a just educational system? This argument shall be put forward for discussion.

JS-25.1
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Family Policy and Child Poverty in Global Perspective

During the past decades, family policies have often been expanded when other parts of the welfare state have been subject to retrenchment. However, research on affluent countries shows that these developments have been far from universal. Instead family policy diverged cross-nationally, both in content and scope. Typically, variations in child-poverty among affluent countries are frequently attributed to differences in broad welfare state regimes: leaving unexplored the ‘black box’ of program specific rich population live. Almost four-fifths of the world’s population live in low- and middle-income countries – additionally including higher proportions of children than most affluent countries. This paper extends the comparative analysis of links between family policy institutions and child poverty to include both high- and middle-income countries in transition. We thus initiate a debate on the role of social policy in reducing child poverty on a more global stage. A multilevel regression analysis is used to investigate the role of different family policy dimensions in reducing the incidence of poverty among families with pre-school children. We use household income data on 38 countries from the Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg (LIS) and new family policy indicators from the Social Policy Indicator Database (SPIN). Results indicate somewhat different associations between policy and poverty in high- and middle-income countries. Policies promoting female labor force participation have the greatest poverty reducing effects in high-income countries. In middle-income countries, the general level of support appears to be...
most important. The reasons for these differences are discussed in the paper, and ventures for further research are outlined.

RC19-338.2
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Just Generational Welfare Contracts and Poverty

Citizens in affluent countries face a great number of social and economic risks, from birth until the very end of their lives. Many of these risks are associated with specific phases of the human life cycle when the earnings potential of households decreases. How are these age-related poverty risks linked to the often “implicit” generational welfare contracts that are embedded with social policy making? Such generational welfare contracts may seem just in their institutional design if rights for income protection are equally distributed across age groups. We argue, however, that a generational contract cannot be considered to satisfy important demands of fairness if it fails to substantially reduce poverty among citizens in different phases of life. In this paper we link the idea of generational welfare contracts to poverty outcomes in 18 affluent countries. We combine new comparative data on social rights from the Social Policy Indicator Database (SPIN) and micro-level income data from the Luxembourg Income Study (LIS). For some countries we have income data stretching from the 1960s until 2010, something that provides possibilities to analyze long term trends in policy developments and outcomes. The empirical analyses show that there is considerable degree of correspondence between the design of generational welfare contracts and age related poverty risks, particularly in terms of financial vulnerability. Higher welfare state generosity for a particular age related social risk is generally linked to less poverty in the specific target group.

RC19-330.2
NELSON, MOIRA* (Lund University, moira.nelson@svet.lu.se)
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Conditional Cash Transfers: A Social Investment Instrument in Times of Economic Crisis and Austerity?

Conditional cash transfers receive recognition as a way to address poverty within present and future generations while also promoting economic growth by investing in human capital. Such policies have been used extensively across Latin America and are now being promoted as part of the European Union’s Social Investment Package. We assess and compare these policies in Latin America and in Europe. Specifically, we question whether they can be considered social investment policies and, in doing so, illuminate the various factors that condition the success of such policies. We draw particular attention to the need for policy approaches that take into account a life course perspective and the risk of ‘policy crowding out’ in the European context. Finally, we elaborate on the implications of a uniform trend in the passage of these policies, the timing of their implementation in the aftermath of economic crisis.

RC38-646.7
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Living with Uncertainty, Struggling with Possibility: A Study on Radiation Effects from the Perspective of Atomic Bomb Survivors

This paper will examine the reality of radiation effects from the point of view of Atomic Bomb survivors. Radiation is a unique material which people cannot see, smell, and feel the touch of. But it can be harmful for human body. Today, especially since the horrific accident of Fukushima nuclear power plants in 2011, radiation and its effects on human have become a focal point in Japan and the world. Historically speaking, the issue of radiation and its effects has been studied predominantly in medical and physical fields. However, a study on narratives and life-stories of people suffering from and struggling with their anxiety and distress, caused by the uncertainty of radiation. Lastly, I will examine how the survivors’ reality of radiation and scientific knowledge affect with each other.

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However, little is known what the effect of such policies is: Do policies which fa-
vour the traditional marriage family increase marriage rates and stability of mar-
rriage families? Do policies with a focus on single parents, patch-work families etc accelerate the trend to more instable family relations? Do social policies as an
alternative to family security increase cohabitation and divorce rates?
The analysis is based on official national statistics for OECD countries and cov-
ers the time span from 1980 to 2010. The analysis shows that social policies and family policies such as child care services provide alternatives to the traditional marriage families and family at all. Such measure increase cohabitation rates and divorce rates while fertility rates decrease. A generous and benevolent welfare state seems to provide alternatives to the traditional marriage families. Marriage is no more a precondition to avoid or escape poverty. Social security and family policies have lowered the material necessity to enter marriage, and increased the opportunity to exit unpleasant family constellations.

The Ambiguous Relationship Between Middle-Class, Civil Society and Democracy
Debates on processes of democratization create the impression that the mid-
dle-class and/or the civil society are the drivers of democratic change and the
backbone of democracy. Seen from this perspective either these groups fight for
democratic change or once they have a basic political freedom they will quasi
automatically take possession of democracy. This was the expectation in the USA
before the Iraq invasion (what we may call the "Rumsfeld Utopia"). However, we
have learned that in Iraq, after the Arab spring and in many countries that under-
went processes of democratization during the 1980s and 1990s there was no au-
tomatic process towards democracy. In these transitions the middle-class played
an important role and many of the civil society associations, social movements
and especially their political leaders had a middle class background. But the po-
litical groups and the leaders that opposed the ideas of a liberal democracy also
held views from middle class groups. At least in Africa and the Middle East the
middle-class based civil society represent competing concepts of socio-political
order: e.g. liberal democracy, neo-patrimonialism, neo-traditionalism, theocratic
rule (or socialism in Latin America). The claim for democratic elections may be
used to legitimize any of the socio-political orders.

RC04-95.1
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Can Teacher's Gender Explain The Growing 'Boy Crisis' In
Educational Attainment?
Gender inequalities in education have seen much change, with females gaining
advantages over males in ways that have not been anticipated just two decades ago.
At the same time, the share of female teachers has grown in almost all countries
of the western world. There is an ongoing, contentious debate on whether this
growing “feminization” of the educational system, in particular at the lower
levels, can account for the growing educational disadvantage of males. In this talk,
I review the literature on the “feminization of teaching” argument and present
findings from two empirical large-scale studies conducted in German elementa-
ry schools which allow me to identify the effect of having a same-sex teacher
for different scholastic outcomes (gender-blind test scores and more subjective
teacher’s grades) and across different subjects (Reading Literacy, Mathematics,
and Science). My findings suggest that the popular call for more male teachers in
primary school is not the key to tackle the growing disadvantage of boys.

RC33-574.1
NEUMANN, ROBERT* (Technische Universität Dresden,
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The Validity Of Response Latency Measurement In CatI Surveys
There is agreement among researchers that the measurement of raw response
times from surveys requires a treatment for baseline speed of respondents and
interviewers. There remains disagreement about the appropriate procedure to
transform raw response times to response latency and there is no study that
evaluates the different approaches with regards to their potential measurement
error, which may have an affect on modeling and causal inference. This article
fills this gap by examining the measurement validity of different ways raw re-
ponse times are treated for baseline speed. We apply a Mul-
titrait-Multimethod approach to examine four different operationalizations for
response latencies and their relationship to attitude accessibility and indicators
of response quality. We conclude with remarks about the levels of validity and
potential biases when latencies are used as independent variables.

RC45-744.5
NEUMANN, ROBERT* (Technische Universität Dresden,
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Trustworthiness As Rational Belief or Unconditional Propensity to
Trust – Evidence from a Telephone Survey
While research on trust and trusting behavior is abundant, less attention has
been paid to the study of trustworthiness itself. This seems to be at least a bit sur-
prising, especially with regards to the theoretical claims about trustworthiness as
"the crucial variable" (Hardin 2001) for understanding and explaining succes-
sful cooperation based on trust. While several authors share the definition of trust-
worthiness as a belief, a probability assessment or an expectancy of Person A
about Person B to do X, distinct measurement approaches exist depending on the
mode of data collection (survey vs. experimental approach) and strategic outset
of the study (one-shot vs. sequential games). Additionally different hypotheses
can be derived depending on whether one treats trustworthiness as incentive

RC09-178.1
NEUBERT, DIETER* (University of Bayreuth,
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Introducing Technologies in Africa. Between Appropriation and the
Challenge of a Trojan Horse
Current studies on the introduction of technological innovations in Africa un-
derline that we observe a process of appropriation. This is in line with the hypo-
theses of the science and technology studies (STS) claiming that the develop-
ment, use and understanding of technology has to be seen as a social process between
people and (technological) 'actants'. The findings from mostly anthropological
studies focus in the same way as STS on the change of technologies according
to the social conditions of their use and emphasize the influences of the local
context on the technology. Up to this point STS seems to produce in Africa sim-
ilar results as in the Global North (or the industrialized societies). However, the intro-
duction of innovations in Africa is a different process. The development itself plays an
important role. We have to put more emphasis on the notion and function of 'actants'.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
based or as an unconditional propensity to exhibit trustworthiness. Hypotheses were tested with pooled data from two CATI surveys (n=706) conducted in Germany in June 2012 and January 2013. Using the techniques of both response latency measurement and Cox regression models we are able to conclude that measurement of trustworthiness either lack convergent validity or are subject to theoretical deficiencies. Consequences for future research are discussed.

T04-959.5
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ADEYANJU, CHARLES (University of Prince Edward Island)

* A Thousand Words: Conducted Energy Devices, New Media Events, and The Public Eye

Between April 2003 and November 2008, 26 men died in Canada during events where a conductive energy device (CED) was deployed on them. The death of Robert Dziekanski, a Polish immigrant, in 2007 at the Vancouver International Airport, was recorded on a mobile phone and its footage subsequently uploaded to the popular video site YouTube. The video, which documented Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) officers deploying a CED on Dziekanski, was viewed by thousands of citizens of the world and expanded its footprint beyond the Internet as traditional media organizations incorporated it into their coverage of the event. Unlike previous CED-related deaths, the recording of the Dziekanski death was an integral piece of the event’s anatomy and granted members of the mass public, as scrutinizers if not legitimate bystanders, entry into how it unfolded. Following Fiske (1996), we treat the recording, its dissemination via the Internet and broader news media, and its mass consumption as a ‘new media event’—one that amplified and articulated competing narratives of risk. We synthesize the work of Becker (1972), Giddens (1991; 1990), Hall et al. (1978), and Lupton (1999) and others in our examination of the YouTube video of Dziekanski’s death and over 400 reports in three major Canadian newspapers, the Globe and Mail, the Toronto Star, and the National Post. Using a broad critical approach, we assess how groups like the RCMP, government officials, and the general public made sense of the recording. The recording's electronic nature, we argue, complicated an ‘open-shut’ case narrative commonly articulated by law enforcement officials when describing how they respond to and neutralize threats to the public. The existence of the recording allowed for competing assessments of threat and harm while altering the credibility of the police as sole purveyors of risk assessment.

JS-9.6
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Mainland Chinese Sex Workers in Hong Kong: Multiple Forms of Inequality Both in their Pasts and the Present

Purpose: This research aims to understand the lives and views of sex workers from Mainland China working in Hong Kong.

Design: This research appropriates the theoretical tools of Pierre Bourdieu and uses an ethnographic approach to explore the issue Hong Kong, including expert interviews, interviews with sex workers, participant observation and field documents.

Findings: Results point to gender inequality and various other forms of oppression weaving together to form the past and current experiences of sex workers in Hong Kong from a Mainland Chinese background.

RC18-316.1
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Explanatory Pathways to Party Activism: Case Studies of Hong Kong Young Adults

Young people in many advanced industrial countries are unwilling to join political parties. The situation in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China is even worse as it is a semi-democracy where political parties are relatively underdeveloped and legally prohibited from winning governing power through election. Despite these conditions, there are still a small number of young people choosing to join and take active part in political parties. The aim of this paper is to improve our understanding of how some young people come to get involved in political party activism. Qualitative life history interviews with 23 young active members from five major political parties in Hong Kong were carried out to explore this question. Based on a preliminary analysis of the interview data, I single out four distinct paths to party membership, namely 1) the socialization path, 2) the critical experience path, 3) the occupational path, and 4) the social network path. Informants taking the first two paths tended to initially get involved in party activism for political reasons, while those taking the last two tended to get involved for non-political reasons. Theoretical and practical implications of the findings will be discussed.

RC34-959.1
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Fighting Against Youth Unemployment: The Hong Kong Experience

Fighting Against Youth Unemployment: The Hong Kong Experience

In Hong Kong, the high youth unemployment rate due to the rising uncertainty and volatility of global economy and financial crisis since the late 1990s has driven the Government and various sectors to commit themselves to enforce a series of remedial policies and services to alleviate the problem of youth jobless and to get youth into jobs and work training. The concrete plan targeting at unemployed youth includes two major categories: First, several pre-employment training programs such as Youth Pre-employment Training program, Project Yi Jin, Youth Work Experience and Training Scheme, and Hong Kong Young Ambassador Scheme, and second, temporary employment opportunities such as Special Job Attachment Program, Program Assistant, Peer Counselors, and Summer Student Helper. This paper examines issues relating to those policies and training programs aiming at fighting against youth unemployment and proposes plausible solutions to remedy and improve the present policies and practices in dealing with the problems. The proposed measures are: 1) formulating a long-term youth employment policy to provide youth with appropriate training in occupational knowledge and skills; 2) setting up a centralized system to strengthen the information and communication network of the territory’s labor market in order to facilitate youth to seek employment resources and assistance; 3) building up closer collaboration between the voluntary service sector and the business sector in order to look for more pre-employment training opportunities, chances of temporary employment, full-time job possibilities, community participation and financial support; and 4) using multiple methods to fight against youth unemployment.

RC34-959.9
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Enhancing Employability Through Youth Training Schemes? The Experiences Of Non-Engaged Young People In Hong Kong

The process of globalization, the rate of technological change, the convergence of information and communication technologies, and major changes in government policies are leading to the development of a “weightless” economy, to rapidly growing industries, and to the requirement for new and improved skills. Certainl, the labor market is tilting toward increasing demands in the demand for higher skill levels and the labor demand for low skill levels is weakening. In this environment, young people are hit disproportionately hard, obscuring paths to adult statuses, identities, and activities. As such, many young people have been left behind in the transition from school to work, with more and more of them not in education, training, and employment. This paper seeks to investigate the school-to-work experiences of non-engaged youth—young people aged 15-24 who do not participate in education, training, and employment. Based on data from focus groups involving 50 non-engaged young people in Hong Kong, it seeks to: 1) examine how these young people are being systematically propelled to the edges of conventional pathways to adulthood; and 2) assess the efficacy of governmental training schemes that aim to develop employability as a strategy for engaging this population. The paper concludes by outlining prospects for future policy development, focusing on gaps and weaknesses in current provision and practice. It is suggested that effective guidance to non-engaged young people must pay adequate attention to the social context within which the individual operates. Assumptions behind the government's individualistic lifelong learning policy are called into question. This paper has direct relevance to Theme I.3 “Youth Unemployment/Underemployment and Precarity” of the RC34 Sessions at the XVIII ISA World Congress of Sociology as more and more young people worldwide are now living in economic disadvantaged circumstances and facing problems in their school-to-work transition.

RC23-418.3
BOSHOFF, NELIUS (Stellenbosch University)
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Participation of Women and Girls in the National Science, Technology and Innovation System in South Africa

The importance of documenting data on the inclusion and participation of women and girls in a society’s science, technology and innovation (STI) system cannot be underestimated. The paper presents results from the Gender Equality
and the Knowledge Society Framework indicators: an enabling policy environment, opportunity and capability, and women in Science and Technology and innovation systems to understand the status of women and girls in different spheres of South Africa’s reality as well as their participation in the knowledge society. It is argued that the policy environment in South Africa has ensured that a gender equality policy has been put into place and operates in all the realms of government. A lack of funding, human resources’ constraints and insufficient coordination mechanisms have hampered the effective implementation of some of the policies. Statistics around access to quality education for girls and boys are provided and a discussion around some specific projects and mechanisms that have been put in place to encourage the uptake by girls of science and mathematic at school level are presented as case studies of the opportunities available to ensure gender parity in STI education. Lastly data is presented on women’s participation in the STI system in South Africa. South Africa has an aging, predominantly white male scientific and engineering workforce. In this regard, there is a need to focus on both tertiary level education as well as women in science leadership in the country.

For Our Children's Future: Inequalities in Rural Development in Vietnam

The previous literature on Vietnam's growing urban landscape shows a great deal of rapid change in Vietnam. The 1986 Đổi Mới initiative set up by the central government aimed to prioritize rural development in the hope of building new urban communities. This program had opened up private businesses which incentivized rural communities to urbanize in an effort to modernize Vietnam. These cases of rapid urbanization seem to widen the economic gap of a population over time. Although some people are able to enjoy the benefits which come with urbanization, many are still left in impoverished conditions. These glaring differences in lifestyle and the distribution of wealth which were once reduced by strong government policies are now being superseded by transnational businesses. This structural gap formed by larger movements in globalization, I imagine would create similar differences in personal perception of the world. Differences in experience in this national effort, changes how individuals understand their own identity, their responsibility to the land, and their sense of security for the future. This research is grounded on a 1080 rural households surveyed through an East identity, their responsibility to the land, and their sense of security for the future.

Ecological Disasters: The Political Economy of Floods in Pakistan

“Ecological Disasters: The Political Economy of Floods in Pakistan”

This research is being developed by a team of the Violence and Citizenship Research Group of the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, beginning in January, 2013 and expected to end in December 2014. The aim is to comprehend and explain the dynamics of production and exercise of the violence within police institutions based on the power relations amongst men and women. The focus on such a male and use-of-force oriented space is still not well framed in gender studies. The dimensions of analysis cover working conditions, the career of policewomen and the institutional violence of the ambient. Therefore, the study is conducted with mixed methods, specifically, surveys and focus group covering 13 states in the Brazil. The fieldwork is pointing out many challenges for the insertion of women in the Brazilian police forces. The working conditions and environment show that the institutions were not properly adapted, as demonstrated by the lack or precariousness of spaces for women, like bathrooms or accommodation. Regarding the career, many limits related to the professional development can be perceived as well. The data from focus groups also allows for the identification of institutional violence based on daily practices, which sets, sometimes, situations of moral harassment.

Self-Employment in Tourism Business Among Japanese Expatriates in Bali, Indonesia

This study aims to identify the characteristics and motivations of Japanese expatriates establishing their tourism business in Bali, and its impact to local community. Bali as one of the most famous international tourist destination, the number of foreign tourists to Bali is increasing every year. Japan is one of the top five countries visiting to Bali and the number of Japanese settlers in Bali is also increasing. As a result of this, there has been increase in the visible presence of Japanese entrepreneurs, particularly in tourism areas. This study is based on fieldwork with a qualitative research approach. Entrepreneurial activity among Japanese expatriates community is studied in four tourism areas in Bali, such as Jimbaran, Kuta, Sanur, and Ubud. The result of this study showed that: 1) the primary reason for migrating to Bali was amenity factors such as tropical climate, myriad of traditional and uniqueness of Balinese culture, natural landscape, and slow pace of life. This also means for them to escape from drudgery of city living in the country of origin; 2) Tourism experience influenced their decision to migrate and kinds of enterprises established in Bali; 3) High involvement of women in self-employment; 4) They recognize the business chance of their area after settling; 5) To maintain a peaceful lifestyle is a higher priority than to extend their business. Entrepreneurial activities among Japanese expatriates community in Bali make a significant contribution towards tourism development, supports local effort for job creations, and deepen mutual understanding between Japanese expatriates and local community.

Viscences and Gender Relations: Women in Brazilian Polices

This research is being developed by a team of the Violence and Citizenship Research Group of the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, beginning in January, 2013 and expected to end in December 2014. The aim is to comprehend and explain the dynamics of production and exercise of the violence within police institutions based on the power relations amongst men and women. The focus on such a male and use-of-force oriented space is still not well framed in gender studies. The dimensions of analysis cover working conditions, the career of policewomen and the institutional violence of the ambient. Therefore, the study is conducted with mixed methods, specifically, surveys and focus group covering 13 states in the Brazil. The fieldwork is pointing out many challenges for the insertion of women in the Brazilian police forces. The working conditions and environment show that the institutions were not properly adapted, as demonstrated by the lack or precariousness of spaces for women, like bathrooms or accommodation. Regarding the career, many limits related to the professional development can be perceived as well. The data from focus groups also allows for the identification of institutional violence based on daily practices, which sets, sometimes, situations of moral harassment.

The Shape of Selves to Come: Selfhood without Sexual Difference

What can the historical persistence of gender tell us about possibilities for future selfhood not defined by gender? Is a more purposive way of being possible that is not reliant on the restrictions of binary sex/gender and if so, how? This paper continues work that proposes that a particular dominant mode of thought (or ethos) about the self and others maintains compulsory sex/gender. This is an ethos of oppositional difference and closure. I extend this theoretical work here to the practical consideration of what a post-gender and queer mode of thought and being, not premised on difference and closure, might look like.

Drawing on a combination of Simone de Beauvoir's existentialist ethics and Judith Butler's ontological and normative impuses, I propose that a non-opposition- al, non-gendered alternative mode of thought and being is ontologically possible or potential (although not inevitable).

I sketch the ontological justification for this, and then move on to more practical implications for social life. This considers what this ontological picture means practically for attempting to re-form identity or selfhood according to more relational and open-ended ethics. I argue that it would entail a particular ‘queer’ subjective mindset, an inexhaustibly reciprocal approach to relationships and the identity of others and sexuality, and enabling social contexts that foster these.

I demonstrate how some of these are already apparent in certain queer social practices. I consider how such social practices may ensure efficacy in their intend-
ed aim of fostering more intentionality in the collective project of selfhood and evade closure or imposition of identity.

RC40-678.6

NICOLAY, GIAN L.* (FIBL, gian.nicolay@fibil.org)

Societal Conditions to Produce Effective Knowledge on Sustainable Food Security at Global Level: A System Theoretical Narrative from African Cases

This paper aims at presenting consequences if we conceive the concept of Food Security (FS) as normative. The intention of FS is to create conditions, where no human being is unsecured with food. Such livelihood conditions have to be instituted in social systems. The international community has declared the war against hunger as well as the attainment of the Universal Human Rights - including the Right to Food- over 60 years ago. Still, around 1 billion people go hungry to bed and 2 to 3 other billion suffer from malnutrition. The various disciplines of sciences dealing with FS- agricultural sciences, economy, sociology and others- are far from providing effective knowledge in order to solve the problem. If these observations are correct, than the main question arises: what can be done better within sciences in general and what can sociological observation contribute in particular? We test four hypotheses based on the Luhmannian systems theory but limited to African cases. (1) The normative character of FS has to be enforced and institutionalized in order to guide both science and practice. (2) The full and equal involvement of peasants, farmers, indigenous communities and social movements has to be enforced in all major scientific and technology development processes, in order to repair environmental damages done and enhancing FS. (3) More resources need to be mobilized by the various collectivities in order to educate a new generation of agricultural scientists and citizen enlightened with social sciences methods and ethics, (4) in order to transform the current faulty food and agriculture into sustainable, just and viable systems, languages have to be used which are understood by people. Recognized indigenous knowledge will result as a new regulative force and strengthen not only the functional system of Food and Agriculture, but contribute to more balanced rural-urban relations and sustainable livelihoods.

JS-83.4

NIE, HAISONG* (Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology, nie-hs@cc.tuat.ac.jp)

WEIFENG, HUANG (Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology)

Aging and China's Silver Industry: Based on a Sociological Survey of Urban and Rural Beijing in 2012

By 2012, China's population reached 1,354,040,000. The 60+ age group accounted for 14.3% while the 65+ age group alone accounted for 9.4%. Every year, the 60+ age group continues to increase by 8.6 million and will reach one third (32.8%) the population by 2050. At this rate, the 65+ age group will equal 14% of the population by 2026 and by 2040 will reach 316,720,000 making China a super-aged society.

While the population ages at an accelerated rate, traditional care provided by families is declining. In response, the 12th Five Year Plan (2011-2015) encourages China's central and local governments to promote the introduction of private capital into the senior care industry, to cultivate growth of related industries and to take active measures to foster a society which meets the needs of the aging population. Preferential measures and tax benefits for private investors in the senior care industry have also been implemented. The industry is wide-ranging with new opportunities surfacing and growth is expected.

However, China's senior care industry, situated in the largest consumer society worldwide, still lags relatively behind in terms of investment, human resources, awareness, and policies or funding. There is a massive potential market and yet demands both soft and hard are overwhelming the supply and China cannot keep up with the needs of the aging population.

From this backdrop we examine challenges facing China's aging population from a macro perspective including an overview of related policy trends followed by the findings of research funded by the Japanese Government and in cooperation with related institutions throughout China. We surveyed over 400 subjects aged 50+ (August-November 2012) in urban and rural Beijing regarding their lifestyle and consumption yielding a glimpse of their current situation as well as potential opportunities.

RC11-211.7

NIE, HAISONG* (Tokyo Univ Agriculture & Technology, nie-hs@cc.tuat.ac.jp)

WEIFENG, HUANG (Tokyo Univ Agriculture & Technology)

Current Social Welfare Conditions in China

China's old-age pension scheme originates from the nation's 1951 labor insurance regulation. It was primarily for people unable to participate in the workforce because of age or disability and provided for old-age, disability and survivor benefits. Prior to China's 1978 reform and door-opening, employees of government and state enterprises were entitled to receive pension without paying into the system. Since 1978, the market economy has undergone rapid growth and at the same time the pension scheme has undergone rapid reform.

We will take a brief look at how the pension scheme was reformed and how the scheme is currently organized as a result of the reform. In this context we'll examine how it is affecting people in reality. Based on surveys supported by Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research from the Japanese Government conducted in two urban and three rural areas from 2008-2011 we'll look first at the present living conditions of seniors comparing urban and rural settings as well as regional differences. Second, we'll look at a survey of the pension system in four major cities where there are working populations and examine the issues between the system and actual reality for workers. Finally, we'll suggest ideas for how existing issues could be resolved.

JS-80.2

NIELSEN, AMANDA* (Linnaeus University, amanda.nielsen@lnu.se)

Rights in the Absence of Recognized Status: Challenging or Reinforcing the Rightlessness of Irregular Migrants?

This paper starts from the assumption that efforts to counter the rightlessness of irregular migrants can be divided into two broad categories. A first strategy would be to extend rights through a shift of status - i.e. through regularization - while a second strategy aims at securing access to a normative regime of rights (often conceptualized as human rights) for all residents regardless of their legal status. Demands for provision of medical care and schooling, as well as ability to access public space without fears, all fall within this latter category. Scholars have conceptualized these claims as an instance where the internal border controls of states are being challenged. This reading stresses the transformative potential of this kind of demands with regard to current citizenship regimes. However, it is also possible to read this strategy as insufficient in the sense that it leaves irregular migrants in a permanent state of exclusion. Hence, the implication of the second strategy remains disputed. Should it be understood as a component in a strategy to undermine border control? Or, rather, to entail the reinforcement of rightlessness and the consolidation of a divided society? Providing irregular migrants with a number of basic rights - while withholding access to full membership - can be seen as integral to the creation of a precarious labour force. Drawing on insights from the Swedish debate about irregular migrants this paper seeks to address these questions. The analysis is guided by the assumption that political demands needs to be analysed contextually as their intervention and implication differ historically and spatially. In accordance with this the paper seeks to provide an account of the specificities of claims-making on and on behalf of irregular migrants in different context with a focus on how this relates to different regimes of citizenship and border control.

RC30-516.1

NIELSEN, NIELS JUL* (University of Copenhagen, nnielsen@hum.ku.dk)

Migratory Work/Family-Practices On a Precarious Labor Market

This presentation discusses the complexity of migrant lives with regard to the way they travel and make use of border-crossing activities, the diverse conditions they face on the working sites, and the way they structure their family relations and (endeavor to) achieve accountability and stability within their (heter)formed life planning. This session’s three thematic lines hence are in very fine accordance with the way I approach my investigation.

My current research concerns mainly Polish construction workers who are commuting between Poland and Denmark in order to improve their life conditions. Following the collapse of the Soviet Union many Eastern Europeans during the 1990s began to work (illegally) in Western Europe utilizing the tremendous gap in wages between the two former totally divided economies. Following the 2004 EU enlargement workers from the former Eastern bloc obtained legal access to the entire EU labour market. In Denmark some 50,000 mainly Polish workers are working primarily in construction, farming, cleaning and other low-wage sectors. I follow groups of construction workers at work sites and in their families (in Denmark as well as Poland), in order to understand the complex relationships between migrant work and family life. Since I regard it paramount to understand this bottom-up outlook also in a more overall perspective, my material concurrently consists of interviews with representatives from organizations in Denmark as well as Poland and moreover with politicians on both national and EU level.

In other words – relating to the two poles of scholarly stand mentioned in the session abstract - I am interested in strategies and mechanisms of migratory knowledge (and everyday life as a whole), but regard it equally essential to understand how this is reproducible and must be understood as an element in maintaining societal cohesion.
Neighbourhood Effects on Migrant Youth's Educational Commitments, an Enquiry into Personality Differences

In the neighbourhood effects literature, the socialisation mechanism is usually investigated by looking at the association between neighbourhood characteristics and educational attainment. The step in between, that adolescents actually internalise educational norms held by residents, is often assumed. We attempt to fill this gap by looking at how educational commitments are influenced by neighbourhood characteristics. We investigate this process for migrant youth, a group that lags behind in educational attainment compared to native youth, and might therefore be particularly vulnerable to neighbourhood effects. To test our hypothesis we used longitudinal panel data with five waves (N=4179), combined with fixed-effects models which control for a large portion of potential selection bias. These models have an advantage over naïve OLS models in that they predict the effect of change in neighbourhood characteristics on change in educational commitment, and therefore offer a more dynamic approach to modelling neighbourhood effects. Our results show that living in neighbourhoods with higher proportions of immigrants increases the educational commitments of migrant youth compared to living in neighbourhoods with lower proportions. Besides, we find that adolescents with a resilient personality experience less influence of the neighbourhood context on educational commitments than do adolescents with other personalities.
came part of the EU. They have experienced more negative images after Poland joined the EU while their situation should have improved with the change in legal status. They narrate about their position in Dutch society, the changes they have seen, and the stereotypes they have to face. They confirm that ‘tolerance’ is no longer a key component of Dutch society, and tell about the social and economic barriers they face. Their migration experiences and their encounters with Dutch society reveal a complex image. Coincidence, doubt and hard work are main characteristics of their histories. The in-depth interviews reveal that there was little thought of long-term planning and that choices were made rather haphazardly.

**RC34-593.3**

NILAN, PAM* (University of Newcastle, pamela.nilan@newcastle.edu.au)

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.

**Space, Time and Symbol in Urban Indonesian Schoolboy Gangs**

This paper uses theories of honour and masculinity to look at the phenomenon of male youth fighting in the urban space of two cities in Central Java, Indonesia. The masculine habitus of lower middle class Javanese schoolboys is referenced in local collective violence. Acknowledging the long history of heroic warfare and factionalism in Java, the data point to the pleasurable sense of oneself as a kind of warrior fighting with a band of brothers on specified ‘battlefields’ in the city. Four points emerge from the analysis. First, peer fighting is a temporally-bounded activity that ends with the school-to-work transition, thus bearing out Messerschmidt’s (1993) argument about the conditional and compensatory nature of collective masculine violence. School plays an important role in amplifying peer conflicts and honour disputes. Third, getting a girlfriend demands the expression of a different kind of masculine habitus from that operationalized in peer fighting. Finally, Muslim schoolboy youth squads (geengs) are intense formations for the construction of warrior masculinities, employing theologically-informed imagery in battles with boys from secular and Christian schools. The spaces of battle are identified with names that anchor them to the global Islamist struggle.

**TG04-942.7**

NILSEN, ÅKE* (Author, ake.nilsen@hh.se)

**The Practice of Control in Risk Activities**

In this paper I would like to challenge the dominating understanding of voluntary risk-taking as activities with a focus on risk (Lyng). Instead I am arguing for a shift in focus from risk to control, which is the outcome of a successful interaction with risk. Based on ethnographic fieldwork on climbing and scuba diving, I analyse the practice of control as what Foucault calls a “technology of the self”. With this approach to control, participants in risk activities are understood as practicing a dominating ideal in the post warfare era, where the individual is increasingly supposed to be responsible and in control of his/her own life (Simon).

**RC22-386.7**

NILSSON, PER-ERIK* (Research Fellow, Uppsala University, per-erik.nilsson@crs.uu.se)

**Legalizing Internet Piracy through State-Invented Religion? A Case Study of the Swedish State’s Acknowledgement of the Missionary Church of Kopimism As Religion**

In 2011 the Swedish Kammarkollegiet, the oldest public authority in Sweden, acknowledged The Missionary Church of Kopism (Det missionerande kopismfondet) as a faith based community (trossamfund). The Church is built on the idea that copying and the spreading of information is an ethical right. As a registered faith based community the Church qualifies as an organized and by the state approved religion, as such it is protected by Swedish constitutional law where it is stated that freedom of religion is absolute. Regardless of the sincerity of its creators, does this mean that the Church has found a way to legalized piracy for its members? If so, what future implications could this case have? The overarching question we would like to ask in this article is how the category religion enables the state apparatus to produce legitimate and illegitimate subject positions and what the consequences of this production are in relation to power and ideology.

**RC01-33.4**

NINA PAZARZI, ELENI* (University of Piraeus, enino04@yahoo.gr)

**PAZARZI, MICHALIS (University of Piraeus)**

**Network of Support Centers for Gender Equality in Greek Armed Forces**

The paper presents the analysis of data from a research project for gender equality in Greek armed forces. The legal framework of gender equality in armed forces as well as the operation of the network of support centers under the funding of the European project “Artemis – Equal” will be presented.

The specific goals of these support centers were: the recording of inequality problems which take place in the armed forces, the provision of the information of interested parties about legislation and the official procedures in order to face the problems, the information about similar cases and good practices and finally the most important goal is Psychological, legal and Social support.

**TG06-964.2**

NILSEN, ANN CHRISTIN* (University of Agder, ann.c.nilsen@uit.no)

**Discovering Ideological Codes in the Professional Work of Daycare Personnel**

During the last decades there has been a tremendous growth in the enrolment rate in daycare centers in Norway to the extent that 96% of all children attend daycare centers before they reach school age. Thus, daycare has become an important socialization arena, supplementary to parents, and a place where the demarcation line between ‘the private’ and ‘the public’ is rendered indistinct. The private becomes public when problems associated with the private sphere, for example behavioral disorder, child neglect etc., become a public responsibility. Simultaneously the public is private when normative understandings of what is expected and accepted are transformed into public standards and definitions of ‘the good’ contributing to inform and shape parental socialization goals and practices, and the daycare personnel’s appreciation of parental practices and their gaze on the children. Alongside the increase in daycare centers there has been a demand for increased professionalization of the sector, which in general is dominated by personnel lacking formal education. Important in this respect is early intervention: the obligation of daycare personnel to intervene when a child does not develop adequately or has a worrying home environment. The development of standardized tools aimed at mapping children's cognitive and emotional skills are increasingly being introduced to sort out children who are in need of extra concern. However, daycare personnel report to rely on their own embodied sensitivity in regard to concern for children. In this intersection between standardization and personal ‘stomach feeling’, some distinct ideological codes come into play. What constitutes ‘normality’? Is normality absolute, or are there different definitions for different children? And how is normality and abnormality (not) spoken of? The paper addresses these questions in relation to the concepts of ideological codes' and ‘ruling relations’.

**RC07-140.10**

NINANOWO, ADEBAYO M.A.* (University of Lagos, adebayo.ninanowo@gmail.com)

**A Discourse on Transnational Crisis of Legitimation**

Historically, instances of transnational interactions between dominant and subordinate societies, through the instrumentality of the political state, had been anchored on particularistic vested interests that may quite often be of asymmetrical advantage, or may not necessarily be of mutual
are represented frequently. “The every day” of idols, including events at school,
friendship and relationships of mutual trust between the members of the group
ever, in recent media dealing with male idol groups popular in the 2000s, strong
were ascribed with the role of the ideal love partner for Japanese women. How-
love” in recent Japanese women’s culture.

To clarify how the image of male idols is constructed by the media. Building
and characteristic of larger recent women’s culture that it is part of. Specifically,
sociology.

government as the most decisive points in sociology .

and imperialism. However, we took further analysis on the concept and catego-
istics on transnationalism and people’s practices while referring to
the temporary transnational migrants in Japan. In contemporary Japan since the
1990s, a large number of unskilled foreign workers (+trainees) from East Asian
countries have been introduced to the urban and rural areas as temporary labors
under the foreign trainees’ system. We focus on these trainees, called ‘Kenshusei/
Jisshusei,’ at agricultural villages as well as the fishery manufactures in fishing
villages, severely damaged by the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami in 2011.

Based on the field research, we will discuss a sociological concept named
‘methodological transnationalism,’ in parallel to ‘actual transnationalism’ and ‘ide-
al transnationalism.’ While recalling ‘methodological cosmopolitanism’ (as a cri-
tique on ‘methodological nationalism’ by U. Beck), we will examine the meso-level
perspective between methodological cosmopolitanism and methodological na-
tonialism. In the present situation of North East Asia where nationalism and poli-
tical tensions are continuously rising, the meso-level perspective in methodology
is required, that is methodological transnationalism. This is also a standpoint that
associates with a critical viewpoint against the traditional perspective of sociology.

Another concept we discuss here is the ‘mediators,’ a proximate concept to the
G. Simmel’s. However, we took further analysis on the concept and catego-
rized them according to the level: from informal/sympathic type to formal/ busineslike type. We particularly pay attention to the ‘bridge-type mediators,’ re-
garding as inevitable actors in transnational interactions.

Based on the discussions above, we will examine an implication on concep-
tions of the nation-state and (civil) society as the most decisive points in sociology.
It is the conception of ‘society beyond a nation-state’ along with the perspective
of methodological transnationalism, that is also required to contemporary/future
sociology.

The objective of our presentation is to show the juncture between the socio-
logical concepts on transnationalism and people’s practices while referring to
the temporary transnational migrants in Japan. In contemporary Japan since the
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of methodological transnationalism, that is also required to contemporary/future
sociology.
Politics of Science Online: Discursive Negotiation of Risk and Uncertainty Regarding Radiation Contamination

As the details of nuclear accident in 2011 unfold, many Japanese were forced into the world of scientific jargons that might determine their life. Some believed the scientific assessment of “no immediate hazard,” others alerted the danger of both short- and long-term hazard of radiation contamination. As Beck (1992) notes that “the sources of danger are no longer ignorance but knowledge” (p183), the knowledge itself confused their understanding of radiation and political stance. While the national discourse was seemingly splitting into two “dangerous” and “safe” camps, many attempted to assess the risk themselves by negotiating their ideas about safety, health, and lives through various discussions in mass, print, and online media. Especially the open discussions in the social media, whose popularity is tied to the activities in the triple disaster (Satoru, Nishimura and Kindstrand 2012), is an important sites where laypeople’s experience, knowledge, and logic are contested and negotiated.

This paper attempts to illustrate how popular epidemiology (Brown 1987, 1997; Murphy 2006; Novotny 1994) and scientific knowledge about radiation contamination is negotiated in Japanese online discursive space. I compare and contrast two major rhetorics: one that is skeptical of, and another that claims immediate harm of radiation. I center my analysis to those on Twitter, due to its open architecture and ability to identify individual participants. My aim is to explore the different ways in which participants of online discussion are making sense of the situation, from their living space, food, water to their health, family, job, etc. Furthermore, I look at the debates around Yomoto Taro, an activist politician who was elected to Upper House in 2013 by centering his campaign around an-nuclear policy, and how such online discursive space may have ramification to the transformation of political in Japanese society.

RC45-744.3

NISIC, NATASCHA* (Universitaet Hamburg, natascha.nisic@wiso.uni-hamburg.de)

“With a Little Help from Outside” – “Outsourcing” of Domestic Work in Germany

Unpaid household labor and the provision of care within families present an important determinant for individual and collective welfare. However, in the past decades the gendered structure of household labor has undergone significant change. In particular, the increase of dual-earner couples and demographic shifts challenge traditional arrangements of paid and unpaid labor within the household. Households are thus increasingly confronted with the decision whether to produce these commodities by themselves or to buy services on the market. While common explanations emphasize the relevance of time and labor costs for such make-or-buy decisions, empirical results call for further explanations. From a sociological point of view the relationship between supplier and the household contains many issues which generate trust problems. Moreover, the outsourcing of household labor is embedded in a normative framework about family and gender, affecting the choice of what and how to outsource specific tasks. Although time pressures of households are increasingly relevant, the topic has so far been understudied. Especially in Germany there is little empirical evidence about the outsourcing behavior of households. The paper thus analyzes the determinants of outsourcing decisions of households in Germany. The analysis is based on the waves 1992-2013 of the German Socio-economic Panel (SOEP) applying panel data methods. Theoretically the analysis draws upon new home economics, family sociology and economic sociology. The article gives insight into the decision making of dual-earner couples and how it sheds light on the boundary between household and markets and gives explanations for current empirical developments in this realm.

RC45-749.11

NISIC, NATASCHA* (Universitaet Hamburg, natascha.nisic@wiso.uni-hamburg.de)

Mobility Decisions of Dual-Career Couples - New Evidence on the “Co-Location” Problem

Working couples in general face a “co-location problem”. Since it is unlikely that both partners will find their individually best job offer at the same geographic location, at least one partner will have to make concessions when joint locational decisions are made. Scientific research on regional mobility of couples has shown that it is mostly women who make these concessions and who suffer disadvantages with respect to career opportunities. A common framework for explaining such gendered outcomes has been proposed by Mincer who assumes that a joint move will occur if the gains of one partner outweigh the losses of the other partner. Since women are (still) mostly in the role of secondary earners, their losses can be outbalanced more easily. However, with the rise in women’s employment participation the potential for couples co-location problem has grown, especially for the higher educated with more specialized careers. One implication of the Mincer model would be, that in particular dual-career couples should be significantly more mobile than other couple types. This contribution aims to explain these contradicting findings and to shed more light on the mobility decisions of dual-career couples by analyzing more thoroughly the circumstances of such migration. In particular it tries to combine mobility research with regional sociology and economics which emphasizes the relevance of regional opportunity structures, especially those of urban labor markets. Theoretically an extension of the Mincer Model is proposed by referring to a bargaining model of household decisions. The empirical analysis is based on panel data analysis of the German Socio Economic Panel, waves 1992-2011. The paper also gives insight into recent developments in urban settlement and the changing social structure of large metropolitan areas.

RC50-807.1

NITZKY, WILLIAM* (Arizona State University, william.nitzky@asu.edu)

Institutionalizing ‘Living Heritage’: Ecomuseum Development In Rural China

In 1997, China established its first ecomuseum as a new cultural strategy to safeguard ‘living heritage’ and develop local cultural economies. China has since experienced a wave of ecomuseum projects across the country, developed as ‘museums without walls’ encompassing the entire cultural landscape of a locality with a mission to involve the local population in the interpretation, management and protection of their cultural heritage. The ecomuseum marks an urgent need to address the pressures of modernization on the retention of local cultural traditions and a recent focus of heritage and museum work on intangible heritage preservation. With the features of ecomuseum projects in rural ethnic minority regions, local populations have become a new tourist destination of tourism tourism that aims to integrate them and their ‘living heritage’ as objects and subjects of a modernizing China. In this paper, I offer an ethnographic perspective on the unfolding of the first ecomuseum project in Guangxi in the Yao village of Huaiji. Given the emphasis on the community-based approach to safeguard ‘living tradition’ and promote rural development, I examine how the process of ecomuseum development not only changes the rural locality itself but also the local community's view of its heritage and ability to control it. Particular attention is paid to understanding how the ecomuseum and the intangible heritage discourse impact the local community and shape the system of identity as multiple forms of imagination and authentication of heritage come into play through the ecomuseum contact space.

RC30-515.6

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KOWALSKI, CHRISTOPH (Institute for Medical Sociology, Health Services Research and Rehabilitation Science, Faculty of Human Science and Faculty of Medicine, University of Cologne)

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Blurring Work-Home Boundaries and Their Impact of Work-Home Conflict and Enhancement

Recently, growing interest has been turned toward the inherent boundaries between the work and home domains and how these boundaries are created. There have been discussions surrounding the increasing permeability of these boundaries and even their disappearance. Research on regional mobility of couples has shown that for these tendencies an increased flexibility in the hours and place of work (e.g., teleworking from home), causing work and home to become more intertwined. Other contributing factors include modern technical conveniences, such as the Internets, mobile phones and laptops, which make it possible to work and be reached by others almost anywhere and at any time. In light of the increasing disintegration of work-home boundaries, the question arises as to its consequences. Do blurring boundaries lead to more conflicts or do they have a positive impact? Data for this study were collected through an online survey among employees from large health-care and nanotechnology sector (n=321, response rates between 65 % and 95.5 %). Work-home/ work-home work conflict and enhancement were measured using the four scales of the Survey Work-home Interaction—Nijmegen (SWING) questionnaire (Geurts et al., 2005). The extend of a blurred work-home boundary was measured with 6 items focused on the work to nonwork permeability (e.g., “I am also available during my leisure time for work concerns (e.g., via cell phone).”). A structural equation modeling (SEM) analysis was applied. Work to nonwork permeability showed a positive association with work-life conflict, but no significant effect on life-work conflict and the both enhancement scales. We finally discuss the implications of these results.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
La montée en puissance de cette catégorie est à la fois une opportunité et un piège. Elle ouvre la possibilité d’interroger les facteurs collectifs de risque, à la source des difficultés psychologiques et individualisées des salariés. Mais elle peut reférer le débat sur les sources organisationnelles de ces difficultés en mettant l’accent sur la nécessité de « protéger » de ces risques les travailleurs que les membres de l’organisation ont pourtant mis en œuvre pour expliquer le comportement d’efficacité de l’activité n’est pas saisie. Les « RPS » fonctionnent alors comme un piège, tenant éloignés syndicalistes et représentants du personnel des salariés et de leur expertise que ces derniers détiennent sur le travail et les sources organisationnelles de leurs difficultés.

A partir d’une série d’enquêtes de terrains en cours on montera le rôle des contextes d’action qui sont ceux des équipes syndicales dans l’éventualité des situations de conflits. Elles vont de l’intégration à des dispositifs managériaux visant à « soigner les travailleurs les plus fragiles » à des expériences d’écoute syndicale de l’expérience laborieuse, revivifiant à la fois la pratique syndicale et la critique de l’organisation du travail.

RC14-256.6

NOACK, CONSTANCE* (Heinrich-Heine-University Dusseldorf, noack@phil.hhu.de)


“Everyday knowledge” is constructed in the mass media by debating or interweaving actual knowledge and common knowledge. It can be assumed that individuals act and identify themselves on the basis of this knowledge, which is nevertheless continuously socially constructed. Drawing from approaches of the sociology of knowledge, I would like to present preliminary findings of my PhD research focusing on the construction of knowledge of masculinity in media products. Since my methodology is based on the “discourse analysis as well as sociology of knowledge”, my paper is dealing with the issue of how knowledge is produced in non-fiction publications. By revealing the process of knowledge construction, I am going to analyze the role of the social actors, the subjective positioning and the given social positions as important aspects.

RC17-306.3

NIXON, SEAN* (University of Essex, snixon@essex.ac.uk)

Re-Building a Conservation Organization: The National Trust for England and Wales in the 1960s

The growth of conservation organisations was one of the more striking features of post-war social change in Britain. With their roots in late Victorian and Edwardian ideas of preservation and conservation, the membership of these organisations expanded markedly from the 1960s. The two biggest national organisations – the NT and RSPB – saw their combined memberships grow from just under 300,000 in the mid-1960s to over 5M by the turn of the century, making them the two largest conservation organisations in Europe. The increasing size of organisations like the NT and RSPB has given them greater influence as lobbyists in their dealings with policy makers at both the national and supra-national level. It has also, however, generated difficult questions about their relationship to academic and everyday knowledge, which is nevertheless continuously socially constructed. Drawing from approaches of the sociology of knowledge, I would like to present preliminary findings of my PhD research focusing on the construction of knowledge of masculinity in media products. Since my methodology is based on the “discourse analysis as well as sociology of knowledge”, my paper is dealing with the issue of how knowledge is produced in non-fiction publications. By revealing the process of knowledge construction, I am going to analyze the role of the social actors, the subjective positioning and the given social positions as important aspects.

RC48-795.4

NOFRE, JORDI* (Universidade Nova de Lisboa, jnofre@fcsih.unl.pt)

FERNANDEZ-PLANELLS, ARIADNA (Universitat Pompeu Fabra)

Comparative Research on Contemporary Youth Social Movements: The Case of the Genind Project

The year 2011 has witnessed the emergence of new types of social movements, transnational in scope but especially intense in the Mediterranean area, one of which precipitating factors has been the leading role of the new generations and the urban middle classes. The year began with the so-called ‘Arab spring’, continued with the ‘Spanish revolution’ of 15-M, the Chilean students protests, riots in some English working-class suburbs, the Occupy Movement in the United States and ended—at least till date—with riots in Turkey and Brasil. The antecedents date back to the ‘anti-globalization’ movement emerged in Seattle in 1999 and in Porto Alegre after 2001, the revolt of the French ‘banlieues’ in autumn 2005 and the Greek mobilization in winter 2008, coinciding with the start of the international financial crisis. This paper presents the results of a research project funded: The Indigent Generation. Space, culture and power in the youth movement of 2011 (GENIND). While it is early to assess the impact of such movements, it seems evident that they respond to a new cycle of social protests, which manifest in public space (both in the squares of cities and in the Net).The project aims to shed light on the nature, causes and recent drift of such movements, taking the Spanish case as a reference point and comparing it with the mobilizations in four Mediterranean countries (Portugal, Italy, Greece, Egypt), and other territories where there was also mobilizations (England, USA, Chile, Brazil). Although it is based on ongoing ethnographic research, their orientation is primarily theoretical. The main
Labour flexibility is a hallmark of a new economic model marked by the rise of informal and precarious work. Given this structural transformation, many scholars have invited unions to organize the unorganized “at the rough ends of the informal sector”, in response to the labor market changes (Heery and Adler, 2004). The NCEUS have shown that the economic liberalization process of the 1990s have triggered a “jobs’ centrifugation dynamic” that pushed employment towards peripheral labor markets. Since then, Indian scholars have also stressed the importance of unions to refocus on the “organizing model” and invest these segments (Bhowmik, 2005; Agarwala, 2008).

It is in this spirit that LEARN-Dharavi, an NGO, has successfully launched organizing drives aiming to stir collective action involving women working in the slums of Mumbai. Building on our previous research in the shipbreaking industry (Noirot, 2013) and empirical data collected through interviews with representatives of LEARN-Dharavi (local leaders and female workers/members involved in different “industries” i.e. domestic services, canteen workers, embroidery, garment industry, street vending), the paper will present the result of a case study conducted in 2011-13 using the analytical framework developed by Cowen (2005). It will first examine elements of contextualization regarding the State’s role in the development and “regulation” of the informal economic activities, then present the struggle’s chronology and discuss strategies, practices and demands put forwards by the different grassroots unions that emerged from LEARN’s actions. Importantly, it will take a look at the “raising issues” in order to highlight the gap between discourses and practices and identify the difficulties facing traditionally organized labour when seeking to transform itself in order to meet the needs of the so-called “informal workers”.

**Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.**
explosions and their subsequent act for denuclearization. We try to reconstruct a web of meanings existant in the 2012 campaign, also identifying central meanings and important subsets of meanings. We employ a comparative design, comparing the 2012 campaign against the 1954 campaign, to highlight important features and characteristics of the movement today.

Our major finding is that, while 1954 movement dominantly drew its significa-
tion from collective memory of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and risk on food safety, post 3.11 movement was strongly driven by motherhood mentality to protect a child and a concern over local environmental protection.

RC48-787.2
NOMIYA, DAII* (Sophia University, d-nomiya@sophia.ac.jp)
NISHIKIDO, MAKOTO (Hosei University)
Social Movement Transformations in the 20th Century: Japanese Experience

In this presentation we investigate causes and conditions of social movement change in the post-World War II Japan.

Social movements in Japan have experienced tremendous transformations after the World War II. Starting with the movement surge in the 1950s, Japan witnessed a sharp rise in popular protest in the early 60s, culminating in the peak in late 60s. After a sharp decline in the early 70s, the entire civil action has stayed relatively low ever since. Japan also witnessed huge transformations in repertoires of contention. In the 1950s, Japan saw a rise in labor movements, along with anti-capitalist, student, and environmental movements in 1960s.

Why did Japan, as non-western democracy, experience such a huge transforma-
tion in social movements after the World War II? Big shifts in quantity and quality of social movements have been recorded in some other countries. In such cases they often experience huge structural transformations. The Japanese case, with no structural change during the latter half of 20th century, does not allow us to lay out the same explanation. Also the shift is not toward a “social movement society.” Japan seems to have become a society content with what they have.

We employ both qualitative and quantitative methods to investigate into the causes and conditions for social movement change in the post-WWII Japan. Quantitatively we use event data analysis to identify changes in volume and categories. Qualitatively we look for cognitive change that involve shift in values and percep-
tions toward social movements.

Our finding is that change in international politics along with growing global civil society had to do with the change in social movements in Japan. Also past experience of the 60s may have had a negative effect on the perceptions and motives of the later generations to give rise to social movements.

RC52-840.4
NOORDEGRAAF, MIRKO* (Utrecht University, M.Noordegraaf@uu.nl)
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SCHNEIDER, MARGRIET (Utrecht Academic Medical Center)
VAN RENSEN, LISEBETH (Utrecht Academic Medical Center)
Routines As Competency. New Medical Routines for Hybrid Health Care Professionalism

Organizing health care services increasingly encompasses hybrid forms of medical professionalism. Relations between managers and medical professionals become less binary and oppositional; organizational forms become less perform-
ance-based and less strictly managerial; medical professionalism itself becomes more organizational. In this paper we focus on the latter trend, as most studies on hybrid professionalism tend to focus on the other two. The rise of “organizing profes-
sionals” (i.e. medical professionalism that includes organizational and man-
gerial capabilities) is usually approached in terms of new competencies. New competency models, such as the CanMEDS model for medical professionalism, circumscribe the new roles and acts that (medical) professionals have to perform, with several scholar focusing explicitly on this particular stratum, very little has been said about the relational patterns of the semiperiphery. Rather, in relational (network) analyses, semiperipheral countries are typically those whose relational properties fit neither the core nor the periphery.

Combining a novel approach for blockmodeling of valued networks with a novel el heuristic that identifies dependency and dominance in core-periphery struc-
tures, this paper addresses the following questions: does the semiperiphery, similar to the core and the periphery, have its unique patterns of ties? If so, what patterns? What are the characteristic patterns of ties between the semiperiphery and the periphery? Using pre-determined core-semi-
periphery-periphery partitions of the contemporary world-system as specified in the qualitative literature, the novel network-analytical methods are applied in the analysis of international commodity trade matrices in search of would-be ideal blocks that characterize semiperipheral relations. Finding such would not only allow for identifying semiperipheral countries based on their relational features, as something distinct from similar blocks for core and periphery, respectively, but it would also allow for mapping patterns of dependency and dominance within the semiperiphery and its patterns to the core and periphery strata. Additionally, it would provide the formal network-analytical toolbox with a specification and possible structural definitions of core, semiperiphery and periphery that actually stems from the actual context from which the trichotomy stems, i.e. world-sys-
tem analysis.

RC52-840.4
NOORDEGRAAF, MIRKO* (Utrecht University, M.Noordegraaf@uu.nl)
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sionals” (i.e. medical professionalism that includes organizational and man-
gerial capabilities) is usually approached in terms of new competencies. New competency models, such as the CanMEDS model for medical professionalism, circumscribe the new roles and acts that (medical) professionals have to perform, including collaborative and managerial roles. We take another approach; we see competency as an institutional phenomenon, instead of an individual one, and we focus on medical routines in order to analyze institutional competency. Medi-
cal routines represent institutionalized aspects of medical acts and practices and might help of hinder the rise and spread of (innovative) hybrid service delivery that is collaboration and were organized. We especially focus on the many practical and everyday sides of medical routines. We focus on the everyday sides of orga-
nizing health care by medical professionals, including multi-professional collabo-
ration and quality and safety management. We (a) explain what we mean by med-
ical routines as institutional competency, (b) describe current changes in medical routines that enable the rise and spread of collaboration and quality and safety management by medical professionals, and (c) trace effects on medical outcomes. Empirically, we focus on changing routines in a Dutch academic medical center.

RC04-79.5
NORKUS, MARIA* (Technical University Berlin, marianorkus@gmx.de)
PETSCHICK, GRIT* (Technical University Berlin, grit.petschick@tu-berlin.de)
Higher Education of Women Between Heterogeneous Logics: Gender-Equality and Scientific Excellence As Conflicting Requirements in University System

At present the German university system is undergoing a number of reforms to improve its models of teaching and research. Equality politics have a high priority in this regards. Gender equality in the higher education sector is still unrealized. Despite the fact that now equal numbers of men and women start studying, there is a big drop out of women in higher level of education systems, known as the “glass ceiling effect”. Because of that, equality politics also have take into regard later stages of university education, namely the doctoral and postdoctoral phase. This contribution is based on a scientific study from 2012, which analyses the benefits of the new measures to promote women within the junior researcher program of a scientific cluster, measures created as part of a new governmental funding policy. The German “Excellence Initiative” is one of the most important initiatives in higher education reform to strengthen international competitiveness and sustainability research. New incentives were created for universities to take into account both scientific and equality policy requirements, in order to reduce the well-known problems of women in this phase. By analysing the situation with the theoretical framework of Neoinstitutionalism, it can be shown that gender equality and scientific excellence are two different logics that came into conflict with each other. These measures partially lead to paradoxical consequences for the careers of women through the constantly changing interplay between hetero-
geneous environmental requirements and organizational structures. Instead of better support for women, new obstructions appeared in their careers. These un-
foreseen consequences arise out of conflicting institutional logics and were never intended by any of the institutional actors involved.
When we think about oppression and global inequality, we also have to ask why it is that many underprivileged groups suffer from oppression without any real resistance? With the analytical framework of Bourdieu's theory of practice I will argue that any theory that draws on the concept of intersectionality has to take into regard the symbolic dimension of society in which social practice takes place and how it reproduces social structures of domination. Symbolic violence, this "gentile violence [...] invisible to victims" (Bourdieu 2001, 1-2), is the key to understand how oppression reproduces and legitimatises itself. It contributes both to the recognition of oppression and at the same time to the misrecognition of its arbitrariness.

This contribution deals with the precarisation of labor in contemporary Germany. This field is mainly structured by race, class and gender. Women, immigrants, disabled persons and lower classes are disproportionately affected by adverse working conditions, lack of job security and lower payments, and are furthermore badly integrated into the social security system.

I want to argue that the precarisation of labor and life is a new form of symbolic violence, which affects different groups in different ways for the purpose of labor exploitation. This process cannot be understood solely by looking at economic constraints or pure violence. Deterioration of working conditions is legitimised by the apparent naturalness and inevitability of economic development.

To theorise the different axes of oppression in the field of precarious work, I will consider not only different categories of inequality but also the very processes of categorisation through labour. Taking into account this symbolic dimension of oppression in society may lead to a better understanding of its invertebrate persistence.


RC09-181.3

NORKUS, ZENONAS* (Vilnius University, zenonas.norkus@fs.vu.lt)

Moving up and Down in the Capitalist World System: A Qualitative Comparative Analysis of Patterns in Post-Communist Transformation

The relation of Communist world to capitalist World System (WS) is disputed subject, opinions including the views of USSR as semi-periphery power in the capitalist WS, as residual empire resisting integration into WS, parallel World anti-System etc. In both cases one is fuelled by power struggle, peripheralisation and broad populations of joining the core of WS in few years after re-introduction of free market and liberal democracy. After 20 years, analysts describe history of former communist countries in the 20th century as “detour from periphery to semi-periphery” (Berend 1999). After two decades of post-communist transformation, most of them remained in or returned to the positions where they were before Communism, some moved down from the semi-periphery to periphery, and only few managed to upgrade their world-systemic position. According to the ethnological, economic (shock therapy) or political (revolutionary removal of cumulative factors) factors are decisive for the early success of post-communist transformation. The author argues that neither economic nor politiological explanations are sufficient to account for changes in the world-systemic position of former communist states (including China and Vietnam), and highlights the importance of cultural differences described in terms of four orientations (continuous, innovative, restitutive and emulative) of social imaginary and social action on the eve of post-communist transformation. This argument is tested by qualitative comparative analysis of patterns in post-communist transformation.

RC06-122.13

NORMAN, HELEN* (University of Manchester, helen.norman@manchester.ac.uk)

FAGAN, COLETTE (University of Manchester)

What Makes Fathers Involved? Exploring the Relationship Between Paid Work and Childcare

Although fathers’ roles have been adapting over the last three decades financial provisioning remains the essence of ‘good’ fathering and the work schedules associated with fathers’ employment is a key factor that shapes their involvement in childcare and domestic work. However, the relative impact of fathers’ and mothers’ employment on paternal involvement in childcare is unclear, and little is known about the longer term impact, that is, whether the way parents’ organise their work and childcare arrangements in the first year of the child’s life impacts on paternal involvement as the child grows up.

This paper, based on work by Norman, Elliot and Fagan (Community Work and Family, forthcoming), investigates some of the tensions between employment and a father’s involved caregiver role. We open with a review of the qualitative and quantitative results from previous studies concerning father’s contributions to childcare and the facilitating influences which state parental leave policies and other reconciliation measures have played in some countries. Then we focus on employed couples to explore the association that mothers’ and fathers’ employment hours have with paternal involvement when their child is aged three. Multivariate analysis using the UK’s Millennium Cohort Study reveals it is the mothers’ employment hours when the child is aged three that has the largest association with paternal involvement in childcare at this stage in the child’s life, independent of what hours the father works. Furthermore, both parent’s employment hours when the child was nine months old have a longitudinal influence on paternal involvement when the child reaches three, but it is the hours a mother works as the child was aged nine months that has the stronger association with paternal involvement at age three. This suggests mothers’ work schedules are more important for fostering paternal involvement in both the immediate and longer term.

TG06-965.4

NORSTEDT, MARIA* (University of Lund, Maria.Norstedt@soc.lu.se)


The main question I will address in my paper is: what does the use of institutional ethnography help me see analytically that I would have risked not seeing with other methodological glasses? In order to discuss this, I will draw on and exemplify with my first analysis of the empirical material from an on-going workplace study about hidden disabilities and working life. In this moment I am in the process of doing this analysis. The study takes its starting in the experiences and work knowledge of individuals with hidden disabilities in order to understand individual, interactional and institutional aspects of importance for people with hidden disabilities when they decide to tell – or not to tell – others in the workplace. While discourse analysis is a relevant methodological approach in a study about people with hidden disabilities I argue that institutional ethnography (IE) through its methods and procedures can provide a richer account of institutional practices, including the role of language and workplace relations. The IE perspective is a valuable tool to interpret the material consequences in workplaces and on every day experiences. Discourse analysis could stay at the level of representation, not showing what people actually do with discourses and thereby risking seeing neither agency nor material practices. IE enables an understanding of how marginalization works in individual, interactional and institutional practices in workplaces and of how the everyday life and agency of persons with hidden disabilities are impacted by these practices. Another advantage is that IE does not accept an ontological divide between individual and structure and an analysis based in IE thus can provide an answer to the long-lasting paradox among disability researchers: how to theoretically understand disability as a consequence of inequality/social structures without neglecting individuals’ bodily experiences of living with a disability. This is also something I will discuss in the paper with the help of my empirical data.

RC13-231.2

NORTH, SCOTT* (Osaka University, north@hss.osaka-u.ac.jp)

“What Do I Do Now?” Post-Retirement Leisure in Japan

Japan's dankaisai, the generation that was the foundation of the country’s “economic miracle,” are retiring. As their careers come to an end, Japan’s “greatest generation” seem at last to be in position to enjoy the fruits of their labors. But can they? Japan has the greatest average longevity, but its post-retirement leisure cleaves along lines of class, gender, and age. This paper first reviews leisure trends during the past 50 years, noting how they conditioned inequality in leisure expectations and practices. Three main factors affecting variation in leisure are then investigated in detail. 1) Class. Who actually retires and how? Analysis highlights the roles of retirement bonuses, pensions, and savings, as well as government supports. Japan’s elderly control much of the nation’s privately held wealth and many who are not rich have been lifted out of poverty, but poor elderly continue working out of necessity, while other carry on because work gives meaning in life. 2) Gender. In Japan’s strongly gendered society, retirement often finds two people whose leisure ideas have grown quite apart looking at each other across the breakfast table. The gendered nature of social participation remains evident in post-retirement leisure activities for men and women. Although “retirement divorce” is a danger, couples with sufficient means may find shared post-retirement leisure activities to be grounds for renewed mutual appreciation and affection. 3) Age. Japan’s retirees exhibit significant variation in age (the so-called young olds, middle olds, and oldest olds), which influences leisure practices. As with gender and class, age-related leisure trend differences seen in Japan have parallels across East Asian societies. The paper concludes by considering the usefulness of the framework deduced from the Japanese case for studying leisure other Confucian catch-up economies.

TG03-936.1

NORTHCOTE, JEREMY* (Murdoch University, j.northcote@murdoch.edu.au)

Who is the Terrorist?: Humanism and Moral Ambivalence in the Discourse on Terrorism

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Labeling political enemies as terrorists became the new trend in the new millennium. It has not only become the cornerstone of discourse surrounding US foreign policy, but also a rhetorical tool employed by authoritarian dictators (such as Gaddafi during the Libyan crisis, and Assad during the Syrian civil war) in maintaining their grip on power.

It is argued that the threat of terrorism is successful in garnering public support for military intervention and authoritarian practices precisely because it plays on public fears and anxieties concerning anomie and unpredictable violence. The construction of a terrorist threat reinforces the authority of the State to ensure security and public safety, even sanctioning extreme measures (such as torture, intrusive surveillance and the outlawing of public gatherings) that would normally be viewed as antithetical to the humanistic principles of liberty, justice and tolerance. However, these measures are justified on the basis that terrorism is ‘evil’ and therefore requires a ‘means justifies ends’ rationale where humanist ideals are clouded by the ultimate concern. ‘Terrorist’ groups, meanwhile, also cast their activities in terms of humanist and religious responses to oppression and aggressive foreign policy, even as they reject certain humanist principles and modernization as forms of Western imperialism.

By examining speeches and writings from key political figures, it will be shown how humanism and religion merge in the political discourse surrounding terrorism in ways that indicate uncertainty and/or duplicity over the moral foundations of contemporary political action and State power. Do such tendencies reflect differences associated with an emerging post-secularist humanism, or are they a Machiavellian bricolage of ambivalent and contradictory rhetorical elements? The answer is relevant to understanding to what extent the enculturation of humanist ideals can serve to arrest the violence surrounding terrorism.

**RC04-78.22**

**NOURI, ALI*** (Writer, nouri54@yahoo.com)

*Investigation Social Factors Influencing on Educational Opportunities Among High School Students of Tehran*

This study sought to determine the contribution social factors on creation and maintaining inequality in educational opportunities among students in Tehran. Reproduction theorists believe that strong solidarity exists between family background and the level of access to the educational facilities.

Network analysis theory holds that inequal transfer of resources and opportunities leads to inequal educational opportunities. This means that people have inequal opportunities in achieving social possibilities and maintaining relationship with who control the resources like information and bureaucratic influence, which makes the educational opportunities inequal. Having information of school programs, education and job consultation, friends in upper economy section would be some good examples.

The survey method and questionnaire technic used for this study. The sample volume is 300 and the sampling method is cluster-sample. Face and content validity used for questioner confirmation. Cronbach’s α has been used for reliability and 78 percent is result. According to research data, Tehran school are run 5 ways: heyat-e-omanaye-people specimen, governmental specimen, non-governmental and normal governmental.

In recent years, normal governmental schools that had more facilities or better quality of education became heyat-e-omanayeay or governmental specimen. Low-income families have problem to access appropriate schools while upper class can register to better schools through their connections network and affording the school fees. Stepping up in socio-economic class leads to increasing educational sensitivity level of parents, as well as increase in communicational kills of students and boosting up heir educational motivatin also dire need for access, resulting in educational progress and reducing inequal educational opportunities.

Continuing the recent trend will bring about deprivement of talented students in low-income families from proper educational facilities. This will deprive the society from part of the nation’s talent. Moreover illiteracy and semi-illiteracy portion of society will lead to subsequences such as inefficiency, crime, disorder and in security.

**RC05-113.2**

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*Social Stratification and Inequality in Japan*

**Social Stratification and Inequality in Japan**

SILVIA G. NOVELO Y URDANIVA

**ABSTRACT**

When we examine the subject of Japanese globalization, it quickly becomes apparent that international migratory movements occupy a special place of interest. This is due to the characteristics of this country, particularly its insularity, both in the physical and mental plane (sokoku). By focusing on the Japanese migratory phenomenon from a historic and structural perspective, this study would analyze possible Japanese population profile scenarios into the middle of the 21st century. The study will focus on migratory movements to the Americas, foreign workforce acceptance in Japan and inter-ethnic relations involving Japanese nationals and their descendants. The analysis has the tentative title of: _The Sociology of Japan in the Post-Globalization Era_.

Within Japan, the labor market as a whole has not been deteriorating. In fact, workers in the most important firms and in the public sector have been protected, while those on the periphery are exposed to ruthless foreign market competition. The nikkeijin, people of Japanese descent living abroad, fall into the latter group. Generally, this social grouping does not work for large institutions and firms. This phenomenon has contributed to increasing inequality between the two types of workers.

Persistent Japanese xenophobia is more apparent during transitional periods and has always been a characteristic of internal and foreign policies of the country. It has acquired distinctive traits with the opening of Japan to the world –Meiji age- and the consequent development of a colonialist mindset and territorial expansion.

Will the nikkeijin of Latin America be able to overcome the deplorable mentality of sakoku and become the solution to the serious demographic problem that Japan is facing?

Key words: sakoku, Japanese xenophobia, Nikkeijin, Americas, Japanese migratory phenomenon.

**RC32-563.26**

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*Woman Leader, Woman Employee and Ethical Organizational Culture in High and Low Gender Gap Index Contexts*

Considering widely reported differences among countries in terms of innovation development levels, achievements in such fields as gender equality, organizational responsibility and other alike implementations (especially comparing American, African and European, North-South-East-European, Post-soviet-Socialist countries), the paper focuses on women’s and men’s status in modern organizations. More specifically, the paper concentrates on perceptions of women leaders and organizational climate in the organizations working in such societies as Finland (Northern country) and Lithuania (East European post-soviet country).

Quantitative data were collected by a web-based survey in Finland (2011) and Lithuania (2013, still under process). In this study, indicators of 2 scales are in the focus of empirical analysis: the Corporate Ethical Virtues scale of 58 items comprising eight dimensions of organizational virtues: clarity, congruency of supervisor, congruency of management, feasibility, supportability, transparency, discussability and sanctionability; the leadership practices scale of 7 items, depicting interrelations between a supervisor and a subordinate. Striving to ensure reliable comparability, one public Finnish (N=477) and one public Lithuanian (n=76 at the moment) organizations were selected for comparison.

Results of preliminary statistical analysis demonstrate that the respondents’ average evaluation of male leadership practices is higher than female leadership among Lithuanian respondents, but lower among Finns; also gender differences in the evaluations of corporate ethical virtues and effects of leader’s gender on the evaluations of CEV are almost absent among Lithuanian respondents, but rather obvious among Finnish ones. The findings not only indicate effects of gender equality developments in countries with a high and low gender gap index respectively, Lithuania and Finland, but also shed some light on interrelations between such phenomena as gender and leadership, gender perceptions of the ethical dimension of organizational culture, etc. in a comparative perspective. The analysis will be repeated at the end of 2013 after data collection process will be finished in Lithuania.

**RC39-657.3**

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*Post-Disaster Literacy of a Japanese Local Community*

More than two years have passed since the Fukushima Dai`ichi Nuclear Power Plant accident of March 11, 2011. The first phase after the accident, “collective moral confidence” (Petryna, 2013), suggested that the existing system will overcome the disaster, yet evolved into feelings of desperation and disorientation about actual risk. An escalated sense of the unknown and unexpected fostered a flow of voluntarism and participation in local decision-making processes. Engaged in the process of information sharing, consensus-building, and mobilizing their resources and connections, local activists have been trying to influence local government decision-making.

This paper examines the process by which the Fukushima accident has been dealt with in radiation-contaminated communities, yielding insights into local government responses to the nuclear accident and probing whether government-citizen relation have been altered in the aftermath of such a disaster. Through
fieldwork undertaken in 2013 in Abiko City, Chiba Prefecture, this paper traces the nexus of the community-NGO-government relationship, focusing on the after-effects of the Fukushima Daichi Nuclear Plant accident. Utilizing civil society concepts and the expanding role of civil society in governance, we argue that civil society in a post-disaster community is an arena in which new ideas concerning governance are formulated and citizens' civic education is carried out. What is more, this paper provides what Charles Tilly called the "repertoire of collective action," in which people engage in modern post-Fukushima modes of political protest. While observing how people from a radiation-contaminated community have overcome some of these risk-perception problems, this research gives insight on the modern Japanese capacity to deal with unpredictable human-made accidents, extending previously known scenarios of post-disaster management.

RC08-165.12

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Characteristics of Becoming Sociology in Russia

Russian sociological thought XIX - early XX centuries was closely associated with the ideas of Russian philosophy and literature. The becoming of sociology in Russia was initiated in the framework of social journalism. The first sociological articles were published in the periodical press as a "Notes of the Fatherland," "Business," "Knowledge". One of the founders of Russian sociology N.I. Kareev highly appreciated journalistic contribution to the development of sociology, noting that the "Notes of the Fatherland" was the first in the Russian sub-faculty, which has participated in the creation of generation of sociologists. In the West the institutionalization of sociology, sociological deployment of higher education took place earlier than in Russia. Recognition of sociology at the state level in Russia was only after the February Revolution of 1917 largely due to P.A. Sorokin. The first sub-faculty of sociology was established in 1919 at the general education faculty of 2nd Petrograd State University. Only in 1916 was an attempt to create a "Russian Sociological Society name M.M. Kovalevsky". The Russian government prevented the development of sociology. The desire to prove with the help of positivism, Marxism or another theories led to unreasonable politicization of Russian sociology. On this occasion P.A. Sorokin said: "In Russia the only scientific articles for sociology were: prison, exile and hard labour. Disinterested search for truth and the presentation of the results of this search were impossible". Therefore, the hallmark of Russian sociology was its oppositional political preconception. Probably for this reason Russian sociology was prohibited in 1929-1958 and officially named as pseudoscience.

RC01-29.4

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Emotional Work During Biographical Research: A Researcher's Personal Reflection: Researcher's Experience (ongoing biographical research projects)

Social research are entangled in experience of researchers, who are emotionally affected by the work that they do. Particularly in qualitative research researchers’ engagement could influencing on the resulting of data. Since during the biographical interview facing many difficult situations. So it is in my case. In my biographical research with veterans I am often in difficult emotional situation. I am going to refer how I manage with this problem and provoke methodological discussion in that field. Biographical interviews required hard emotional work of researchers. Therefore in my paper I take a distinctly approach to provide a personal account of my experiences of doing emotional work while conducting my postdoctoral fieldwork. To add context, my research focuses on the biographical interviews with the polish former soldier of the military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. In my research I define this social category as veterans because respondents identify themselves as such, too. Thus, through collecting stories, the research seeks to explore experiences and understandings of former soldiers wounded and injured on mission abroad, both in terms of these constructions, and the ways in which personal experiences and new identities are incorporated into them. My paper focuses on two ways of biographical research reflections. Firstly, on the considerable emotional challenges encountered during the research process and the ways in which these were managed through both successful and unsuccessful coping strategies. Secondly, I detail the ways in which my identity and biography impacted upon this emotional work and my relationships with participants. In order to embody such discussions I use excerpts from my own research diary and quotes from participants. Conclusions in my paper concern to the ways in which we, as the community of researchers, can do more to share our research experiences with each other for the benefit of ourselves and our work.

RC16-289.3

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Locating the Materiality of Music Artefacts

This paper aims to reframe issues of materiality within the study of music consumption. While music sociologists usually focus on notions of taste, mediation or repertoires of preferences, the materiality of music artefacts are often neglected in the studies on music consumption. From the iconicity of vinyl discs, the hiphers of iPods, to the aesthetic features of posters, artefacts play a major role in how individuals develop and maintain a relationship with their favorite musics, artists and genres. The material interactions between audiences and music artefacts are aesthetic and embody their preferences in return.

In the digital age of music consumption, there is an increasing trend towards the fragmentation of modes of music consumption. Music audiences are driven towards the use of different material artefacts to surround themselves with music throughout everyday life. Henceforth, artefacts relate music to different forms of interactions and associate it with everyday activities.

In this paper, I argue that both fields of sociology of music and of material studies need to be intertwined to effectively account within researches of music consumption. By doing so, it becomes possible to uncover the meaning of differentiated types of music consumption and look at forms of aestheticization of everyday life through music and the objects that embody it.

RC39-663.4

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Reconstructing Processes of Risk Awareness/Regional Development at Tsunami Disaster: The Case of Otsuchi-Town before and after the Great East Japan Earthquake

In this report, I explain how regional developments changed people’s risk awareness and could add to the damage of disasters. I adopt a case study about Otsuchi-Town (Iwate-Prefecture), which was particularly heavily damaged by the tsunami disaster in The Great East Japan Earthquake, and where regional developments in the waterfront were strongly prompted before disaster. Before disaster, reclamation of the waterfront and the location of houses, factories, and tall coastal levees for protecting them in the reclamation areas were the main ways of the regional development, because this area had less flatland when industrial conversion occurred and population increased. Otsuchi-town had been damaged by tsunami disasters historically and old inhabitants had the awareness that living in this area was risky (eg. “My house is located at altitude but the 1st floor was flooded.”). But in the process of regional development, this risk awareness changed (eg. “My house has been flooded but now tall levees will protect me. At the worst, I should evacuate to the 2nd floor”).

In the emergency evacuation phase, because big factories were located within a confined geographical area, evacuees rushed to a particular refuge and evacuation routes to the refuge were crowded. People with the converted risk awareness previously described failed to evacuate the refuge. Now, in the reconstructing phase, for less flatland, in the local governmental reconstructing plan, many of the places of work must be relocated in the waterfront and many of the houses must move to around the mountain. Currently, people are concerned about the risk of landslides.

Conclusion: In the process before and after disaster, regional development changed risk awareness and added to the damage. It’s important to note that developments or ideas that generally reduce risks (levees, lessons learned from past disasters, moving to around the mountain) can add to the damage or bring on new risks.

RC04-93.3

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Shifting and Persisting Forms of Gender Inequality, Higher Education, and Women's Life Trajectory: Views from the United States and Japan

Title: Shifting and Persisting Forms of Gender Inequality, Higher Education, and Women's Life Trajectory: Views from the United States and Japan

One of the most significant worldwide transformations in education over the past several decades has been the drastic increase in women's access to colleges and universities. However, the narrowing gender gap in higher education does not necessarily mean that gender inequalities in various spheres of society are narrowing simultaneously.

This presentation, first, examines comparable data from the United States and Japan, concerning the following questions: How has women's higher education enrollment changed over time in the context of higher education system devel-
A Characteristic of Private Sector in Japan about Climate Change Mitigation Measure – Corporate Culture That Puts Strong Emphasis on Harmony and Among the Sector-

Climate change has received growing attention in both political and public areas, and now, has become one of the most pressing environmental issues. This presentation will focus on private sector in Japan, and analyze their perceptions of global warming and measures to reduce greenhouse gas emission. How Japanese companies act against global warming issue? and what kind of characteristic can be found among the private sector?

The analyses are based on data from an international research project, Comparing Climate Change Policy Networks: COMPN. This project explores characteristics of decision-making process around climate change policies and the Japanese government conducted face-to-face questionnaire survey to 125 organizations during February 2012 to June 2013. In this presentation, special attentions are paid to comparative analyses between companies and industrial associations. Careful examination will show a role of industrial associations that adjust a diversity of opinion among the surveyed companies. On the one hand, each company has its opinion and measures toward global warming issues. On the other hand, the main industries have functions to equalize these various opinions. In the process of summarizing claims within the industrial associations, various opinions tend to become conservative to keep strong solidarity as one industrial sector. As a result, it can be observed strong emphasis on harmony among private sector. This tendency can be explained by Japanese word “Wa”, which means “harmony”, is a key concept to understand Japanese culture and in general imply negative aspect.

Although the surveyed companies and industrial associations agree the fact of global warming on the whole, they disagree to implement some regulations to mitigate greenhouse gas emission. However, the important point is that this corporate culture has a function to prevent a company from emerging as negative actor about global warming issues. This can be a characteristic under the times of neo-liberalism.

A Comparison of Social Process for Wind Farm Construction: The Case of Jeju Island and Hokkaido

As an alternative energy source for nuclear power and fossil fuels wind power is increasingly considered among the most promising energy sources in the twenty-first century. Accordingly, many of nation states have shown a great interest in developing wind power. However, when wind farm construction project is proposed involving local places, different interpretations, values, and meanings are expressed for wind farm construction by local people. Therefore the rejection and approval of wind farm construction in local places are based at different logics depending upon specific context of local situations. In this paper we present two case studies for successful wind farm construction projects in South Korea and Japan. Our observation was made for Jeju island province, located at southernmost part of Korean peninsula and Hokkaido prefecture, the island located at northernmost part of the Japanese Archipelago. In order to collect information as to locally involved process, we have interviewed leaders of local communities and NGOs from the winter of 2012. In this paper we demonstrate that wind energy can mean different things to local people than anti-nuclear and mitigation measure of climate change. The local people accept or reject the construction plan and its operation according to their economic situation and social, historical contexts.

Territorial Behaviours As The Regulators Of Interpersonal Space

Presentation of the research results concerning mental representation of physical space and territorial behaviours of socially excluded people, carried out with the use of visual methods.

Human territories illustrate the interdependent nature of the exchange between the man and the environment. Territories provide order and stability, as well as enable 'mapping' of such types of behaviour or space experienced in specific places. In this way, they help us plan and organize our daily lives. Territorial behaviours understood as such have been the subject matter of my research, the results of which will be discussed in hereby presentation. The research aimed to identify the relationship between occupation of a certain social space and the way of schematization of space, and, on the other hand, it served the purpose of recognition the relationship between knowledge about the environment and territorial behaviours. It sought to answer the question: how do the people who are experiencing social exclusion – either having a house or homeless – shape their knowledge about the environment? How can physical space be perceived as social distance? The mobile method – photo walk, which was used in the study, provided visual material for the analysis of territorial behaviours, and completed descriptive and graphic material obtained through space mapping, projective methods, in-depth interviews and surveys. In the presentation I will draw attention to the way physical space resonates with its ideas and the way of creating its own territories, which are a stage where social interactions are implemented. The ways of perception and organization of the space and the use and creation of its sociopetal and sociofugal character, by which it acquires the regulatory role for interpersonal relations and relationships, will be visualized as well.

A Comparison of Social Process for Wind Farm Construction: The Case of Jeju Island and Hokkaido

As an alternative energy source for nuclear power and fossil fuels wind power is increasingly considered among the most promising energy sources in the twenty-first century. Accordingly, many of nation states have shown a great interest in developing wind power. However, when wind farm construction project is proposed involving local places, different interpretations, values, and meanings are expressed for wind farm construction by local people. Therefore the rejection and approval of wind farm construction in local places are based at different logics depending upon specific context of local situations. In this paper we present two case studies for successful wind farm construction projects in South Korea and Japan. Our observation was made for Jeju island province, located at southernmost part of Korean peninsula and Hokkaido prefecture, the island located at northernmost part of the Japanese Archipelago. In order to collect information as to locally involved process, we have interviewed leaders of local communities and NGOs from the winter of 2012. In this paper we demonstrate that wind energy can mean different things to local people than anti-nuclear and mitigation measure of climate change. The local people accept or reject the construction plan and its operation according to their economic situation and social, historical contexts.
The Extent of Socio-Economic Factors and Its Influence in Mental Health Condition of the Sixth Batch EPA Nurse and Care Worker Candidates

The migration of skilled workers such as health care workers has been inextricably linked with globalization process. Although migration can be a stressful event for migrants (Stillman et al., 2006), people migrate to improve their well-being through an expansion of economic and social opportunities. This research aimed to figure out the extent of socio-economic background and its influence in mental health condition of the sixth batch EPA nurse and care worker candidates.

A six-pages long questionnaire has been distributed to 42 nurse and 106 care worker candidates, during pre-departure orientation. Questionnaire contains of: socio demographics background (education, age, gender, education degree, socio economic status), degree of preparation to migrate, degree of knowledge about Japan, job satisfaction, satisfaction with pre-departure Japanese language training program, motivation to go to Japan and number of social support. The General Health Questionnaire (hereafter ‘GHQ’) was used as a marker of mental health status of the respondents.

The result of this study indicated that the 6th batch EPA candidates indicated healthier mental health in care workers than in nurses (p<0.05), being younger (p<0.05), being economically difficult to survive in Indonesia (p<0.05), being unemployed at the time they applied for the program (p<0.05), having better degree of knowledge about Japan (p<0.001) and having larger number of social support (p<0.001). While language proficiency, satisfaction with pre-departure language training and degree of preparation to go to Japan, had no significant correlation with GHQ scores.

One can assume that the mental health status of the 6th batch EPA candidates mostly influenced by socio-economic status of the candidates prior to the departure to Japan. It can be noted also that sufficient number of information as well as social support must be provided for maintaining a good mental health status before leaving for Japan.

Politics of Representation of the Workers’ Movements in Indonesia

The paper will discuss the politics of representation of union and different categories of its constituency in the post authoritarian Indonesia. Amidst the pressure of labour market liberalisation that erodes the union power in the workplace, an organized union starts to develop the strategy of community unionism and tries to play a broader political role through local electoral politics. The purpose of such experiment is aimed for mobilizing broader support to increase union political bargaining position in front of the state and employers. The union includes other local social groups such as urban poor, informal workers, and peasants as new categories of constituency. Consequently the integration of workers and the non-workers groups into union constituency results in increasing heterogeneity of the constituency. Workers are not a homogeneous category, let alone the non-workers groups. While the union is mobilizing the constituency, groups within constituency are actually still fragmented within their partial identities and interests. The relations between them and the union are vulnerable to contestation. This condition creates vulnerabilities within the body of constituency. This paper will show the interplay between the strategic homogenization and the heterogeneous realities. It will reveal how the power relations within the process of mobilization is dealing with the problems of representation gap. On the other hand, it will also look at how the labour process as well as external social context influence the dynamics. The discussion in the paper is based on a case of study on a workers’ movement in one industrial city in the province of Central Java, Indonesia.

Employ Transnational Experiences for Their Empowerment

Reflecting the imperatives of the global economy, both the Japanese government and private companies have recently begun stressing the need to raise ‘global talent’, especially placing value on English and various other transnational competencies. At the local level, such global forces have led overseas Japanese middle-class families to adopt transnational education strategies, which enable their children to accumulate what is called ‘global cultural capital’ (Kim 2011; Waters 2006; Weenink 2008)—English skills and cosmopolitan sociability particularly, at the same time preserving children’s Japanese language and cultural attitudes (Nukaga 2013). However, the question remains as to how these children are incorporate-into the US host society and how they readapt to the Japanese society when they finally return home. Based on interviews with Japanese adolescents who had stayed in the US with their parents since their childhoods and later decided to return or actually returned to Japan for university, this study examines how they perceive and employ their transnational experiences to increase integration both in the US and Japan. Acquiring transnational habitus, a double consciousness that analyses aspects of both life ‘here’ and ‘there’, these adolescents are capable of assessing the value of their global cultural capital and ‘Japaneseeness’ in the US and Japan respectively. Although feeling a sense of marginalization in both societies, they attempt to maintain transnational connections and learn to use transnational assets in appropriate contexts for their empowerment. From their own experience, these adolescents are often critical toward inequalities in both societies, yet they show a strong preference to become fully bilingual and bicultural by keeping their feet in both societies. Such strategy leads these ‘cosmopolitan Japanese’ adolescents to choose a job that transsects national boundaries and allow them to stay connected to two or more countries.

From International Professional To Caregiver In Rural America

In 2002 my father asked me to care of my mother as he was going blind. This meant I give up professional activities for specialized UN agencies and become a full-time caregiver. Within two weeks, I moved from an Asian city of 13 million to a rural community with 8,000 residents. As I traveled from east to west, I entered a community where I never lived and where I knew no one. A new socio-cultural scene came into view as I saw road signs cautioning drivers about a United Nations take-over of the country. My new responsibilities would be complicated by this environment. In order to care for my parents, I would be forced to employ my sociological imagination while also drawing on all skills I learned while working, living and traveling alone in more than fifty countries.

This paper uses participant-observation as its methodology and, thereby, draws on extensive notes documenting this transition from international professional to caregiver. It discusses methods used to organize support and outreach beginning with the few adult children who also became caregivers for elderly par-ents. I focus especially on the role of the nursing home, medical responsibilities and dietary choices to better nutrition leading to improved health, I used the internet for overcoming obstacles to quality care as well as to address legal remedies for limiting their financial exploitation in this rural community.

Some of my findings may be shocking, but most surprising is the revelation that the elderly are not dependent in this rural community; to the contrary, they form the hub of economic activity and income for a wide range of entrepreneurs. The paper concludes with recommendations for caregivers and policy-makers that take account of the elderly as increasingly forming this emerging economic hub of rural areas, rather than viewing them as economically dependent.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
This discussion is based on more than a decade of participant-observation in a rural community with 8,000 residents and fifty churches. At the beginning of the decade, the author became a resident exclusively engaged in the full-time care of elderly parents. During the decade, a dramatic increase in overt hostility towards the rural elderly was observed and documented as a new culture was emerging to replace respect for the elderly with three main agents: predators, parasitoids and ambulance chasers.

This paper discusses variations among these agents as they accomplish their objective of financial exploitation of the elderly. The predator waits for an opportunity to exploit the elderly by profiting from their limited ability to defend themselves. Older children form a major predator group, along with those associated with assisted living and nursing homes. For parasitoids, economic survival flows from exploiting the elderly through provision of services and products that they are no longer able to access or acquire without assistance. Children and grandchildren increasingly operate as parasitoids. Observation suggests parasitoids at least double their profit flow, and often triple their flow from work for the elderly relative to other age groups. Parasitoids operate from local shops and businesses or as attorneys engaged in servicing the elderly, with financial gain being similarly disproportionate as their primary objective. Medicare beneficiaries are often primary targets of parasitoids. Ambulance chasers may be engaged in provision of health care as well as entrepreneurs who offer people released from the hospital with assistance in selling everything they own, including their home; when met with resistance, phone calls to parasites in social services often facilitates the acquisition of a power of attorney for this final stage of asset appropriation. It concludes with observations suggesting 50 churches serving 8,000 are financially viable with these agents.
A New Analysis of Claims to Identity and Belonging: The Importance of Knowledge within Australian Native Title Claims

Within Australia success in native title cases for Indigenous peoples has come to be heavily based upon the ability of Indigenous groups to establish ongoing connection to land by presenting proof of the continuity of their identity and cultural practices since colonization. This paper explores the processes through which these claims of identity and belonging are made, and challenged, within Australian legal processes. It seeks to extend previous work examining what is creating the difficulties that prevent Australian Indigenous peoples from articulating and presenting their culture and identities in such a way that can be understood within the non-indigenous courtroom. Specifically, this paper will present a sociology of knowledge that enables new insight into these issues by bringing processes that underlie the legitimation of knowledge to the forefront. It will be demonstrated that engagement with the sociology of knowledge can be used to uncover the structural relations that inhibit Indigenous voices within native title claims. In order to do this the Australian Yorta Yorta native title case will be explored in depth using this approach. In particular the paper will deconstruct the arguments that led to the judgment that the ‘tide of history’ had ‘washed away’ the traditional laws, customs and culture of the Yorta Yorta people in direct opposition to their own claims. Through this analysis it will be shown that it was not simply the content of the knowledge itself that affected the final judgment, but a disconnect between two different understandings of the basis upon which knowledge may be considered ‘legitimate’. Finally, it will be argued that the sociology of knowledge can be extremely useful in analyzing the ways in which different groups of people present their identity and senses of belonging, as well as the ways in which these claims are received by others.

Towards a Theoretical Model for the Reproduction of and Change in Gender Inequality in Higher Educational Institutions

This paper identifies key elements facilitating/inhibiting the reproduction of gendered inequality in the professoriate and senior management in higher education. Gender is seen as a social institution (Yancey Martin, 2004) and a multi-level phenomenon (Wharton, 2012; Risman, 2004). It is reflected in the societal allocation of power and resources; in state policies; in gendered organisational cultures, narratives and structures; in intersectional stereotypes and perceptions and in gendered selves. Its multi-layered character can potentially exacerbate the difficulty of initiating change. However, in specific contexts, change at any of these levels may consciously or inadvertently affect change at other levels (Walby, 1990).

Cross national structures are a particularly important potential source of change since gender inequality inhibits economic growth (OECD, 2012; EU, 2012). At national level, the salience of gender issues varies. There is an underlying tension in the fact that women are disproportionately represented among knowledge workers, but are under-represented in those disciplines that underlie the tension in the fact that women are disproportionately represented among knowledge workers, but are under-represented in those disciplines that

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
The post-3/11 demonstrations against nuclear power have been regarded as a sensational development in Japan, where disruptive protest movements had been conspicuously absent since the 1970s. In contrast, I argue that collective public protests have been part of the repertoire of urban activists since the early 1990s, albeit rarely noticed by the larger public.

One prominent group is the group Shirōto no Ran in Tokyo, who have been at the forefront of a number of protest movements from the early 2000s in Japan, e.g. the Freeter-movement or protests against urban regeneration and restrictive legislations. Not a pronounced environmentalist group, they nevertheless emerged as the main organizers of the early 2011 anti-nuclear demonstrations, utilizing their network and long-rehearsed creative protest repertoires.

By interpreting their framing of the 3/11 crisis in a larger context of social change, the struggle against precarity and new developments in (proto-)political activism, I will explain how Shirōto no Ran as a non-environmental group did respond so quickly to the disaster – despite their low level of organization and professionalization. The key issues to be explored will be how they 1) organize themselves 2) develop protest agendas 3) mobilize participants, all seen under the larger topical and temporal trajectory within this group. By uncovering the workings of such seemingly “invisible” activist networks who operate outside the established civic organizations, the understanding of current forms of social movements in Japan will be broadened, re-thinking the terms of civic participa-

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Care Regimes and De-/Familialization in Asian Seven Societies

As the first paper of the panel based on an international joint research project on care in Asia conducted by Asian scholars from Korea, Japan, Taiwan, China, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam, this paper introduces the research framework, social background information for comparison and major outcomes.

Care is one of key social issues today. It is usually claimed that population ageing, increases in women’s employment, changes in family life and welfare re-
trenchment are the reasons behind people’s growing concern on care. However, these are phenomena observed in western countries. The social conditions in Asian societies are different. This paper first clarifies social background of growing concerns on care particularly in Asian societies. Then the paper reviews studies on care in Asia which were accumulated in the past decade.

Then the paper introduces theoretical frameworks on care, such as “care di-
amond,” and discusses how to modify the frameworks to apply for Asian cases. The concepts of familialization, face-negotiation, de-familialization and re-familialization are defined and discussed carefully.

The 2000s observed various significant changes in care regimes in all the soci-
cies under consideration. The major findings are;

1) The role of the state is increasing in most societies. However, the state is playing its role not always in a direct way, but more often in indirect ways through promoting market and community. Not only de-familialization policies but also familialization policies are implemented in the Asian region.
2) The role of the market is increasing dramatically in most societies.
3) People’s expectation for the community is increasing in many societies.
4) Socialist countries are showing different paths from other countries. The paths of socialist countries in Asia demonstrate commonalities and differences in comparison to the experience of post-socialist countries in Europe.

WG01-896.5
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From Cultural Globalization to Aesthetic Cosmopolitanism

‘Cosmopolitanism’ is often used in relation to ethics, politics and migration. But it is seldom employed regarding common and ordinary situations, such as everyday cultural consumption (Ciccotti and October, 2013). However, recent research reveals that in France and Quebec (Donnat, 2008; Octobre et al, 2010; Pronovost, 2013; Poirier, 2012), there is a growing proportion of foreign products and contents in cultural consumption, as well as in tastes, norms, references and repre-
sentations, especially among young people. Without eluding the dynamics of local cultures, hybridization and mixing (Amselle, 1992), this “de facto” cosmopolitanism is deeply intertwined with the globalization of cultural industries. It may produce in individuals a feeling of cosmopolitanism regarding interests, attachments and imaginaries (Appadurai, 1996), or a feeling of belonging (Gallant, 2012).

This paper becomes possible via the globalization of cultural products they consume and their cultural habits (information media, cinema and theater attendance, Internet use and language practices, etc.).

This perspective enables a reformulation of the question of “distinction” (D aloz, 2013) in two ways which are central to both the sociology of culture and the so-
ciology of social groups. First, it questions the “cultural distinction” and the cultural legitimacy it is based on, either in Bourdieu’s classical view (1979), or in modernized versions, such as omnivorousness (Peterson, 1996), or individual plurality (Lahire, 2006). Second, it calls into question the “social distinction”, through the recon-
mendation of secondary factors which mark new lines of fragmentation in young people’s cultural universes (October, 2010). This talk will address these question through a comparison between France and Quebec, within a mixed-method (qualitative and quantitative) research program.

RC32-563.18
ODA, AKIKO* (Kyoto University, okatsuki1123@gmail.com)
Gender Wage Gap in Japan: Comparison Between Regular and Irregular Employment and within Irregular Employment

In the last 40 years, the gender gap in the labor force participation rate has significantly decreased in many Western capitalist countries; however, the gender wage gap remains relatively large. In Japan, female labor force participation rate and years of continuous employment, which are major factors in the lower wages of females, are still fairly lower than those of males. The gender wage gap in Japan is the second largest among OECD countries.

Sociologists and economists have investigated the relevant factors, including the gender wage gap and sexism of the labor market. Previous works emphasized employment status. In Japan, regular employment is full-time and permanent, whereas irregular employment is on a fixed-term basis. Women are largely irregular employees, and this has become a major source of gender inequality in wages. Further, the gender wage gap is not only seen in the bias in regular and irregular employment, but also within irregular employment types.

This study examined how the gender wage gap in Japan is affected by employment status using data from the Employment Status Survey conducted by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications in 2002. I analyzed micro data using a multiple regression model: the explained variable is personal income; explanatory variables are sex, age, other human capital, employment status, and family situation, including marital status and number of children. I likewise established the interaction between sex and other variables.

Results showed that differences in the gender wage gap mechanisms between regular and irregular employment are not significant. In the wage gap between regular and irregular employment, the female gap is smaller than that of males. In factoring in the families of employees, having children makes males' wages go up and females' wages fall.

ODA, ERNANI* (University of Campinas, ernanioda@yahoo.com.br)

Japanese Brazilian Migrants’ Views on the Status of Ethnic and National Categories in Japan

Recent studies have tried to avoid the pitfalls of essentializing international migrants as homogenous ethnic “groups” or “communities” by focusing on the transnational spaces and the hybrid practices that connect migrants’ sending and receiving countries. However, by restricting its attention to a duality between the country of origin and the country of destination, these efforts frequently neglect other important relations that lie beyond this dualism. Some scholars have responded to this difficulty by adopting a new kind of transnational approach that investigates migrants not based on ethnic or national categories, but on aspects that are more comprehensive and diverse, such as the religious practices of migrants.

In this presentation, however, I examine the specific case of Japanese Brazilian migrants in Japan, and argue that one other possible strategy to deal with essentialist or national categories that are rather essentialist at a starting point, but then, by critically examining the way they are interpreted by migrants themselves, develop a perspective that undermines the very essentialism of these categories. Based on fieldwork and life stories interviews, I investigate how Japanese Brazilians in Japan often make use of essentialist categories about Brazilian and Japanese identity, but at the same time produce discourses that connect these categories to a much wider and even surprising horizon that includes other ethnic and national categories such as other migrant groups from Asia, North America and Europe. While also treated in an essentialist fashion at first, these unexpected new categories also allow Japanese Brazilians to move beyond this essentialism, for as they unveil new kinds of conflicts and relations, Japanese Brazilians are able to point out and make sense of social spheres that are not restricted to ethnic or national boundaries. These include, for instance, issues related to urban lifestyles and consumption culture.

ODABAS, HUSEYIN* (Mr, odabashuseyin@gmail.com)

Disaster, Violence and Women: The Case of Van Earthquake 2011 Turkey

the debates concentrated on the relationship between disaster and violence assume that in case of disaster the rate of violence increases: this is also true for the case of intimate and domestic relations; particularly men are the dominant actors in this disaster related violence. In order words, since the loss of economical, social, and cultural power men feel the high level pressure on themselves. The reflection of this pressure can be seen in domestic relations. The violence emerged that time can have some different aspects such as physical and psychological violence. beating and sexual harassment (including incest) are some of them.

In this presentation the relation between disaster and gender is examined in Van Earthquake 2011 Turkey by depending on the assumptions above

RC05-111.1

ODA, ERNANNI* (University of Campinas, ernanioda@yahoo.com.br)

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* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
strategies adopted by their members (e.g., "doing being ordinary" [Varro, 2004; Inowlocki, 2000; Sacks, 1984]) to deal with, or at least to report, their perception of inclusion.

RC42-713.4

ODE, IDU* (Benue State University, Makurdi, iduode@yahoo.com)

The Influence of Population Growth on Land Tenure and Ethnic Conflicts in Benue State of Nigeria

The high growth rate in human population and the increasing scale of human activities on land have resulted in tremendous environmental degradation and climatic change which have grievous consequences on the security and life of people. Benue State today faces with ecological and demographic problems for which they are largely responsible. The most recent are the flood disaster resulting from the over flow of river Benue and incessant conflicts with Fulani herdsman. Man’s activities with the environment have led to problems such as global warming, ozone layer depletion, loss of biodiversity, desertification, deforestation and climatic change. What these translate into is decreasing landmass that will be available for farming and grazing Benue State is an agrarian society with rapid population increase. The high poverty profile in the state has aggravated stress and appetite for natural resources such as plants, animals, water, minerals, air and land and so on. The aftermath of such activities is the disruption of the ecosystem. Benue State today is experiencing recurrent communal and ethnic conflicts as a result of competition over land. There is unequal access to land in the State. These problems have great effect on the health and security of the people. The paper examines how the increasing population growth, utilization of primitive technology, pressure on the natural resources etc. are affecting the land tenure system and social and food security in the state.

JS-65.2

ODHAV, KIRAN* (SASA, kiran.odhav@nwu.ac.za)

Forms of University Elite Sport in South Africa

The paper looks at the phenomenon of elite sport at a university in South Africa, for possible comparisons with other types and institutions, and how this has unfolded at such a university. It seeks to distinguish such sport in the context of three university core competencies that foreshadow typical university institutions. There is the enlightened context of sports practices, and there is the resistant context that sees forms of resistance against such ‘elitism’ of sports, and there are the benign forms of elite sport practices or contexts.

While all three types are not strictly of the mode that they occupy, they do have the main characteristics of such types. Due to the fact that even if S.A. sport is competitive, it’s organizational base is low, universities see a growth sport in sport through private-public understandings (e.g. ‘Varsity Sport’), and thus the changing nature of the public university from a position outside of its traditional core or academic work, even though there are taught courses and modules in sports related fields (Sport Science, Human Movement Science and the like). Most of these are predominantly natural science and functionalist oriented, though there are exceptions.

The paper will examine the trajectory of one or more of these sports types at a particular institution(s) in South Africa, in the three dominant spaces of this country, i.e., soccer, cricket and rugby from which a comparative perspective can be gained. While sport remains non-core to most universities globally, it has shifted somewhat on the ground, particularly with elite sportspersons emerging from that level. Various forms of elite sport thus need to be studied in terms of the forms they assume in different university contexts.

JS-62.4

OFEI-MANU, PAUL* (IGES, ofei-manu@iges.or.jp)

Improving Quality Education/Learning Using the ESD Learning Performance Framework

The Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) concept, although strongly linked to quality education is still outside of mainstream education and learning. And with the future of education tilted towards more qualitative, bi-directional student-centered learning than uni-directional teaching, the Decade of ESD which was launched to promote and integrate ESD in all areas of learning and hence quality education has made progress although more improvement is needed. This is particularly in the area of continual implementation and strengthening and evaluation of ESD by offering guidance on identifying the important factors and characteristics that lead to effective ESD learning performance and ultimately quality education.

This paper investigates the qualitative achievements of ESD and presents ESD learning performance as a tool for enhancing particularly ESD-based quality education/learning. Through an action-reflection process cycle of relaying the ESD elemental characteristics to the local ESD practice cases of ten regional centres of expertise (RCEs) selected from East and Southeast Asia) and the educational/learning theories and methodologies grounded in the literature, both process and content characteristics that underpin quality education were clearly and comprehensively identified and developed into a learning performance framework (LPF).

The framework therefore has the capability of 1) fostering the evaluation of ESD best practices at the local level through better identification and subsequent translation of the ESD agenda into a new global education/learning framework, and 2) enhancing quality education in the formal education sector, particularly a) developing a holistic and relevant school curricula with transformative educational contents and teaching approaches, b) improving teacher competence in relation to the LPF elemental characteristics, and c) providing a safe learning environment for students. Furthermore, recommendations are made for users identified through their links to aspects of the framework where their areas of operation are strongly associated.

RC30-513.4

OFFERENS, ANNEKE* (Utrecht University of Applied Science, anneke.offerens@hu.nl)

FRUYTIER, BEN (Utrecht University of Applied Science)

Experiment Workplace Innovation in Elderly Care

By order of the Dutch national association for long term care, ActiZ, the Utrecht University of Applied Science has carried out an Experiment of Workplace Innovation (EWI) in a Dutch care institution. The project aims to achieve, among other things, to initiate a new innovative organizational design that is meant to improve the quality of care, work efficiency, and BrabantZorg, a large care provider in the South of the Netherlands, was the pilot organization for the experiment. The result is a general instrument that should enable other care providers to initiate a similar innovation process in their own organization. The experiment was finished in the summer of 2013.

The Experiment of Workplace Innovation is unique as the innovation is initiated and developed bottom up by the care professionals themselves together with the patients and/or their families. Managers, board and back-office are required to react on the change process started from the work floor and need to reflect upon their role and adapt it accordingly in order to facilitate the process. The project combines organizational design with change and implementation. The project consists of three pilots at three different nursing homes of BrabantZorg.

RC28-481.6

OFFERHAUS, JUDITH* (University of Cologne, judith.offerhaus@gmail.com)

The Type to Train? Impacts of Psychological Functioning on Further Training Participation

Evidence is plentiful that especially level of formal schooling and occupational rank determine access to and participation in employment-related training. However, the paper shows that training participation during adulthood is not only stratified by classic markers of social inequality, but also by indicators of psychological functioning, namely personality characteristics. Research shows that personality traits drive attitudes and behaviors, and determine socio-economic life outcomes like educational attainment, labor market participation and income. Thus, I conceptualize participation in further training as stratified by intra-individual differences in the Big Five and Locus of Control beyond socio-economic markers; generally I ask what sorts of individual personality traits lead to successful psychological career-related functioning over time.

This research proceeds in two stages using data from the German Socio-Economic Panel from 2000 to 2010. Following the debate on stability or change, I first show that intra-individual personality characteristics are remarkably stable between two measurement points in 97% of the population sampled. In a second step, I apply random-effects logistic panel regression models to 39,833 observations of 4,981 individuals. Findings reveal that those who are more open to new experiences and have high internal control beliefs are more likely to participate in further training, and this holds true under different model specifications. Contrary to the predictions of personality hypotheses, Agreeableness, Extraversion and Neuroticism do not impair training, whereas the trained foster of Conscientiousness is more complex. I also show, regarding reverse causality, that further training does not lead to significant changes in psychological functioning. I conclude that in addition to the classical determinants of further training such as education and occupational status, there are personality traits which characterize individuals and psychological functioning at work, meaning that personality differences lead to stratified training and career outcomes.

RC28-482.4

OFFERHAUS, JUDITH* (University of Cologne, judith.offerhaus@gmail.com)

Transitioning through Recession? Labor Market Entry Patterns for Hard and Soft Fields of Studies before and during the Financial Crisis
Transitioning from higher education into the labor market is a major life event for graduates and determines and stratifies paths of future career success. However, labor market entry patterns are different by field of study with those from hard study areas (science, technology, and engineering) following a smooth transition, whereas graduates from softer fields of study (humanities and social sciences) experience a longer, more winding road into employment where spells of marginal employment and unemployment are frequent.

This research looks at Germany, a country which is highly standardized and stratified, and compares these subject-specific school-to-work transition patterns before and during the financial crisis. It analyzes how pathways into employment are more diverse during times of economic paucity such as after the Great Recession; however, this should not be the case for all subject areas. Instead, hard fields of study are less impacted by economic downturn as they are more protected by their specialized knowledge, showing a clear and direct link between higher education and the labor market, while graduates from softer areas suffer more from the crisis and show even more diverse and fragmented transition patterns.

Using data from the German Socio-Economic Panel and employing methods of sequence and cluster analysis, I look at differences and similarities within and across fields of study before and during the economic crisis within the first 24 months after graduation. I demonstrate that there are distinct labor market entry trajectories between hard and soft studies, which differ substantially for latter before and during the Recession. I explain the diversity of career transition patterns as produced by differences in human capital specificities which favors specialized over general laborers. Economic fluctuations have a similar impact on demands of general skills which translates into more fractured transition patterns.

RC14-249.6

OGASAWARA, MIDORI* (Queen's University, himawarimido@nifty.com)

Unequal Distribution of Surveillance: Data Processing of Nuclear Workers in Japan

Inequality has been a central question in surveillance studies because personal data have been sorted to categories and the data-subjects have been treated differently depending on the categories in which they are placed. The word of "social sorting" shed a bright light to those activities of dividing people behind the curtain, although data-collecting systems are usually established in the claim of everyone's benefit, either all customers or all citizens.

Surveillance does not serve everybody. Furthermore, surveillance society inevitably contains times and places that are intended to be outside of intensive scrutiny. It is as if its ubiquitous appearance, distribution of surveillance differs with the targets, more precisely, with the relations between watching power and watched population. In turn, such times and places disclose whom the surveillance system serves.

In the Japanese context, such sites, particularly unveiled after the earthquakes on March 11, 2011, are nuclear power plants. Nuclear power plants are operated using numerous electronic monitoring systems. But the workers are not consistently surveilled. Their data of exposure to radiation have been often unrecorded, underestimated, or distorted. The government has tracked their data only for research purposes, never using the data for the workers' own safety. The lack of reliable records allows electric companies to keep hiring the workers temporarily and contributes to reproducing labor power at the plants.

Based on the research of data processing on nuclear workers in Japan, this paper shows how the unequal distribution of surveillance plays a part of surveillance society. The workers at risk seem to be most in need of monitoring, but are excluded in the middle of highly-wired plant. The mass surveillance and interlaced society. The workers at risk seem to be most in need of monitoring, but are excluded in the middle of highly-wired plant. The mass surveillance and interlaced society. The workers at risk seem to be most in need of monitoring, but are excluded in the middle of highly-wired plant. The mass surveillance and interlaced society. The workers at risk seem to be most in need of monitoring, but are excluded in the middle of highly-wired plant. The mass surveillance and interlaced society. The workers at risk seem to be most in need of monitoring, but are excluded in the middle of highly-wired plant. The mass surveillance and interlaced society. The workers at risk seem to be most in need of monitoring, but are excluded in the middle of highly-wired plant. The mass surveillance and interlaced society. The workers at risk seem to be most in need of monitoring, but are excluded in the middle of highly-wired plant. The mass surveillance and interlaced society. The workers at risk seem to be most in need of monitoring, but are excluded in the middle of highly-wired plant. The mass surveillance and interlaced society. The workers at risk seem to be most in need of monitoring, but are excluded in the middle of highly-wired plant. The mass surveillance and interlaced society. The workers at risk seem to be most in need of monitoring, but are excluded in the middle of highly-wired plant. The mass surveillance and interlaced society. The workers at risk seem to be most in need of monitoring, but are excluded in the middle of highly-wired plant. The mass surveillance and interlaced society. The workers at risk seem to be most in need of monitoring, but are excluded in the middle of highly-wired plant.

RC28-482.1

OGAWA, KATSUNORI* (The University of Tokyo, shu16384@gmail.com)

Employer Evaluation and Transition from School to Work: Reexamining the Impact of Institutional Linkages on the Japanese Labor Market

The purpose of this study is to investigate how employers evaluate high school graduates and make hiring decisions. The process of job-attainment includes two components: one is the entry of job seeker into the labor queue and the other is the assessment made by employers. However, past studies that used a simple regression model typically assumed supply and demand sides were in equilibrium. Such a model may not be appropriate for the analysis of a highly-structured labor market like Japan. This study makes a distinction between job seekers' preference and employers hiring decisions by using partial observability probit model(Sakamoto and Powers 1995). This model assumes two underlying equations for each observable outcome and can make a behavioral process more explicit. Using a nationally representative data, we analyze how high school graduates' attain their first jobs. Previous studies have shown the importance of long-term networks among schools and employers(Rosenbaum and Kariya 1989). We examine whether employers in fact highly appreciate such institutional linkages. Dependent variables are the attainment of regular employment, white-collar jobs, and large-firm jobs. The result observes institutional networks are important for employers' hiring decisions, rather than students' vocational skills or academic achievement. Moreover, the result doesn't confirm the impact has weakened after the economic crisis since 1990s. This suggests in Japan, where vocational signals are weak, employers exclusively rely on social relations that are embedded(Granovetter 1985) in the labor market.

RC31-534.3

OGAWA, REIKO* (Kyushu University, reiegawa@law.kyushu-u.ac.jp)

Coping with the Ageing Society?: Migration of Care Workers to Japan and Taiwan

Challenged by the demographic change of low fertility rate and rapid population ageing, Japan and Taiwan are trying to cope with the crisis of care in a very different way regarding its policy to introduce migrant workers to undertake long term care. Taiwan has started to invite migrant caregivers since early 1990s and approximately 200,000 migrants from Southeast Asia are currently working mainly in private homes. Japan started to introduce the migrants since 2008 under the bilateral agreements with governments in Southeast Asia under the condition that they have to pass the national exam on caregiving in Japanese within a certain period of time.

Unlike migrants in the highly skilled sector or productive sector, care work performed in intimate spaces entails not only the political economy of care but a normative value underpinned by cultural notion of what care ought to be in each specific context. The comparison aims to situate the Southeast Asian migrants within the nexus of migration regime and care regime in Japan and Taiwan and discusses the discursive construction of the migrants as well as care work in East Asia. The presentation will compare Japan and Taiwan which receives migrants from the same sending countries in Southeast Asia namely Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam and situate the globalisation of care in East Asia within the nexus of care regime and migration regime. The paper argues that even though Japan and Taiwan receives migrants from the same countries, the ways in which the migrants are situated within the two regimes reveal different construction of care work as well as different entitlement of migrants. It aims to unpack the otherwise naturalized notion of care work and suggests to perceive migrants as a ‘regional common good’ in order to raise both the status of care work and the migrants at the same time to ensure the safety and security of the elderly and migrants alike.

JS-12.6

OGAWA, REIKO* (Kyushu University, reiegawa@law.kyushu-u.ac.jp)

Searching for the Nexus Between the Care Regime and Migration Regime

The discussions on the nature of welfare states in East Asia tend to focus on the link between the economic development and social policy or emphasize on the historical changes on the family to provide care. However, what has not been explicitly discussed is the role of migrants in providing long term care. As the population aging accelerates care work has been increasingly undertaken by migrants who constitute an integral part of the care workforce in East Asia. The presentation will compare Japan and Taiwan which receives migrants from the same sending countries in Southeast Asia namely Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam and situate the globalisation of care in East Asia within the nexus of care regime and migration regime. The paper argues that even though Japan and Taiwan receives migrants from the same countries, the ways in which the migrants are situated within the two regimes reveal different construction of care work as well as different entitlement of migrants. It aims to unpack the otherwise naturalized notion of care work and suggests to perceive migrants as a ‘regional common good’ in order to raise both the status of care work and the migrants at the same time to ensure the safety and security of the elderly and migrants alike.

RC32-564.24

OGIDO, ROSALINA* (Faculdade de Medicina PUC, rogidog@pucsp.br)

The Working Mother and the Access to Childcare

In Brazil, the attendance in daycare and preschool are guaranteed by the Federal Constitution, as well as the Statute of Children and Adolescents, as a right of all children from birth to six years.

In a research with interviews of mothers who work in various capitals of Brazil (SOS Corpo, Data Popular, 2012), the main difficulty, reported by 34% was to get nursery vacancies, and this demand does not vary with social class.

Objective: To understand the trajectory of teenagers who became mothers during training period for insertion in the labor market at Campinas.

Methods: Eight mothers aged 19-23 years who were part of the 17 teenagers who became pregnant between 1992 and 2009 were interviewed. Qualitative methodology was used for analysis.

Results: Three mothers stopped studying and working. Of the other five, four finished high school and one was studying. Two were unemployed and three...
Social Historical Context Of Health and Illnesses Attributions In West-African Countries: A Comparative Analysis

Undoubtedly, people of diverse cultural backgrounds often make different attributions of illness, health, disease, symptoms and treatment. Cultural differences in health attributions have major implications for medical professionals because of overtime; attributions play an essential role in the formation of beliefs concerning health and illness. Different cultural groups have diverse belief systems with regard to health and healing in comparison to the Western biomedical model of medicine. For instance, with regard to health beliefs in the United States, African Americans may likely to attribute illness externally to destiny or the will of God and believe in the healing power of prayer. But West African patients may be more likely to attribute illness to a spiritual or social causes rather than a physiological or scientific cause and thus expect health practitioners to provide an experimental and a spiritual reason why they have been afflicted with illness. With these findings in mind, it is becoming important for health practitioners to be familiar with the cultural concepts of illness in order to effectively treat these illnesses, remedies must be both material and spiritual that is (herbal remedy and amulets Vaughn, Jacquie & Baker (2009)). This paper therefore attempts several aspects of how culture affects the health and well-being of patients in West African countries which are significantly different from those of Western world. Because cultural issues have increasingly become incorporated into medical care as there has been greater recognition of the intimate ties between cultural beliefs and health beliefs.

RC04-97.4

OGURO, MEGUMI* (The University of Tokyo, karurugen@yahoo.co.jp)

Students’ Learning and Career Choices in the Vocational Course of a General High School in Japan

The aim of this study is to consider the new concept of vocational education in secondary education in connection with the labor market in Japan, by focusing on the vocational course of a general high school.

Previously, the importance of academic education was emphasized in Japan, and the significance of vocational education was downplayed in comparison with other countries. However, in recent years, a growing body of empirical research has positively reappraised vocational education, and the idea of retrieving the vocational significance of secondary education has gained ground.

Furthermore, there is a serious problem that must be addressed here. This is the dichotomy between academic education and vocational education. In Japan, academic education in general high schools has been viewed as education for entering college, while vocational education in vocational high schools has been regarded as education to prepare students for the labor market. Recently, an increasing number of students in vocational high schools aspire to enter college, but their academic performance is not sufficient to do so, due to focusing on the acquisition of specialist skills.

In this situation, it is necessary to consider the unification of academic and vocational education, but previous studies have particularly lacked this perspective. This study attempts to fill this gap by focusing on the vocational course of a general high school.

In the vocational course of a general high school, it is difficult for students to acquire sufficient_vocational skills, but because that can take more academic classes required to students in a vocational high school, more of them are able to enter college or vocational technical schools. By revealing how the actual practice in this kind of school affects students’ learning and career choices, this study aims to consider a new concept of vocational education that bridges the dichotomy described above.

RC30-508.3

OH, HAK-SOO* (Ins Labour Policy and Training, m1zuk1chon@yahoo.co.jp)

Change of Employment Structure and New Labour Movements in Japan

The aim of this panel session is to share with the audience the outline of changing Japanese employment practice. Japanese employment system has been classified as one of the “organization-oriented,” and it implies that it ensures long-term employment within the same firm. Japanese industrial relations system, the main feature of which is the enterprise union, appears to have reinforced the employment security. Japanese practice of transition from school to work has been regarded as enabling even graduates to immediately begin their occupational lives as regular employees.

As with the employment systems of other countries, Japanese employment practices are confronted with major issues. For example, it is becoming difficult for it to maintain high level and as wide a range of job security as it used to be. In this presentation, I will focus on shrinking union membership and its bargaining power in Japan.

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* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
RC34-600.3

OH, HELEN* (Sogang University, helenoh1@daum.net)

Healing Programs for School Bullies and Their Parents in South Korea

This study presents several social problems related to the South Korean government’s effort to decriminalize bullying at school to be one of the four major forms of violence (sexual abuse, domestic violence, school violence, and harmful foods), and addresses why only the bullies and their parents are faced with legal liabilities and social responsibility. In particular, this study addresses the problem of schools and the government shifting the responsibility for school bullying onto bullies’ families. School counselors and policymakers hope for “deviant” families to transition into a “normal” condition through healing programs. Recently, healing programs are springing up for a wide variety of psychological problems. In this social context, school bullies and their parents are being required to participate in healing programs.

This study employs ethnography and in-depth interviews with participants in art healing programs. The interviews target healers, program staff, bullies and their parents. The bullies are 14- to 16-year-old middle school students. Findings report that staff and participants in the healing programs do not regard bullies as “deviant.” In addition, participating students and parents believe that schools have great social responsibility for the bullying problem.

The importance of this study lies in its exposure of the fact that bullies and their parents receive recognition as “normal” in the healing program, but this is a context outside of school. Therefore, after they complete their course美术 healing program, they are still treated as bullies and potential perpetrators of school violence. Consequently, they are confused about their social identity. Bullies and their parents are confronting the problem of liminality (i.e., the psychological threshold when transitioning from one stage to another) or social normality.

RC42-716.1

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Is There a Path to Well-Being for School Bullies?

School bullies and their parents are stigmatized as perpetrators, separated and excluded from the school community. They are wounded by this situation and need socio-psychological stability. Therefore, they try to restore their well-being and life satisfaction through healing programs outside the context of school. Such programs help them reconstruct a new identity, and they experience the process of transitioning into their new identity, which implies a state of liminality (i.e., the psychological threshold when transitioning from one stage to another).

This study focuses on art healing programs targeting middle school bullies and their parents. By employing ethnography and in-depth interviews with participants in these programs, we find that these adolescents and their parents feel freed from depression and a sense of guilt. In fact, healing programs provide a hospitable atmosphere, and healers approach participants holistically. The problem is that although bullies experience the recovery of their identities through these programs, which act as passing-rituals, their success is not guaranteed within the school system. In healing programs, bullies win trust and show the potential to become good people; outside of the programs, however, they are still treated as potential criminals. Consequently, this study demonstrates the limit of healing programs in that wounded students and their parents have no choice but to drop out of the school system and find alternative education centers for the sake of their well-being and social integration.

RC06-123.4

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What Determines the Parent-Child Relationship?: Filial Piety, Economic Dependency, or Intimacy

Family structure and culture have been rapidly changing in Korea. Whether to follow traditional values or individual autonomy seems to be the crucial issue of family problems in the modern world. Previous studies explored the significance of various factors such as filial piety, autonomy, communication, intimacy, etc. in a parent-child relationship. But, what factors can positively affect the building-up of a harmonious parent-child relationship? Previous studies did not examine the significance of such factors that may contribute to and account for the harmonious parent-child relationship.

This research aims to answer the question what factor influences most positively on harmonious parent-child relationship during the process of child's future decision making of selection of a spouse, which is still the greatest family issue in Korea. Therefore, we (research team) conducted an online survey of 262 college students in Seoul in 2013. The survey questionnaire includes parental economic support, psychological intimacy, communication, social network, filial piety as the traditional Confucian-family value, and other socio-demographics. Findings report that the communication, intimacy, social network are all positively related to harmonious parent-child relationship. Consequently, this research, thus, implies that the communicative rationality and social intimacy based on reciprocity is far more important for building up a harmonious family than family duties stemming from traditional values or instrumental rationality which may force one to pursue only individual interest in a family culture.

RC22-397.9

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Religion, Trust and Public Society in the United States

Social integration beyond constituents’ diversity becomes a pivotal theme in the public sphere of a democratic society (Charles Taylor); the major conundrum for a post-secular society (Jürgen Habermas). Although religions have played a crucial role for collective consciousness in a traditional society, their roles for social integration in a modern and pluralistic society have been put into question. Hence, I, therefore, focus on “trust in immigrants” as a particular socio-psychological phenomenon which could reflect a religious orientation and their public attitude toward social integration.

In this study, using the Baylor Religion Survey (2005), examines empirically how trust in immigrants is related to various dimensions of religiosity and spirituality. Besides socio-demographic control variables, explanatory variables include (1) various forms of religious identities (including theists, spiritualists, and non-affiliation), (2) cognitive types of belief (including images of God, New Age interests), (3) ideologies (religious pluralism, moral liberalism), (4) experiential types (traditionally religious experiences and spiritual/mystic experiences), and (5) practices (religious service attendance, prayer, civic group participation).

The findings demonstrate all forms of religious identities other than affiliated theists (i.e., affiliated spiritualists, atheists/agnostics, and the unaffiliated) show significantly higher levels of trust in immigrants. The image of God as judge appears to be related to the lower levels of trust in immigrants whereas New Age interests do not have a significant relationship to trust in immigrants (p<0.05). Neither religious pluralism nor moral liberalism appears significantly related to religious experiences. Religious experiences and trust in immigrants whereas spiritual/mystic experiences leads to higher levels of trust in immigrants. In terms of practice, both religious service attendance and civic group participation – not merely prayer alone – appear to be highly related to trust in immigrants.

RC14-256.14

OH, YOO RA* (The University of Tokyo, yoora.oh.505@gmail.com)

Cross-Border Japanese Culture in the Changing Media Environment: Focusing on Japanese Popular Culture in Korea

When the animation Attack on Titan aired on Japanese television, it ranked No.1 on the Internet hit list in Korea and received much attention through CATV and Internet. Also, a number of parodies have made on television and the Internet. Japanese popular culture is being consumed and reproduced across national borders by various media devices. In the process of media-globalization, Japanese culture was banned over 30-years in Korea owing to the historically particular condition between two countries. This paper purposes to find out characteristics of Japanese popular culture in Korea in this changing media environment and effects of media.

In Korea, Japanese popular culture was officially opened in 1998~2004, meanwhile in Japan, it has rapidly proliferated in 2000s, young users share manga or animation on cyberspace. Namely, media convergence and diversification have enhanced cultural contacts across borders with dynamics of policy, media industry, it effects on the space and patterns of contacting Japanese culture. Particularly, this transition appears in line with pre-existing fandom and extends throughout the new-media as Attack on Titan can indicates. Moreover, new-media phenomenon has observed on new-media such as translating contents, parodying, using as signifier. Japanese popular culture on the Internet also interacts with existing media, and shows connection among various media, for example, reproducing on television like Hongyoroi-dango.

Recently, Japanese popular culture can be seen through formal platform IPTV or Internet contents-store besides pirate copies. However, there is limitation on interface because of language, lack of content diversity, and people who cannot use new-media tends to be excluded. Considering impacts of new-media, it is required to provide interface with easy-access and diversified contents based on translation service to share culture and to create interactive cultural space. This paper represents how media environment impacts on Japanese popular culture and suggests possibility of cultural space in new-media.
RC26-456.2

OHBUCHI, YUMI* (Nara Women's University, yumi-o@dan.wind.ne.jp)

Acquisition of Ballet Technique: Collective Teaching in the Ballet Studio and Social Control

This paper examines the acquisition of body technique in a ballet studio from the perspective of social control theory (Hogetsu 2004). To achieve this objective, I conducted participant observation at a ballet studio in Takasaki, Gunma Prefecture, Japan, and interviewed 3 teachers and 10 students who belong to this studio. There are three notable characteristics in the institution of the ballet studio.

Firstly, students are divided into classes according to their skill level. This division is practiced primarily as the prohibition of students from joining classes intended for higher skill levels. Secondly, since there is only one instructor in each class, the instructor does not always pay attention to every student, but normally addresses particular individuals to correct her posture with words and gestures. Thirdly, even when the instructor is addressing individuals, those who are not addressed and react as if she were addressed individually each student responds as if, even though, in reality, another student being the focus of attention by the instructor, the instructor is personally addressing her. On the basis of the dimensions, students acquire ballet technique through what we might call “over-understanding” of teacher’s coaching.

RC15-257.8

OHBUCHI, YUMI* (Nara Women’s University, yumi-o@dan.wind.ne.jp)

Influence of Childcare Experience on Women’s Dietary Habits: Analysis of Public Opinion Poll on Health

In Japan, food and people’s eating habits have changed quickly in the postwar era. Externalization of household functions has reduced domestic work; however, people have lost the opportunity to acquire sufficient skill and knowledge in cooking. Notably, a social problem of children’s unhealthy dietary habits has arisen. Furthermore, some studies have found that mother’s food consciousness or dietary behavior affects the related dietary habits at home. However, few empirical studies have examined the correlation between women’s dietary habits and whether they have children or not. This study examines the effect of childcare experience on women’s dietary habits by focusing on their food choices and dietary habits. Analysis of a public opinion poll on health data with logistic regression reveals that childcare experience affects dietary habits in women. Compared to childless women, women with children “eat all three meals” more regularly but are not conscious of “avoiding eating snacks.” Moreover, women who are more conscious of their food choices tend to be older, unemployed, and have a higher standard of living. The research revealed the following points. First, women equate the responsibility of nurturing children to disciplining them rather than caring for their children’s physical health. Second, childcare experience has both positive and negative effects on women’s dietary habits. Therefore, these factors should be considered when encouraging and promoting improvement in women’s dietary habits.

RC08-149.1

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Past, Present and Future Of Japanese Cultural Sociology

This paper examines the historical development and the theoretical features of Cultural Sociology in Japan. By discussing the past works such as views of ShotonYONEDA(1873-1945), Jun’ichiro Matsumoto(1893-1947), Kazuta KURAU-CHI(1896-1988), the present works such as Keichi SAKUTA(1922- ), Munensuke MITA(1923- ), Shun INOUE(1938- ), and the contemporary several movements towards the future cultural sociology, we will elucidate the historical and theoretical characteristics of Japanese cultural sociology in the following way.

It is true that Japanese cultural sociology has been influenced by the Western sociological thoughts such as German sociology (in particular, Alfred WEBER, Max WEBER, Georg SIMMEL, the French sociology (Emile DURKHEIM, Gabriel TARDE), the American sociology (Talcott Parsons, Jeffrey ALEXANDER), the English CULTURAL STUDIES, etc.,). However, today, Japanese cultural Sociology is going to present its originality or uniqueness by fusing these Western cultural theoretical impacts with the Japanese cultural tradition and contemporary social situations in a globalized world. That is, Japanese cultural sociology should advance from “moon-light sociology”(Yasujiro DAIDO)—a passive mode of sociology—to “sunshine sociology” —an active mode of sociology. Thus, we will make clear one aspect of Japanese cultural sociology.
OISHI, AKIKO* (Chiba University, oishi@le.chiba-u.ac.jp)
Social Exclusion and Health Outcomes of Single-Mother Households in Japan

Single-mothers and their children are one of the most economically-disadvantaged groups of people in industrialized countries. Japan stands out from other OECD countries with regard to its high incidence of poverty and the high employment rate of single-mother households. Previous studies in the Western countries have shown significant differences in physical and mental health between single-mothers and their married counterparts. They also have found that children of single-mother households are more likely to have health and behavioral problems. However, it is still unclear to what extent these differences are attributable to low-income or lack of social support. Employing a unique panel survey on women with children, this study investigates how poverty and lack of social capital affect health outcomes of mothers and children in single-mother households in Japan.

Major contributions of this study are as follows. First, it employs multiple measures of poverty. In particular, it uses not only the poverty line but also the Minimum Cost of Living calculated by the Public Assistance system to define the poor. Second, subjective as well as objective measures of health outcomes are used. Third, the effect of past experiences that may affect health (such as childhood abuse and family dissolution in childhood) is examined to control for unobserved heterogeneity.

Tentative results confirm significant health inequality between single-mothers and their married counterparts. Although poverty has a significant negative effect on health of married mothers, it has no significant effect on health among single-mothers. In addition, even after controlling for age and other socio-economic factors, mental health of single-mothers significantly deteriorates as their children grow up.

OKADA, SOSUKE* (University of Arizona, sokada@email.arizona.edu)
Structure of Cultural Rejection

What does it mean to dislike a piece of culture? This study explores the idea that culture is being used as the focus of coordination among individuals. The central topic is cultural rejection. The proposition is advanced that individuals reject cultural practices as the proxies of disfavored groups who are perceived to be associated with them. In turn, this will allow individuals to distance themselves from disfavored groups and maintain the identities separate from disfavored groups. This study argues that the pattern of cultural rejection can be seen as a reflection of individuals’ perception of differentiation within society. Using data on musical preferences from 1993 General Social Survey, it applies blockmodeling – the methodology originally developed in social network analysis – in a new way, to analyze the structure of cultural rejection within U.S. society. The results indicate that blockmodeling based on cultural rejection is effective in uncovering sociologically meaningful positions among the respondents, while providing unique insights into the structure of cultural divisions within U.S. society. In addition, the identified blockmodel correspond with individuals’ perception of the degree of unity (or lack thereof) among Americans, consistent with the theoretical assumption of this study. The results also show the important roles that popular culture occupies in U.S. society.

OKAMOTO, NORIAKI* (Ryutsu Keizai University, nokamoto@rku.ac.jp)
The Relationship Between Financialization and Accounting Standards: A Japanese Perspective

This study considers global financialization in terms of the dynamics of corporate accounting standards. Accounting standards play a crucial role in financialization by measuring corporate financial performance. Since the definition of “financialization” is ambiguous, this interdisciplinary study can benefit future research. Taking the perspective of Ryuji Takeda, a legendary Japanese accounting researcher with knowledge of sociology, this study focuses on the transition from production-oriented accounting to finance-oriented accounting. This transition is analyzed using Jean Baudrillard’s concepts of “simulacra” and “hyperreality.” This study also analyzes the recent changes in Japan’s accounting standards as a backlash against excessive finance-oriented accounting. Further, the backlash is considered from Takeda’s “spiral development” perspective. Although this study is essentially conceptual, data are presented in support of its argument, and its interdisciplinary perspective can further financialization studies.

This paper is structured as follows. The first section reviews studies on financialization and summarizes their essential points. The second section describes the relationship between the financialization process and accounting regulations (particularly accounting standard-setting) based on Takeda’s framework, which distinguishes between production-oriented and finance-oriented accounting. This framework introduces Baudrillard’s concepts of “simulacra” and “hyperreality” to explain the financialization mechanism by considering the transition from the former to the latter type of accounting. The third section focuses on the new dominance of finance-oriented accounting standards in Japan. Post-financial crisisJapanese accounting regulations such as the development of accounting standards for small and medium-sized enterprises are reexamined using Takeda’s theoretical framework. Finally, this paper argues that new accounting regulations have emerged through a spiral development within the bipolarity between traditional material production-oriented accounting and finance-oriented accounting as a reaction to excessive financialization and finance-oriented accounting standards.

OKAWA, KIYOTAKE* (Teikyo University, ezm05033@nifty.com)
A Comparative Study of Effort and Examinations in Japan and England

This paper compares Japanese and English emphases on effort from two analytical perspectives: cultural and institutional. The cultural perspective examines the Japanese cultural belief that natural gifts are equally distributed in society, while the institutional perspective examines the competitive entrance examination selection system, colloquially known as “examination hell.”

It is clear that an emphasis on effort has permeated Japanese society. However, recent rapid economic growth has made Japan more affluent, which in turn has undermined cultural emphasis on effort. On the other hand, English culture reflects the concept that natural gifts are unequally distributed, which also undermines cultural focus on effort. In this paper, I will discuss the similarities and differences in these two societies’ approaches to effort and examinations.

OKAMI, NADIA* (Science Po Bordeaux, nadiaokami@yahoo.fr)
Giving Sense to Social Policy Implementation and Its Evaluation
Analyzing the Institutional Work: The Case of a French Social Security Local Organization

Social security and its solidarity policies play a central role on poverty reduction. To analyze how does it work in practice and its limits to reach its aim, it is interesting to wonder how it is elaborated, implemented by organizations and actors, and how it is questioned by policy evaluations. Hence, examine the institutional work (Lawrence, Saddaby, Leca, 2009) is a good way to better understand the complex institutional configuration where different actors interact to conduct and question policy. Studying the case of institutional work in a French social security local organization commissioned on family and solidarity policies, this paper is intended to analyze how organizational context, economic crisis and New Public Management affect social intervention and its targeted public.

This paper is based on a three years ethnographic immersion in this organization with participant observation as a policy evaluator, a research on a minimum income scheme non-take-up, with some forty interviews and document analysis. Firstly, it explains how does the organization work, its missions, partners and professional cultures. Secondly it examines how in time of crisis, this social organization has not only to deal with an increasing demand to mitigate crisis negative effects on most disadvantaged people, but also with important budgetary restrictions and performance management optimization which impact the service delivery. Then, it analyze how do street level bureaucrats (Lipsky, 1980) react in front of these paradoxical injunctions and elaborate collective and individual performance strategies which are not always focusing on social right accessibility for vulnerable people. Finally, it study how policy evaluation question this situation, giving some preferential for improvement without really put into question the institutional work influence on actors strategy. More broadly, this paper tries to understand how institutional configuration impacts policy implementation focusing on internal preoccupations more than in policy potential outputs for beneficiaries.

OKAZAKI, NADIA* (Science Po Bordeaux, nadiaokami@yahoo.fr)
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OKAMI, NADIA* (Science Po Bordeaux, nadiaokami@yahoo.fr)
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ways in which these programs of temporary work are an aspect of the shaping of relations between Australia and these neighbouring regions.

In Australia as elsewhere, temporary work carries inherent vulnerabilities. These are likely to be felt more keenly in the lower skilled sectors of the workforce. It is not insignificant that there are concentrations of temporary migrant workers at the lower-income states in Asia and the Pacific working in lower paid work, in casualised sectors of the economy. While not surprising, this is a way global and regional divisions of labor are constituted and that this migration is temporary, is one of the ways regional patterns can become embedded in the workforce. The argument is not that there is a singular economic logic to the formation of these patterns but rather a number of regional factors at play. These issues are explored in this paper drawing on an analysis of the different categories of temporary migration in Australia.

RC31-532.4

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Transnational Engagements: Footscray, Transnational Migration and the Making of Place

Footscray is an ethnically diverse and rapidly transforming suburb in Melbourne's inner West, formed in part by overlapping waves of migrants. The Vietnamese diaspora and more recently migrants from African countries, influence the contemporary mix of people. Migrants' engagements with more than one society and in various forms of transnational networks are an evident in the way migrants make place in the suburb. The voting and electioneering of South Sudanese migrants in the referendum establishing their nation indicates involvements in transnational networks. Participation in networks in Asian commerce is demonstrated in shops through the suburb. Indian students undertaking a transnational education work in Footscray, including at the Vietnamese market.

Migrants' transnational experiences, connections and networks are part of the uneven relations available to different groups and individuals as they become embedded in places. For migrants, such networks can be understood, to degree, as contained but geographically disparate "ethnical worlds" (Werbner 1999: 25). But the places in which these networks are located shape the forms of these networks and the resources they offer. Drawing on Smith (2001), these networks "criss-cross" and in doing so interact, challenge and shape one another. To take economic examples, transnational connections provide some migrants with access to capitalisation. But for other migrants their embeddedness in more than one society is a financial constraint, as the payment of remittances can be. More, the resources available to different groups and individuals as they become embedded in places. For migrants, such networks can be understood, to degree, as contained but geographically disparate "ethnical worlds" (Werbner 1999: 25).

RC29-504.5

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ABSTRACT

This study assesses the perception of security operatives on the challenges they face as security operatives in the fight against corruption in Nigeria. The study adopted both primary and secondary sources of data collection. Primary sources are observations of security operatives at security checkpoints; questionnaires were distributed to 120 security operatives in Kaduna metropolis and 6 in-depth interviews were conducted with key informants. For secondary source, data was sourced from Security Operatives Disciplinary Records on corrupt practices emanating from complaints lodged against them by victims (members of the public) or caught by officers /colleagues while on visiting or visiting rounds to assess performance. Findings show that causes of corruption among security operatives includes over-centrality of authority within operatives structure, recruitment process, characterized by poor screening, nepotism, lack of integrity, lack of training, and lack of good pension scheme. However, some of the challenges facing security operatives as found in the study is that the general public initiate corruption, bringing returns by junior officers, victimization by very important personalities (VIPs), issuing counter orders by superior officers and lack of adequate accommodation. Also, some of the consequences of the above includes lack of good governance, marginalization/frustration of public officers and diversion of public funds. Moreover, it is recommended that in order to win the war against corruption, there is need to reduce government involvement in all economic spheres as well as improving accountability and transparency in financial disclosure. This will eliminate opportunities for corrupt dealings.

RC15-259.2

OKOCHI, AYAKO* (Yokohama City University, ayokouchi-tky@umin.ac.jp)
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What Is Diagnosis?: Medicalization of the Children with Developmental Care Needs in Medical Checkups and Preschools in Japan

Background: A nationwide study reported that 6.3% of normal class students seemingly had developmental disorders. These students or children in Japan called as “kininaru-kodomo” or children with special care needs. However, there is no legitimate definition of children with special care needs. Therefore, its relationship with professionals’ viewpoints is ambiguous according to the professionals’ viewpoints. This study explores its definition through the hybrid model of concept development.

Methods: The hybrid model is composed of a combination of literature review, fieldwork and analysis. The databases Japan Medical Abstracts Society (1983-2013) and Citation Information by NII (1991-2013) were systematically searched. Participant observation was conducted at multiple parent organizations. Moreover, narrative data was gathered through a key informant interview. These theoretical and fieldwork data were analyzed to hypothesize the relationship between the term’s concept and the presence of medical diagnosis.

Results: A literature review revealed that medical professionals used the term of “kininaru-kodomo” as the synonym of children with developmental disorders. On the other hand, teachers of preschools and primary schools regarded them as children with troubles in group actions regardless of the presence of diagnosis. Moreover, the term of “kininaru-kodomo” was considered a children who could not be diagnosed because of their normal intellectual ability. Over the transition, the distinction between “kininaru-kodomo” and normal children was considered blur.

Conclusion: The hybrid concept analysis demonstrated the arbitrariness of the application of the diagnosis of developmental disorders to children with special care needs. Making a common definition of “kininaru-kodomo” is necessary to allow professionals from overlooking the care needs of children with or without developmental disorders.

RC34-589.2

OKSANEN, ATTE* (National Research Inst Legal Policy, atteok@utu.fi)
RANTALA, KATI (National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland)

Young People with Debt Problems: Uncertain Transition to Adulthood in Finland

Gaining financial independence is a part of becoming an adult in Finnish society and culture. In this paper, we discuss the debt problems faced by young people who struggle to gain agency in their early adulthood of age 18-25. The aim of this paper is to see what the transition to adulthood means in relation to debt problems. Official data on registered debt problems by young people will be analyzed in this paper. The data was gathered by using the official debt enforcement register of the Finnish Legal register center (on debt collection rulings, fines and other sanctions). The analysis of this register-based data concentrated on showing how debt problems start to accumulate and how kind of specific debt problems young people are facing. Socio-demographic background is taken into consideration in the analysis. Our results show the debt problems of minors under 18 years of age result mostly from fines or other sanctions imposed upon them by public agencies, or because of their parents. Approximately at the age of 19, debt problems increase dramatically and involve most importantly debts from public agencies, or because of their parents. Approximately at the age of 19, debt problems increase dramatically and involve most importantly debts from public agencies, or because of their parents. Approximately at the age of 19, debt problems increase dramatically and involve most importantly debts from public agencies, or because of their parents. Approximately at the age of 19, debt problems increase dramatically and involve most importantly debts from public agencies, or because of their parents.
Patriarchal and Medical Discourses Shaping HIV/AIDS-Related Stigma and Its Management in Turkey

The paper explores the discursive formation of HIV/AIDS-related stigma and its management by people living with HIV (PLHIV) in Turkey. Based on biographical narratives of 24 PLHIV, semi-structured interviews with 32 key informants, participant observation in PLHIV networks and documentary analysis, the paper focuses on the role of medical and patriarchal discourses in shaping HIV/AIDS-related stigma at the state and societal levels and highlights the implications of stigma on PLHIV's agency in managing the physical, emotional and social aspects of living with HIV in Turkey. The findings are overviewed in two sub-sections:

First, I identify the two conflicting discourses around HIV/AIDS in Turkey: 'cultural immunity' and 'rights-based' discourses, at the state and civil society levels, respectively. Here I investigate the role of medical profession and of patriarchy in the formation of these discourses in relation to the socio-political context of Turkey, particularly referring to the perceptions about sexuality, 'modernisation' and religious discourses.

Secondly, I focus on the ways in which PLHIV understand, reframe and challenge stigma individually and collectively. I focus on family and healthcare as the main institutions where the context-specific ways in which HIV/AIDS-related stigma interferes with the formation and management of HIV-positive identities. Participants' reconstructions of HIV through narratives of 'injustice' and 'neglect' are shown, to address the links between the subjective understanding of and resistance to HIV/AIDS-related stigma and the overarching discourses shaping stigma.

The paper aims at contributing to further Understandings of HIV-related stigma by focusing on the power relations in the formation of stigma from a discursive and intersectional approach, by exploring the understandings of stigma from the perspectives of the stigmatized, with a specific focus on the agency of PLHIV in negotiating and challenging stigma and by offering data from a cultural and geographical setting which remains under-researched.

Reconstructions of HIV and Its Stigma through Biographical Narratives of People Living with HIV in Turkey

The paper aims at exploring the subjective perception of living with HIV and its stigma through the biographical narratives of people living with HIV (PLHIV) in Turkey. Biographical narratives of PLHIV are analysed to understand the implications of the discursive structures surrounding HIV/AIDS in Turkey for PLHIV's construction of personal identities. The analysis is guided by the literature on illness narratives for the identification of narrative forms and by an intersectional approach for the identification of power structures that combine with HIV stigma.

PLHIV's biographical narratives demonstrated the ways in which the meaning of HIV/AIDS and its stigma is being reconstructed through PLHIV's interactions with healthcare professionals, with civil society workers in peer-counselling services and with the overarching concept of 'the state'. The paper focuses on three types of narratives, with respect to these three milieus: Narratives of 'uncertainty and distrust in medical profession', the 'positive reconstruction of being HIV-positive' and the narratives of 'injustice and neglect' reflecting a politicised illness identity.

Finally, the implications of the above-mentioned narrative reconstructions of HIV on the social identities of HIV-positive individuals are pointed out: A reconstruction of illness detached from fear and self-blame is framed through support networks. However, the potential empowering effect of this perception of illness is hindered by the stigmatising practices faced in healthcare settings and by the perceived denial and inaction at the state level.

A Variation Study of Dialect Contact and Obsolescence in Japanese Community in Mexico City

Ever since the first migration to in 1897, Mexico has hosted the mass influx of Japanese immigrants, resulting in the formation of the largest Japanese community Mexico City. Although Japanese is often used for communication amongst the community members even today, linguistic aspects of the language used there have not been well investigated in previous research. Since the first generation of immigrants in the community migrated from various places in Japan, there must have been a contact between the Japanese regional dialects among them. This study intends to find out what sort of dialectal features are used in the current community as a result of contact between different dialects which were brought by the first generation. The data consist of over 5000 minutes of collected through fieldwork in 2012 and 2013 in the largest Japanese community in Mexico City. The interviews involved more than eighty of Japanese immigrants and their families. The linguistic variable examined in the analysis is negation suffix. The negation form is realized in different forms according to dialect. The major variants are ~nai and ~n, the former is mainly used in...
eastern dialect speaking region of Japan and the latter in the western. My ongoing variationist analysis on the negotiation system in Japanese spoken in Mexico City reveals that both the Founder Principle (Mufwene 1996) and Dialects in Contact (Trudgill 1968) helped account for the negotiation system in this diaspora variety of Japanese.

References

RC43-719.7

OKURA, TAKEHIRO* (Azabu university, okura@azabu-u.ac.jp)

Edgewise Community: Real Estate and Asian Settlers in Tokyo

After the latter half of the 1980's the number of Asian people has increased as "new comer" in the inner area of big cities. As more than 25 years have passed since then, a question appeared if there was an appropriate term which expressed the situation of the community. In this paper, two area in Tokyo: Ikebukuro and Shin Okubo, are examined as case studies, and they are called "edge-wised community." Edge-wised community is a community which has plural cultural basis, in which there exists a system designed from the bottom, and in which there exists a circuit which makes the system function.

This paper consists of the research regarding the foreign residents' motives in acquiring the housing and in having relationship with the network and other surroundings. Especially focusing on the function of housing land and building dealers in the ethnic community, the actual condition for foreign residents to purchase the housing is clarified.

Focusing on the above mentioned two themes, this paper aims at the structural understanding at the mezzo-level of the society. According to Hughes (1931): Chicago School third term, in his research of "Chicago real estate Board" housing land and building dealers are classified in five groups. In this report, combining both Hugh's classification and the reporter's classification of the number of renewal times of license of housing land and building dealers, characteristics of gate keepers are clarified. There, the phenomenon of circuit-izing between "cooperative channel" and foreign customers is seen.

Then, what promoted foreign residents to acquire residence? In addition to "cooperative channel" centering housing land and building dealers in "edge-wised community," improvement in the civilty in foreign residents is thought to be a factor. In this regard, the actual condition is reported referring to the case studies of Ikebukuro and Okubo.

RC15-268.3

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The Medicalization of “Depression” Across the Globe

Recent decades have witnessed an increased reliance on the American approach to mental illness as a global script. These definitions of and treatment responses for mental health problems have been transmitted despite classic and new concerns from consumers, professionals, and scientists about the categorical schemas used. Yet, little data exist to show whether and how individuals, across societies, construct the set of symptoms that are used in formal psychiatric diagnoses of depression. Specifically, this question of global medicalization raises a set of questions about the differences in diagnostic criteria across countries, and new concerns from consumers, professionals, and scientists about the categorization of individuals. Using latent class analysis, we construct the patterns of suggested actions that individuals who meet a criteria for a depression diagnosis. The ability to examine what individuals should do, if anything, in response to a vignette describing an individual meeting a criteria for a depression diagnosis. The ability to examine the social construction in a standardized survey results from the design of the instrument. The vignette was followed immediately by an open-ended question, without prompts or lists of possibilities, asking what actions should be taken. Using latent class analysis, we construct the patterns of suggested actions that make up the cultural toolboxes of lay diagnosis of depression across countries, examining their similarities and differences cross-nationally. Our results show that lay diagnosis is embedded in a broader context of national medical cultures and individual cultural beliefs about mental illness.

RC43-721.3

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Housing Well Being and Social Inequality in Europe: A Comparative Analysis

Two phenomena characterize, in a seeming contradiction, housing conditions in Europe over the last three decades: on the one hand there has been an extension of home ownership and the spread of a high standard of living, on the other hand there is an increase in housing costs and in social inequality. Through an analysis of the perceptions of a part of Europe’s citizens on their housing and maintaining a home have continued to rise and cannot only jeopardize housing security and quality, but can also stand in the way of life projects. The paradox is that home ownership does not exclude housing deprivation.

The hypothesis is that households’ social class plays a role in enabling owners to combine home ownership and well-being. On the basis of Eu-Silc (European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions) data a comparative analysis is carried out about housing conditions in European countries by focusing on social class. This perspective provides further insights about the divergences/convergences hypotheses stemming from the analysis of trends of living/housing conditions throughout Europe.

To support this claim, two main dimensions of housing inequality are identified: tenure and housing well-being. A micro level data analysis is performed, in order to take account of individual family costs and the performance of maintenance of ownership in settings and in periods (such as the present day) of rising housing prices and income resources that decrease in terms of amount and stability. The aim is to demonstrate that, despite differences in well-being in Europe between owners and non-owners (on the average the firsts are better off), home owners can still be regarded as a privileged category per se. It represents a paradigmatic case in this respect: a longitudinal analysis (2005-2012) will be provided to investigate the crisis effect on facing housing costs.

RC21-361.6

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Social Mix in Deprived Areas: A Solution to What?

Social mix in deprived areas: a solution to what?

The research study refers to the results of a housing mix policy in Turin (Italy) based on the comparison of the real estate complexes built at the time of the 2006 Winter Olympic Games into a residential housing and aimed at creating a housing mix capable of generating a social mix. Social mix policies put together two main approaches to urban/housing policies: the people based (addressed to empowering and supporting people in their crucial life-housing transitions); area based (addressed to improving physical and social infrastructures of the neighborhood). The policymakers’ expectations about mixed districts can be listed in four points: 1) providing opportunities for housing career in district since it gives residents the possibility to move to better, more expensive and even owner-occupied dwelling; 2) improving social contacts and social cohesion, since mixed districts are supposed to foster contact between different groups of people and through that enhancing social cohesion; 3) increasing social capital since mixed neighborhoods should developed bridging, reciprocity, norms and trust; 4) providing positive role models especially to lower income and minority groups. The hypothesis is that households in mixed neighborhoods experience better outcomes of this specific attempt have been investigated. In the observed neighborhood social mix has not produced all the hoped-for effects. The greatest benefits have been...
Using a combination of migration literature analysis and practical experiences of Ukrainian migrants in Australia this paper examines systemic differences in actual mechanisms for incorporation and integration, depending on the period in which Australia accepted immigrants and Ukrainians left Ukraine. Particularly, it explores the role of Ukraine/Australia structural factors in generating post-integration Ukrainian immigration experiences. The paper suggests there are three distinct periods of post-independence Ukrainian immigration to Australia: the first decade: from 1991 until 1999; the second decade: from 2000-2009 and the beginning of the third: from 2010 until 2013. 51 “personal” stories enable to understand determinative structural factors that deeply influences migration, such as state policies, economic situations, and transnational networks, through comparative perspective in effecting the capacity and choices made by each migrant depending on his/her immigration period. It puts forward the idea that these factors strongly influenced and shaped migrants life strategies and mechanisms of integration in recipient society as well as formed the way this ethnic minority incorporated itself in labour market of Australia.

The challenges and the scope of organised crime and gang violence (including outlaw motorcycle gangs) in Denmark have increased during the last years. This critical development has led Denmark to toughen the anti-gang laws and caused a more interdisciplinary approach to police work (also called the Al Capone Method). The Al Capone Method combines monitoring and registration of high-risk-profile gang members. According to my research the method in a Danish context.

Taking the viewpoint of the gang members I will highlight and discuss these unintended consequences and examine their impact. My research is based on interviews and follow-up-interviews with 16 gang members, carried out in Denmark during a 2.5 year period. In-depth insights into the ex-prisoners’ indebtedness and living conditions confirm that ex-prisoners share a passive attitude towards the labour market and the education system. The pay-profit of having a job, compared to receiving government transfer income, does not have any (present) effect to the indebted ex-prisoners financial flexibility or everyday life in general. So, the financial boundary between the welfare poor ex-prisoners and the workforce poor ex-prisoners is unclear.

Legal regulation based on indebtedness will serve as an argument, to consider debt as an indirect criminal risk factor, which makes the preventative factors less effective, and drives the indebted ex-prisoners’ farther from the legitimated socio-economic advantages because of their debt to the state.

The Al Capone Method in the Danish Police

Ex-Prisoners Debt: An Indirect Criminal Risk Factor

Studies of criminal risk factors illustrate that the ex-prisoners, who successfully stay employed or begin an education, are less likely to find their way back on a criminal path.

However, the aforementioned preventive factors of criminal relapse become less effective due to the ex-prisoners debt. According to the Danish Administration of Justice Act, the state has a right of recourse against criminal offenders to recover legal costs (expenses to defense lawyers, DNA-tests, technical and academic investigations etc.) Denmark is the only Scandinavian country, and the only country in the European Union, who does not take the income level of the convicted into consideration, when calculating the legal costs. Nor do they have a common practice of remitting convicted's considerable legal costs.

Thus, we must regard most ex-prisoners in Denmark as highly indebted to the state. The ex-prisoners debt is generally understood as causing dynamics of regime change in Ukraine and changes in Australian migration policy, the paper suggests.
itself when policemen and staff members of the Tax Authority e.g. execute visita-
tions and confiscations, tries to levy distress and conduct stop-and-search zones
in high-risk areas.

RC48-794.1

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Social Movements and Transnationality: A Conceptual Discussion

In June 2009 a short grainy video shocked people all over the world. The video,
recorded by a bystander, showed a young Iranian woman, Neda Agha Soltan, dy-
ing from a gunshot inflicted by a regime related shooter during protests against
the fraudulent Iranian presidential election. Neda almost instantly became a
transnational injustice symbol representing the unjust nature of the Iranian re-
gime. The case of Neda is interesting for social movement scholars for a variety
of reasons, including the role of new media and the power of photography and
citizen journalism (Olesen, forthcoming).

The present paper, however, employs the case to ask a range of conceptu-
al as well as methodological questions about the transnationality of transnation-
al movements. Because while Neda's televised death, motivated various activist
organizations and interest organizations to act and criticize the Iranian regime,
the activities around the Neda injustice symbol was much broader. Apart from
activists, three categories of actors in particular were vociferous and active: poli-
ticians/political parties, media, and networked citizens all expressed outrage and
demanded reforms on the basis of the footage.

This propels us to ask how we can best conceptualize the activities surrounding
Neda's death. Was it a transnational social movement – or something else? In the
paper I argue that it was in fact a social movement. Accordingly, I contend that the

RC32-545.4

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Generational Change and Persistence: Gender Equality in the Life
Course of Low-Income Brazilian Women

Social, economic and political changes in the Brazilian society since redemoc-
ratization have strongly impacted relational and material conditions of low-class
families. Acute transformations took place especially in the realms of mother-
hood, women's participation in the labor market, division of domestic labor and
domestic violence throughout the last decades, as reflected in the life course of
women. This paper presents results from qualitative research with two or three
generations of women in urban, low-class families in Brazil. The interviews were
conducted with several families as part of two research projects in recent years.

The reconstruction of women's life stories and biographical self-presentations
will highlight the reproduction or transformation of social patterns against the
backdrop of new socioeconomic configurations and social policies. This recon-
struction will trace, on the one hand, the changes in the perception of women's
role in family as it relates to gender equality. On the other hand, it will be
discussed how women experience their embeddedness in family structures as
influencing decisions on migration, access to labor market and to education.

For that, the life paths of two or three generations of women from large cities
in Southeast-Brazil will be presented. The analysis of the narrative interviews,
followed by the reflexive-reconstructive biographical method, focuses on how the
interviewed women define their life course between opportunities and constraints.
This is seen in close relation with the social developments taking place around
the subjects, as postulated by the biographical policy analysis. The research results
can also cast a light on different patterns of generational intercontingency found
in the same social milieu.

RC36-620.4

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The Experience of Disrespect and the Genesis of the Recognition
Paradigm: Empirical Research and Normative Philosophy in Axel
Honneth's Critical Theory

Together with Charles Taylor, Axel Honneth is among the most important pro-
ponents of a theoretical paradigm for the social sciences centered on the idea
of “recognition.” This notion has, of course, entirely different meanings in the vari-
ous contexts in which it is called upon. In Honneth's specific case, it is of decisive
importance the fact that his theorizations around the centrality of recognition
relations for human self-realization are rooted precisely in the negative expe-
riences of denial of recognition: disrespect or misrecognition. Despite the more
than twenty years that separate us from the publication of Honneth's Struggle for
Recognition, however, it seems that the theoretical genesis of this important book
has not yet been grasped in its full potential for understanding today's modern
societies and for a revitalization of the social sciences in general, and of Critical
Theory in particular. This is due, as I see it, to the misreading of Honneth's works
as much as to the author's insistence on making the philosophical work of Hegel
the logical point of departure of his theory.

In this presentation, I intend to cast light on other motives that animated
the formulation of this recognition-theoretical critical model, aside from the Hege-
lian works from the period of Jena: namely, the sociological and historiographical
studies that convinced Honneth of the undeniable moral character of social strug-
gles, that the American and especially British Quals, and the Werter Class-
esthats that flourished in the 1980's. This influence reveal a closer relation between
Honneth's work and empirical social research than is made visible in his books. I
argue, finally, that this connection is a most fruitful one and that Honneth, howev-
er, partially abandons it in his recent works – despite its precise meta-theoretical
formulation under the name of “normative reconstruction” in his latest book, Das
Recht der Freiheit (2011).

RC55-884.5

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Indicators for the Social Impact of Social Sciences and Humanities
Research: The FP7 IMPACT-EV Project

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
There is a big concern in the international scientific community to guarantee that Social Sciences and Humanities research (hereafter SSH) has a social impact in relation to the major concerns shared by all its citizens. This is in fact a key goal of all SSH research, on the one hand, because citizens and politicians are interested in research outcomes which serve to improve society, and on the other hand, because the creation of SSH knowledge will be appreciated and maintained if it is relevant for society, and not only for researchers. Nonetheless, these impacts have recently been critically contested. Lack of adequate tools for comprehensively assessing impact, particularly concerning social impact, and indicators of poor impact are present in SSH research has been the object of concern for the European Commission, and it is being discussed today in academic forums. In that frame the IMPACT-EV project has been selected by the 7th Research Framework Programme of the European Commission to develop a permanent system of selection, monitoring, evaluation, (ex-ante, in itinere and ex-post) and comparison of the impacts from SSH research. Taking into account the lack of quantitative and qualitative evaluation tools, identifying new ways of implementing them and exploring new standards and indicators that complement existing impact assessment processes. As special attention will be paid to the analysis of social impact of SSH research, the IMPACT-EV project will analyse and systematize indicators for both ex-ante and ex-post evaluation of the social impact of SSH research. In this paper, first results of the IMPACT-EV project will be presented to an international audience.

JS-42.4

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The Student Movement in the (Mexican) Democratic Process

Recent waves of global movements agree, among others, on three demands: to abandon neoliberal policies, media democratization, and advance the public nature of education. Mexican student movement is part of this trend.

In the democratic transition from a seven decades hegemonic party rule to a right wing government: Mexican citizens believed that the presidential alternation, reached in 2000, would be the alternative to authoritarianism and for an institutional renewal. However, the young democracy was soon eroded with electoral fraud and social protests. 2012 elections erased any possibility of improvement when the old party burst with renewed signs of corporatism and complicity with the media.

In this context, neoliberal education policies fragmented the youth access to higher education. The expansion of the private sector in this field was the cornerstone of social polarization, because it deepened inequalities both in opportunities for access to education and the struggle for democracy. Part of the explanation is a differential educational discourse, between public and private. This makes perceptions on democracy and social justice impact contradictory the identity of student groups.

Thus, in the middle of the election campaign the student movement “#yosoy132” emerged. It claimed the defense of democracy and faced the imposition of the old-regime candidate, due to his intricate web of complicity. The movement, originated in private universities and extended to the public, could articulate demands of social justice and democratic liberties: radical transformation of mass media, for better education and against neoliberal economic model. It was expressed in a wide repertoire of demonstrations, rallies and plural networks with working and middle classes.

The differential impacts of this movement on the national politics and media democratization, based on the previously discussed, is in the present debate contradictory. These are the aspects that will be developed in this paper.

TG04-952.3

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Ontologies of Matter in Sociological Institutionalism

I study ontologies of matter within sociological institutionalism and discuss their political implications with regard to environment and inequality. I categorize these ontologies in four distinct classes: 1) materiality as action; 2) materiality as a stage for social interaction; 3) materiality as tools employed in social interaction; and 4) materiality as required and transformed within social interaction. I refer to these ontologies as, “immaterial”, “solid”, “stuck”, and “loose”, respectively. Marx saw materiality as technology and metabolic “ribs” – “stuck” and “loose” matter. In Veblen and Weber materiality takes mainly the form of “solid” matter to which adaptation is achieved through habituation and cultural refraction. However, they certainly also saw humans as affecting this materiality. For Durkheim material was mainly physical objects – “stuck” matter. Due to the cultural turn, materiality was subsequently neglected; at best, materiality was the “solid” background of institutional impacts. Materiality was rejuvenated in the end of 20th century as actions that together with cognitive dimension constitute institutions. This ontology left physical matter outside the picture.

Recently, this “immaterial” conception has been problematized by conceiving materiality as physical objects – “stuck” matter. Scholars have analyzed how technology affects and is embedded in institutionalization and institutional change. This ontology, however, fails to perceive the human influence on the environment. It belongs to the human exemptionalist paradigm, in which technology is seen to give any problem that the “progress” might produce. I propose to integrate physical matter required to run social practices (e.g., food, energy, raw materials) and transformed within practices (e.g., to, waste, pollution) to institutional theory. Without “loose” matter institutionalism cannot perceive the growing “rifts” that humanity is producing, most prominently embodied as climate change and the depletion of raw materials. The ontology of “loose” matter has direct implications on institutional change and indirect ones on inequality.

WG02-900.3

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Austerity amidst Affluence: Cross-National Contrasts

Austerity amidst Affluence: Cross-National Contrasts

Poverty has long been one of the most pressing social problems across the nations of the wealthy, advanced capitalist world. The poverty in wealthy countries is not on the same order of magnitude as in many less developed parts of the world, where grinding impoverishment is ubiquitous, and its impact and death toll staggering. Yet poverty is not only a “Third World” concern. It is often suggested that many poor people in wealthy lands would be considered relatively well off if they were living in a poorer developing nation. But they are not, and the social and economic circumstances of the poor in rich nations often requires a much higher level of income, and access to many additional goods, amenities and services just to reach similar levels of capability and inclusion as those of many poorer people in developing countries.

This paper examines this urgent issue in Canada, the UK and the US where, despite their great prosperity, the rates, severity and consequences of poverty have intensified under neo-liberalism. It also provides cross-national contrasts examining poverty in the Nordic nations which, despite notable increases in inequality and social policy restructuring, still outperform their Anglo-American counterparts. This paper also critically examines dominant and popular theoretical perspectives and explanations that have been advanced to explain how poverty is generated and sustained and assesses the possibility for its eradication.

RC52-835.4

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Distributed Expertise and Professional Collaboration: Recognizing Relational Interdependence in Healthcare

Background

Healthcare work in the context of the hospital is characterized by the need for collaboration. There are several reasons why this is the case; for example that the demands involved in modern diagnostic and therapeutic practices require highly specialized services as well as health professionals with a multitude of expert knowledge. Brining this knowledge together in every instance of patient care requires, amongst other things, that individual professionals acknowledge the mutual dependencies and collaborative needs that arise from the distributed nature of expertise in clinical settings. However, professional cultures, hierarchical relations and differences in communication practices may give rise to inequalities in the recognition of expertise and hamper the open exchange of knowledge in decision-making processes.

Study and methods

The paper is based on two separate studies of professional work in hospitals. The studies were carried out using a qualitative design. Data were collected by participant observations as well as by individual and focus group interviews with doctors and nurses. The professional groups were interviewed separately, and compared to nurses than doctors part, which presents the collaborative roles of nurses to doctors.

Outline of paper presentation

The purpose of the presentation is to describe how different modes of expert knowledge gives rise to relational interdependence between doctors and nurses, using the management of oxygen therapy and mechanical ventilation of preterm newborns as illustrative cases. Based on findings from the studies, questions to be discussed are; how is the collaborative relationship experienced and performed by the two professional groups and what determines the exchange of knowledge between nurses and doctors in concrete clinical situations? The discussion is informed by a theoretical framework that captures the relational aspects of professional work performance.
TG03-938.3
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Party Nomination of Candidates and Under-Represented Groups in
Ibadan: A Study of Local Council Elections in Enugu State

This paper is premised on the nomination of 17 council chairmen (not Chair-
women) by Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) for November 2, 2013 local council
election in Enugu State. The issue of underrepresentation of certain groups, par-
ticularly women, brings to fore the contradiction of the party’s policy of equitable
representation of women in party organs by using affirmative action of at least
35% of women. The claim to be a democratic nation cannot be sustained when polit-
cal elites are not inclusive, and the candidates they nominate for all the
elections remain male dominated. Most worrisome, is the grave yard silence from
the marginalized women group of the local communities. The paper will centre
attention on the process of candidate nomination by PDP, highlighting the par-
ticular obstacles that women face in the process. The paper examines the likely
relationship between the prevalent culture of political ‘godfather’ and women un-
derrepresentation in municipal politics in Enugu state since 1999.

WG02-897.13
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Patronage in Pre-Colonial and Colonial Ibadan, Nigeria

This paper conducts a comparative analysis of patronage in pre-colonial and
colonial Ibadan, Nigeria. Starting up first as a camp of marauders and later a mili-
tary settlement after the collapse of the Oyo Empire, Ibadan thereafter emerged a
military entity, where the elites were not only over a large spectrum of wide, but the
end of the 19th Century. Ibadan developed a unique patronage structure based on the
babaogun clientelist system. The babaogun system entailed a network of military
warlords who had clients who provided military and civil services in exchange for
protection. Indirect rule introduced by the British integrated the babaogun system
into governance, equipping the chiefs with economic and coercive powers, which
of course sustained a transformed clientelist system that was only subverted by the
educated elite by the 1950s in preparation for independence. Hence the foun-
dations of contemporary patronage system in Ibadan in particular and Nigeria in
general are the political economy of colonial patronage and sur-
ceeding neo-colonial system. Using archival and ethnographic methods, this pa-
per provides the context of patronage in Ibadan in pre-colonial and colonial eras.

RC19-333.6
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Interrogating Social Inclusion: Preliminary Notes on Micro-Credit
Institutions and the Quality of Living in South Africa

The notion of social exclusion has featured prominently in poverty and social
reproduction discourses. Perhaps there is a sense that its obverse, social inclu-
sion could ameliorate the deprived conditions and improve the quality of living of the
excluded. However, the notion of ‘unfavorable inclusion’ suggests that inclu-
sion does not necessarily translate into an improved quality of living. Therefore,
there seems to be a skewness of emphases on employment as important for in-
clusion and improving the quality of living of the included. This thinking has led to
the neglect of other institutional structures that may be imperative for the quality
of living of the excluded. This study aims to consider the institutional insights that
are ambivalence. In Japan where a modern family ideology and a love marriage
ideology are left firmly, it could make not only marriage but also “romantic love”
difficult.

RC24-437.6
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Transformation of Framings of Seafood Sustainability Certification
Schemes

International sustainability certification schemes have been widely accepted
at industries and markets partially because of their common basic structure repre-
sented by transparency, science-based measurable standards, and third-party
auditing. In result such certification schemes provide alternative regulatory mech-
anism goes beyond borders depending on types of commodities targeted. Particu-
larly certification schemes dealing with seafood, both wild and farmed, have
been showing great expansion in the world. As they come to the fore, the number of
research pointing out their shortcomings also increases.

While maintaining common basic principles of third-party certifications firmly
for their credibility purpose, the framings of each scheme shows gradual transfor-
mation corresponding to criticisms. Drawing on three different international sea-
food certification schemes namely Natureland’s organic seafood, Marine Stew-
dardship Council and Aquaculture Stewardship Council, this paper analyzes the
transformation of framing of seafood certification schemes in which each scheme
integrates knowledge other than scientific ones into standards and structure of
scheme. In other words, it is a new function in certification framing to achieve fine
balance between credibility and critical mass.

JS-88.4
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Comparative Sociology of 11 to 18 Examinations in
Thailand, England, and Japan

This paper proposes a comparison of 11 to 18 examinations and the changes
they have undergone in Thailand, England, and Japan. This has valuable signifi-
cance as a focus of Comparative Sociology; this series of examinations has had
common and persistent importance in various societies, which makes them an
appropriate frame of reference for comparison.

The first objective of this paper is to demonstrate, by using the socio-cultur-
ental network concept, that there are profound similarities and differences in the
changes in 11 to 18 examinations in these areas. These results will reveal a process
that have not been detected by previous single-case studies.

The second objective of this paper is to propose methodological innovations
for Comparative Sociology. It combines qualitative and quantitative methods, not
by simple mixture but by close connection. Through this innovation, the Compa-
rative Sociology of 11 to 18 examinations will serve as a way to resolve the eternal
tension that sociologists face between science and literature.

RC26-459.3
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Reconstructing Sustainable Communities through Mutual Help
Networks in East Asia: A Comparison of Mutual Help Networks in
Japan, South Korea and China

One way that man has maintained society throughout history is through net-
works of mutual help. The purpose of this paper is to show that such traditional
mutual help persists in East Asia, but has been transformed in the transition to
modernity and has contributed to the development of both South Korean and
Chinese modern society. Mutual help in these two societies is compared with the
already well-studied Japanese case. The phenomenon is divided into three cate-
gories. One is reciprocity in helping to plant rice and re-roof houses by exchanging
labor. The second is redistribution. In exchange for the right to get goods from a
common store, local people have the obligation to maintain a common pool of
resources. Finally, unidirectional help refers to support in funeral and wedding

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
The objective of the present study is to clarify the competency of private midwives through examination of how midwives help mothers gain autonomy in childrearing. An empowerment approach was used as a conceptual framework. This research was conducted with midwives working at three facilities. Data were obtained by observing each encounter between mothers and midwives; that was realized from the 30th week of mothers’ pregnancy to 3 months after their delivery. In addition, the midwives and the mothers were interviewed. Data were analyzed by qualitative and inductive analysis. Recorded data were coded and categorized, and a total of 7 categories and 39 subcategories were extracted. The results showed that midwives build relationships of mutual trust with mothers, empowering mothers through psychological and educational support and helping them to be independent. The competency of midwives in independent practice could be classified into the following five types: 1) based on mutual trust, the midwife builds a relationship with each client to facilitate friendly interactions as a health-care provider; 2) the midwife evaluates situations and assesses the skill set of each client; 3) the midwife becomes close to each client and provides individual assistance; 4) the midwife provides reliable techniques in various situations; and 5) the midwife offers information beforehand to prepare each pregnant woman to become a mother and then supports the new family after birth.

RC01-45.1
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SAKAGUCHI, DAISAKU (National Defense Academy, Japan)
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International / Military-Public-Private Cooperation in Disaster Relief / Lessons Learned from Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011

The Great East Japan Earthquake which occurred on March 11, 2011 was a complex disaster including the massive earthquake, enormous tsunami and large-scale radiation leaks from the Fukushima nuclear power plant. It was the one of the most serious natural or man-made disasters in the history of Japan.

On the occasion of this tragic disaster, various military, public and private actors from inside and outside of Japan were engaged in disaster relief. These international/military-public-private actors conducted various activities and made remarkable accomplishments. However, we noted that numerous survivors endured immense suffering, chaos and deprivation in the affected areas. We wondered whether international/military-public-private actors responded to the urgent needs of the survivors as quickly and effectively as possible. This question was the basic motivation for our research.

Our research summarized several issues concerning the state of affairs and lessons learned regarding trilateral cooperation from the viewpoint of the MOD and JSDF. First, it was discovered that there was considerable room for improvement in the U.S.-Japanese bi-lateral and joint military operations in the event of a large-scale disaster, even though they have a half-century record of collaboration under the Japan-U.S. alliance. Concerning other foreign military forces, construction of framework for cooperation is also desirable.

Collaboration with local governments produced a lot of lessons. Although local government should assume a leading role in disaster response, in some cases damage caused by the disaster were responded to the urgent needs of the survivors by the various actors. This led to a dramatic increase in the volume of aid needed and demands on local organizations following the Great East Japan Earthquake. A framework for collaboration between JSDF and the private/public aid sectors is also necessary in order to properly prepare for the next large earthquake.

RC24-422.4
ONODA, SHINJI* (Hosei University, shinji-0219@hotmail.co.jp)


After spending more than two decades for consideration, Japan introduced the carbon tax (officially named “Tax for Climate Change Mitigation”) on October 1st, 2012. Japanese carbon tax adds a tax rate of JPY289 per ton CO2 emissions above tax rates to the petroleum and coal tax. Compared to the carbon taxes in European countries, its features can be seen in its low tax rate, revenue increase and earmarked for energy-oriented CO2 emissions.

Generally, a policy is established through a certain policy making process where not only rationality of policy contents are considered but also the interests of various stakeholders under political, social and economic circumstances are adjusted. In order to introduce appropriate policies for achieving a low-carbon society, it is essential to find problems of policy making processes and constantly strive for their improvements. Therefore, this study aims at approaching for elucidation of the characteristics of Japanese policy making process by investigating the carbon tax consideration history.
The analysis will be divided into three stages: (1) from start of consideration (beginning of 1990s) till the establishment of the petroleum and coal tax (2003); (2) from 2003 till the change of government (2009); and (3) from 2009 till the enforcement (2012), so that it makes easier to grasp the trends of discussion. For this analysis, the chronological method and a sociological theory called “organization theory” forwarded by Michael Crozier and Erhard Friedberg will be applied. The organization theory is one of analytical methods for organizations/systems, which assumes that individual persons/groups pursue “rational strategies” under “structured conditions” defined by various factors such as political systems, procedures, historical legacies and international trends. Data will be corrected from materials of study commissions for carbon tax, the Diet and related organizations as well as from interviews with politicians, ministerial staff, industries, NGOs and researchers.

JS-85.8

ONODERA, HENRI* (University of Helsinki, henri.onodera@helsinki.fi)

Politics As Life-Sphere: Youth Activism and the Question of Multiple Transitions in Mubarak’s Egypt

Vibrant debates have emerged on the role of young people in revolutionary movements since the so-called ‘Arab revolutions’ in 2011. Some attribute the young protagonistic role more agency than the latter would themselves consider having. Others point to a certain hype around youth in this context and argue that the role of complex and contradictory social, economic, and cultural processes should be acknowledged in the making of popular uprisings in Tunisia, Egypt, and beyond. Young activists are, however, depicted often as somewhat one-dimensional social actors. This paper argues that locating young people’s activism in the wider context of their everyday experiences helps to unravel the multiple and at times contradictory transitions the young have to negotiate when engaging in youthful dissent under authoritarian settings. Although it is important to recognize that political activism in late 2000s provided crucial formative experiences for many young Egyptians, it is useful to remember that periodic street protesting, online campaigns, awareness raising stunts, and other forms of public dissent occupied only one aspect of their everyday lives. During in-between moments, that is, most of the time, they engaged themselves in other spheres of life such as studying, leisure, work (or finding work) and family. Thus, multiple life-spheres and trajectories within them represent an everyday dynamic in which the young had to navigate in their transitions to adulthood. For instance those, whose parents were opposition politicians, who had secured a job in civil society organizations, and whose friends were supportive of their oppositional activities, benefited from crucial synergies between work, family, friends, and activism. But others were not so privileged, while sustained participation in pro-democracy movements was further structured according to gender, class, region, connectedness, etc. The paper bases on 12 months of ethnographic fieldwork in Cairo between 2007 and 2011.

RC16-279.4

ONOZUKA, KAZUHITO* (Waseda University, kazuhito.onozuka@aoni.waseda.jp)

Taming the Uncontrollable Situation?: Towards a Critical Re-Examination of Cosmopolitan Modernization from a Socio-Spatial Perspective

What are the significance and problems in Ulrich Beck's concept of cosmopolitan modernization? How do the particular characteristics of a society change in relation to the influx of 'outsiders' across the nation-state? This paper aims to develop a new theoretical approach to the concept of cosmopolitan modernization by integrating a socio-spatial perspective that moves beyond nationalism and the nation-state as the relevant social actors. Beck’s argument has important implications for conceptualizing the role of complex and contradictory social, economic, and cultural processes associated with the influx of ‘outsiders’ across the nation-state? This paper aims to develop a new theoretical approach to the concept of cosmopolitan modernization by integrating a socio-spatial perspective that moves beyond nationalism and the nation-state as the relevant social actors. Beck’s argument has important implications for conceptualizing the role of complex and contradictory social, economic, and cultural processes associated with the nation-state. While Beck’s argument has important implications for conceptualizing the role of complex and contradictory social, economic, and cultural processes associated with the nation-state? This paper aims to develop a new theoretical approach to the concept of cosmopolitan modernization by integrating a socio-spatial perspective that moves beyond nationalism and the nation-state as the relevant social actors.

RC32-552.3

ONYIGE, CHIOMA DAISY* (University of Port Harcourt, chioma2nv76@gmail.com)

How We Cope: The Study of the Gendered Dimensions of Conflict on Women in the Niger Delta Region

Recent conflict events in the Niger Delta region have seen the changing faces of the impacts of the conflicts on women. There is an increasing use of violence and rape of women as a tool of warfare by both the militaries and the State security forces, thereby exacerbating the rise in new HIV infections in the regions. Also a number of women have become widows with enormous family responsibilities to cater for. Thus there is an increase in the number of female headed households (FHHs) in many parts of the Niger Delta region and Nigeria due to the death of a spouse in the conflict. A key argument advanced in this paper is that the women in the Niger Delta and Nigeria as a whole bear the brunt of the conflict in the region due to their low socio-economic position in the patriarchal society. Their limitations and resulting conflicts affect them disproportionately. Women constitute the most vulnerable group since they have limited access to land and resource, which is a crucial determinant of their access profile. This places women in a vulnerable position in terms of adaptation and resilience to shocks and stresses associated with the conflict. Despite their limitations, the women are not impassive observers of their situation in the conflict, but are active actors in the quest for survival and peace. By studying the gendered dimensions of social conflict, armed violence and peacebuilding we will be able to understand the gendered relationship which goes on from the household level to the general society, and how these relations invariably affect women’s vulnerability to conflict and conflict resolution.

RC03-74.4

OOI, JIRO* (Tohoku University, jirooi@sal.tohoku.ac.jp)

Structurally Heightened Structurally Heightened Mobility of Population and Community: Case Studies from the Suburbs in an Indonesian Metropolitan City

Based on both qualitative and quantitative data of Indonesia, this paper is trying to accomplish two goals. First, the author grasps the current condition in the suburbs of Asian metropolitan cities whose mobility of population is structurally heightened. Second, the author examines the community in detail whose members are changing dramatically and whose old community it has replaced.

The rapid development process of Asian metropolitan cities is one of the most important issues in recent urban studies. Industrial products for global markets are produced in these areas. It turns out that the driving force of this development is deeply embedded in suburban areas which have newly developed towns and cities as Illinois. Professional social actors.

RC24-437.5

OSTERVEER, PETER* (Wageningen University, peter.osterveer@wur.nl)

Governing Sustainable Seafood

The worldwide consumption of seafood is increasing year over year leading to more pressure on the remaining fishstocks and to expansion of aquaculture. The environmental consequences are substantial and create growing pressures for more adequate environmental governance responses. Recently, market-based approaches to sustainability seafood governance have gained considerable traction in global seafood provision. Born in part out of perceived failures of the state, a range of private-led governance approaches using price signals and market access as incentives for changing production practices have emerged. This paper provides an overview of these approaches in fisheries and aquaculture, including but not limited to NGO-led initiatives such as the Marine and Aquaculture Swell...
ardship Councils (MSC and ASC), and industry-led initiatives such as GlobalG.A.P. and the Global Aquaculture Alliance (GAA). The paper then discusses how these arrangements have led to the inclusion of new categories of private actors in the regulation of sustainable seafood (e.g. auditors), and to a new round of contestation between NGOs and industry actors such as retailers, who are seeking to counter the residual risk through a series of benchmarking exercises. The paper concludes with a discussion of whether and how the investment made in these market approaches have supplemented (or even replaced) state governance arrangements in promoting sustainable seafood production and consumption in the context of globalisation.

**RC27-468.1**

ORELLANA, GERARDO* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, oorellanamaster@gmail.com)

The Role of Social and Cultural Factors in the Involvement of Physical and Sports Activity in Mexico

Mexico is the greatest consumer of carbonated drinks and has the highest percentage of people who are considered overweight. Government actions have not adequately considered sports as a factor that drives social development. Part of this weakness in Mexico is a lack of specialized studies that identify the needs for physical activity, as well as the capacity of large corporations to exert influence on legislation through lobbying thus limiting the national Government’s possibilities to foster social development.

This paper presents results from a study that identifies some of the social factors that influence the possibility of a population’s involvement in practicing sports and physical activity, such as infrastructure, socialization experiences and different needs by gender, age, regional and cultural conditions. The study was carried out in the central-south region of Mexico, with students of upper high school of a semi-rural community. It is an exploratory study using a mixed methodology that was conducted between September and December 2012.

The results show differentiated consumption of physical and sports activities among the student population. The important role that public institutions play in marginal communities with low economic resources regarding health care, and the promotion of physical and sports activities within this population is highlighted. The results also suggest the vulnerability of these groups when growing with the economic interests of corporations due to the lack of regulatory policies to mitigate health risks.

**RC29-503.2**

ORIOLA, TEMITOPÉ* (University of Alberta, oriola@ualberta.ca)
NEVERSON, NICOLE (Ryerson University)
ADEYANJU, CHARLES (University of Prince Edward Island)

Canadian Police and Legitimization Of Conducted Energy Devices (CEDs)

This paper focuses on the increasing adoption and deployment of Conducted Energy Devices (CEDs), one of a range of ‘less-than-lethal’ force options, by Canadian police. The paper explicates the legitimation of CEDs as a function of the intrinsic interaction of organizational dynamics, such as growing professionalization and concomitant credentialism of police practice and the agency of CED manufacturers. Four landmarks in the policing field generated by CEDs legitimation are enunciated as gatekeeping and structuring ideational processes. The paper concludes with a tritacta of resultant effects of the symbolic institutional value of CEDs in the policing field in Canada.

**RC30-510.4**

ORTIZ-NEGÓRN, LAURA L* (University of Puerto Rico, flortez@prw.net)

El Ocio Como Agenda Para Nuevas Políticas De Vida

Mi propuesta de ponencia para este panel aborda el tema del ocio en el siglo XXI, uno que merece mayor atención adscribiéndose así a una agenda de políticas de conciliación social de corte internacional. Lejos de pensar en las prácticas tradicionales de luchas políticas locales e internacionales, mi trabajo se centra en una estrategia molecular, rizomática que pudiera desplazar al campo nacional e internacional. En la medida que muchas de las sociedades contemporáneas confrontan serios problemas sociales en los cuales se observa una burocratización de la vida cotidiana, niveles de violencia altos, desempleo, multietnismo, precariedad socioeconómica y economías informales, como actividades que copan los tiempos y generan niveles significativos de ansiedad y salud. Ante este escenario, el ocio parece aparece como un resquicio cotidiano. En este sentido, propongo analizar aquellos factores socioeconómicos, políticos y culturales que deben reenfocarse para producir unas políticas de conciliación social donde el trabajo asalariado, no remunerado, informal, doméstico, la recreación, el consumo, la cultura y el ocio se recompensen con otra economía digna y sostenible de los tiempos e imaginarios sociales.

**JS-58.4**

ORTIZ-NEGÓRN, LAURA L* (University of Puerto Rico, flortez@prw.net)
SANTORY-JORGE, ANAYRA O.* (University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, asantory@gmail.com)

The Role of Leisure in the Reproduction of Inequalities: Puerto Rico Case Study

In the contemporary context of enduring economic crisis the concepts of poverty, inequality, inequity, and exclusion claim great discursive visibility and relevance in both, the academy and the media. The global reorganization of capital has intensified capitalism’s increasing trend of labor force exclusion and the possibility of a jobless future for younger generations and displaced workers. This is not the only phenomenon that threatens quality of life and social polarization in societies particularly hit by the economic crisis. Leisure practices and rituals have changed in this economic climate. After a brief analysis of the structures of inequality in Puerto Rico, relying on key socioeconomic indicators, recent government policies, enduring colonial-political arrangements, evidence of an increasing deterioration of the public arena and our participants’ testimonies on their consumer and leisure styles, we will like to argue that (1) the nature and meanings ascribed to leisure by Puerto Ricans have an impact on the reproduction of economic and social inequalities and (2) some of the activities that are identified as leisure constitute an important part of the strategies deployed by the disadvantage to lessen and neutralize the personal effects of social and economic inequality. Our conclusions will be supported by state of the art quantitative and qualitative research conducted by the Grupo de Estudios del Trabajo (GET) from the University of Puerto Rico during 2013. We will discuss our preliminary findings (a) on the allocation for leisure and (b) the most common activities taken as such (c) the meanings ascribed to them.

**RC39-660.4**

OSAKA, ERI* (Toyo University, osaka@toyo.jp)

Fukushima Nuclear Disaster and Theories of Tort Law

The Fukushima Nuclear Disaster brought widespread and long-term damage, which forced traditional theories of tort law face with many difficult challenges. According to the case law, a wrongdoer should compensate any damage claimed by the victim, if the victim can proof that the wrongdoer’s act was a legal-sufficient cause of such damage. However, certain types of damage from the Fukushima Nuclear Disaster are not fit into the traditional theories of damage. For instance, how to calculate non-pecuniary loss suffered by an evacuee followed by the governmental instruction? As of August 2013, 81,300 residents (28,800 households) were still restricted their access to their home in varying degree. Among them, 24,800 residents (9,200 households) have their houses in the areas where the annual integral dose of radiation is expected to be 20mSv or more within five years and the current integral dose of radiation per year is 50mSv or more. How to calculate their fear during the evacuation? How to calculate their concern over their temporary housing? How to calculate their loss of hometown? In addition, statute of limitation put another hurdle for the victims. Moreover, the government liability is called into question. Some victims have filed lawsuits against the TEPCO and the government, even though the Dispute Settlement Center for Nuclear Disaster Compensation was established to assisting the victims. Thus, in my presentation, I will discuss the recent developments of tort law after the Fukushima Nuclear Disaster.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
OSAKI, HIROKO* (Tokyo Institute of Technology, osakih.aag@mt.titech.ac.jp)

Moralist Trust and Rationality: The Individualization of Trust
This study discusses the individualization of trust. In the literatures on trust, there are two conflicting views on the definition of trust. Hardin (1992) argues that trust is based on the prediction about the behavior of other people. In contrast, Uslaner (2002) and Mansbridge (1997) assert that trust is based on moral values or altruism beyond the prediction.

We can apply this argument to generalized trust, or trust in strangers as well. Previous studies consider that institutional confidence and voluntary association membership are the two main explanatory variables to determine generalized trust.

Institution-centered approach asserts that monitoring and sanctioning the law-breakers by order institutions facilitate trustworthiness of people’s action. Therefore institutional confidence can enhance generalized trust. This approach assumes that generalized trust is based on the prediction about the behavior of strangers.

On the other hand, society-centered approach claims that voluntary association membership creates trust to members in belonging group, and it is generalized to strangers outside the group. This approach implicitly assumes that generalized trust cannot be explained by prediction, but it is based on moral values.

Thus, generalized trust has the predictive and moralistic aspects. We can call the shift from trust based on the prediction to trust based on the moral value as "individualization of trust." Then, what is the condition of the individualization of trust?

This study focuses the post-materialism argued by Ronald Inglehart. We can expect that trusting based on the prediction is rational for materialists who emphasize the existential security. On the other hand, trusting based on the internalized moral is to be rational for post-materialists who emphasize the more autonomous choices.

To test the hypotheses above, this study will make the quantitative-analyses based on the questionnaire survey data in Japan.

RC31-538.3

OSO, LAURA* (Universidade da Coruña, osofar@udc.es)
CATARINO, CHRISTINE (Université Paris Ouest Nanterre La Défense)

The Migration and Development Nexus: Gender Insights
Research on development and migration has mostly stemmed from an economic perspective (assessing the volume, cost and contribution of remittances to local development), largely overlooking women and gender issues. The New Economics of Labour Migration (NELM), the transnational paradigm and the livelihood approaches are known to have enlarged the scope of the migration and development nexus (Haas 2010). One aim of our paper is to review how gender approaches have also contributed to the shifts in the debate on migration and development and how gender issues have been incorporated.

On the other hand, over the last decade, abundant literature relating to the globalization of social reproduction (the so-called ‘global care chains’) has helped to make women’s work more visible. This literature has tended to highlight women’s crucial contribution to transnational reproductive labor (Hochschild 2000). However, it largely fails to capture the articulation of productive and reproductive strategies. This paper defends the necessity of rethinking the migration and development nexus according to the articulation of transnational households’ productive and reproductive strategies.

We will review the literature on migrations, women/gender and development. Then, on the basis of case studies, we will assess to what extent do migrants’ productive and reproductive strategies (care and remittances, saving and consuming, housing, health and education) determine the gender relations and the social mobility of migrant household members.


RC19-342.6

OSSENKOP, CAROLIN* (VU University Amsterdam, C.Ossenkop@vu.nl)
VINKENBURG, CLAARTE I (VU University Amsterdam)

Social Networks, Networking, and Ethnic Group Membership in a Talent Pool
Even among highly educated professionals, minority ethnicities are disadvantaged relative to dominant ethnicities in access to organizational resources, power, and rewards. Social capital is an important factor in reproducing such disadvantages, as minority ethnicities have less access to and reap fewer benefits from social networks. While the general positive relationship between social capital and career success is well established, limited research has been conducted on how social capital is acquired following organizational entry, and how this process is affected by social group membership. Using a survey and ethnography methods, we conducted semi-structured interviews with a total of 16 ethnic engineers. Based on life history interviews, we address the common critique that focusing on structure and omitting agency fails to enhance our understanding of how practices and behaviors serve in (re)producing differences in network structures and their consequences.

RC32-562.5

OSTEN, VICTORIA* (U of Ottawa, victoria.osten13@gmail.com)

Canadian Immigrant Women Engineers’ Work and Life: Experiences and Change
The number of women in engineering, in Canada, is growing, yet men and Canadian-educated women engineers continue to outnumber immigrant women engineers especially at the upper level of the profession. For the last 10 years, the majority of immigrants to Canada have been mostly comprised of highly educated, internationally trained professionals, many of whom are women. Many of these women hold university degrees in engineering and other academic disciplines and almost all of them have work experience in their professions. Yet few immigrants in the engineering profession are the first generation immigrants, and only a handful of them advance in their career, despite a decade long effort by Canadian educational institutions, the Canadian government, and Ontario’s engineering regulatory body to involve more women into the profession.

In this paper, I introduce the analytical complexities that I will examine in my doctoral research whose theme is an intersectional analysis of the changing experiences of immigrant women engineers in Canada, from various educational, ethnic/race/national origin and social class backgrounds. Based on life history interviews, completed by statistical and other research literature, this paper proposes research which will explore influential social and environmental factors that have

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
shaped immigrant women's professional and life experiences and contributed to their underrepresentation in the profession in Canada for the last 10 years, in an intersectional analysis of gender, race/ethnicity/birthplace, and class relations which considers changes or their absence over time.

**RC01-31.1**

**OSTERBERG, JOHAN** (Swedish National Defence College, johan.osterberg@fhs.se)

**JOHANSSON, EVA** (Swedish national defence college)

*New Ways of Recruiting – an Interview of the SAF Efforts of Recruiting Ethnic Minorities*

The transition to an all-volunteer force in Sweden has meant that the Swedish armed forces (SAF) need to try different ways to recruit personnel. For countries that already have a volunteer army, there are almost always arisen recruitment problems. The new direction for the SAF, going from an invasion based defense to a more operational defense force with international focus, puts demands on cultural awareness and language skills among soldiers and officers to another extent than before. In November 2012 the SAF, together with the Swedish Public Employment (SPES) Service, started a joint project called preparatory military training. The aim of this project was to attract 500 individuals with a cultural background from outside the European Union, and language skills in other languages than Swedish and English, to start a 10 weeks long preparatory military training. Preparatory training was given to all participants at an insulin from another direction in the armed forces would look like, as well as get the opportunity to develop academically. Out of these 500 individuals, the SAF aims at recruiting 300 individuals to start the basic military training in the SAF. All participants live at the military barracks and receive free meals and they are allowed paid travel home four times during the course and are paid activity support from the Swedish Public Employment Agency. Men and women live separately with some facilities. The SAF and the SPES share 50% of the education and training at the barracks.

Phase two of the project starts in the autumn of 2013 and aims at attracting 300 individuals to start the preparatory military training. The paper assesses the effectiveness of this new and original project.

**WGO2-909.5**

**OTA, AKIKO** (Tokyo Metropolitan University, arikoota@cd6.so-net.ne.jp)

*Comparative Analysis of Regional Governance*

This presentation illuminates regional variations of industrialization through comparative analysis of governance for resource management on porcelain industry in Japan. The presenter analyzed how specific arrangements were formulated that designated the ways of managing resources for porcelain production and distribution. With comparative analysis of arrangements of porcelain manufacturing in three regions, the presentation shows how the relationships of political authorities and those who were engaged in the industry shaped the distinctive ways of governing resources in each of these regions. Analysis illustrates regional variations of managing resources for porcelains conditioned by different ways and degrees of involvement by regional political authorities and those who were engaged in porcelain production and distribution. The pre-existing practices and relations shaped the ways of organizing resources for industrialization in each of the regions even after the regime change in the late 19th century. In the region where the regional authority had claimed a strong command over resources for porcelain production and distribution, producers and merchants relied on guidance and support from the political authority to receive funding and other support for a further development. In the region where the political authorities did not interfere the way of using resources, producers and merchants organized resources to enlarge their activities on their own without little public support. The ways and degrees of involvement by the regional political authorities and their relations with those who were engaged in production and distribution shaped the distinctive styles of managing resources for porcelain production in each region. Comparative analysis illuminates different ways of governing resources for porcelain production within Japan at the end of the 19th century. The presentation will invite a further discussion of social changes by bringing other experiences in the world.

**RC47-774.2**

**OTA, NILTON KEN** (Université de São Paulo, nilton.otana@gmail.com)

*Les Protestations Brésiliennes De Juin 2013*

Cette exposition a comme objectif présenter une morphologie critique des protestations brésiliennes de juin 2013 pour mettre en cause les sens politiques qui ont été dévoilés à partir de la visibilité du pouvoir des formes d'organisation horizontale et de l'action directe. Un des sujets plus significatifs est la question sur la mobilisation tant des militantes que des gens qui, en général, sont allés à la rue sans aucune unité idéologique ou de solidarité. Le « journées de juin » ont démontré le carrefour et la masseuse intensification d'un procès de mobilisation de la subjectivité, qui a été accumulée par les savoirs et technologies créées pendant la consolidation de la démocratie. Cependant, ceci a été produit à côté d'un déclin croissant des mouvements sociaux et des organisations de classe ouvrière. Les « journées de juin » présentent une problématique stratégique pour comprendre mieux la centralité de cette injonction généralisée à la participation et responsabilisation, de laquelle la mobilisation subjective est son principal effet politique actuel.

**RC12-227.2**

**OTA, SHOZO** (The University of Tokyo, sota@u-tokyo.ac.jp)

*Quality of Lawyers in Civil Litigation in the Era of Drastic Changes in Legal Education and Lawyer Population in Japan*

My presentation is based upon our empirical study on the quality of lawyers conducted in Yokohama District Court and Tokyo District Court. The number of lawyers in Japan has been rapidly increasing in the 21st century, e.g., 17126 in 2000 to 32088 in 2012. We have introduced the U.S. style graduate law school system on top of the traditional undergraduate law faculty system in 2004. The legal aid system has been drastically expanded with the completely new system called “Furusato.” These reforms was intended to enhance the lawyer’s access to justice and improve the quality of legal services, so that the Japanese legal profession is able to satisfy the increasing demands for quality legal services caused by the globalization. But these judicial reforms have been criticized by the bar association and many lawyers. The rapid increase of lawyers is most severely criticized. One of the main reasons of criticism is that the increase yielded poorer quality of lawyers. We have been doing several empirical researches to test this and other claims. The study I will report at this session is modeled after Prof. Richard Moorhead’s study on the quality of legal aid lawyers in U.K. One of the
striking results of our research is that the quality of legal services in civil litigation by younger lawyers is better than those of older lawyers.

**RC40-675.2**

**OTOMO, YUKIKO*** (Jumonji University, y-otomo@jumonji-u.ac.jp)

**NAKAMICHI, HITOMI** (Ehime University)

**ROSSIER, RUTH** (Forschungsanstalt Agroscope Reckenholz)

**OEDL-WIESER, THERESIA** (Inst Less Favoured & Mountainous Areas)

The Participation of Women in Farm Management in the Development of Sustainable Food Safety: Case Studies in Switzerland and Austria

Family-managed farms form the heart of Asian and European agriculture and are essential for the stable supply of safe food. In Japan women are deeply connected with food safety and consumption activities (Nakamichi, 2010). In Switzerland and Austria, women's participation in farm management is also related to food safety. This paper examines specialized education for Swiss and Austrian women that encourages participation in farm management, which is in turn related to food safety.

In alpine Switzerland and Austria, Direct Payments support helps to maintain small-scale family farm management, and in particular, organic farming receives higher supports.

Austria has the highest percentage of organic farming (16.5%) among EU Member States, and in a semi-mountainous area of small-scale management, it is especially high. Direct Payments support is higher than the EU average, resulting from the structural Agricultural Policy (OPUL). In addition, women comprise 36% (2012) of farm managers, a high percentage within the EU.

Organic farming is carried out especially in mountainous regions of Switzerland, and farm incomes receive a high degree of direct support. In a semi-mountainous area of small-scale management, organic farming holds the highest percentage. Over 11% (2011) of farm households in Switzerland are organic, and among women managers, the figure shows higher.

Examples from Switzerland and Austria indicate that women play a large role in the stable supply and safety of food, but both countries traditionally favor sons for farm succession. Women are rarely treated as successors and usually enter farming by marrying farm successors, however both countries have well-established systems of vocational training for female successors. Some women trained in home economics have achieved Meister status as farm managers. Reforms in vocational education are encouraging more women farm successors, and the number of young women receiving specialized agricultural qualifications is increasing.

**JS-55.5**

**OTSUKA, KENJI*** (Institute of Developing Economies, kenotsuka@ethinkpub.net)

Struggling Against Water Environmental Inequality through Dialogue and Cooperation: Micropolitics Under Suppressed Public Sphere

China has enjoyed rapid economic growth for decades, while not controlled environmental pollution effectively, even brought pollution accidents and conflicts frequently. Especially water environmental pollution has brought sever conflicts in rural area to challenge local governance in which government and industries maintain sizable advantage to convert local natural resources into their own wealth on the one hand washing their wastes to downstream farmers on the other hand. Journalists, NGOs and scholars have been aware of this water environmental inequality in rural China as a “structure” to be changed by any institutional reform, however, more endeavor to find a fundamental approach to deepen the reform should be investigated in both theoretical and practical way. Referring to experiences in Japan where severe pollution hazard like Minamata and Haitai disease caused by untreated industrial wastewater under rapid economic growth in 1950s to 70s, it reminds us a series of lawsuits by victims with their supporters were followed by institutional reform for pro-victims. However, such lawsuits succeeded in Japan not only due to growing of social movements but also due to growing of public sphere to allow broader people to join in. Although political reform has been discussed for many years in China, the public sphere is still suppressed by social control of communist party and the government. In this study, promoting “dialogue and cooperation” as an alternative approach to struggle against such a structure in China will be discussed through a field survey on NGO activities in one basin and participant observation on a pilot project of “community roundtable meetings” in another basin where water pollution has been serious. Toward mitigating an inequality under the suppressed public sphere, we could find a possibility of breakthrough by “micropolitics” among local stakeholders, while revaluing socio-ecological relations which residents/NGOs have woven through their own practices.
What lessons have been learned from this pilot program? Jack Ox will discuss the problems we encountered and what is necessary to move forward. These issues will be discussed in context with the art-sc world as it develops at breakneck speed. What are the dangers art-sc collaborations will be likely to confront in the cycle of art-world attention and what that means? What is the best mix of art and science? Should one domain dominate the other? A most important question is how do we judge the collaboration; are some collaborations between an artist and a scientist not art/science? Supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. 1142510

RC24-438.24

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SHAW, ISABEL (Imperial College London)

Accountability To Environmental Policy: Renewable Technologies and Sustainable Housing Development

Complying with policy requires of practitioners that their actions are held to account; how does this context of sustainable development of the social housing sector and its use of renewable technologies. The building of ‘sustainable housing’ is integral to UK government initiatives to reduce energy consumption, fuel poverty, and carbon emissions, and to generate renewable energy. In this article, we examine how ‘accountability’ is promoted by both the UK government’s environmental policy and local councils in their planning criteria. We investigate how accountability is enacted in, and generative of, the practices of sustainable housing development by housing professionals. We identify a key process of accountability – a politics of making environmental sustainability visible through demonstrating the utilisation of renewable technologies. For housing developers, the choice to install such visible renewable technologies is part of their practices to strategically and creatively meet the policy criteria and the local council’s target for planning permission. These practices reveal much about the competition and politics that underpin how local planning authorities and housing professionals work together to achieve environmental accountability in a bid to comply, win building contracts, and demonstrate their sustainability credentials. We demonstrate how these practices have implications for potential energy provision and consumption.

RC23-416.1

OZAKI, RITSUKO (Imperial College London)
SHAW, ISABEL* (Imperial College London, isabel.shaw@imperial.ac.uk)

Transforming Energy Provision and Reducing Carbon Emissions

Our society is increasingly using more electricity. We have recently seen many changes in consumer and domestic electronics: mobile phones, tablets, and Internet hubs are, for instance, now part of our everyday scenery. It is also expected that radical changes in heat and transport services, such as domestic electric heat-pumps and vehicles, will happen in a near future. As a result of this change, it is anticipated that domestic and commercial electricity consumption will rise, which then will increase a level of carbon emissions. The problem is how our society will cope with it? Various actors are engaged in initiatives seeking to tackle this problem. Engineers are developing a number of possible solutions by, for instance, an analysis of how transformation processes in energy systems are affecting and a scientist not art/science?

But there also exists sex work which includes “unpaid” sexual intercourse, such as “Soap land”. In soap lands, CSWs have sexual intercourse with their customers but this problem has been left vague for a long time in Japan. In 1990s, there was a heated discussion about “Should prostitution be made legal?” in Japan. But little attention was paid to the feelings and opinions of CSWs. Presently Soap land seems to coexist with society in harmony with Japanese original culture and law system. It is an important challenge for the future sex work in Japan how to keep this harmony unchanged.

RC05-116.6

OZAWA, KIYOSHI* (University of Oldenburg, ozawa.kiyoshi@gmail.com)
LEIPRECHT, RUDOLF* (Carl-von-Ossietzky University, rudolf.leiprecht@uni-oldenburg.de)

Masculinity, Racist Experiences and Repudiation Of Homosexuality: How To Deal With Research Results In A Racist Public Discourse?

The results of our empirical studies about male youth in Germany show that young immigrants are often confronted with institutional and everyday racism, experienced as a form of stereotype threat. At the same time, they are actively stereotyping and discriminating others. As researchers, we are challenged to not only take our research experiences but also to deal with the young men’s discriminatory practices, in particular the rejection of homosexuality and homosexuals, closely connected with complex images of masculinity and doing masculinity in peer-groups. Additionally, the experience of homosexual immigrants who with discrimination must be taken into account.

However, the publication of such results is problematic: In some European countries a tolerant and open attitude towards homosexuality has become a cornerstone of judging the potential ability of immigrants’ successful integration. In these discourses often two racialised images are constructed: the native ‘own people’ are contrasted by ‘Muslim immigrants’. While the former constitutes the ‘tolerant’ side, void of any negative attitudes towards gay and lesbian people, the latter is constructed as deeply homophobic. These discourses have polarizing effects and facilitate exclusionary attitudes towards immigrants. In this constellation the publication of research results about the intersectionality of masculinity, racist experiences and negative attitudes towards homosexuality becomes a walk on the ridge. We have noticed that the focus of attention is shifted to ‘their’ homophobia which is constructed as an effect of Muslim culture and its primitive and uncivilized patriarchal values, while the racism experiences of the young men are then usually pushed into the backgrounds.

In our paper we will present key findings of our studies and we will share our experiences with the publication of such results. Our aim is a discussion not only about ethical considerations and responsibilities but also about how to actively engage in altering the racist public discourse.

RC25-441.4

OZEKI, AYAKO* (Wakayama University, ozeki@center.wakayama-u.ac.jp)

Sociality and Individuality of Language in Durkheim and Bergson

The purpose of this presentation is to discern the role of language which we use to recognize ourselves and objects, and the phase of the sociality and individuality which language has. With this intention, I’ll compare the category theory of Durkheim with Bergson’s language criticism.

Human being differs from animal in that he uses language. The man synthesizes the special, the individual and the by the sign did a man became a human being.

Bergson opposes two plans of the object recognition method, that is, the analysis of abstract concept and, by exchanging this concepts, he can communicate with others who have their own experiences.

About this language, Durkheim emphasizes that it is given by society. A concept is a kind of specific concept. He thinks that the concept is essentially an imperfect representation. The sign is a system preceding the individual’s birthand given by the society. Not until he thought abstractly by the sign did a man became a human being.

Durkheim, a contemporary of Bergson thinks that the self is socialized itself, and the soul of the society is immanent in the language supporting our thinking. But Bergson opposes two plans of the object recognition method, that is, the analysis that comes from the outside and the intuition that come from the inside. He doesn’t consider that the essence of the object can be perceived from the outside, express itself by symbols, being incommensurable with something else. In opposition to it, he considers that what is gotten by the analysis of the outside
is only inert, translatable in words, the common elements given by the whole society, therefore impersonal and abstract state. In order to recognize the aspect of the concrete and lively human life and society as it is, we have to inquire critically again the sociality which language has.

RC24-438.4

OZEN, HAYRIYE* (Attilim University, hozen@atilim.edu.tr) OZEN, SUKRU (Yildirim Beyazit University)

Environmental Movements Against the Coalition of the State and Capital: Anti-Gold Mining Struggles in Turkey

This paper focuses upon the question of how interactions between environmental movements and corporations and the state shape environmental conflicts and influence the consequences of these conflicts. It comparatively examines three cases that involve different levels of conflicts on the issue of gold-mining in a range of local settings in Turkey, namely, Artvin, Usak, and, Izmir. The data of the study is collected by conducting field research that includes in-depth interviews with the protestors, local people, company managers, and local governmental authorities, and by doing document analysis on the basis of the news in the daily newspapers, company reports, and web sites. Our findings indicate that state authorities and mining multinationals form a ‘anti-mining’ coalition against environmental protesters, developing common strategies and tactics against the protests. The intensity of conflicts between the environmental protest movements and the anti-mining coalition is highly related with the effectiveness of the strategies and tactics that each party to the struggle followed. In those cases where one party is highly effective while the other is not, particularly Artvin and Efemcukuru cases, the conflict is at the lowest level. While the protest movement was the dominant in the Artvin case, the anti-mining coalition has been the dominant actor in the Efemcukuru case. In Esme case, both protest movements and anti-mining coalition are effective to some extent, making the conflict relatively more intense. Accordingly, environmental movement in Artvin is the most successful one in terms of producing intended outcomes, whereas the movement in Efemcukuru is the least successful one. In Esme, both parties to the struggle have some successes and failures.

RC48-792.2

OZEN, HAYRIYE* (Attilim University, hozen@atilim.edu.tr)

Radical Left Wing Groups and Environmental Mobilizations in Turkey

A number of protest movements emerged in Turkey over the last decade against big investment projects such as hydroelectric power plants, goldmines, thermal power stations, nuclear power stations, and dams. Envisaging these struggles as part of the broader anti-capitalist struggles, left wing groups heavily involved in these mobilizations in order to direct their opposition to neoliberal capitalism and corporate globalization. This study focuses on two environmental protest movements that emerged under the leadership of the radical left wing individuals and organizations: the movement against hydroelectric power plants in the eastern Black Sea region, and the movement against goldmines in the Aegean region. Examining the effects of the leadership of the radical left figures on these two movements, it argues that while the involvement of the left wing individuals and organizations proved decisive in the generation of these grass-roots mobilizations, it also simultaneously undermined the same movements in various ways. The leftist figures played critical roles in the emergence of these mobilizations by raising critical awareness in local people concerning investment projects, by providing them discursive frames to view investments and environment, by providing resources in the form of information and materials, and by connecting local protestors to the leftist networks. Yet, they also influenced the movements in negative ways by preventing the involvement of liberal groups to these movements, and by carrying over the cleavages and clashes between the leftist groups. Moreover, the involvement of the radical left groups is used by the state as a pretext to criminalize and stigmatize the protestors as well as to repress the environmental movements.

RC02-61.4

OZTURK, OZGUR* (Ondokuz Mayis University, ozgurme@yahoo.com) SENALP, M. GURSAN (Attilim University)

Interlocking Directorates and Capitalist Class Formations in Turkey: A Study on the Listed Firms in Istanbul Stock Exchange and Istanbul Chamber of Industry (ISO 500)

In recent years, corporate networks and board interlocks have drawn considerable attention in academic works and are the subject to growing research worldwide. This paper aims to contribute the existing literature with a modest exploration into the structure of the corporate governance network and interlocking directorates in Turkey on which systematic research are extremely limited. Unsurprisingly, a few number of existing studies merely focus on technical/practical issues such as problem of coordination and innovation, building the ways to decrease transaction costs, experience sharing and so on, in dealing with the corporate networks of Turkish companies. In this study we will, at first, develop a critique of those mainstream approaches to the corporate networks in Turkey on the basis of their shortcomings in explaining/discussing the political economic consequences of those ties. On the other hand, through an empirical study investigates the interlocking directorship and the capital relations among Turkish companies listed in Istanbul Stock Exchange and ISO 500 (Istanbul Chamber of Industry) respectively, this paper question whether those corporate-corporate connections have played significant roles in the process of capitalist class formation in Turkey.

What Does Gezi Park Resistance Mean in Turkish Democracy?

Justice and Development Party, which has been in power for eleven years in Turkey, has its roots in Islamism. From the beginning, it has been a source of suspicion toward secularism for most of the modernists in the society. The party managed to increase its votes in three consecutive elections, and it had the support of half of the voters in the 2011 elections. The rising popular support for the party also triggered the short falls and threats of majoritarian democracy. The belief that democracy was under threat, and the fear of authoritarianism gained prominence. Consequently, wide-spread populist dissent erupted in the summer of 2013, after protestors in Gezi Park were brutally suppressed by the police force. Gezi Park protests were an expression of the ‘pluralist’ anxieties and democratic hopes of the people. Gezi Park Resistance revealed at least two important things. First, they showed that the opposition in Turkey is not weak, but fragmented. Second, and more importantly, they showed that the popular opposition cannot adequately express itself through conventional political channels. The disconnectedness between the protests and the institutional/traditional politics makes the democratic role of the opposition more critical. There is need for discussing (new) methods and instruments to make fragmented popular opposition politically more effective on a pluralist democratic basis. The outcomes of these discussions may be helpful in analyzing the social movements of the 21st century. In this presentation, a qualitative analysis of the texts which appeared during the Gezi Park events on pro-government and non pro-government press will be used to discuss the structure and the aims of the popular opposition in Turkey, and to investigate the similarities and the differences of Gezi Park protests with other social movements of the 21st century, such as the Arab Spring, and Occupy Wall Street.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
The Culture of Women's Soccer in Senegal: Reconciling Dissonance Among Representation

What does it mean to be a “footballeuse” (a soccer player) in Senegal? In Senegal, women's soccer is more than a game; it is a counterculture that promotes egalitarianism and promotes exchanges between the new Pentecostalism coming from the former Third World and Charismatic movements present in many Christian denominations and churches in Europe, including the Orthodox Church as is well documented in this paper.

When we speak of the need to reconcile or harmonize the work life and the world of the family, we assume that we speak of a theme that involves absolutely all the women, specifically those who work outside the home. But the reality is much more complex, it is not only a matter of the scope of the individual, but also of the corresponding mechanisms for the good of individuals and society.

The transformative effect of ongoing consumer advocacy efforts is also reflected in the value regulation etc. I want to focus on the basic mechanisms of self-organization of the emerging social system.

This paper reports on a project exploring the institutional design of a new national regulatory system. It draws on an analysis of government drivers for reform, including instances of regulatory failure that led to patient harm. It also incorporates a literature review of key practical texts including the regulatory impact statement and the consequential legislation to explore how the reforms were designed to affect relations between patients and professionals.

The introduction of the National Registration and Accreditation Scheme for Health Professionals in Australia in 2010 consolidated arrangements across fourteen professional groups who were previously registered separately across each of Australia's eight jurisdictions. Each state and territory also had separate arrangements to assess the qualifications and experience of health professionals who qualified outside Australia. These new arrangements brought into place consistent requirements across continuing professional development, criminal history records, English language, insurance and recency of practice for over half a million practitioners.

The transformative effect of ongoing consumer advocacy efforts is also reflected in the legislative requirement for community members to sit on all decision-making bodies that administer the Scheme. Another significant outcome of the Scheme has been the provision of a single register of practitioners that provides improved transparency with patients now able to directly access information about the registration status and qualifications of their health professionals.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Dialectic of Enlightenment's Critique of the Civilizing Process As Aufhebung of a Debate

During November and December 1941, the Institute of Social Research delivered a series of public lectures at Columbia University on the question of how National Socialism should be characterized. The positions within the debate could roughly be divided into two major groups: on the one hand stood the conclusion that capitalism has gone through a major transformation, leading to a new order, that of State Capitalism (Pollack); and, on the other hand, a depiction of the current capitalist system as a totalitarian-led monopoly economy (Neumann and the others). Dialectic of Enlightenment – written by Adorno and Horkheimer in 1944 in exile in the USA but first published in 1947 by the small and actively anti-Nazi Querido Publisher in Amsterdam – followed this debate and is, in a way, a response to the questions posed in 1941, developing however yet another interpretation. I would like to argue that the book does not make use of the State Capitalist thesis, as forwarded by most literature, but can rather be understood as a liquid democracy. People should have the opportunity to participate in political affairs complementary to delegating the powers of the sovereignty to a body of human elected from time to time for four or five years. "Liquid Democracy" will give people the possibility to campaign effectively and collaboratively for the issues they are concerned about. The paper will show which social, political and technological concepts for such a liquid democracy exist. Which discourses in different areas and scientific disciplines occur, and which experiences and evaluations are available.

RC03-159.3

PAGLIUSO REGATIERI, RICARDO* (University of São Paulo, ricardopagliuso@hotmail.com)

Dialectic of Enlightenment's Critique of the Civilizing Process As Aufhebung of a Debate

The paper will start with a zoomed-out investigation of the urban socio-environmental problematics in order to a) identify and untangle the intertwined economic, political, social and ecological processes that together form uneven and unjust urban assemblages, b) trace and clarify the concepts of vulnerability and resilience and c) uncover their underpinning discourses. This "zoomed-out" identification of the socio-ecological urban problematics and vulnerabilities and the discourses behind them will be instrumental to "zooming-in" on possible entry points for new discourses for disaster resilience and institutional change in disaster intervention. Through the lens of the long-term reconstruction period, I will analyze the potential of the development and implementation of alternative housing policies in a) enhancing empowerment and social resilience, b) promoting integrated modes of urban development, and c) revealing new institutional perspectives in dealing with disaster governance.

The paper will end with a discussion on the potential of sustainable platforms of dialogue which necessitates a strong presence and proactive reproduction of social capital. What is the long-term potential of social mobilization in a) sustainably and collectively building-up of social memory for future resilience, and b) identifying and addressing possible weaknesses and challenges faced by the different bottom-up agents in their relations of cooperation, including with the state?

RC03-68.1

PAIN, KATHY* (University of Reading, k.pain@reading.ac.uk)

TAYLOR, PETER* (Northumbria University, crogfam@yahoo.com)

Systemic City Interdependencies In Advanced Producer Services: The European Space In Transition

The paper reports on an analysis of systemic city interdependencies generated by key agents in world economic transformations - global advanced producer services (APS) which use global/cities as nodes for flows in their worldwide occupational networks. The analysis draws on and develops work undertaken in a major study funded by the European Spatial Observation Network (ESPLAN) which set out to examine Europe's position in the networked global economy and the implications for policy: TIGER - Territorial Impact of Globalization for Europe and its Regions.

Europe provides a unique contemporary territorial frame through which to observe the success of policy transfer and upscaling relevant to sustainable cities in globalization. EU urban and regional cooperation programmes and funding has been a major strand of cohesion strategy for over a decade, moreover European geo-political rescaling in successive waves of enlargement has extended policy collaboration to an ambitious supra-state/regional level.

The authors identify two intersecting spatial processes in European APS-generated city interdependencies: A process of intensifying city-network links and functional specialization at a macro-region scale; and a process of extending city links and scale specialization connecting urban Europe to distant economic macro-regions. The interaction between these two processes points to the complex nature of city interdependencies in economic globalization and a need to de-territorialize urban sustainability prescriptions.

RC13-239.5

PAL, ARCHANA* (D.A.V. PG College, mailtoarchanapal@gmail.com)

SHARMA, ONIMA (D.A.V. PG College)

Positive Aging and Leisure: Role of Leisure in Healthy Ageing of the Elderly in India

The ageing of the population is a world wide trend; anticipated to have wide spread and significant social, economic and infrastructural impact. WHO defines healthy ageing as a state of complete physical, mental and social well being; and not merely the absence of disease and infirmity. Healthy ageing depends upon genetic, environmental and behavioral factors, as well as broader environmental and socio economic determinants. It is particularly important for the elderly to remain physically active as this can decrease the risk of many age related conditions. The study aims to find out the role of Leisure in promoting healthy ageing among the elderly in India urban society.

Hypothesis constructed to direct the study are:
1. Involvement in Leisure activity results in healthy ageing.
2. Type of Leisure activities play a role in enhancing healthy ageing person.
3. Every Leisure activity does not have a positive role in healthy ageing.
4. 206 respondents aged 60 and above from urban settings of a fast developing town of India were selected through a stratified disproportionate random sampling. Semi structured interview schedule was used to collect the data; there after statistical method was used for the data analyses. Findings reveal that:
   - Health has two broad parameters, mental health and the physical health.
   - Type of the leisure activity affects the mental and physical health differently.
   - Passive leisure activities may have a positive role in the mental health but can negatively affect the physical health.

RC23-415.3

PALACIOS BUSTAMANTE, RAFAEL* (Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen, rafael.palacios-bustamante@host.uni-tuebingen.de)

La Transferencia Tecnológica Como Problema Político En América Latina

La transferencia tecnológica como problema político en América Latina

Una de las cuestiones que viene causando importantes polémicas en la región latinoamericana, es el establecimiento de alianzas estratégicas internaciona-
In the kibbutz culture and changes in the plant through life cycle theories and studies of kibbutz plants. This is done by studying the interplay between changes between processes occurring in many kibbutz communities by analyzing two case between 2009 and 2013. This enabled us to better understand the social and organizational processes that occurred in the community and in the plant.

The main findings show that both kibbutz communities underwent far reaching changes and at the same time so did their industrial plants. But, while the kibbutz communities limited their steps towards privatization the plants went all the way – the one plant has diminished in size as it sold out most of its manufacturing activities and now it concentrates mainly on selling and servicing products it used to manufacture. The other plant has grown and thrived but abandoned most of its democratic characteristics in favor of bureaucratic ones.

RC19-331.4

PALIER, BRUNO* (Sciences Po, bruno.palier@sciences-po.fr)
HEMERIJCK, ANTON (VU University Amsterdam)

What Are the Opportunities for Social Investment in the Continental European Welfare States?

With their passive, employment-based, status-preserving, social insurance and male-breadwinner oriented welfare states, continental European countries are the least likely cases for social investment policy innovation. Nevertheless, some continental welfare states have introduced social investment reforms. While both the Netherlands and France have a similar legacy of a typical continental European passive social insurance-based welfare state, they have changed in various ways since the early 1990s. The Netherlands has made a strong social activation turn in social security, coupled to a more “flexicure” service-based labour market. In France, there has always been a strong policy legacy of pro-natalist child-care support. Recently, an important policy focus has been paced on the Youth in France. In both these countries, social investment policies have come under pressure after the 2008 financial crisis. Some policy areas (like work-life reconciliation policies) seem to have been hit harder than other areas (active labour market policies).

Moreover, there is also substantial variation across countries. How to account for this? By analyzing the reform trajectories with respect to social investment both before and after the 2008 financial crisis, the paper assesses the (variable) opportunities and related feedback effects for social investment in continental Europe.

RC31-527.1

PALMBERGER, MONIKA* (Inst Study Religious & Ethnic Diversity, palmberger@mmg.mpg.de)

Feelings of Ambivalence: Ageing Labour Migrants in Vienna

This paper analyzes feelings of ambivalence first generation migrants in Vienna are confronted with, particularly in relation to their sense of belonging and place in society. It focuses on the two biggest migrant groups in Vienna, who came as labour migrants from Turkey and former Yugoslavia. Most of them immigrated to Austria as young adults and – despite of the original plan to remain only for a short period of time – they stayed and grew old there. These labour migrants have now reached retirement, a phase of life that is characterized by reflecting on the personal migration history as well as by thinking about plans for late life.

Vienna’s labour migrants have long held the dream of returning to their country of origin, at the latest when they would retire. By the time of retirement, however, feelings of estrangement from the home country prevail and many labour migrants realize that the old home is only preserved in their memories. On the other hand, they do not fully feel at home in Vienna either, even when their children and grandchildren live there. This is complicated by the status loss many experience with retirement. Once welcome as important work force, in the post-retirement phase labour migrants face marginalisation and a lack of state responsibility for ensuring their well-being in old age (e.g. inadequate state pensions and lack of culturally sensitive care). The paper analyzes these feelings of ambivalence among ageing migrants in Vienna and the strategies they assume in dealing with them. Finally, the potential of the notion of ambivalence for the experiences of migrants beyond the particular case study is discussed.

RC30-512.2

PALSANE, VANDANA* (College Arts & Commerce for Women, vpalsane@yahoo.co.in)

Informalization of Labour: Recent Trends in India's Urban Economy

Informalization of labour: Recent trends in India’s Urban Economy

Urban way of life is generally considered to be associated with industrial production. Reality in most third world cities, however, indicates otherwise. Only half and sometimes less of urban population finds employment in factories or similar organizations. Rest all are engaged in ‘informal’ economic activities which are casual, unskilled, with no fixed working hours, low income, with nature of work largely fluctuating and seasonal. Several studies and reports have come

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
out in last twenty years, which depict the miserable working conditions of India's informal sector workers. While workers in the informal sector contribute a considerable amount of output to the country's GDP, the conditions under which they labour are usually deplorable. Although precise data is not available, we can safely say that nearly all workers in the informal sector lack any form of social security. India has a labour force of nearly 400 million persons, about 13 percent of the entire world's labour force. More than 70 percent of the nonagricultural labour force is in informal employment. If we include agriculture into this, it will be over 90 percent. Work in the informal sector is so common today that it is almost a norm. Today, due to policies of globalization, facilitated by advances in technology, labour is losing its formal and organized character. Workers are divided into two groups, who are employed and who are in the reserve army of labour, willing to do anything to obtain employment. Large number of workers in India, who form this reserve army, miserably wander to and fro between cities, town and villages, living in different phases of employability in seasonal cycles. This paper attempts to understand, based on available literature, trends of informalization in the fast changing employment scenario in Indian urban economy.

RC04-78.20

PAN, YINGFENG* (Nara Women's University, sakulu80@yahoo.co.jp)

Examining the Manifest Function and the Latent Function of Japanese Class: Focused on a Example of Public Middle Schools in Osaka

This presentation examines, from the viewpoint of the manifest function and the latent function, extensive adaptive function that Japanese classes could potentially play. To better understand this issue, the author conducted an investigation at public middle schools in the Kansai area in Japan from 2009 to 2012. The investigation combined participant observation, semi-structured interviewing, and description-type questionnaires. M-GTA technique was used to analyze the field research data.

Results obtained from data collected via participant observation and interviews suggest the follows. Besides functioning as a supplementary lesson for Japanese language and other subjects, the Japanese class also provides a place for "feeling of security" as well as "maintenance of mother tongue and native culture". We can say this is the manifest function of Japanese Class. Apart from such conventional role, Japanese class has demonstrated a crucial role in facilitating intercultural understanding and cultural exchange. Newcomer students, sharing the mutual identity of a minority in class, were observed helping one another to cope with problems and thus create a more comfortable learning environment in school. Then, Japanese class also offers a career role model which could potentially affect newcomers' career choice in the future. And this is the latent function of Japanese Class that we cleared.

In summary, the Japanese class offers a place for interaction with Japanese students to share their experiences; an opportunity to re-identify one's own root; a place to obtain sense of self-realization and recognition; as well as a channel for resource procurement. Hence, it is not only the manifest function but also the latent function of the Japanese class has been observed in this study.

RC06-117.5

PANANAKHONSAEB, WILASINE* (La Trobe University, r_wilasine@hotmail.com)

Cyberspace and Cross-Cultural Relationships Online

Previous studies claim that intermarriage dating sites are new digital technologies that have transformed the mail-order bride business. It is generally assumed that, when women from developing countries turn to intermarriage sites, economic deprivation and opportunities are the main driving motivation. What is ignored in such accounts is the role of desire for love and intimacy. Does the presence of economic and social gain in cross-cultural relationships exclude the fact that women are seeking intimacy in online contexts?

This research seeks to understand why women in Thailand turn to intermarriage dating sites to pursue relationships online and why intermarriage dating sites appear to be displacing other ways of meeting foreign partners. It draws in-depth online and offline interviews with 24 Thai women who have experienced online dating. The research shows that the development of ICTs and increased accessibility of the Internet in the context of globalization and transnational networks allows women to consider a wider set of possible lives and partners than they ever have before. Although some women might be confronted with dilemmas or stereotypes of seeking cross-cultural relationships online, almost all of the women interviewed perceived intermarriage websites as an important channel leading them to meet and fall in love with Western men in the Internet era.

RC04-92.5

PANDEY, URGASEN (College Agra University)

CHATURVEDI, NIHARIKA* (s.r.k.p.wcollege firozabad,agra university india, rnc_chaturvedi@rediffmail.com)

Delivery Of Quality Education In Global Era

However, education and skills have also played key roles. Education has generally supported rapid economic growth through encouraging foreign investment, enabling technology transfer, promoting productivity and progressively upgrading the skills base as required for each successive economic shift to higher-value-added manufacturing and service industry. Education has also played generally positive role in promoting relatively cohesive national identities. Our key tasks in relation to each of our target countries were four-fold. The first was to identify the points in recent world history at which each country made a deliberate choice to forge a stronger integration between respective domestic systems and the global economy; the second was to understand and determine the trajectory of progress towards each country’s goals; the third was to provide an assessment of the contributions made by education and education policies to each of these goals. The fourth was to analyse past policies for their impact on these goals and current and proposed policies for their likely impact in the future.

While many of our most important challenges have their roots in our history, there are important new opportunities and challenges emerging in the new century. However, to underestimate the new opportunities and challenges, or to locate ourselves as victims, would be an historic mistake. While some commentators despair at the complexity of the current global environment, particularly with reference to the welfare of developing nations, we take a slightly different view. While cognizant of supra-national developments, we cannot stand by and watch the erosion of our efforts to build a democratic society.
forms are leading China from one unequal citizenship regime to another unequal citizenship regime.

RC44-735.3
PANGSAPA, PIYA* (The University of the West Indies)
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'Supply Chain Solutions' at All Costs: The Case of Linfox and the Transport Workers Union in Thailand

Linfox is Australia's largest privately-owned logistics and supply chain company which provides transport and delivery services across the Asia Pacific region for the world's biggest consumer goods companies and retailers. In Thailand, Linfox provides services for four distribution centers of Tesco Lotus (a joint venture between Thai conglomerate, Theoma, and Tesco PLC, the world's second-largest retailer after Wal-Mart). Work conditions have steadily deteriorated over the past ten years (serious injuries including deaths caused by stress, exhaustion and falling asleep at the wheel) and reached a breaking point in January 2013 – the same time as a nationwide minimum wage policy was put into effect on January 1st 2013 – a controversial policy that prompted many companies to increase working hours, reduce benefits, lay off workers and/or close down their factories. The Linfox truck drivers had no choice but to go on strike but their action only resulted in the dismissal of fifty-six union members and refusal from management to further negotiate with the workers. This paper examines the 2013 dispute between management and 430 members of the Transport Workers Union who work as truck drivers for Linfox – a multinational transport company which first started its operations in Thailand in 1992. Based on interviews conducted in the field, this paper will provide an analysis of the struggles confronted by workers (whose several attempts at forming a labor union were shut down by management) with the aim of better understanding global corporate strategies and the challenges posed to worker solidarity. Since these are not new challenges, are there really opportunities then for new forms of resistance?

RC02-64.2
PANTUMSINCHAI, PENN* (University of Hawaii at Manoa, ppantum@hawaii.edu)
The Future with Powerful Consumers: A Case Study of Kickstarter

In our technologically advanced modern age, the power of production has shifted from the producers to the people. Everyday consumers are taking a more proactive role in the way they buy, use, and mold products to their needs and purposes. These new-age consumers are changing the way corporations produce products and are forcing corporations to acknowledge the wisdom, knowledge, and creativity that consumers have to offer. As part of this developing phenomenon, crowdsourcing has become a new practice of corporations and small-time producers. Crowdsourcing is the idea of soliciting contributions (be it money, ideas, or labor) from a large group of people (such as a virtual community). Kickstarter is an American-based, private-for-profit company founded in 2009 and dubbed "the world's largest funding platform for creative projects" (http://www.kickstarter.com). A platform in which producers of any kind (films, games, music, art, technology) can ask for donations for creative projects, Kickstarter puts the power in the consumers' hands. People have the option to donate not only how much money as they want to the over 100,000 projects open for funding. The design seems to have won yet with controversy. Kickstarter does not provide any regulation in terms of completing the projects and delivering to the consumers. Unsurprisingly, there have been numerous projects that have been funded but not finished and delivered to the backers' (i.e. funders). By analyzing the Kickstarter community through Consumer Culture Theory, particularly focusing on the top funded projects that have not been completed, the sociological expectations and desires of the backers are understood. As new-age consumers supporting local businesses or individual creators, they have a desire to have creative and funding control over the production process. Conversely, the goals of the producers are also analyzed to provide a larger picture on the effectiveness of a possible future of consumer-sponsored production.

RC31-537.2
PAPADOPOULOS, APOSTOLOS G.* (Harokopio University, apoppap@hua.gr)
FRATSEA, LOUKIA-MARIA (Harokopio University)
Participation in Voluntary Organizations and Civic Integration of Immigrants in Crisis-Stricken Greece

During the last two decades Southern European countries, which were in the past a labour reserve for Western Europe and North America, experienced migration transition to host societies. A number of factors explain this transformation; their geopolitical position, the improved socioeconomic situation and the fact that they are part of the European Union. The recent economic crisis seems to have affected the size of immigration flows in Europe while it raised new issues related to the integration of immigrants in southern European host countries and the challenges faced by the latter for maintaining social cohesion.

Migration research in Southern Europe focuses on the immigrant characteristics and the integration opportunities of immigrants. The recent emergence of immigrant associations and voluntary organizations has not been accompanied by an extensive study of the interactions between immigrant and intermediary groups. Immigrants in voluntary associations and civic integration in Southern European and more particularly in Greece. Moreover, the ongoing economic recession has had an immense impact on the participation and civic engagement of immigrants in host countries.

The paper aims at unveiling the factors which are related to the participation of immigrants in voluntary associations and the implications of immigrant participation for their social and civil integration in host countries. Firstly, the paper will review the relevant literature in Southern European countries and then the situation of immigrant participation and civic engagement in Greece will be presented. The paper will be solely based on a comparative analysis of research findings emanating from two consecutive research projects aiming at the study of immigrant participation in voluntary associations at the start (2009-2010) and in the midst of crisis (2013) in Greece. Both quantitative and qualitative data will be used to reflect on the deficits and the challenges of the EU and Greek migration policy towards immigrant participation and civic integration.

WG03-912.1
PAPAKOSTAS, APOSTOLIS* (Södertörn University, apostolis.papakostas@sh.se)
The Creation of Peaceful Neighbors and Calm Swedes

The Creation of Peaceful Neighbors and Calm Swedes

A discreet aspect of everyday life in Scandinavia is the relative absence of feuds between neighbors and the peaceful atmosphere that prevails in neighborhoods. It is rather difficult to find shouting Swedes and in criminal statistics there are rather few incidents of killings between neighbors. Another aspect of Swedish everyday life is that that, when asked, two of three Swedes state that they trust other people.

In this short historical expose the author connects the absence of feuds between neighbors in everyday life and the high degree of trust prevailing in everyday life in Swedish society. It is argued that the regulation of "neighbors war against neighbors", in essence the regulation of the inter-human space between neighbors, early in Swedish history pacified the relations between neighbors and created a fertile ground for the generalization of trust from few people to many people and for the creation of an atmosphere of trust. The author argues that it was the spread of topography and cartography through agricultural reforms before industrialization that created objective representations of property and thus eliminated boundary feuds between neighbors. By examining topographic maps before and after the reforms the author discusses how the regulations and objective representations of the physical space regulated the inter-human space.

RC33-580.3
PAPASTEFAVNOU, GEORGIOS* (Leibniz Institute for Social Sciences, georgios.papasteфанou@gesis.org)
The Day after: The Effect of Diary Timing on Time Data Analysis

As proved in psychological research, human memory is deceiving and we tend to forget certain events (see e.g. Kahneman, 2004), especially if they were of little importance – such as daily chores or random housework-related tasks. However, these minor episodes are important in time data analysis, as they can tell much about the differences in time-use patterns or time allocation across the society. This fact has important implications for the time-data validity. If filling in of the time-use diary is postponed by the respondent until, for instance, the day after the activities took place, the record is already subject to substantial distortions. Some episodes are simply being forgotten. It results in diminished sequence variability, and extended episodes of the typical activities - at the expense of the less usual ones. What is more, it has an effect on the differences in time allocation as shown in cross-sectional analysis. The day when the diary was filled in can thus have a significant impact on the results as well as conclusions drawn from time-use research. Using the German Time Use Data 2001/2002 and Polish Time Use Data 2003/2004 (both surveys conducted within the Harmonized European Time Use Survey framework) we show how gender differences in time allocation differ depending on when the diary was filled in by the respondent. By means of multivariate analysis we also show how sequence specificty (such as number of episodes and their duration) differs depending on whether the diary was filled in on the same day as the recorded one – or the day after.

JS-72.4
PAPE, MADELEINE* (University of Wisconsin-Madison, mpape@wisc.edu)
From the Global South to the Globe: Pathways to Participatory Budgeting

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
In 1989, the city of Porto Alegre in southern Brazil implemented the world’s first experiment in participatory budgeting (PB). Twenty years later, an Alderman in Chicago established the United States’ (US) first experiment in PB in the city’s 49th ward in 2009. Over that time, PB has spread to over 1500 municipalities in countries across Latin America, Asia, Europe and North America (Baiocchi and Ganuza, forthcoming). In my presentation, I conceptualize the factors that influence the differential spread of PB’s implementation possible in a given location. Drawing on social movement diffusion literature, I conceptualise the factors that influence the differential spread and success of PB, particularly in relation to current experiments in the US. I argue that the study of the diffusion mechanisms for PB provide important insights for activists and civil society actors seeking to promote transformative change.

JS-20.5

PAPE, MADELEINE* (University of Wisconsin-Madison, mpape@wisc.edu)

Participatory Budgeting in the US: The Role of Key Actors in Shaping Turnout

Participatory budgeting (PB) has largely been studied in the context of the Global South, with particular attention given to the case of Porto Alegre. Only in recent years has PB begun to gain traction in the United States (US), beginning with Chicago’s 49th ward in 2009. While the PB projects in the US resemble in some respects the familiar structure of Porto Alegre, the many unique contextual factors suggest that the American experience of PB is likely to be quite different.

A central claim of democratic theorists is that PB provides opportunities for participation to citizens who are marginalized by or excluded from typical democratic processes (Fung and Wright, 2003). In the Porto Alegre case, high participation amongst poorer citizens led to a more egalitarian allocation of resources as compared to those citizens who are marginalized by or excluded from typical democratic processes. The Chicago’s 49th ward example, PB has been particularly successful in increasing participation amongst minority citizens and this has led to a more equitable allocation of resources within the 49th ward. This is an important finding as it suggests that PB may be a more equitable and effective way of allocating resources in US cities.

In this paper I consider the interplay between state and civil society and their impact upon participation, since both sets of actors shape PB outcomes (Wampler, 2008). I explore the case of Chicago, comparing the experiences of the four administrative districts that implemented PB in 2013. Using data collected from participants across these sites, and an analysis of outreach efforts, I examine the correlation between who participates and the engagement of civil society and the state. The aim is to understand the actors that shape the implementation of PB in the US, as well as their impact upon its success as an inclusive practice.

RC25-452.1

PAPERNI, VLADIMIR* (University of Haifa, paperni@research.haifa.ac.il)

Narratives Of Exclusion In The Discourse Of The Great Terror In The USSR

The Great Terror in the USSR of the mid-1930s was actually an implementation of a social engineering strategy aiming at exclusion of certain social, political, and ethnic groups by means of their extermination or isolation. This strategy was based on and partially produced by a very specific ideological discourse. Its key element was a semi-fictional image of the ideal Soviet society enclosed within multiple semi-imaginary boundaries that various “bad” and “enemy” “elements” were constantly trying to trespass. Identification/production of the above-mentioned “elements” was realized within the framework of the discourse of the Great Terror by means of the complex of narratives of exclusion. In my presentation, I will focus on three main components of this complex:

1) Narratives about traitors, spies, and other “foreign agents” actually or potentially trespassing real or symbolic external borders of the Soviet space. These were used for excluding foreigners-emigrants, certain national minorities, Russian re-immigrants, Soviet diplomats and spies; people who contacted foreigners or simply foreigners, etc.

2) Narratives about saboteurs, “socially dangerous elements”, and anti-Soviet conspirers, terrorists, and propagandists acting from beyond the symbolic borders of the ideal Soviet social, political and ideological structure. These were used for excluding “kulaks”, criminals, tramps, “bourgeois” engineers and scientists, openly religious people, former members of the long-defunct Russian political parties, former members of oppositional groups within the Bolshevik party, suspended officers of the secret police, and others.

3) Narratives about “monsters” and “scum of the earth”, who trespassed all sorts of symbolic borders. These were used for excluding suspended high-rank Bolshevik party leaders, both opponents and proponents of Stalin. Narratives of this type were built in the framework of the special ideological meta-narrative based upon archaic mythological imaging of witches and shape-shifters – apparently innocent creatures that turn out to be demons.

TC04-79.9

PAPP Z., ATTILA* (Hungarian Academy of Sciences, pappza@yahoo.com)

Hidden Ethnic Inequalities. a Possible Global Educational Exploration Using PISA

The international educational evaluation programme PISA analysis the variances of school achievement of different countries. In several PISA reports there are described the criteria of successful schools, and the ways the social backgrounds can be overcame. In the PISA framework educational opportunities are distributed unequally if the student’s education is independent of their own family background. Based on PISA reports one can have a detailed picture about the school integration of migrants, the factors which have impact on their educational outcomes.

It is important to underline at the same time that based on PISA results there is no detailed analysis of non-migrant or native national minorities. In some countries the results are presented following the (regional) minority language of test (e.g. Belgium, Spain, Canada), however a comprehensive analysis of native national minorities is failed.

Using PISA databases one can gain some relevant information about national minorities’ school outcomes (in at least 20 countries). By a cross-tabulation of the language spoken at home and of the language of test (state language or minority language) one can distinguish at least three main students groups: minority students who learn in their mother tongue (language spoken at home: minority language), minority students who learn in state language, and majority students (who learn in majority language, of course).

Having these students subgroups one can test two basic research questions: 1. rather the mother tongue education or the mainstream language education outperform among minority students? 2. rather the native national minority or majority students outperform? These comparison could tend us to interpret the variance in student performance in linguistic/ethnics terms. Moreover if after accounting for socio-economic background these variances still remain we can assume that exists hidden, ethnic-linguistics inequalities among students.

TG06-960.5

PARADA, HENRY* (Ryerson University, hparada@ryerson.ca)

The Fluidity of Texts and Structures: Exploring Institutional Ethnography of the Child Protection System in Dominican Republic

This presentation discusses the challenges experienced in using Institutional Ethnography (IE) in a context other than Global North. I discuss the challenges in attempting to translate both linguistically and culturally some of the important concepts of IE into Spanish and the culturally different institutional structures of Child Protection System in the Dominican Republic (DR).

Based on a five year international collaborative project (Canada-DR) this presentation discusses some of difficulties in pursuing a national study of the child protection system, when institutional structures were not clearly identified, and when institutional texts were not clearly defined outside the legal discourse –Child welfare Act. The team of researchers used different IE means of data collection: 1) Mapped out the “fluid” structures of the different (minority language), minority students who learn in state language, and majority students (who learn in majority language, of course).

Having these students subgroups one can test two basic research questions: 1. rather the mother tongue education or the mainstream language education outperform among minority students? 2. rather the native national minority or majority students outperform? These comparison could tend us to interpret the variance in student performance in linguistic/ethnics terms. Moreover if after accounting for socio-economic background these variances still remain we can assume that exists hidden, ethnic-linguistics inequalities among students.

TG06-968.2

PARADA, HENRY* (Ryerson University, hparada@ryerson.ca)

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2) Narratives about saboteurs, “socially dangerous elements”, and anti-Soviet conspirers, terrorists, and propagandists acting from beyond the symbolic...

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
The Managerialization of International Collaboration: The Silencing of Social Justice Solidarity

There is an extensive literature on the process of “overmanagerialization of academic work” (Todt et al. 2013). Academics’ programs that continue to engage on programmatic issues such as social justice or global solidarity face difficulties in negotiating the disjunction of the entrepreneurial university and solidarity of international collaboration. “Internationalization” of programs has become a buzz idea that most universities in North America are pursuing, but the question remains “What kind of internationalization? And who is benefiting from this process?”

Using Institutional Ethnography, this presentation discusses the negotiation process with which the author has become involved with in the development and implementation of an “international Youth Right project” during the past two years. The author discusses the steps taken to textually transform the “realities” of the everyday experience of youth advocating for the protection of their rights into textual instruments of control-financial, managerial as relations of rulings that reflect the managerial realities of the Northern institutions (the entrepreneurial university and its funders). Through mapping out the different “project managements processes” required to develop and implement international projects within the entrepreneurial university context, this presentation will discuss the disjunction of local realities of those who are supposed to benefit from this kind of project -children and youth and the institutions that are supposed to manage them.

The following questions are discussed: What challenges children and Youth face in achieving their rights? What are the consequences of extremely legitimized discourses of rights on the everyday living experiences of youth in the Global South? How is the managerialization of international collaboration within university context affecting the everyday practices of solidarity?

RC14-252.2

Pardo Abril, Neyla Graciela* (Neyla Graciela Pardo Abril, pardo.neyla@gmail.com)

SEMI*SIS Y Procesos De Constructo*En De Significado EN La Prensa Digital Colombiana

La adaptación de los medios de comunicación a las dinámicas de la globalización tienen repercusiones sobre los procesos de producción de significado. Las transformaciones han propiciado formas de interacción comunicativa, sustentadas en los valores de la globalización. Esta manera de construir el significado tiene distintos de efectos sociales que repercuten, en la interlocución y las formas con las cuales los ciudadanos construyen criterios para participar de la vida colectiva y democrática. Esto es relevante en países con industrias culturales monopólicas y oligopólicas que centralizan el proceso de producción y difusión de la información, y que fomentan lógicas de consumo en lugar de formas de participación directa en los asuntos públicos.

Se propone explorar las formas como la prensa digital construye interacción a través de la organización de las páginas web. Se reflexiona sobre el formato, el componente multimedia y la multimodalidad en los procesos de producción de significado. Se identifican las formas como gráficamente se construyen marcas de deíces, orientadoras del proceso cognitivo y mecanismos de construcción y reproducción ideológica.

El corpus de esta investigación son los print de las páginas web de inicio del periódico ELspectorador.com y la revista Semana.com. El corpus se toma el 1-07-2013, tomando como punto de referencia el conjunto de recursos de interactividad que se aproprien para construir significador con el fin de identificar cómo se propone la interacción comunicativa entre productores discursivos y usuarios-lectores.

Palabras clave: medios de comunicación, formas de interacción, multimedio, multimodalidad.


RC44-725.1

Paret, Marcel* (University of Johannesburg, marcelparet@gmail.com)

Precarious Politics: Struggles Against Insecurity in the Global North and Global South

My discussion will complement Standings' general analysis by focusing on the collective struggles of two insecurely employed, low-income groups at opposite ends of the globe: low-wage immigrant workers in California, United States, and citizens living in poor communities in Gauteng, South Africa. Both groups compensate for their lack of economic leverage by organizing around demands for recognition, dignity and inclusion. Because these demands are largely directed towards the state, their struggles for economic survival become entangled with struggles around citizenship status. These cases affirm Standing's emphasis on the importance of citizenship and recognition, but paint a more optimistic vision of the precariat's capacity for struggle, and underscore the need for greater attention to differences between the Global North and Global South.

RC27-479.4

Park, Haenam* (Seoul National University, checkitupnow@gmail.com)

The 1988 Seoul Olympic Games and Habituating Developmentalism in Korean Society

This paper examines social impact of the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games on South Korean society. It attempts to explain the event not as a facilitator to the democratization, but as a means of justifying developmentalism derived from dictatorship government in Korea. The 1988 Seoul Olympics have been regarded as an event that not only displayed the state of the rapid economic growth, but also carried out a positive role in the peaceful process of democratization.

However, the current political situation in Korea raises a question whether the democratization is really successful or not because authoritarian style developmentalism is continuously supported by Koreans, even after the transformation into democracy. Some people claim that a certain level of the authoritarian rule are restated and legitimized. This study argues that the hosting gave the former dictators hegemony, a persuasive power which works in peoples’ everyday life.

First, huge amount of urban regeneration promoted Korean Chaebol (conglomerates) to build skyscrapers in the center of Seoul. Some of the buildings functioned as popular attractions and showed the most citizens the fruits of the economic development by the Chaebol and the dictatorship government.

Second, a huge number of apartment buildings were constructed by Chaebol’s construction companies and ‘Apar’ became a typical dwelling form of middle class in Korea. The middle class people dwelling in the ‘Olympic village’ invented their own consumer culture and lifestyle. That is, ‘distinction’ in Bourdieu’s term began among the citizens.

The middle class’s everyday life depends on the products by the Chaebol and the narratives on the growth of their households identify with the narrative of economic growth of Korea. This serves as a principal of supporting successor of the dictatorship in Korea, even beyond the democratization.

RC34-595.10

Park, Ji-Ae* (Jeonbuk National University, ysshs7@gmail.com)

A Sequence Analysis of Career Pathway of College(University) Graduates Youth in South Korea - Focus on Variation Across School Locations -

This study intends to analyze career pathway of youth who graduated college/university in South Korea. The aim of this paper is to show dissimilarity in transition pattern in labour market within youth by the variation across school locations. In order to analyze it, Korean Labor and Income Panel Study data collect in 1998-2009 is used. The dataset is divided by school location (Seoul & Gyeonggi, Incheon & Non-Metropolitan areas). I examine sequences of labour market statuses using explorative methods of sequence analysis and optimal matching algorithm. The main results of this study are as follows. Pattern of youth’s work careers is different by firm-size and occupation. For example, youth who graduated from provincial college(university) get job in smaller firm than any other groups. And, labour market entry time is also different. For instance, youth who graduated from Gyeonggi, Incheon college(university) prefer entering the labour market to applying for a job although it is unstable job. In contrast, youth who graduated from Seoul college(university) prefer applying for a job to entering second-hand labour market. In addition, level of exposure of unemployment instability is different. Youth who graduated from provincial college(university) have difficulties finding stable job. They face high risks of job termination. Also they expose to repeat of (re-)entry and exit labour market. Especially, it is distinct between Seoul male group and Non-Metropolitan areas/Hen group. As results of this study show, we need to consider gap of career pathways within youth. And institutional support should be provided by goup characteristic.

RC44-727.16

Park, JinYoung* (Cornell University, jhp989@cornell.edu)

Solidarity and Empowerment of Women Workers in Asia

Solidarity has been stressed as one of the most important tools for powerless and marginalized groups of people let alone labor movements. Pressures from globalization create additional demands for workers and activists to extend their solidarity cross the borders. This is not only because globalization has created new problems that connect people’s lives across national boundaries, but also because it has produced many situations and cases in which workers, and activists face similar problems and circumstances, making sharing and learning from each other useful. Based on my experience working at the Working Women Academy
(WWA), I will discuss some of challenges and key issues of cultivating international solidarity among women workers in different countries. WWA is a women’s group in Korea that provides training for grassroots female activists in Asia such as worker-to-worker exchange, capacity building trainings and political education on issues such as gender inequality. The programs are carefully designed in advance to meet the needs and interests of participants as much as possible through pre-visits and pre-surveys. For example, Chinese workers visited Korea to learn and discuss issues related to organizing women workers in 1970s and 1980s, which they could apply to their current organizing efforts. The training programs, which contain a combination of field visits and intensive discussions in participant methods, have prioritized the continuity of participants over a series of trainings which take place over a 7 to 9 month period. During this period, participants are encouraged to exercise training contents and to bring their experiences back to the next training. Language barriers have been one of biggest challenges. But the programs always provided translators and utilized focal persons for in-between communications.

SOCI-977.3

PARK, KEONG-SUK* (Seoul National University, South Korea, pks0505@snu.ac.kr)

Poverty and Inequality of Korean Elderly People: Life Long Effects of Labor and Welfare Systems on Old Age Income Support

Very low fertility is regarded as a serious social concern in South Korea. Korean government has contrived diverse policy approaches to provide various incentives for reproductive behaviors. More or less, the public response to low fertility tends to be basically in a framework of rational choice, and assumes that reducing the constraint and cost for reproduction would increase fertility rate. In this regard, the new government of president Park Keun-Hye pledged to provide financial support for child birth and education more extensive than ever before. Setting aside the question whether the promise could be fulfilled given the limited budget, this paper aims to examine the individual rational choice would achieve its intended policy outcome without proper checks to the endlessly rising cost of reproduction.

Instead of the individual rational choice, this paper proposes a structural and historical perspective on the demographic transition and proper policy and prac- tices. In this regard, this paper examines the origins and development of the fam- ily planning, which was established as the primary national policy of economic development through the 1960s and the early 1990s, and discusses its implication on social change and the subsequent fertility decline in South Korea. Fertility declines have proceeded in complex rationalities on which people felt responsible for their own destiny and family, such as the Malthusian ethical check. But also the strong desire for material well being and preferred children’s success contributed to the strict birth control and ignorance for unwanted births.

WG02-897.7

PARK, KEONG-SUK* (Seoul National University, South Korea, pks0505@snu.ac.kr)

YAMANE, MARI (Aichi University of Education)

Life History and Family Changes in Korea and Japan

This study examines important characteristics of family changes and modernities embedded in the life history of Korean and Japanese elders born in the 1920s and 1940s. The elderly born between the periods of the 1920s and 1940s underwent very compressed social changes, such as the imperialism, political turmoil after liberation and ferocious national building, wars, diaspora, and the high economic development. Modern families have been developed and transformed in this vortex of social changes. Reconstructing the memory of the elderly people’s own life history, this study aims to discover characteristics of family changes and modernities in Korea and Japan.

Surveys and interviews were conducted in Seoul, Korea and Nagoya, Japan from 2009 to 2011. Questionnaire covered detailed information about family in origin, educational experiences of seniors, experiences of adolescence, marriage and their own family, work, and later life. 100 cases in Korea and Japan respectively were collected considering age, gender and economic status of the elderly. In-depth interviews were then followed for the cases with importance in the study and elders’ willingness to interview.

Several important concepts of modern and family changes are interpreted by comparing life histories of Korean and Japanese elders. Modern construction of patriarchal family and its change are compared. In regard to the period of child- hood and the youth, the mixture of kinship and modern rearing, gendered edu- cation, and influences of imperial war and Korean war, diaspora and repatriation were intertwined. In the interplay between the individual adulthood and the social period of high economic growth, mixed relation with extended and nuclear family and ideas of gender role division were compared. Finally, attitudes in inheritance, after-death, and family support in later life and social changes were compared.

RC02-58.5

PARK, YOONJUNG* (Yonsei University, hermetic@yonsei.ac.kr)

The Structured Dynamics in the World-System: A Network Analysis of Trade Patterns 1985-2004

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the hierarchically structured dynamics of the modern world-system using the network analysis. While the modernization theory presumed that the increase in international trade lead to economic growth for all the participants, the world-system perspective argued that there is per- sistent underdevelopment among the Third World because all the nation states participating in the world economy are unequally structured. These conflicting perspectives have continued to debate the matter of development. Of all the researchers concerning international relationship, those who used the network analysis did made a great advance in empirical field due to the relational nature of world system. However, previous studies have shown the static character- istic of the network of the world-system. In this paper, using bilateral trade data of Standard International Trade Classification(SITC) over 133 countries, we focus on the dynamics in the world system; the range and effects of the international division of labor depend on the sort of commodity. We used three commodities of SITC over 20-years for making clear our research question. We confirmed the main theme of the world-system perspective; a) The relationships between the core were denser than the periphery, b) The semi-periphery acted as a broker mediating the core and the periphery. Also, we found that there are differences among trading commodities in the world-system; a) Machinery(SITC-71) had been transmitted from the core to the periphery, b) Plastics and synthetics(SITC-58) maintained their superior status as the core industry, c) Footwear(SITC-85) showed secondary transmission and division of labor in the periphery and semi-periphery. This dynamics in commodities need to be more sophisticate ar- gument in the field. The long-term changes in the international trades explained how the nation states were structured and also fluctuated by their structural position in the world-system.

RC23-416.4

PARKER, CRISTIAN* (Universidad de Santiago de Chile, cristian.parker@usach.cl)

Social Patterns of Energy Consumption and Lifestyles: Towards a Low Carbon Society? a Study in Chilean Society

The growing demand for primary energy consumption in many Latin America (LA) countries is carbonized raising a challenge to move towards low-carbon economy. Promoting social patterns of low-carbon energy consumption involves analyzing the lifestyles associated with the current energy consumption. Indeed social patterns of primary energy consumption (lighting, cooking, heating / cooling and transport) are associated with lifestyle. According to the thesis of Heaton (2000) environmental pro would be a more typical of affluent societies, typical of a post-materialist era. Following this thesis...
social patterns of low-carbon energy consumption would not be found in developing countries, or be found only in its upper-middle and upper classes. The few sociological studies do not allow to a conclusively answer.

Sustainable development in Latin America is being challenged. Population growth is not driving the increase in GHG emissions, but rather growth in consumption (Satterthwaite, 2009). In this global context, Chile is an example of an emerging economy whose growth affects the environment.

It is possible to hypothesize that the energy consumption in emerging countries (in AL) is associated with the family socioeconomic unequal position. But what happens when we study social patterns of energy consumption of families of similar social positions?

Research on households energy consumption, their views and behavior is complex (Lutzenhiser, 1993). No sociological studies seem to be available for answering this question in AL. This paper aims to shed light on this issue based on qualitative and quantitative empirical sociological research recently conducted in Chile.

RC35-613.2

PARKER, NOEL* (University of Copenhagen, np@ifs.ku.dk)

‘Must the Subaltern Fight?: Resistance and the Art of Forming Your Masters’

There are many instances from the history of colonialism – not confined to the experience of successful anti-colonial conflict – of the impact of the subject’s on those who purport to be their masters. With this reformulation of Spivak’s classic question from 1988 set alongside the anthropology alluded to by a version of James C. Scott’s book title from 2008, the paper focuses on the subaltern’s alternatives to open, violent resistance. Thus the paper attempts to map the interplay between top-down power (the paradigm of ‘power over...’) and the bottom-up capacity of the subjects to maintain a degree of autonomy, or even effective shape the power which is ostensibly exercised ‘over’ them.

How can a ‘power to...’ be shaped into an enabling power which facilitates human activities from the subaltern side? The answer is to be found in the combination of three further dimensions in power relations over and above the top-down will: the resistance of the subject; the practices which actualize activity in a society; and the structuring of conceptions which is traded in discursive exchanges.

Scott (plus Hirst 2005) and the historical sociology of resistance provide an access point for the first of these; Foucault for the second; and Bourdieu an account of ideology that illuminates the third. The paper will draw empirically not only on the history of colonialism and its end, but also on the many histories of popular resistance. The purpose is to read the historical sources with this particular blend of theory, showing the contradictory impulses within which actual power develops.

RC29-506.6

PARKER, ROBERT NASH* (University of California, robnp@aol.com)

Predictive Policing: The Case of Burglary

This study is designed to utilize large amounts of data from previous time points in the City of India, Ca., to analyze the predictors of burglary rates, commercial and noncommercial, to test the idea that a predictive model of burglary could be developed. Using predictions as to sub areas in the community that are expected to have the highest burglary rates, based in part on an observed relationship, lagged across time, between truancy and burglary, we develop an intervention model and apply it most heavily on the predicted high burglary areas. Evaluation is designed to see if we can reduce these predicted high burglary areas to areas with below city wide means for burglary in the previous year.

RC24-439.1

PARKINS, JOHN* (University of Alberta, jparkins@ualberta.ca) HEMPLE, CHRISTY (University of Guelph) BECKLEY, TOM (University of New Brunswick) SHERRER, KATE (Dalhousie University) STEDMAN, RICH (Cornell University)

Future Energy Landscapes in Canada: Discursive Renderings of Renewable Energy Alternatives through Q Methodology

The transformation of energy landscapes toward more sustainable energy futures is often fraught with challenges, not the least of which is public opposition to the altering of treasured spaces and places. Drawing on Charles Taylor’s social imaginary, Zebravale’s socialization theory and Nassauer’s notions of culture and landscape, this paper identifies the discursive and visual structures that anchor the socio-ecological world to existing modes of energy production and limit the potential for energy landscape transformation. Within this analysis, culture is understood to be inextricably linked to landscapes and energy development – from wind mills and solar arrays to oil sands and hydroelectric facilities – having a profound effect upon landscape preferences. The landscapes humans create as they meet their needs and desires are not always beautiful or healthy, but they comprise heritage that contributes significantly to an individual’s sense of place or identity. Therefore any meaningful transformation of these landscapes toward sustainable futures will require careful and incisive analysis of these social and cultural anchoring points. These points are examined in this study through Q method analysis of 48 statements on energy production in Canada. Research involves diverse case study areas (Alberta, Ontario and New Brunswick) aimed at gaining insights into the discursive underpinnings of energy production. Results offer nuanced and regionally specific understanding of citizens’ deeply rooted and often conflicting values surrounding landscape change, aesthetics, governance, ownership, renewable energy alternatives, and identity with the energy sector.

JS-53.2

PARKINSON, DEBRA* (WHGNE, WHIN, Monash University, space@netc.net.au)

ZARA, CLAIRE (Monash University)

The Link Between Disaster and Violence Against Women

There is compelling evidence that violence against women increases following large-scale disasters. Yet there is a research gap on why this happens, and how increased violence may relate to disaster experiences.

This presentation reports on the first Australian research into this – a phenomenon previously overlooked in emergency planning and reconstruction after disaster. In the absence of reliable quantitative data, interviews with 30 women in Victoria following 2009 Black Saturday bushfires provided evidence of increased domestic violence, even in a context that silenced women. Community members, police, case managers, trauma psychologists and family violence workers empathised with traumatised and suffering men – men who may have been heroes in the fires – and encouraged women to wait it out. These responses compromised the principle that women and children always have the right to live free from disaster.

Violence provides an opportunity to reinforce traditional gender roles, and this presentation considers the concept that social cohesion relies on women’s sacrifice. Further, it identifies that male privilege plays an important role in ensuring many interests are prioritised.

The launch of the research findings in 2012 brought this highly sensitive issue to the attention of disaster managers and inspired changes within key emergency organisations to improve the safety of women and children in the aftermath of disaster, beginning with improved data collection and training for disaster personnel. A partnership project was then funded to explore men’s experiences after Black Saturday, with a focus on men’s harmful behaviours to themselves and to those around them. The role of gender and the cost of patriarchy to both women and men are examined through interviews with 32 men.

JS-51.3

PARR, NICK* (Macquarie University, Nick.Parr@mq.edu.au)

LI, KA KI (JACKIE) (Nanyang Technological University) TICKLE, LEONIE (Macquarie University)

The Cost of Living Longer: Projections of the Effects of Prospective Mortality Improvement on Economic Support Ratios for Eighteen More Advanced Economies

The aims of this paper are twofold; (1) to forecast mortality for a wide range of more developed countries from 2010-2050 and (2) to simulate the effects of the forecast mortality patterns on economic support ratios under the continuation of current fertility, migration and labour force participation. The mortality forecasts are prepared for eighteen countries using the Poisson Common Factor Model proposed by Li (2013). The effects of mortality on economic support ratios are estimated by comparing the results of projections under the best estimates of the forecast mortality change to the results of projections which assume that mortality remains constant over time. The results of the mortality forecasts show that the projected gains in life expectancy for both sexes are greatest in Japan, Israel, Andorra and in East-Central Europe, and are least in the Ukraine, Netherlands, North America and Sweden. Preliminary results show that the ratios of total hours worked to age-weighted populations are projected to fall most in Japan, East-Central and Southern Europe, and least in Sweden and Australia. In all countries the forecast improvement in mortality accounts for less than half the projected reduction in support ratios.

The results show that mortality improvement has the greatest effect on support ratios in Japan and in East-Central European countries. Anticipated mortality improvement is of far lesser significance to Northern and Western European and English-speaking countries. The paper discusses the dependency of the estimated effects of mortality improvement on support ratios on the assumed levels of fertility, migration and age-specific labour force participation and the age structure of the initial population.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
RC24-436.7
PARRA, CONSTANZA* (University of Groningen, c.a.parra.novoa@rug.nl)

Nature Grabbing or Successful Practices for Nature Conservation? Blurred Boundaries in Chilean Protected Areas

Literature on protected areas (PAs) constantly reanimates an ancient debate that opposes conservationist scholars, considering the world history of PAs, as a testimony of human progress, to critical voices counting this history as a record of failure (Brockington et al. 2008; Stolton, Dudley 2010). For, as several social scientists have emphasized, conservation regulation has in many cases been part of coercive colonial strategies and disempowerment of indigenous groups. More recently, contributions on “nature grabbing” have joined the debate, revealing processes through which property rights and control over natural resources are transferred from ‘poor’ to powerful hands (Fairhead et al. 2012).

Based on case-study research in two Chilean regions, the Atacama Desert and Green Patagonia, this paper examines the shades of grey between what may be acknowledged either as a success or a failure in the contemporary governance of PAs. This paper argues that there is a need for examining PAs and their governance by using more sophisticated analytical frameworks that help to capture the social complexities in which these areas for nature conservation are embedded and reproduced.

This paper is structured in five parts. Part one combines literature on socio-ecological systems, environmental sociology and political ecology to discuss critical social sustainability issues in the contemporary governance of PAs. Elaborating on these theories, part two offers an analytical framework drawing attention to the social embeddedness of PAs, including politics and power dynamics, economic forces, institutional transformations, as well as culture, discourses, values and justice in local histories. Section three discusses conservation policies and land uses in a neoliberal country that has allowed a wide proliferation of private PAs. Section four zooms into two Chilean regions and the remaking of their PAs histories. The paper concludes with reflections on the blurred boundaries between successful conservation and nature grabbing leading to injustice.

RC37-643.5
PARRACHO SANTANNA, SABRINA* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, sagparracho@gmail.com)

Rio Museum of Art in Times of Trouble

Given the growing diagnoses of musealization processes, of the spreading of cultural centers and of the new status assigned to curators, this research investigates the emergence of expository institutions as instruments for intervention in the urban space, in times of social change. I shall here analyze the foundation of the Museu de Arte do Rio, in March 2013, at the Rio de Janeiro harbor district. The aim of the research is discussing the possibility of building an art institution, taking on account the formation of social networks and the negotiations for the emergence of a shared project. To think about these issues, I have been investigating the debates and the controversies and to build consensus around the concepts of modern, contemporary, and a global (and / or creative) city. Built through a decade of disputes, the Museu de Arte do Rio seems to be revealing both of the place destined for museums in contemporary times, and of the negotiations between organized groups and institutions in Rio. Proposed in times of optimism and prosperity in expectation for megaevents such as the World Cup in 2014 and Olympic Games in 2016, the museum was conceived as a new icon for the city's image. Nevertheless, just when it was founded in March, 2013, the museum was, however, the target of demonstrations that anticipated the massive protests that spread in the country since mid-2013, taking to the streets of the city more than a hundred thousand of people in June 17, 2013. This paper seeks to understand how the institution has been the target of new disputes in the city and has been incorporating new categories to face the demands for change.

RC16-299.2
PARVEZ, FAREEN* (University of Massachusetts at Amherst, parvez@soc.umass.edu)

A Social Critique of Religious Judgment

This paper examines the concept of symbolic violence through an analysis of class-based religious judgment within Muslim minority communities. It draws specifically on two-year ethnographic comparative study of religious communities in France and India. Across the cases, middle-class and elite practicing Muslims overtly judged poor and working-class worshippers as “fundamentalist” and regressive for their gendered and other practices. Practices like the burqa, for example, were prominent among the poor and subaltern. In France, the poor and subaltern Muslims while also showing how this is a symbolic struggle for religious (and other) recognition — in which the terms of the struggle are set by the language of the state. The comparative design of the larger study allows a deeper exploration of symbolic violence. In France, my subaltern companions in the field were far less complicit in their domination, or unlikely to internalize the ‘classifications’ of the middle-class. In India, class judgment was interwoven with a long-standing culture of loving paternalism that feeds cross-class alliances and a vast network of Muslim philanthropy. In this context, impoverished Muslims are thereby more complicit in their domination. These differences force us to consider the cultural embeddedness of symbolic violence. They also force us to ask: what is to be gained analytically by viewing such culturally and politically specific dynamics as symbolic violence? The paper explores these issues with reference to Bourdieu, Weber’s focus on conscious belief in the support of legitimate domination, as well as Franz Fanon's theorization of internalized inferiority.

RC25-451.2
PASCALE, CELINE-MARIE* (American University, pascale@american.edu)

Fukushima, Tsunamis and Earthquakes: The Meanings of Risk in the 21st Century

The most significant nuclear disaster since Chernobyl in 1986, struck in Japan on March 11, 2011 as the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear reactor failed in the face of a tsunami and subsequent earthquake. In Fukushima we witnessed a combination of natural disaster and human error that resulted in local devastation, national trauma, and global consequence. In a global landscape, the representational practices through which the events of Fukushima have gained meaning are central, both within and across national boundaries.

The representational practices of major media outlets gain even greater hegemonic significance when travel to such catastrophes is restricted or complicated by the catastrophe itself. Representational practices not only produce specific forms of knowledge, they also construct what comes to be understood as legitimate forms of inquiry.

In the United States, the presence and meaning of "risk" in relation to Fukushima reproduced very specific relations of power/knowledge. This paper examines over 2100 articles about the catastrophes at Fukushima published in 4 major U.S. media outlets between March 2011 and March 2013. The analysis includes articles from two newspapers, the Washington Post and The New York Times and two nationally prominent blogs, Politico and The Huffington Post.

The representational practices that construct “risk” cannot be fully understood without asking “risk for whom?” and “risk to what?” Using a close textual reading and a poststructural discourse analysis, the paper deconstructs the representational practices that construct “risk” for plant workers, the general population of Japan, economies, ecosystems and energy resources.

Among the many consequences of the increasing globalization of “risk,” is the reality that the presence and meaning of “risk” will continue to be highly mediated. This paper contributes to the discipline through nuanced discussion of representational practices and the increasing globalization of risk. It suggests implications for social theory and social research more broadly.

JS-44.14
PASQUETTI, SILVIA* (University of Cambridge, sp638@cam.ac.uk)

Affective, Symbolic, and Family Ties Among Palestinians in the West Bank and Israel: A Multi-Sited Ethnography and a Transnational Research Agenda

Melding insights from recent works on the affective, embodied, and symbolic dimensions of transnationalism with multi-sited fieldwork in Palestinian localities across the Green Line between the West Bank and Israel, this paper aims to develop a transnational research agenda on Israeli and West Bank Palestinians. It argues that a focus on emotional ties, symbolic practices, and subjective views can help overcome the scholarly tendency to use the spatial and legal divisions imposed on differently situated Palestinians as boundaries for research and to assume that these imposed divisions are the most salient factors in the everyday lives. It also sketches a transnational research agenda on these two segments of Palestinians, discussing how a focus on everyday life and a multi-sited research design can help explore their various transnational engagements from the expression of feelings of solidarity and the pursuit of cross-border family practices to the reproduction of border and national differences. Second, beyond the case of Palestinians under Israeli rule, this paper problematizes the privileged focus on mobility in transnational studies and calls for more attention to the role of transnational histories and forms of belonging in the lives of people experiencing forced spatial immobility and legal exclusion.

RC16-300.3
PASQUETTI, SILVIA* (University of Cambridge, sp638@cam.ac.uk)
“He Is Not Clean:” an Ethnography of Surveillance and Emotions Among Palestinian Arabs in the West Bank and Israel

Drawing on insights from works on the affective dimension of the law and on recent theorization of emotions as transpersonal and collective phenomena, this paper explores the politics of surveillance in the material life of the modern state. Security agencies can shape emotional relationships among members of targeted populations. Specifically, based on ethnographic fieldwork within and across a West Bank refugee camp and the Arab districts of an Israeli city, I explain how the state practice of recruiting “collaborators” (informers) produces distinct meanings and emotions in these two localities. Camp dwellers react to political informing through collective informal social control, personal investment in the camp residents’ reputation, and support for the physical expulsion and even violent death of alleged “informers.” City residents experience political informing as a form of “symbolic dirt” that circulates in all public and private spaces, ambiguously mixed with criminal forms of informing, and mediates affective and social ties among neighbors, friends, and family members. I also explore the distinct predicament of former “collaborators” who were relocated by the state’s security apparatus from the West Bank to the Israeli city where I conducted fieldwork. By focusing on the entanglement between political informing, moral claims, feelings of belonging and betrayal, and practices of physical expulsion and relocation among differently situated Palestinian Arabs, this paper aims to theorize the role of the state’s security apparatus in shaping emotional relationships and responses among targeted people.

RC04-87.3

PASSARETTA, GIAMPiero* (School of Social Sciences, University of Trento, giampiero.passarett@unitn.it)
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Returns to Higher Education after the Bologna Process: How Different Are Italian Tertiary Degrees?

This paper analyses the short term occupational returns of different tertiary degrees provided by the Italian educational system after the implementation of the ‘Bologna process’.

The University reform has entailed a great vertical differentiation of higher education and resulted in the transition from a unitary system - based on four-to-six years courses - to a new sequential system of ‘bachelor/master/doctoral program’ structure. The bachelor/master reform has been accompanied by the introduction of long courses (‘Ciclo Unico’), which lasted five years and reflects the old unitary structure. In this scenario, the public decision-maker has determined the tertiary qualifications to be considered equivalent. On the one hand, bachelors are legally less valuable than masters and long degrees, and does not give access to doctoral programmes (ISCED 6). On the other hand, masters and long degrees are legally equivalent and give direct access to doctorates.

In the empirical analysis we use data from the ISTAT-2011 ‘Survey on the transition to work of University graduates’ to examine the early labour market returns of young graduates from bachelor’s, master’s and long degrees in terms of employability, class position and wage. By means of binomial, multinomial and OLS multiple regression, the empirical results show that the labour market rewards of the three types of degree do not reflect precisely the legislative arrangement. According to expectations, four years after the completion of studies, bachelor’s graduates are less prestigious and rewarded occupations than masters and long degrees. However, labour market outcomes of long degrees and masters vary widely, although they are legally equivalent. Net of other relevant personal characteristics, graduates from long degrees are less likely to be employed, but gain higher wages and have higher probability to reach the apex of the social hierarchy compared with graduates from master’s programmes.

JC6-5.3

PATEL, JHAVER* (Gujarat University, jcp.sociology@gmail.com)

Literate and literateTribal Youth and Leisure

Literate and iliterateTribal Youth and Leisure

The Education is the one which teaches the educing many ways of spending his leisure usefully and constructively. The various objects of culture such as literature, music, art, religion and philosophy are the creation of leisure. But it is not developed automatically follow if leisure is provided. The role of Education will be seen here. One can perceive the difference if one observes the different ways in which the educated and the uneducated youth around one spend their leisure hours. The uneducated can be seen consuming their leisure in useless gossiping, smoking, quarreling, sleeping, indulging in alcohol or at the most spending their time in visits to the cinema. On the other hand, the educated individual puts his leisure to better use.

Evidently, then it is only the educated person who can utilize his leisure properly. I have kept this concepts and select so tribal youths for sampling. In this fifty tribal youths 25 are literate and 25 are illiterate. Those who are literate mostly are graded and past graded. I choose some variables to measure difference between them. These variables are following below. Economic Condition, Morning activity, Noon activity, Evening activity, their talking subjects, drug addiction, visits of cinema, gossip places, their desires, etc. I found tribal youth spend their leisure time an average 3 to 4 hours per day. Educated youth spend their leisure time in positive activities. Always they are thinking in positive way where iliterate tribal youth mostly do negative activity and thinking negatively. Literate youth mostly meet in a public places like bus stand, grocery shops, near by schools, near by temple, etc. when literate youth meet mostly their parents house. Where parents can watch their activities and some time guide them.

PLEN-6.3

PATEL, SUJATA* (University of Hyderabad, patel.sujata09@gmail.com)

Colonial Legacies, Low and Discourses of Inequalities. An Analysis of Poverty Alleviation

The paper uses the example of a revolutionary poverty alleviation programme (which is now given legitimacy as a law) to understand and assess the discourses that structure inequalities in India. The focus is on a law called National Rural Employment Guarantee Act which provides as a right, employment to one member of a poor household for 100 days of a year.

On the basis of case studies, this paper argues this discourse does not have a language which can comprehend the complexity of the cultural forms and processes that organize inequalities in India at three levels. First, the attention of this Act is on objective quantifiable attributes of inequalities and wealth disparities such as poverty line, income and food consumption, an understanding which it inherits from 19th century colonial liberal discourses. It thus cannot recognize the fact that the poor work and labour in economies that combine and exchange low value labour goods and services which are rarely quantifiable in terms of the rational economic language created by contemporary capitalist discourse. Second, this colonial legacy has further frozen a range of differentiated cultural practices of domination and subordination that organise inequalities into a few standard Orientalist categories. We argue that not only are these practices varied but they range from stigma, discrimination, intolerance, prejudice and hatred. These may manifest as individual discrimination but are moored in group based representations of domination which are reconstituted from colonial classificatory systems. The Act has little comprehensions of these differentiations and cultural practices as these remain invisible and thus unquantifiable. Third, these representations are unevenly organised across localities and regions defining the nation state creating a complex pattern of exclusionary intersections that manifest differentially in varied economic and social contexts of the territory. These cases help to rethink and understand the theory of inequalities.

INTE-27.1

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The Global South and Postcolonial Perspectives in International Sociology

A powerful current development in our discipline is the emergence of postcolonial and global-south sociologies. This is not a new specialization, but a change in perspectives that will affect all fields of sociology. New possibilities are currently being explored in sociological theory, sociologies of disability, education, gender, modernization, the history of sociology, and more. This session is planned as an interactive event in which leading colleagues in this movement of thought will debate issues raised by the participating units and by other ISA members. In the later part of the session, comments and questions from the floor will open a dialogue with members of the panel. Among the themes for the session are questions of centrality and marginality, changing methodologies, changing agendas for research, new audiences, and changing curricula for teaching sociology.

PROF-990.1

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Writing or Editing a Book or Monograph

RC41-697.4

PATIL, ASHA RAMAGONDA* (S.N.D.T. Women's University, Mumbai, drpatilasha@gmail.com)
Gender Inequality and Women’s Health: Indian Perspective

Indian women face most of the health problems due to discrimination. The high risk groups in their lives are early childhood and reproductive age inadequacy and poor nutrition, non-access to primary health care, poor reproductive health and discrimination against girls are major causes for higher female mortality between ages one and five and high maternal mortality rates. The practice of sex determination tests and subsequent induced abortion, small family size are added to increase sex ratio. Sex-selective abortions are indicative of the low value to girls. Gender disparity in nutrition starts from infancy to adulthood. Girls are breastfed less in infancy. Malnutrition is an underlying cause of death among girls below age five. Nutritional deprivation amongst girls leads to improper growth and anaemia. Anaemia is more prevalent amongst girls, pregnant, and lactating women. This not only complicates childbearing and result in maternal and infant deaths, maternal depletion and low birth weight infants, but also severely affect women’s productivity and quality of life. Infertility poses a serious social and emotional threat to women.

Women also face reproductive tract infections and related infertility. The reasons for maternal deaths include sepsis, abortion, haemorrhage, and anaemia, etc. Sexually transmitted diseases, HIV, have serious implications for women. Women tend to seek medical help only if an illness is advanced, thereby reducing their chances of surviving. Many deliveries take place at homes, with untrained assistants in proportion of moderately skilled workers by automation and lower status, women are not involved in decision making including use of contraceptive, family size, etc.

The objective of the paper is to analyse current health status of women and give recommendations to policy makers, health workers to take steps to improve women’s health status. The paper is based on secondary data.

RC09-176.5

PATIL, DR. N. H.* (HKES College, Aland, nhpatil1953@rediffmail.com)

Globalisation, Technology Transfer and Growing Inequalities in India

Globalisation and transfer of technology in the recent past have brought about significant changes in the process of production of goods and services providing services to the ever growing size and variety of clients which is looked upon as a positive development. But the fact that needs to be looked into is, what implications it has for the workforce in terms of wage inequalities which is an equally important issue. Increasingly advanced technology applied to various sectors in service and manufacturing is assumed to call for new skills and tasks, normally of higher sophistication and complexity which may result in increased real wages for highly skilled sections of workforce. Another outcome of this development is steady decline in proportion of moderately skilled workers by automation and low status, women are not involved in decision making including use of contraceptive, family size, etc.

The paper based on the secondary data focuses on the population growth and other factors responsible for Panchaganga river water pollution and how it influenced on human health.

WG03-918.4

PATNAIK, PRANTA PRATIK* (Central University of Rajasthan (India), prantaprakat@curaj.ac.in)

The Politics of ‘other’ Women in Indian Cinema

The category of women has never been a homogeneous one. In Indian cinema, a division has always been made between an ideal woman, who has to be necessarily docile, submissive yet standing up for her rights without transgressing her limits, and the ‘other’ woman who is seen as a threat that would disrupt the supposed normality of social order. The politics of ‘othering’ the women in terms of her sexuality, dominance and capacity to lure/distract has put the vamps, courtesans (tawaifs), lesbians, call girls under the ambit of ‘dangerous women’. The paper would like to analyse how further divisions are made within the category of the ‘Other’ women thereby conveying a message to the society that the place of women needs to be defined and determined within the confines of home. It is essential to undertake a critical analysis of such politics of representations particularly in the Hindi cinema because it has the potential to highlight the plight of such women. The paper would like to draw attention to these issues against the backdrop of recent cases of banning dance-bar girls in Mumbai hotels, reluctance of the government to legalise prostitution, where it has almost become a source of livelihood for several poor women and most importantly not recognising the rights of the sexual minorities i.e. lesbians. Based upon a critique of Laura Mulvey’s theory of male gaze, the paper goes beyond simplified versions of patriarchy to a more nuanced approach to understand the political, religious and cultural nexus behind such portrayal of women in Hindi cinema.

RC24-429.2

PATIL, RAJENDRA* (Shivaji University, patilsuk@gmail.com)

Municipal Solid Waste Management In Kolhapur, India: Need For Decentralized Composting

The management of municipal solid waste is emerging as an environmental issue in India. Under Municipal Solid Waste Management and Handling Rules, 2000 and directives of Hon’ble Supreme Court, all the citizens are to segregate the waste into three categories: organic, recyclable and hazardous. But the contract was done by Kolhapur Municipal Corporation (KMC) with Zoom Bio fertilizer Pvt. Ltd. in 2000 and since 2003-04 it used to segregate biodegradable solid waste and for recycling of this waste. But as the company went into liquidation, this project was in 2000 and since 2003-04 it used to segregate biodegradable solid waste and for recycling of this waste.

Along with the increasing population more land is required for the disposal of solid waste and today there is no reserved piece of land for the treatment plant in the city. The place at outskirts of the city, Top quarry is under dispute. There is resistance from people of that area and there is a stay order from Hon’ble High Court not to use that place for dumping waste. A land at Halsawade is allotted for sanitary land filling but it is under dispute and stay order has been given by Hon’ble High Court.

The centralized collection and processing has been failure and created environmental issues. There is a need to adopt decentralized composting at homes, apartments, colony, garden, institutes etc.

The paper reviews the Municipal Solid Waste Management in Kolhapur and also shows the attempts made by citizens for decentralized composting.

RC04-98.10

PATTINASARANY, INDERA RATNA IRAWATI* (University of Indonesia, irapattinasarany@yahoo.com)

Causes and Social Implications of Educational Inequities in Indonesia

Educational inequities in Indonesia has been existed for many years. Two major challenges with respect to educational inequities are access to and quality of education. Access to primary education is almost universal, while access to junior and senior secondary are still far from the government target. Let alone the tertiary education. The quality of education occurs at all levels of schooling. The twin problem of educational inequities is a major concern of the Government of Indonesia (GoI). Over the past decade GoI has allocated 20 percent of its national budget towards education sector. GoI has made numerous attempts to overcome the inequity issue through, such as regulating the functional assignment between central and subnational governments in providing primary and secondary education, and issuing the minimun service standard for its implementation. Apparently these regulations were not prepared in a systematic and integrated fashion. This
paper analyzes the causes and social implications of educational inequities in Indonesia. In terms of causes, this paper focuses on the socio-economic background, culture, and access to resources. While on social implications, it will cover four issues. The first two deals with the fact that educational inequities will increase inequality in income and competitive ability among individuals in labor markets. Thirdly, educational inequities will widen inequality of vertical social mobility chance among social strata. The more educated have higher probability to advance to higher social strata than those with lower level of education. This may give rise to social exclusion, which is the final impact to be discussed in this paper.

RC23-413.4
PATTNAIK, BINAY K.* (Institute for Social and Economic Change, binay@iitk.ac.in)

Mobilizing from Appropriate Technologies to Sustainable Technologies (based on Grassroots Innovations)

This paper offers an understanding of the concept of Appropriate Technology (AT) and points out its historic relevance from the standpoint of developing countries. The paper focuses on the evolution of AT movement in India and ideological contributions by various thinkers like M. K. Gandhi, E. F. Schumacher, J C Kumarappa, and others to this movement. It stresses that AT movement as a discursive one is not about mobilizing activities and people but is about academic discourses on AT. And the paper presents an empirical case study of a social movement organization named Honey Bee Network, emergent of the said movement that does not represent the original discourse of the movement any more rather represents the later turning point of the discourse, i.e., the thrust toward sustainable technologies. This drift is perceived on the basis of experiences of a developing country like India with regard to misgivings of western industrial technologies and their non-sustainability. Noteworthy, that this case study of the Honey Bee Network at Ahmedabad is in fact a network of three organizations namely, SRIISTI, NIF, and GIAN which are to scout, document, register, and incubate the grassroots innovations that are based on traditional and indigenous knowledge systems and are likely to transform these grassroots innovations into commercialized technologies. The Honey Bee Network as a social movement organization has been analyzed from the vantage of the well known resource mobilization theory of social movements. Lastly the paper brings out the socio-cultural embedded character of the grassroots innovations and their resultant technologies. And it is further argued that, this bottom-up approach of technological development paves the way for sustainable technologies that are socially and culturally embedded and are founded on social participations. Such technologies are perceived to be representative of an alternative paradigm to that of modern western technologies.

JS-6.6
PATTNAIK, BINAY K.* (Institute for Social and Economic Change, binay@iitk.ac.in)
NAYAK, AKHAYA KUMAR (Indian Institute of Management Indore)

Rise of Self-Help Groups As a Social Movement: Experiences from the Indian State of Odisha

Studying and participating in the process of development has been the approach of governments in developing countries and Non-government organizations (NGOs) who have taken plethora of initiatives following both top down and bottom up approaches. Some of those (initiatives) succeeded while others failed. But no programme for socioeconomic development was so wide reached and popular than the Self-help group approach. Self-help group (SHG) is a social, economically homogeneous and affinity group of poor people who come together to save some amounts regularly, mutually agree to contribute to a common fund, meet their emergency needs, adhere to collective decision making, resolve conflict through collective leadership and provide collateral free loans on terms decided by the group. These groups try to empower the least empowered sections (mostly women) socially, economically and politically. Involving millions of women (through SHG), thousands of NGOs, MFIs, and bank branches give this phenomenon a movement perspective.

This paper is an earnest attempt to examine the evolution and development of the phenomenon of SHGs from social movement perspectives, it is an effort to examine the phenomenon as a social movement at all and the applicability of different theoretical perspectives to study it. The paper uses the resource mobilization theory and constructivist approach as the analytical frameworks to explain the emergence and working of SHG system. The political and cultural opportunity structure in Odisha has been very much supportive to make the movement wide spread. At the same time operation and control from the top (Government of Odisha) affects the rigor of the movement. The paper discusses some such complex issues of collective actions.

RC06-120.7
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The Transmission of the Chineseness to Chinese Descendants in Thai Society through the Understanding the Meaning and Religious Symbols

The research entitled “The transmission of the Chineseness to Chinese descendants in Thai society through the understanding the meaning and religious symbols” aims to investigate the existence of Chineseness in Thai society focusing on the transmission of the Chinese symbols and how Chineseness is being transferred to the young Chinese generation born in Thailand, which include the transfer of knowledge and understanding of the meaning of important Chinese festivals and traditions, problems related to the transmission of Chineseness, and the factors supporting the success of the transmission of Chineseness. This study is an applied research integrating both quantitative and qualitative data which collected by questionnaire and an in-depth interview. The findings are that a majority of the research participants still have their beliefs and faith in gods and sacred or holy items. Most of them still pay their respect to gods on Chinese Sabbath Days as well as to their ancestors. Chinese New Year and Chinese Autumn Festival are two Chinese traditional practices inherited to every Chinese family in Thai society. Chinese New Year, Chinese Autumn Festival, Vegetarian Festival, Moon Festival, God’s Thanks Giving Day, and Fifth Moon Festival are among the most important festivals which the young Chinese generation agreed that these festivals should be inherited to the next generation. Most of participants have knowledge and understanding of the meaning of Chinese New Year, Chinese Autumn Festival, Vegetarian Festival and God’s Thanks Giving Day. The transmission patterns of Chinese festivals and traditions are either direct or indirect. The problems regarding the transmission to the younger generation relate to social, cultural and economic factors. The factors supporting the success of the transmission of Chineseness are accurate information given by the old to the young generation, a refining process in a family, encouragement of the sense of Chineseness to the young generation.

TG04-946.2
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A Generalisable Promise of Risk? Risk-Based Self-Regulation and the Inherent Limits of State Intervention in German Occupational Health and Safety Governance

In Anglo-Saxon academic discussions risk-based governance (RBG) has been identified as a method for rationalizing corporate and public governance processes, which are top-down, i.e. offering a central management vision that can be colonized by other domains and organisations in regulatory processes. As such, risk seems to entail a universally applicable promise for central governments to remedy failure while managing tight budgets. But does this hold true in distinct institutional settings?

Starting from the empirical observation of occupational health & safety policies (OHS) in an international research project (HowSafe), we find that, in Germany, risk approaches largely emerge in arenas outside the central state, with normative justifications, governance forms and organisational logics that seriously contrast Anglo-Saxon state-centric RBG notions. Moreover, regulation of workplace risks in German policies is characterised less by a coherent risk strategy than by pockets of risk-based governance. These have emerged, for instance:

- in the funding structure of the public accident insurance (classifying companies into risk groups)
- in research priority setting and prevention campaigns of mutual trade associations
- in inspection strategies of the Landers (risk-rationalizing the use of limited control resources)
- in the distribution and scattered risk approaches in German OHS raise the issue of risk-based self-regulation as a so far rather misrecognised form of risk governance. To enlighten this blind spot, this paper examines the role of territorial self-regulation by the sixteen Landers in OHS policy enforcement and public self-regulation by nine para-public organisations which govern the accident insurance, compensation and prevention in specific economic sectors. We show how self-regulation absorbs blame for failure and cost-bearing and contains RBG relatively unencumbered by the state. We argue that self-regulation inherently limits accountability pressures for central government, thus dismisses the promise of risk, and challenges some key conceptual and empirical claims of the Anglo-Saxon risk regulation research.

RC29-505.4
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Restorative Justice Approaches in US-American Cities – Smart Responses in Stressful Times?
In 2010, about 750 adults per 10,000 of the US population were incarcerated. Mass incarceration in the United States affects nearly solely poor urban communities of color. US American cities are focal points of racial divide. Since years, the withdrawal of public welfare and intensified criminal prosecution are two sides of one medal. Current processes like urban gentrification and the on-going econom- ic crises are widening the gap between upper and lower strata of urban societies further. As social cohesion is harmed and cities are bankrupt, the level of stress experienced by the responsible and mostly local authorities increases. Does this stress turn the responses of authorities to the most vulnerable groups towards more innovative approaches to meet minorities needs best? Restorative justice approaches may offer more effective avenues to conflict resolution and enhance social cohesion and the communities’ capacity to build up resilience against crime and victimization. The main objective of the case study based research is if authorities in US cities made experiences of implementing new approaches of democromacy and community-oriented police practices in urban areas that were experi- enced by the responsible and mostly local authorities increases. Could new practices guide the way for general improvements of the relation among police and minorities in the US? The cases under qualitative study will be northeastern rust-belt cities, where industrial decline and financial austerity triggers further social divide and structural disadvantage of the urban Afro-American population. As it transpires that the predicted differences in the basic structure of police-citizens relations between Anglo-American Common Law cultures (where Restorative justice philosophy first originated from) and continental European Civil Law societies can be observed very clearly as a common de- nominator, results enable a comparative perspective among policing minorities with regard to Restorative justice in urban settings in Europe and the US.

RC18-312.1

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The Struggle Against Injustice: Towards an Alternative Theory of Normative Power

The concept of “Normative Power Europe” is one of the most actively debated among international relations scholars. It is usually presented as an alternative way to conceptualize the role of the European Union as a new type of interna- tionalactor. According to Manners (2002), the distinctive feature of normative power is its “ability to shape the conceptions of ‘normal’”, and thus provide classify certain actions as legitimate or illegitimate. Achieving the status of a normative power is considered by most scholars and politicians as the greatest success of European integration, which has opened new perspectives for the EU as an actor on the global political arena.

The concept of normative power has been developed to account for the EU’s distinctive role as a foreign policy actor, but this paper is based on the premise that its applicability is much wider, and seeks to explore the conditions for the emergence and functioning of normative power in non-European countries by comparing discourses and political practice in the EU and Latin America. Using qualitative discourse analysis (Hansen 2006, Hopf 2002, Laclau 1991, Töpfing 1999, 2005) and taking the EU as the model case, it then looks at the normative as- pects of foreign policy discourse and practice in Latin America. This paper focuses on the pan-regional discourse, later to be complemented by individual country cases. The hypothesis is that a strong and independent counter-hegemonic discourse, based on the struggle against world neoliberal injustices, exists in Latin America, which contributes to the emergence of normative power.

WG01-895.2

PAWLUSZ, EMILIA* (Tallinn University, emilia.pawlusz@gmail.com)
In Search for Collective Identity. The Production of Estonianness By Means of Choral Singing in Contemporary Estonia

This presentation explores the role singing and performance of national song plays on the (re)-production of Estonian national identity (Estonianness). Start- ing from the revitalization of the ethnic-civic debate (Brubaker 1996) in Eastern Europe, most scholars have assessed Estonian nation-building as being preva- lently ethnic (Laitin 1998, Mole 2012). In particular, choral singing tradition that in many cases is closely related to a vocabulary of historicism is interpreted through the prism of nationalism (Bohman 2011). This paper initiates a critique to the above ap- proach by introducing three new dimensions: globalization, Europeanization, and multiculturalism. Informed from a structuralist constructivism (Bourdieu 1989) it combines analysis of social structures and institutions with perceptions of in- dividual social actors. The main focus is on power relations incorporated into singing as a tool for identity production. In particular, it will be explored how the singing tradition responds to identity tensions between ‘ethnic Estonians’ and ‘non-Estonians’, namely Russian speakers who constitute 26% of the population (census 2013). Considering singing tradition (1) in a network of social spaces – national and supranational, as well as (2) from the joint perspective of individual experiences and objective structures such as the state, allowing us to examine collective identity building mechanisms in post-socialist context in a nuanced and less deterministic way.

RC25-440.5

PAVEZ, ISKRA* (Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona, iskrapaz@gmail.com)
The Immigrant Childhood in Chile

This paper presents part of the results of a FONDECYT investigation, conducted by the author who has been financed with public funds, and whose objective is to analyze the integration of the immigrant children and adolescents, addressing the public policy and social interventions carried out by the State and ONG with migrant children.

The study is based on the Sociology of Childhood that covers the childhood as a three dimension concept. The first one, as a social construction, which is dis- tant from the essential idea of the childish being, and expressed in different ways across the history in every sociopolitical context.

The second one, as a permanent sociological category of the social structure, although his members are constantly renewed, and the third dimension, which comprises children as “social actors with an agency capacity”, that open- ended generational and gender relations of power with other actors, both within their families and in other social areas. Nevertheless, that social role is not often recog- nized in society and in academics. This is due to the adultcentrism that discrimi- nates against them because of their age and economic dependence (Jenks 1982; Qvortrup 1994; James and Prout 1997; Mayall 2002; Gaitán 2006; Unda 2009).

Across semistructured interviews to migrant children aged 8 to 15, and by par- ticipant observation in offices of Rights Protection, and in an ONG, the social integration of the migrant childhood is analyzed and taken to be the exercise of its rights and the development of transnational practices and how the social inter- vention hinders and/or provides that integration.

Finally, it is comprises that migratory trajectories and diverse social factors (such as gender, age, language, place of birth, nationality, social position among others) have an impact on the accommodation and social integration of the new immigrant generations, living in Chile.

RC01-30.4

PAYA Y PASTOR, ALICIA* (Université Lille 2, CERAPS, aliciapaya@hotmail.fr)
Doing Social Sciences on the Military Field: A Special Operation?

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the production process of scientific knowledge on the military and to reveal the complex and diverse relations – and their effects - between: the researcher and the military staff he or she is studying (depending on the social background, the age, the gender, the academic level and the military socialization of the former)
the researcher and the military institution (understanding of the functioning of the hierarchical organization and its values)
the researcher's academic environment (university or think-tanks affiliations) and the armed forces

The present paper aims at giving a thorough understanding of the complexity of the researcher social position during his/her social sciences investigations in the army. It is based on a personal experience as a Ph.D Student working on the French Land Forces. Being at the same time a female Ph.D Student in political sciences working on the French Army, a junior academic and a reservist who enrolled as a private and evolves now in a high level headquarters, generates a very particular inquiry context and can be used as an asset if and only if the researcher is fully aware of the consequences of its presence on the military field. This paper will also debate the importance of a personal and physical commitment from a methodological viewpoint and will discuss the opportunity of developing a comprehensive approach based on the simultaneous use of qualitative (sociological interviews, ethnographic observation), quantitative (questionnaire inquiry) and comparative methodologies. The usual case-selection problematic will be treated by focusing on a specific population: the French reservists. Lastly, the “specificity” of the army as a special social field that requires specific scientific tools (to gain access, to evolve in the institution) will be pondered.

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Ecological Modernization as Discourse: A Media Analysis of Irish Newspaper

Ireland has had a very mixed response to the challenges arising from the fact that climate change is perhaps the greatest threat to this planet and to our current way of life. This research investigates how Ireland’s most important newspapers have raised awareness and disseminated information about the issues related to the challenges we face. An analysis of the trend in the coverage of climate change between 1997 and 2011 was undertaken in order to map the peaks and troughs in the media coverage of the issue, and to see if there was a correlation between the peaks in newspaper coverage and significant climate change events. A second stage of the analysis sought to uncover how the issue was framed by the newspapers. Issues of climate change were a common theme, but the specific types of issues were most commonly discussed. The final level of analysis sampled and coded the statements made by the actors whose views appeared in the Irish newspapers in 2007 and 2008 in order to generate the affiliation network database. This database was used to create four separate discourse clusters, each of which represents a different sub-discourse network within the overall climate change discourse network. Within these clusters actors are tied to each other through their shared positions on related issues. An analysis of the clusters and the complete discourse network found that the climate change debate was dominated by key economic and political actors. The discourse of ecological modernization was used to reconstruct the issue of climate change as a technological and economic challenge rather than an environmental one.

PEACOCK, DAVID* (University of Queensland, david.peacock@uqconnect.edu.au)

Institutional Ethnography and The Uses Of Critical Discourse Analysis

For Dorothy Smith, IE is both a social ontology and social scientific procedure that seeks to empirically investigate discourse as social relations that are organized by the activities of people. Such an approach creatively connects ethnographic methodology to the local accomplishments of the social with a Marxist insight into people’s active participation in extended social relations that can ‘override’ and implicate them in wider ‘ruling’ relations and injustices. Critical discourse analysis has often been used by Institutional Ethnographers as a means to examine certain texts as they are embedded within a field established through sequence of institutional action. Yet the discourse analysis performed in much Institutional Ethnography to date has not paid close linguistic attention to the way the specific local actors utilise texts and discourses in an active appropriation of the ruling relations established by official discourses. Using data from an Institutional Ethnography in Ireland on student-equity practices in Australian higher education, this paper illustrates how a Fairclough-Inspired Critical Discourse Analysis of the hybridity of a sample of institutional texts and interview transcriptions is able to provide greater analytical purchase on how texts are actively appropriated within an institutional field of action. Retaining Smith’s focus upon texts and discourses within ongoing and daily interactions, I seek to analyse within this analysis how genres, discourses and styles (Fairclough) are assembled within a text within a given (higher education equity) social practice. This paper demonstrates how this kind of linguistic focus, when joined with an analysis of the functions that texts play in organising and sequencing a field of institutional action, offers possibilities for more nuanced accounts of individual and collective social agency in the process of semiotic and social change.

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GRÜNENBERG, KRISTINA (University of Copenhagen)
HANSEN, VIBEKE HOLM (University of Copenhagen)
The Emergence of Trust in Clinics of Alternative Medicine

The demand for the services from practitioners of alternative medicine has increased within the last decades in those nations in which Western scientific evidence has not been available through the media or healthcare systems. The purpose of this paper is to examine how trust between practitioners and users emerges in clinics of alternative medicine where practitioners are self-regulated and the users pay out of their own pockets for attending non-authorised treatments with very limited scientific evidence of effects. Trust is a key concept for healthcare outcomes and is increasingly widespread in research of health. However, most studies focus on formalised institutional settings and only few sociological studies of trust have contributed knowledge into how alternative practitioners win their clients' trust. Drawing on three qualitative studies (in sum 124 in-depth interviews and 3 focus groups) of different forms of alternative medicine, conducted in Denmark from 2008-2009, we explore how uncertainties are managed and trust emerges in the treatment encounter. By informing the empirical findings with a concept of intersubjective trust (i.e. Barbato 2009), experiences among clients and practitioners are in focus to contributing new empirical insights on how trust is performed since the basis for trust is not evident. The analysis demonstrates that trust in the alternative encounter comprises relational, bodily as well as material aspects.

RC15-273.5

PEDERSEN, INGE KRYGER* (University of Copenhagen, ikp@soc.ku.dk)
The Lifestyle & Health Jurisdiction: A Danish Case about Reducing the Development of Lifestyle Related Chronic Diseases

The objective of this paper is to contribute new insights on the intra- and inter-professional responses to, and dynamics within, an emerging jurisdiction of health problems related to lifestyles. It is examined how health professionals and hospital managers mobilised to reduce the risk of developing the most common and deadly lifestyle related chronic diseases. How are socially contested issues such as dieting, smoking, alcohol intake and physical activity (in Danish the so-called KRAM factors) defined and managed in terms of medical problems? A Danish case to illustrate the issues of disease prevention as they emerge in clinical practice in Danish publicly owned hospitals is: "KRAM screening & intervention", that is registration and detection of patients' so-called risk factors to strengthening the efforts on disease prevention. This intervention program followed up by disease prevention counseling is a free service provided by publicly owned hospitals, as present in the Northern part of Denmark, eventually all over the country. One key jurisdictional dynamic to be analysed in this paper is: jurisdictional disputes and professional settlements (Abbott 1998, 2005): What is the division of labour between medical doctors and other professional groups within the interventions programs, and how is this division of labour maintained in professional practice and organization? Empirical materials include documents (standard procedures, registration forms a.o.), qualitative interviews with patients and counselors about goals and practices, and observations of counseling situations. It is discussed how medico ideas feed into the policy process and how governance networks are linked to explain why lifestyle problems are turned into the medical area, nationally as well as in international spheres, i.e. WHO.

RC08-160.1

PEDERSSON, ANDERS* (University of Gothenburg, anders.pedersson@liu.gu.se)
Old Ways and New Ways: The Relation Between Criminology and Sociology in Post-War Sweden

The trajectory of criminology in 20th century Sweden can be described as that of a discipline under the influence of medicine in the first half of the century, and of sociology in the second. The change from one scientific perspective on crime to another took place in the decades following the Second World War. This shift has been explained by factors such as the decline of medical explanations of society and human behavior following the atrocities committed by Nazism, and the growing influence of American sociology on Swedish academia during the post-war decades. The validity of these explanations is still to be proven. And even if there is truth to them, the question of how the shift came about is still to be answered.

In my investigation of the relation between criminology and sociology in post-war Sweden, I will argue that changes can be discerned at three levels in the process by which sociology came to dominate the field of criminology: in the theoretical content of Swedish criminology, in the infrastructure for the production of scientific knowledge, and in the Swedish political discussion on crime. These levels are not separated, neither from each other nor from the society surrounding them, but nevertheless theoretically and empirically distinguishable. An analysis of each of these separate levels will contribute to a better understanding of the relation between them, and of the issue of the relation between criminology and sociology.

On a more general level my investigation will address questions of disciplinarity and interdisciplinarity. It problematizes the relation between sociology and other disciplines of social science. Finally, it illustrates the complex character of the interdisciplinary relations needed to produce a fundamental change in the scientific perspective on a social problem.

RC16-290.4

PEDERSON, THOMAS* (Wayne State University, Pedroni@wayne.edu)
Urban Restructuring and the Educational Politics of Race and Place in the Global Niche City

While Detroit is not a center of global finance and has declined as a global production center for the automobile industry the changing relationship among cities, nation-states, and the global economy is manifested in struggles over urban development strategies in Detroit as its leadership attempts to position the metropolitan area as a global niche city. In the process of reimagining the city, the region's largely neoliberal corporate and political leadership deploys particular urban development strategies in the areas of education, housing, public infrastructure, and governance. While such deployments are framed as both inevitable and in the best interest of everyone, they are also deeply implicated in the restructuring of social and educational exclusion, particularly among the cities overwhelmingly impoverished Black and immigrant residents.

My paper analyzes Detroit's neoliberal policy complex in relation to education, urban development, and governance, drawing on documentary analysis pertaining to the crafting of policy. Recognizing the devastating impact of massive home foreclosures, urban flight, rampant segregation and poverty, and the closing of many public schools, I also reference ethnographic work I am beginning in public schools in the city's suburban and inner city neighborhoods, Detroit, and the ways in which, they raise the racial imaginary and issues of territoriality play out in broader struggles over the city and the metropolitan region's resources, cultural representations, and power.

RC11-205.9

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DE TAVERNIER, WOUTER (Researcher)
Lifecourses, Pensions and Poverty Among Elderly Women in Belgium: Interactions Between Family History, Work History and Pension Regulations

The precarious financial situation of many elderly women in developed countries is well-established. Nevertheless, in-depth insight into the persistent vulnerability of this group remains largely absent. In this article, we demonstrate how a specific focus on the interaction between work history, family history and pension regulations can provide greater insight into the mechanisms that produce poverty among elderly women in Belgium. To that end, we make use of register data on some 9,000 women aged 65 to 71. Data on the poverty risk of these women is linked to career and family data, spanning over 45 years. We find that pension policy can indeed account for the higher poverty risk of some groups of elderly women (e.g. divorcees) as compared to others (e.g. widows). Similarly, pension policy can, to a large extent, directly or indirectly explain how previous lifecycle events, such as marital dissolution or childbirth, affect old age poverty risk. However, our study also reveals some unexpected findings. Most notably, pension regulations fail to account for the beneficial situation of married women. Indeed, our analyses suggest that capital (income) may prove more decisive than pension rights to explain the low poverty risk of married women when compared to other marital groups. Drawing from our findings, we conclude with some suggestions as to where pension policy should go from here.

RC02-49.2

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Conflicts within Finance Capital and Implications for the Climate Crisis

Particularly in the era of financialisation, the logic of financial capital is to focus on (short-term) profits, often at the expense of environmental concerns in general and, climate in particular. Indeed if this were not so then there would likely be no climate crisis. Yet in recent times many groups, including elements of finance capital, have called for greater emphasis on long-term considerations including on climate. What is it that makes some parts of finance capital focus on climate issues while other parts eschew them? What motivates climate-interested investors and what is their potential for addressing the climate crisis? We address these questions through a combination of qualitative analysis of interviews and
Perceptions, Sleep Management and Risk

This paper aims to discuss the management of sleep as a focus for performance investments among youth, through the consumption of pharmaceuticals or other therapeutic products, such as natural medicines or supplements. In this context, sleep plays a particular role as a depharmaceuticalized resource to achieve a certain level of (cognitive and/or physical) performance. While being an object of normative discourses about “healthy lifestyles”, sleep is simultaneously presented as a feature that can be artificially optimized through performance consumptions that place it at the frontier between treatment and enhancement.

The investigation that shapes consumption patterns directed at sleep management not only reveals particular risk gradations attributed to therapeutic resources for those purposes, but they also express forms of management whose instrumentality organizes differentiated consumption practices, which are context-dependent.

Our analysis is supported by the results of an ongoing research about therapeutic consumptions to enhance physical, intellectual and social performance, among young people in Portugal (aged between 18 and 29). A mixed-method approach was used, including a nation-wide survey (n=1500), followed by semi-structured interviews (about 50 individuals, selected from the questionnaire respondents). On the one hand, the survey originated a set of quantitative indicators about youth sleep patterns, consumptions and predispositions to consume sleep management products, as well as perceptions of risks associated with them and ways of dealing with those risks. It also revealed how these indicators were socially distributed (in terms of gender, education level, occupation and scientific area of study). On the other hand, the interviews enabled the qualitative exploration of the specific purposes that lead to the consumption of products to help one sleep or stay awake, and provided information about the manner in which young people weigh between risk and effectiveness and between the immediate and the deferred benefits regarding these consumptions.

Ontological Struggles: New Materialisms and the Challenge of Impotence

According to Giorgio Agamben, the most devious operation of power today is not its hold over our potentiality – what we can do – but over our impotence – what we can not do. Following this insight the paper interrogates the recent turn in cutting-edge social theory from cultural constructionism to new materialisms and naturalism. On one side the emancipatory import of deconstructing traditional accounts of knowledge, reality and subjectivity is questioned for its eventual ineffectiveness against domination and inequality. On the other, cultural constructionism is deemed incapable to account for the materialities emerging from technoscience advancements. Traditional ‘negative’ modes of critique are replaced by ‘affirmative’ orientations which celebrate the dynamic, ‘vital’, ‘agential’, ever-changing character of the organic and inorganic world, and therefore indicate a direction towards reflection. Are we in front of a much-needed renovation of social theory vis-à-vis rapid sociotechnical and environmental change, or are we rather in front of a ruling imaginary which simultaneously supports and obfuscates a major socio-political, perhaps even an anthropological, transformation?

Eating Organic, Growing It Yourself

There are many things to talk about when discussing organic food, from class to gender, ethics, health, cross-border supply chains, environment, food-security. In Cambodia the discourse of organic food has emerged during this past decade, especially as result of the increasing unregulated food import from neighboring countries. It has become even more worrisome as local farmers widely use chemical inputs without proper skills and State control.

Ironically, for many rural Cambodians, the question of organic food seems to be less relevant. For them, organic food is normal. It is what they produce or source locally in the village. Instead, their important questions are about feeding their families and balancing this immediate need with caring for nature, ensuring that their land remains fertilized and cultivable for the younger generations.

This paper focuses on organic rice, the main agriculture crop in Cambodia. Even though the country is self-sufficient at the national level and produces surplus for export, pressure to reach export targets leads to big farms using more chemical inputs, which they can easily get from the market. Hence rice is not always organic as local people have thought. As such, many high-income households carefully source it from local markets or directly from farmers they know, creating a unique network of producers-consumers. Interestingly, some people have started farming rice for their own consumption and have minimize purchasing it from the
market. We have also seen increasing number of ethical organic food suppliers, those managed by non-governmental organizations or private owned businesses.

This paper uses two contrasting cases of organic rice farming from two provinces in Cambodia to illustrate how this organic rice is produced differently and how social status, household incomes, and community development programs influence and shape the decision of producing and consuming organic rice.

RC40-678.1

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Securing Food While Caring for the Field: A Case of Rice Farmers in Kampong Speu, Cambodia

Since the adoption of Rice Export Policy, Cambodian rice export market has emerged and the country recently joined the top ten rice exporters. While nation-ally it produces surplus, many poor rice farmers cannot produce enough for home consumption. Small farmland, unfertilized soil, unsecured land ownership, limited access to irrigated water and unpredictable precipitation are some major causes of their low productivity.

Furthermore, around 43% of rural population depends on purchased foods. The increase of export volume potentially puts more pressure on these consum-ers, especially the poor, because it is uplifting local prices to as close as the interna-tional prices.

Facing food insecurity and having to cope with agricultural production chal-lenges, some smallholders still continue their conventional approach of sustain-able land use. Instead of trying to increase productivity through using chemical inputs, these rice farmers choose to preserve and improve their soil quality using organic fertilizers. This is particular for poor smallholders interviewed in Kam-pong Speu province.

Because rice farming alone is not enough and with limited supports from Government, alternative coping mechanisms that these farmers have adopted include diversified agricultural activities i.e. vegetable home garden, crops farming, livestock raising; seasonal agricultural and non-agricultural works within the village, in nearby villages, or in neighbouring countries; and work related migra-tion to industrial towns.

Using data from a fieldwork conducted in Cambodia early 2013, this presenta-tion will examine these above approaches undertaken by farmers in a district in Kampong Speu province. All interviewees, except two, are part of livelihood programme supported by a local organization, Action for Research and Develop-ment, which recruits these beneficiaries based on their economic and social status: families without or with small farm land; families with many children; families that are heavily indebted; poor families with disabled members; or elderly people without support from their children.

INTE-21.3

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Reshaping and Reframing Gender, Care and Migration: With Focus on Asia-Pacific

In the recent decades, changes in economic structures and women’s shift into paid labour have strained the family’s capacity to perform care, while worldwide population ageing has led to increased demand for paid care workers. The result-ing “care deficits” represent a challenge for individuals seeking to reconcile work and family as well as for national policymakers who must balance demands for care with those for equal opportunity for women, and for the full development and utilization of human capital. The need for care has also reinforced “global care chains” that draw women from poorer nations into employment as care workers in wealthier ones, creating not only care deficits but also a “care drain” in sending countries. This highlights the changing global context for care and migration, the new forms of gender and global inequalities, and critical roles that policies can play in reducing inequalities while providing essential care to those in need.

The paper examines political, institutional and cultural factors that have shaped, and are reshaping, ideas and norms of care, focusing on Asia-Pacific context. Definitions of care determine what care is and should be, and who will provide care – family members, communities, and/or paid workers; native-born people or migrants – and the extent to which care may become commodified. How do these definitions shift and adapt as conditions change? How do migration regimes (the laws, regulations and practices surrounding immigration) shift in re-sponse to changing demands for care workers?

RC19-327.1

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The “New” Social Investment Policies in Japan and South Korea: Social Inclusion through Social Care Expansion?

China’s internal labor migration has attracted worldwide attention during the last three decades. While studies on rural-urban migration and its implications for China’s development proliferated, the reverse flow of these migrant workers and their lives in rural villages or townships upon their return have been largely ignored. In China, many women migrant workers have chosen to return to their rural villages upon their marriage and pregnancy. This paper explores the meaning of city working experience for migrant women and the role of women play both in decision-making of return migration and in establishing their new lives in the changed rural context after staying in cities for an extended period of years. It challenges the stereotypical images of Chinese migrant women who are always depicted as passive recipients of the structural constraints such as the patriarchy system, capitalist market and state policies. Rather than severing their connections with rurality and upholding the modernity they gained from urban experiences, many of them are actively trying in their own ways to reconcile their familial identity by working on “ruralizing” some “modern” values while others are “modernizing” the “rural” values. Either way they are reconstructing a collective identity for themselves with meanings only they themselves would understand and appreciate. Besides, through critically employing Bourdieu’s theory of practice, it puts forward a multi-field perspective in understanding these returned women’s identity reconstruction and daily practices and highlights the importance of localization of western theory in Chinese context.

RC28-496.1

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From Motherhood Penalties To Husband Premia: The New Challenge For Gender Equality and Family Policy, Lessons From Norway

Given the key role that processes occurring in the family play in creating gen-der inequality, the family is a central focus of policies aimed at creating great-er gender equality. We examine how family status affects the gender wage gap using longitudinal matched employer-employee data from Norway, 1979-1996, and with extensive expansion of family policies. The motherhood penalty dropped dramatically from 1979 to 1996. Among men the premia for marriage and fatherhood remained constant. In 1979, the gender wage gap was primarily due to the motherhood penalty, but by 1996 husband premia were more impor-tant than motherhood penalties.

JS-54.6

PENNING, MARGARET* (University of Victoria, mpenning@uvic.ca)

ZENG, WEIHONG (Xi’an Jiaotong University)

Relocation and Perceived Social Support Among Elderly Persons in Rural China

In China, recent relocation policies have seen millions of people moved from their homes in efforts to reduce poverty, address ecological and disaster-related concerns, and make way for major construction projects. Many of those who are being relocated are older adults, moving for the first time in their lives away from their rural ancestral homes and villages. Yet, little is known about the implications of relocation for older adults, including its implications for access to social support and mobilization of social capital. However, this is an important outcome in the Chinese context where, for centuries, older individuals have relied on family members for support. This study addresses theses issues using data drawn from the 2011 Ankang Study of Health and Well-Being (ASHW) conducted with a representative sample of 613 rural residents aged 60+ living in the Ankang region of China. Over the last 10 years, the provincial government has implemented policies designed to relocate 2.4 million residents or 80% of the total population in the region.

Multivariate regression analyses show that construction-related relocation has no impact on perceived support. However, poverty-reduction and disaster-relat-ed relocation are associated with a reduced level of perceived support available from others with the exception of social interaction in the case of disaster-related relocation. Ecological relocation also had a negative impact on emotional support.

These findings support the view that relocation reduces older adults’ perceived access to social support. This is particularly evident with regard to poverty-reduc-tion and disaster-related relocation. Possible explanations for these differences are discussed as are the potentially important implications of these findings for future health care policy in rural China.
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NELAN, MARY (University of Delaware)
WACHTENDORF, TRICIA (University of Delaware)

"If You Have a Giving Heart": The Framing of Post-Disaster Need and Donations

The material convergence that occurs in disaster-affected areas is well documented, as are the associated complications that arise. Among these challenges, research has documented the arrival of donations in excess of the need, of material donations instead of monetary contributions, and the donation of items inappropriate in the time, place, or cultural context (Holguín-Veras et al. 2007; Neal 1993; Neal 1994; Rodriguez et al. 2006). Despite the discrepancy between what is needed and what is donated, people continue to make these kinds of contributions. This paper examines the subjective meanings and understandings that people who participate in disaster relief give to donations and need. Using Entman’s (1993) definition of framing, this research examines how donors frame post-disaster needs, including their problem definitions, causal explanations, moral evaluations, and treatment recommendations, as well as what information and sources inform those frames. Preliminary analysis suggests that participants frequently construct involvement in disaster relief as a moral obligation, though the source of that moral obligation can vary in form, including religious motivation, the mission of the organization to which they are a member, or a personal connection to the area. The donation is not only the treatment recommendation to meet a subjective construction of need developed by internal rationale and information attributed to other sources. Some view the donation of material goods specifically as a treatment for the perceived problem of recipient misuse of monetary donations (be they a disaster relief organization or the individual identifying as a disaster victim). Though not always explicitly stated, participants see the cause of the need as external to those affected by the disaster. Donations are determined accordingly based on these frames. Thus, how these frames are constructed has implications for disaster response.

PEOU, CHIVÖIN* (University of Melbourne, peouchivoin@gmail.com)

Interconversion of Capital and Structure of Inequalities – Managing Transition Toward Adulthood in Transforming Society

This paper draws on Bourdieu’s concepts of ‘capital’ and ‘field’ to examine how different social groups of young people negotiate the transition into the labor market and toward adulthood – particularly the interconversion of various forms of capital, in the process contributing to the reproduction of inequalities. The transformation of the Cambodian society toward a modern industrial and service economy has entailed an altered structure of inequalities. The emergent occupational and mobility field has become characterized by the stratification of passages into poorly-paid, labor-intensive workers and university graduate workers, and by a dual youth policy discourse of promoting the enterprising subject and protecting the ‘at-risk’. Based on a study of the life experiences of young Cambodian urban migrant labor workers (n=20) and university students (n=31) in Cambodia in 2011–2012, this paper demonstrates how different forms of capital are drawn upon by differently positioned youths in managing their transition toward adulthood. The rural youth rely heavily on their social network and embedded cultural capital to produce economic resources for mobility and future security. On the other hand, those with relatively higher economic capital, mostly the urban youth, concentrate on accumulating institutionalized cultural capital, and sometimes developing new embedded cultural capital, for mobility and successul adulthood. The results are to be interpreted in the context of quickly transformed social space, the absence of a welfare state, and the instrumental family of Cambodia. At the interactional level, the transforming society has entailed two differentiated capital conversion strategies for the rural poor and the (often urban) resourceful in the transition toward adulthood, but neither group/strategy is insulated from new risks and uncertainties of the life course. At the socio-structural level, the process contributes to an alternative structure of inequalities broadly tantamount to the emerging working and educated middle classes.

PEOU, CHIVÖIN* (University of Melbourne, peouchivoin@gmail.com)

Life Course Opportunities and Uncertainties in Transforming Society – Managing the Transition into the Labor Market in Late-Developing Cambodia

The generalized ‘late’ modern change, including post-industrial capitalism and increased individualization, has by now become a powerful tool for youth and life course sociology to describe emerging patterns, risks and uncertainties of modern lives. Although research has increasingly been focused on the risk and uncertainty experienced as part of personal biographies via their socially differentiated positions, a Eurocentric standpoint remains influential as recent life course changes and risks are seen as diverging from the modern industrial ‘normal’ life course. This paper attempts to assess the embeddedness of opportunities and risks in the individual’s social context and biographical experiences. First, I will position the contemporary transformation of Cambodian society in the context of modernization theory (Beck 1992; Giddens 1990) and debate on the varieties of modernity (Chang 2010; Eisener, 2006). Second, based on a study of young people (n=51), will be used to illustrate how the opportunities and uncertainties in the new life course are differently managed based on socio-cultural and individual resources during the transition into the labor market and toward adulthood. This shows that in the context of compressed modern transformation, not only does the life course encounter both new risks and opportunities, but it also requires a mix of traditional and modern frameworks and resources to deal with inherent uncertainty.

PEPO, FERNANDO FRANCO* (Centro de Estudios Avanzados, Universidad Nacional de Córdoba / CONICET, fernandopepo@fibertel.com.ar)

A Brief Historical Overview of Gender Studies in Our Region: The Cases of Argentina and Brazil

In recent years, the term “gender” has gained visibility in social discourse. That is why expressions such as “gender violence”, “gender identity”, “gender equality”, “gender others” appear everyday in mass media. Such discourses proliferation can not be properly understood without taking into account the discussions held within feminism as a social movement and an academic stream.

The area of knowledge we now call “gender studies” was first consolidated at the universities of the central regions (United States and Western European countries). Our Latin American region has not been left out of this epistemological, theoretical and methodological renewal. Therefore, in this paper I am looking forward to: 1) exploring the origins of the category “gender” as a tool for analysis in contemporary social sciences and humanities and 2) focusing on the historical configuration of this interdisciplinary field in two national cases, Argentina and Brazil (and also highlighting some similarities and differences between them).

PEALES, FRANCISCO* (The University of Queensland, perales@uq.edu.au)

Who Settles For Less At Work? Subjective Dispositions, Job Characteristics, and Job Satisfaction

In recent years there has been growing interest in individuals’ self-perceptions of their wellbeing on the grounds that these complement well-established objective indicators of welfare. Wellbeing in relation to work, captured for instance by measures of job satisfaction, has not been an exception. The discourse on work in post-industrial societies has shifted from perceiving labour as a means for subsistence to conceptualising it as an important aspect of individuals’ identity and self-realisation. Consequently, the utility people gain from their work has become a feature of modern working life and subject to increasing academic attention. However, individuals’ assessments of this utility depend on the objective circumstances that they experience at their jobs and workplaces and their subjective, idiosyncratic dispositions, such as their aspirations, expectations, or personal evaluation criteria. We add to the literature by formulating and testing a modelling strategy that uncovers how the latter subjective dispositions differ across population groups. We do this by estimating a within-job fixed-effects model which, by controlling for all objective characteristics of the job and workplace, enables us to explore how subjective judgements concerning job satisfaction and other work arrangements are made by different types of workers. To achieve this, we use data from a large-scale matched employer-employee dataset covering the UK – the 2011 Workplace Employment Relations Survey (WERS). Following reference group and relative deprivation theories, we expect different significant differences in the way in which individuals with different socio-demographic characteristics rate the same objective working conditions. More specifically, we expect female, young, elderly, and migrant workers to be more satisfied with their work arrangements.
PEREYRA, DIEGO*
(Fundação Getúlio Vargas - SP, epereyra@sociales.ubo.ar)

Emotional Control in the Financial Marketing

In the scope of a major research program about emotional normatization in the contemporary capitalism, I would like to focus on the emotional normatization of the financial investor. By analyzing Behavioral Economics texts about the emotions of the economic man in the financial market, I pretend to show how this bibliography: 1) explains economic crises as consequences of emotional based decision taking, an irrational behavior of the economic subjects responsible for breaking the market equilibrium; 2) normatizes emotions of the investors and offers self control techniques; 3) teaches how to predict and to use the emotional conduct of others investors to obtain economic profits. This bibliography, recognizing the investor as a emotional being, converts emotions in a professional competence that requires previous training to develop human capital. In this way, emotions are regulated and subordinated to a economic logic.

PEREIRA ANDRADE, DANIEL*
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Le Pouvoir émotionnel: Entrepreneurs Et Leaders

En donnant continuité à la recherche présentée dans le World Forum of Sociology of Buenos Aires, où j’ai abordé le thème de la normatisation des émotions des travailleurs et leur responsabilisation concernant leur propre souffrance pensée comme manque d’intelligence émotionnelle, je voudrais maintenant discuter de la normatization des émotions des entrepreneurs et des leaders d’équipe par la bibliographie du management. L’objectif est de comprendre comment ces qui sont dans des positions de pouvoir dans l’entreprise font un travail émotionnel sur eux-mêmes en visant manager les émotions des subalternes et conduire leur comportement émotionnel conformément à des finalités économiques.

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HOFF, ANDREAS (Zittau-Görlitz University)
The Potential of Telecare/Aal Technologies for Enabling ‘Ageing in Place’ in Rural Areas in Poland and Germany

The vast majority of older people wants to continue living independently in their own homes for as long as possible. This preference poses a particular challenge in rural areas where family members are often not available for support since they moved to the economic hubs in the big cities for earning a living and care providers have to travel long distances. Telecare and other ambient assisted living (AAL) technologies can provide an alternative if linked to emergency care services. This paper will explore the potential of these technologies for enabling older people in rural areas to ‘ageing in place’ in two regions in Poland and Germany with a particularly high share of older people – the Malopolska region surrounding the city of Cracow and Upper Lusatia (“Oberlausitz”) – to the east of the city of Dresden. Both areas are characterized by outmigration of the younger generations, declining fertility and growing shares of older people.

This research analyzes the potential of telecare/AAL technologies for improving older people’s quality of life based on two explorative pilot studies focusing on the provision of telemedical services to senior citizens. Thereby, the analysis considers opportunities as well as risks of telecare/AAL application in older people’s homes. In the Małopolska region, a group of older people was provided with telecare/telehealth equipment monitoring bodily functions, such as ECG or blood pressure, which are monitored by telemedical/telecare systems enabling remote examination, consultation, and diagnosis. The German study takes a slightly different approach in focusing on matching older people with an interest in AAL/telecare technologies with providers of the latter. The process will be evaluated in a longitudinal user survey measuring their experiences before, during and after using the technology, which in turn will be compared with findings from an independent sample.

PEREYRA, DIEGO* (University of Buenos Aires, depereyra@sociales.ubo.ar)
ARAMBURU, LEANDRO*
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Auntie Does Not Know What Sociologists Do. Do Not Blame Her: A History of Professionalisation of Sociology in Argentina (1960-2010)

The main goal of this paper is to describe the professionalization process of sociology in Argentina during the last five decades. First, it examines both the role of sociologists in Argentina during different historical stages and the situation of the teaching of sociology, trying to identify different traditions and tendencies. Second, the paper additionally describes diverse organisational frameworks in which local sociologists have tried to set their professional and academic issues. Third, it presents some data from a research that focusses on the working conditions of sociology graduates in Argentina from three different cohorts. One, a group graduated from 1961 to 1974. It had an early and successful professional insertion, linked with teaching and state planning. Two, another group which received their degrees from 1984 to 1992 had more problems in searching for jobs, but new opportunities in public opinion polls and consultancy were expanding. Third, a young cohort of graduates since 2002 who found an institutional scenario of new social demands and researches for sociological knowledge at academia, state and private sectors. The paper looks for an answer to what were their jobs and how they started and followed a professional career in sociology, trying to identify the socialization process of their actions and the political and social networks to which they were affiliated. Methodology combines the use of previous data, the job situation of sociologists in Argentina at different historical stages with a survey, trajectories reconstruction and in-depth interviews. Finally, this paper reflects upon the multiple challenges that sociology in that country faces at the present: institutional expansion, funding opportunities and social recognition combines with institutional fragmentation and lack of consensus on sociologists as workers and professionals.

PEREZ, LAURA* (Av. Universidad Paramillo Ciencias Sociales, laurap@unet.edu.ve)
Revisiting La Cooperacion Desde La Transferencia Tecnologica

La transferencia tecnológica no es solo hoy día aceptada como un elemento dinámico en el crecimiento de las capacidades materiales de los países de “menor desarrollo relativo”, sino además como un proceso fundamental asociado a cambios en la cultura y la historia. Ha adquirido relevancia en las agendas de los distintos foros de negociación – multilateral y regional, en una vinculación positiva a las necesidades de desarrollo de los países – recientemente se ha tomado conciencia sobre la diversidad de problemas que se generan por la exigencia de factores concretos de asimilación, aprendizaje, apropiación y adecuación, a contextos culturales, regionales, locales, específicos, donde se contribuye al análisis sobre los avances en la cooperación internacional venezolana con países de la Región y como contribuye a la mejora de las circunstancias que rodean la construcción, aplicación, operatividad y consecuencias asociadas a la transferencia tecnológica. Esta investigación, descriptiva, sigue dos vías de análisis, por un lado, desde el planteamiento de “soberanía tecnológica”, donde la decisión sobre el país o tecnología fuente se reconoce en el ámbito de lo público, tiene una dimensión política y una nueva agenda de negociación defensiva fuerte controversia sobre la liberación de los servicios de educación y salud por afectar la protección de bienes sociales que son derechos humanos. Por otro lado, desde las prácticas e instituciones presentes en la complejidad industrial y tecno productiva nacional. Ambas vías desafían la comprensión multidimensional del papel de la cooperación internacional en los procesos de transferencia para reconstruir estratégicamente hacia capacidades tecnológicas propias. Finalmente, se determina la ausencia de “infraestructuras de interface” que permita la interacción y en la que se ha hecho falta un marco plausible efectivo formalmente los aprendizajes, establecer las relaciones de complementariedad necesarias y concretar los resultados convenidos.

PEREZ SINDIN LOPEZ, XAQUIN*
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An European Mining Boomtown Case Study. Toward a Sociological Theory of Boomtowns in a Global World?

By mean a case study, this paper aims to test many of the William Freudenburg’s theories on boomtown phenomenon. Apart from his contributions to the understanding of the social impact during and the following years after the construction of the large scale projects, his theory has been enriching to describe the long term social consequences in the so called boomtowns. Judging by the results, the apparently boom experienced might not be such in many cases. It might be simply a rapid urban growth in the vicinity of the large scale project, but in contrast, the region as a whole, i.e. including municipalities around, might suffer not only after the natural resource exhaustion but also the shrinking of the activity, from shrinking. Secondly, results confirm Freudenburg’s theory on the addictive character of the natural resources dependent economies. Judging by the in-depth interviews conducted among social actors, the concept of development is truly limited to the hope of a new boom as those lived in the past. This hope is nurture by political institutions and trade unions who despite the closure of the mine and the fewer chance to repeat such boom, still struggle for attracting large scale industrial projects. The formers know about the electoral benefits and

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
the latter would have more difficult its action in a more dispersed labor market. In other words, addition might not be limited to new mining boom only, such as Freudenburg suggests, but to merely “large companies”, like nuclear or celluloses. Additionally, evidence suggests that the boom might give way to a very particular community culture that overestimates the importance of the grandiosity for any kind of change. Therefore, these are some of the conclusion that will allow to build (upon Freudenburg’s legacy) a more consistent and global sociological theory on the boomtown phenomenon.

JS-35.2

PÉREZ SINDIN LOPEZ, XAQUIN* (Gdansk University of Technology, xaquin.perezsindic@udc.es)

Work Social Representation Among Young People and the Ambiguity of the Development Policy in Poland

This paper aims to examine the perception of the meaning of a “good job” among young generations in Poland. The economic policies implemented in recent years have emphasized the importance of entrepreneurship among new generations. The immobility of generations raised during the communist period is usually seen as an inconvenience that stop a major development. This is very clear judging by the number of public advertisement that encourage students to start up their own business, the invitations to take part in competition for the “best business idea”, the highlighting of entrepreneurship related subjects in the universities’ curriculum and the emergency of certain entrepreneurship icons within the political spectrum. By mean the conduction of focus groups, in-depth interviews and participant observation, the current research inquiries on the idea of a “good job” among young people, with a special stress on how entrepreneurship is seen. Despite the permanent and dominant discourse about the low wages, working in some of the many foreign corporations that has invested in the country in recent years is seen as the “top of the mind job”. This accounts for the importance given to the symbolic meaning of belonging to an “international” organization, the social status provided by it and the need of constructing a “modern” identity of themselves. All these things, despite the usual low wages and lack of career opportunities provided. Asked directly about the possibility of becoming entrepreneur, it is seen as a step subjected to first success in a corporation. Entrepreneurship incentive policies might not have the expected results. The fault might be, among other reasons, the contradictory of the public discourse between, on one hand, the importance given to entrepreneurship and, on the other hand, the persistence for attracting globally-driven investment by established corporations and elites via tax break and low salaries policies.

RC48-795.5

PÉREZ-AGOTE, JOSÉ M.* (Public University of Navarra, jose.perez.agote@unavarra.es)

Mobilization and Performance in the Public Space in 2011: A Comparative Approach

From the Tunisian Revolution onwards the increase in social mobilizations around the world shows not only a significant shift in the political sphere but also some heavy evidences of social change. Young people who have been at the center of those mobilizations, are especially susceptible to provide evidence of change when cultural, moral or attitudinal issues are involved. Furthermore, such mobilizations possess significant symbolic and cultural dimensions, and constitute a vector of experiences in which a great charismatic power, able to trigger off social and cultural change, is generated.

These experiences may or may not have a ritual nature. According to J. Alexander, in the less complex and differentiated societies, social cohesion is generated by rituals, understood as periodical repetition of symbolic interaction in which participants fuse in the whole. However, in more complex and differentiated contemporary societies, the ritual is unable to keep fusion by itself, thus allowing for social performance to achieve the re-fusion of those social elements no longer cohesive.

The main goal of this paper is to approach some of these mobilizations in which youth occupied the streets as social performances, and to explore its consequences for social change. The four 2011 cases to be analysed are: the Egyptian Revolution, the Spanish Revolution (15-m), the London riots and the Youth World Day in Madrid (MYD). They are analyzed following the basic elements that shape social performances: actors, audience, collective representations, means of symbolic production, mise-en-scène and power.

RC04-91.1

PÉREZ-CASTRO, JUDITH* (Juarez Autonomous University of Tabasco, pkjdith33@yahoo.com.mx)

The Values Of Scientific Ethics: A Way To Face Inequality

Scientific work is one of the most socially valued activities, as it is a complex task that requires specialized professions and very specific knowledge and skills. Science characterizes itself because its permanent growth and its self-regulation. It means that any proper or formal research has to be necessarily subject to scrutiny, refutation and peer approval. Scientific work can be profitable and advantageous. In fact, nowadays, science and technology are usually considered as strategic areas to the economic growth, innovation, productivity and competitiveness.

However, impacts of scientific research cannot remain only in the economic field; on the contrary, it must also help the social, communal and personal development. In this paper, we talk about the social responsibility of science and how their results can contribute to improve the living conditions of individuals and to reduce inequality. At first, we analyze the values that support scientific ethics and then we discuss about the ethics of commitment and social responsibility.

We focus mainly on three principles: 1) the observance of the integrity and the respect of the human rights, 2) the social commitment of research and 3) the satisfaction of the individuals’ needs. The research is carried out then. We present the results obtained from a study developed with a group of professors-researches from the Juarez Autonomous University of Tabasco. The objective was to identify the values that distinguish their work as researchers.

The results showed us that, regarding scientific ethics, some values such as objectivity, self-regulation, confidentiality, professional collaboration and the pursuit of knowledge are deeply seated in the researchers’ practices; however, social commitment and responsibility seem to be less important to the researchers’ work, especially when they have to compete for funding or when complying with the deadline and amount of production.

RC04-98.7

PÉREZ-CASTRO, JUDITH* (Juarez Autonomous University of Tabasco, pkjdith33@yahoo.com.mx)

Vulnerability and Educational Opportunities in Higher Education Students from Mexico

Higher education enrollment in Mexico has increased considerably since the second half of the 20th century. Nowadays, it is estimated that 33% of school-aged young people attend tertiary education. However, the educational system still has many limitations; two of them are the restricted access to vulnerable people and the low rates of retention.

In 2013, the Law to Prevent and Eliminate Discrimination was issued. Regarding education, this Law seeks to eradicate any kind of discriminatory behaviors that might hinder or limit access to public or private education, scholarships or other educational incentives. However, until now, vulnerable people in higher education are underrepresented and there are no official data about the proportion of vulnerable students that are actually registered in tertiary institutions.

This paper is the result of a study that aims to understand the possibilities and difficulties faced by vulnerable people to enter, remain and graduate from higher education. Specifically, we focus on three vulnerable groups: ethnic people, disabled and women heads of households. We also encompass four dimensions: 1) Personal features, 2) Family conditions, 3) Institutional constraints, and 4) Public policies. Each dimension covers an array of factors or variables.

The results showed us that factors such as prior educational background, interpersonal relationships with other students, with teachers and administrators, parents’ education, family income and the lack of inclusive policies either public or private tend to affect the rates of admission, retention and graduation of vulnerable students. In contrast, geographical origins and institutional action plans affect retention and graduation, but not admission. This latter is especially true in the case of ethnic people and women heads of households who have family responsibilities and low economic income.

TG06-906.7

PERGER, MARGARET* (Deakin University, mcostell@deakin.edu.au)

Working Circumspectly: What Are the Implications for Teaching in Multicultural Australia?

Migration, in the era of globalisation has created unique learning environments in Australian schools. While teachers’ chatter and media debates focus on the merits of current education reform agendas a deadly silence reigns over the question of teaching and learning in culturally diverse communities. Government reforms increasing emphasise the importance of national testing regimes as a measure of student achievement, school performance and teacher quality. Such emphases have, according to recent research, impacted negatively on curriculum and pedagogy (Duller et al, 2102) and created classroom environments that are neither responsive to the needs of students nor inclusive (Thompson, 2013).
This paper presents a methodology for investigating teachers’ everyday practice that draws on Institutional Ethnography, Critical Discourse Analysis and Ontological Inquiry as a means for uncovering, not only the being of social relations in everyday practice but also how that relation can be understood ontologically. It addresses, in particular, how the mediation of teachers’ work relates to the influence of others by tracing the constitution of social relations disclosed in relations that emerge between teachers’ perceptions of practice and their enactments. In doing so, the being of the social comes into view. IE’s recognition of being in practice is acknowledged. To better understand the impacts of this ontological dimension on practice, analysis of data, extend IE by drawing on Heidegger’s (2005) conception of ontological inquiry. This has been chosen for its dual focus in explaining the significance of Being, itself, and to reveal explicitly the Being of people and equipment in teachers’ work. Analysis of research data offered by practising teachers, confirmed textual mediation in everyday practice as revealed, too, teachers who practised circuitously. In doing so, the ontological significance of who we are to how and why we enter into social relations was exposed.

RC09-183.2
PERKIÖ, MIKKO* (University of Tampere, mikkoperkio@uta.fi)
Women's Schooling behind Infant Survival. Modeling Demographic Dynamics in Non-Affluent Countries

This paper examines the critical relationship between women’s education and infant mortality. This relationship is a key to the demographic transformation of the global South. Asch’s classic experiment on conformity to Binet’s experiments on memory and perception of others by tracing the constitution of social relations disclosed in relations that emerge between teachers’ perceptions of practice and their enactments. In doing so, the being of the social comes into view. IE’s recognition of being in practice is acknowledged. To better understand the impacts of this ontological dimension on practice, analysis of data, extend IE by drawing on Heidegger’s (2005) conception of ontological inquiry. This has been chosen for its dual focus in explaining the significance of Being, itself, and to reveal explicitly the Being of people and equipment in teachers’ work. Analysis of research data offered by practising teachers, confirmed textual mediation in everyday practice as revealed, too, teachers who practised circuitously. In doing so, the ontological significance of who we are to how and why we enter into social relations was exposed.

RC08-159.1
PERLSTADT, HARRY* (Michigan State University, perlstad@msu.edu)
The Making Of Obedience To Authority: From Binet To Asch To Milgram

The design of Milgram’s Obedience to Authority can be traced back through Asch’s classic experiment on conformity to Binet’s experiments on memory and suggestion. Binet and Milgram used what is now termed exploratory experimentation which is not guided by theory or hypotheses but consists of carrying out systematic variations to formulate empirical rules. Binet conducted two experiments. Milgram and Henri (1894) wondered what would happen if school children were given a suggestion so slight that they did not notice its existence? Children were shown a model line on one board and then had to identify the model line on a second board that contained a set of lines including the model line. When the student picked a line on the second board, the experimenter would quietly ask, “Are you really sure? Is it not the next line?” In a second experiment Binet (1900) showed a group of three pupils six objects on a poster board for a few minutes and then asked them a series of questions about what they remembered about the objects recently been asked. It revealed that the students performed this task jointly and the students competed with each other to be the first to give an answer. Years later Asch (1951) would combine Binet’s two experiments in his classic study of conformity to groups. The group viewed a model line and then the naive subject would find himself disagreeing with the others on matching the model line. Milgram knew of Asch’s experiment but wanted to generate sufficient social pressure on an individual in a one-on-one situation. The Binet and Henri experiment with its questioning of the choice of line provided the bridge between Asch’s group conformity and Milgram’s (1974) researcher/experimenter prodding the teacher/learner “to please continue” and “the experiment requires you to continue.”

RC44-727.5
PERNICKA, SUSANNE* (Johannes Kepler University, susanne.pernicka@jku.at)
HOFMANN, JULIA* (Johannes Kepler University, julia.hofmann@jku.at)
Transnational Solidarity Of Trade Unions In Europe: Two Cases Of Institutional Work Against The Background Of The Euro-Crisis

Trade unions and labour movements have emphasized solidarity as a universal principle that transcends common interests of all workers, regardless of borders and boundaries. Despite this rhetoric they have primarily organised national or sub-national collectivities and contributed to establish common identities and moral norms in these contexts. Modern notions of solidarity are thus firmly established at the national level, while at the European level liberal market principles and social indifference predominate. This prevailing social indifference has been challenged by at least two developments: (1) the introduction of a common currency, and (2) European economic governance in response to the Euro-crisis. Both developments have led trade unions to transnationalize their strategies: (1) As an integrated union the Euro crisis unprecedented the option to devaluate, re-institute, or devalue currencies as a strategy for the internal competitiveness, wage setting institutions have come under pressure. This in turn induced trade unions in some sectors to coordinate their wage bargaining policies across borders. (2) Far reaching austerity measures in EU countries had a big impact on labour market and social policies - trade unionists responded to these pressures by organizing and mobilizing resistance to the transnational level, e.g. the European Action Days.

Our empirical research in both fields (wage bargaining and protest movements) is guided by the following question: What constrains and opportunities have trade unions in Europe encountered in their strategic attempts to create and maintain solidarity enhancing institutions at transnational level?

Our central argument rests on two assumptions proposed by the classic sociologist G. Simmel (1908): He states that conflict is an important step from mutual ignorance to social integration. However, the integrative impact of conflict is dependent on legitimized institutions and practices of conflict resolution (Yoruba 2013), which themselves are contested. To explain union strategies in multi-level fields we use sociological institutionalism (Scott 2008; Lawrence/Suddaby 2009) and power resource theory.

RC44-739.16
PERO, DAVIDE* (University of Nottingham, davide.pero@nottingham.ac.uk)
ALBERTI, GABRIELLA (Leeds University Business School)
Collective Practices of Low-Paid Latinos in London: Challenging the ‘ethnic Lenses’ of Migration and Labour Studies


This paper discusses collective practices of migrant workers in Britain who organise to improve their disadvantaged work and life conditions. It will draw on ethnographic data and cultural productions about labour organising initiatives in the clearing sector such as ‘The 3 Cosas Campaign’ and ‘Justice for Cleaners’ whereby migrant workers have been struggling for more dignified and equitable working conditions with the support of their communities, within and without formal and recognised trade unions. This discussion will critically consider the complex relationships that developed between these workers (many of whom are from Latin America) and local labour and community organisations, focusing on the tension between the class-based and so called ‘ethnic’ identities of these groups under study.

The paper aims to contribute to the theoretical debate on how to apply the framework of intersectionality (Yuval-Davies 2011) to the study of migration and labour movements. Inspired by recent critiques of the resilience of methodological nationalism (Glick Schiller and Caglar 2006; Glick Schiller 2008), our examination will question prevalent theorizations of collective action and migrants’ forms of political engagement persisting in the broader mobilization literature. It will also question the ethnocentric and institutionalist focus of traditional industrial relations literature highlighting the benefits of an interdisciplinary approach to the study of migrants’ politics across the literature on migration and labour relations.

Our central argument rests on two assumptions proposed by the classic sociologist G. Simmel (1908): He states that conflict is an important step from mutual ignorance to social integration. However, the integrative impact of conflict is dependent on legitimized institutions and practices of conflict resolution (Yoruba 2013), which themselves are contested. To explain union strategies in multi-level fields we use sociological institutionalism (Scott 2008; Lawrence/Suddaby 2009) and power resource theory.

Challenging the ‘Ethnic Lenses’ of Migration and Labour Studies

This paper discusses collective practices of migrant workers in the global South. We use sociological institutionalism (Scott 2008; Lawrence/Suddaby 2009) and power resource theory.


* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
conditions the interaction. The paper aims at answering the following research question: How can the interaction order that is developed on an Internet chess site be understood given that the social interaction between the chess players is restricted to the game itself and to a rudimentary chat function? The paper contains a detailed description of the chess play and the chat function at an Internet chess site. What possible interpretations can, for example, be made of one player's offer to end the chess game with a draw? And, how can one understand the expression “Oooops!” in the chat given the different contexts that present themselves in a chess game? And, finally, how can one use Goffman’s division between expressions given and given off to understand the two mentioned and other interaction situations in Internet chess?

**Perrotino, Michel** (Charles University, perrotino@fsv.cuni.cz)

**Members Vs. Experts in Czech Political Parties. Reflections on a New Dimension of the Party Membership**

Our main research theme is the Policy-related Expertise in Czech political parties, this theme allows us to focus on such topics as the place of experts in the parties, especially in terms of concurrence between old members and experts proposing other resources and legitimacy.

The capacity of expertise is now generally considered as a common and obligatory need and good for every party which try to get into the government, based on the idea of less political and more technical problems to solve on the national or local level.

For this paper we will focus on some aspects but we will discuss mainly the thesis of a practical mix of intraextra-party legitimacy in the sense of the response to the need of new members seen as specialists or experts. For instance a problem can occur at the time when party came to the power and it gives to members some places or functions (retributions).

Our hypothesis, facing the question of intraparty democracy, are first that there should be a conflict between two diverse legitimacies but over all that such a need for experts contribute highly to undermine the importance of intraparty socialisation and, at the end, weaknesses the party organisation: the members have not to be active for the party as itself, but they have to be experts immediately useable without being “real” members. Secondly this concurrence of intraextra party legitimacy can be understand practically also as a better and quickest application of experts in the state or local management to the detriment of classical members. Thirdly the other side of this phenomenon is that the less party socialized experts are less disciplined or that they are more prone to defections or change of party affiliation during their mandate.

TG03-933.1

**Perras st-jean, Gabrielle** (Inst National Recherche Scientifique, gabrielle.perrrotin-st-jean@ucs.inrs.ca)

**Strategies of Resistance: Migrant Caregivers Dealing with Social Isolation in Montreal, Canada**


RC42-715.1

**Persson, Anders** (Lund University, anders.persson@soc.lu.se)

**Internet Chess and Chat As Interaction Order**

Abstract. While playing Internet chess and at the same time using a rudimentary chat function with fixed lines, I have also been observing the chess and chat as a rudimentary interaction order. In this paper I will analyze this interaction order, on the one hand on the basis of observations made while playing Internet chess, on the other hand by using the perspective on the interaction order developed by Erving Goffman. My point of departure is that individuals interact with each other whenever they meet, but under different circumstances and those circumstances

RC42-715.1

**Pessoa, Inês** (ICTE - IUL, inespessoa@yahoo.com)

**Migratory Experiences of Portuguese People in Macao during and after the Portuguese Administration of the Territory**

Migratory experiences of Portuguese people in Macao during and after the Portuguese administration of the territory

The transference of Macao’s administrative power from Portugal to China, in December 1999, has represented for Portuguese people who lived there until the 80s and 90s of the XXth century the end of a migratory experience in a very specific context, frequently characterized as being almost ‘colonial’.

Following the hand over, while many Portuguese migrants have returned to Portugal, some choose to stay in that Chinese territory; others have later decided to go back again; and a few others, who have never lived there, elected Macao as their host society. How was the integration process of those Portuguese migrants

RC04-79.12

**Persson, Magnus** (Linnaeus University, magnus.x.persson@lnu.se)

**Socio-Geographic Effects On Higher Educational Choices**

The main object, in this presentation, is to explore the relationship between socio-geographic background and higher educational choice. Social space can’t be isolated or ignored when it comes to understand human action. The individual socio-geographic setting permeates the way individuals understand and act in the social world. It contributes to social possibilities and constrains, often understood as habits. This presentation put a socio-geographic focus on a special group of students in a special municipality in the south of Sweden. The municipality is characterized by low progression rate to higher education and a high, but diminishing, rate of students with blue-collar jobs. The educational level is below national average. Despite these traditions a minor group of pupils do attempt educational education and receive high grades from upper secondary school. Most of these students progress to higher education. An observation made is that in this group most of the students are attending and applying to low prestige higher educational programme at local, private universities despite the high socio-geographic possibilities. This goes for students with middle-class backgrounds as for students from working class. One suspicion is the existence of a sociogeographic effect on higher educational choices that makes it possible to talk about a sociogeographic habitus, collective in the same way as class-habitus but also unique in relation to other geographically areas.

In this paper this is discussed in relation to in-depth interviews with students representative to the above described group.

RC16-287.4

**Perulli, Paolo** (University of Eastern Piedmont, paoloperulli@libero.it)

**The Ontology Of The Global City-Regions**

The ontology of global city-regions.

The global world is made of hundreds of city-regions interconnected and networked. Yet the ontology of the global city-region is still to be defined.

It includes a different substance than the XXth century metropolis, or the generic and endless city of today. It is a web of contracts much wider and global than in the National epoch. In the past the contract was Principal-Agent: the Principal being the State, the Agent being the City. Whose main role was to provide streets and social housing, schools and welfare. Today the agglomeration substance of global city-region is relational contracting among actors which are global in many cases: enterprises, services, networks. Their places have a variable geometry and geography, functionally defined and no longer territorially bounded.

Relational contracting is a partnership contract where asymmetries arise. The main asymmetry is about information access, which is selective among and within cities in the digital era. A second asymmetry is about mobility which is still more selective: those who can move (financial markets, multinational enterprises, big buyers, world experts), those who simply cannot (sub-contractors, client enterprises, contingent labour). Within global city-region governance mechanisms should include new constitutional orderings by bridging social capital and linking divided actors and fields.

RC31-533.10

**Poesio, Ines** (ISCTE - IUL, inespoesio@yahoo.com)

**Migratory Experiences of Portuguese People in Macao during and after the Portuguese Administration of the Territory**

Migratory experiences of Portuguese people in Macao during and after the Portuguese administration of the territory
who settled in Macao in the beginning of the XXth century? Did they keep the same benefits - concerning leaving conditions and life styles - that Portuguese people used to have during the Administration period? What kind of relationships have they developed with the local people (mainly Macanese and Chinese) in this 'new' political, social and cultural living context? Were they more prone to assimilate local references than their counterparts who lived in Macao in the 'colonial period? Basing our study on a qualitative research supported by interviews to two groups of Portuguese migrants - those who lived in Macao during the Portuguese Administration and those who moved to the territory after that period - it is our purpose to analyse and compare their migration experience (in social-economic, cultural-symbolic and identity terms) highlighting the continuities and changes observed.

RC31-526.11

PESSOA, INES* (ISCTE - IUL, inespessoa@yahoo.com)

Portuguese Youngsters on the Move after the Macao's Migratory Experience

Macao has been for the last two decades of the XX century the host society of young Portuguese people, whose parents, mainly high qualified workers, have preformed professional functions in the public or private sectors of the territory. Once this migratory cycle came to an end, and after their return to Portugal, a large number of these young Portuguese has migrated again, some to Southeast Asia, others to different places, this time as protagonists of their own flow. Basing our study on life stories, our purpose is to analyse to what extent the migration experience of these individuals in Macao has contributed to the formation of their cosmopolitan identities, as well as to create a predisposition to re-migrate.

RC24-432.30

PETERS, VERA* (Institute for Climate Impact Research, vera.peters@pik-potsdam.de)

The Carbon Footprint of German, Scottish and Czech Households and Its Determinants – the Influence of Infrastructure, Lifestyles and Socioeconomic Conditions

Climate change is on its way, and individual consumption decisions contribute substantially to it. About 40% of all GHG emissions come directly from private household energy consumption, and the figure is even larger if indirect effects of private consumption are included. In order to further explore the conditions that lead to smaller GHG emissions, we present results from a quantitative household survey (n=1.532) in three European countries (Germany, Scotland, Czech Republic), which was conducted within the framework of an EU FP 7 project (GILDED) in 2011 and 2010.

A CO2-calculator and its items on self reported behavior were used to estimate households’ carbon emissions in the field of residence, mobility and nutrition. Beside site specific conditions such as infrastructure and socioeconomic factors, major individual and social motives for sustainable behavior are explored by applying psychological and sociological concepts such as the 'Schwartz value inventory', people's perception of climate change and a lifestyle segmentation.

We focus especially on the explanatory power of the lifestyle approach for predicting carbon footprints. Lifestyle or 'milieu' segmentations represent popular analysis tools especially in German sociology that aim at a modernized concept of social inequality encompassing the 'subjective' dimension (attitudes, values and preferences) as relevant aspects for social differentiation. We applied this concept by connecting values and preferences with the households' income, thus trying to identify different 'social milieus', i.e. like-minded social groups that are characterized by distinct mental frames and economic status. Previous lifestyle research suggests significant group differences on factors influencing energy use, e.g. the amount and kind of electronic appliances used or leisure mobility patterns. However, it has yet to be shown if different energy patterns result in different levels of overall consumption and emissions between the groups.

RC25-450.7

PETERSSON, FRIDA* (University of Gothenburg, frida.pettersson@socwork.gu.se)

The Stigmatizing Semantics of Methadone Maintenance Treatment

People who use heroin are often described as one of western society's most stigmatized and marginalized groups. In public discourse, people associated with heroin use are construed as unruly, lacking self-control and generally bad persons. Negative representations of the heroin addict are also reflected in the regulatory framework surrounding Swedish methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) – the most common treatment practice for heroin addicts – which is based on a basic idea that the treatment not only could, but also should lead to a normalization of the clients’ lives.

In this paper, the everyday semantics of Swedish MMT is put under scrutiny. The analysis based on a local, qualitative study exposes that the professional power is not as objective, neutral and fair as portrayed by national guidelines, policy documents and the professionals’ talk. Methods developed in critical discourse analysis and discourse psychology are used in order to analyse a number of key concepts used in everyday clinical practice. For example, at the clinics, ‘drug-free’ and ‘drug-abuse’ are two frequently occurring concepts that are difficult to define because they are not related to the drugs themselves, but to the question of when and how the narcotic substances have been used, as well as who has decided that these concepts should be used. Analysis shows, that according to the professionals’ talk, it is possible to live a ‘drug-free’, ‘normal’ life with methadone, as long as it is distributed by the clinics and ingested according to the staff’s recommendations, while taking the same amount of drugs obtained from a source other than the clinic is defined as ‘drug abuse’, legitimizing sanctions of more disciplinary kinds. However, the effects of the disciplinary exercise of power are counteracted by the clients’ modes of resistance, such as subversive interpretations of staffs’ arguments or ‘narratives of resistance’.

RC05-106.10

PETERSSON, KARINA* (Linnaeus University, Sweden, karia.peterson@lnu.se)

How and When Belongings and Living Conditions Is Made (in) Visible in School

This paper explores how and when principles of categorizing groups related to residential area and living conditions, are present and are of importance in educational and social relationships in school practice. The background to the study is that on the one hand, there is openness and a welcoming of immigrants in Swedish society and in schools, for example, through policy and political objectives. On the other hand, there are clear structural differences and segregation in schools related to the area affiliation and ethnic origin. Interest in gaining an understanding of and explanations for the ambiguity that emerges between policy and what happens in the school’s daily life have contributed to the study’s aim. The aim of this study is to investigate and analyze whether, and if so, how and when students in a secondary school in a medium-sized town in southern Sweden, are identified and categorized in relation to the belonging residential area and living conditions within education and social relationships, as well as its relevance for pupils in school practice. The focus is on how the changing demands and social relations are managed, organized and perceived by different actors, when school is becoming a common arena for students from different areas and with different living conditions. The analysis is based on an ethnographic study based on observations, interviews and informal conversations in school practice. The study’s result show that pupils belonging and living conditions is made visible and contributes to categorization in certain contexts in school practice, while it is made invisible to categorization in other contexts, where other factors connects pupils to a group or network. It is also found that the different categorizations overlap each other.

RC26-454.2

PETRAKI, MARIA* (University of Athens, mariapet21@yahoo.gr)

Does Social Economy Reallyconstitute a Solution Against Poverty and Social Exclusion?

This paper examines the correlation between poverty, social exclusion and social economy at the local level. Particularly, it attempts to discuss the appropriate conceptual and theoretical models of social economy at the local level and to establish multidimensional poverty and social exclusion indices under a relative perspective.

The research question is: “Do social economy initiatives contribute to the fight against poverty and social exclusion at the local level and what is their impact?”. The analysis is based upon the results of both qualitative and quantitative research of selected areas in the broader area of Athens. More precisely, statistical data and the results of the focus group interviews with key informants, stakeholders and vulnerable people will be discussed with a view to focusing on the appropriate design of social policy and social protection at the local level.

RC14-247.1

PETRAKIS, COSTAS ANT.* (Technological Educational Institute of the Ionian Islands, petrakis@teion.gr)

MAKRIS, SAVVAS (Technological Educational Institute of the Ionian Islands)

MORAITI, ATHANASIA (External Collaborator)

Mass Media Representations Of Multifarious Violence During The Greek ‘crisis’ In 2013: A Qualitative Approach

The multifold violence observed during the Greek ‘crisis’ corresponds to the many-faceted character of the recession and to its intensity, as the country continues to reel under the shock of cultural, societal and political rifts. The following
presentation focuses on internal forms of violence and specifically on behaviours of suicidal or quasi-suicidal character. Our primary aim will be to outline the many different ways this type of violence is presented by the Greek media. The study has been conducted with a qualitative methodology utilizing content analysis, through the prism of which we examine the way internalized violence is represented by two of the mainstays of the Greek media, namely the press and internet. Specifically, we will introduce a number of popular blogs and sites with a high traffic volume of traffic and some well-known newspapers with a large readership. Secondly, through the method of qualitative content analysis we will focus on the construction between violence and social inequality and the diverse ways in which these social phenomena have been approached by the news information media. Thirdly, we will classify these representations on the basis of content analysis of representative excerpts from articles and reports on the particular self-destructive form of behaviour that has come to be associated with the 'crisis'. Finally, we will analyse the ways in which the electronic and print media target the social status and ethnic background of victims.

RC04-99.6

PETROV, VLADIMIR V.* (Novosibirsk State University, v.v.p@ngs.ru)

High Quality Education: Globalization and Problems of National Educational Systems

Requirements of the Information Society and Knowledge Society determine the need for significant improvements, structural changes, shifting priorities in the social system. Such a trajectory of development is already represented not only in the educational systems in North America, Western Europe, countries of the Confucian and Buddhist cultures but also in the Eastern Europe and Russia. While comparing educational systems of Russia and the United States primarily from the aspect of high quality education development there we can see deep differences between these systems that are connected with different historical traditions, regional and local education programs is necessary. Particularly sensitive should be the attitude of the state towards high quality educational institutions: it is necessary to take into account their specificity, to seek additional resources including financial in the form of various additional scholarships for the talented students, and grants to effectively developing educational institutions etc. and at the same time maintaining their maximum autonomy.

RC11-203.2

PETROVICI, CARMEN* (Cross-National Data Center , petrovici@lisdatacenter.org)

Cross Country and Intergenerational Comparison of Income and Wealth using Luxembourg Income Study (LIS)

Abstract
The aim of this paper is to analyse the income and wealth among the elderly (65-75 years old) and people in their prime age (35-45 years old) in a cross-country comparison. Which group is more likely to be at risk of poverty? The novelty of this paper is that includes not only the disposable income (defined as the sum of total revenues from earnings, capital income, private transfers, public transfer net of taxes, social security contributions and other obligations such as alimony) but also a proxy for the net wealth including the net value of the dwelling in the analysis. Within each age group, we will identify the subgroup most at risk of poverty (based on gender, citizenship status, education level). We selected the countries that have information on wealth from the last wave of LIS, centered around the year 2010: Colombia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, South Africa and Japan (with available data from 2008). The paper will contribute to the existing literature through a cross-countries comparative analysis of income and wealth from an intergenerational perspective.

RC32-561.3

PETSCHICK, GRIT* (TU Berlin, grit.petschick@tu-berlin.de)

Factors Influencing the Careers of Young Scientists during the Period of Their PhD. En Ethnographic Case Study

The underrepresentation of women in science and the question of reasons for their relatively frequent resignation compared to their male counterparts is a much-studied topic of increasing relevance. In this area there are – nevertheless very few ethnographic studies comparing various disciplines. This paper intends to show the potential of such a discipline-comparative, ethnographic study of doctoral students: With a focus on everyday practices the study researches embedded practices of gender differences and their gender codes, as well as differences in specialized cultures. Thus, a contribution should be made both to explain the proportionally higher exclusion of female scientists from academia compared to their male counterparts as well as for research about the professional culture.

In two ethnographic case studies, the production of gender disparity shall be captured at the level of everyday operation of scientific practices and in habitual actions. The participatory observation is supplemented by interviews. The focus of this investigation are the everyday practices of researchers, since we assume that a number of gendered and gendering practices and their incorporated implicit attributions, are not made consciously by the actors, but happen interactive.

The research examines scientific working groups, whose research is part of an excellence cluster. In particular PhD students in the subjects of physics and chemistry are accompanied through their academic life. Several factors have an impact on daily work and facilitate or hinder coping with the demands during the period of promotion. The studied situations were therefore divided into four categories: time, space, material resources, and social interactions. In all these areas, gender differences can be identified in both disciplines. Furthermore, differences are visible in the methods of scientific working of the two disciplines.

RC22-382.8

PETERSSON, PER* (Uppsala University, Per.pettersson@kau.se)

The Impact of Contractual Relationships to the Identity and Values of Religious Organizations – a Pilot Study in Sweden

Part of the growing impact of new liberal economic market rationality is an increasing demand of religious organizations to establish partnerships or contracts with the state. Deregulation and liberalization of (public) welfare services in Sweden since the 1990s resulted in greater attention to civil society as a resource in welfare provision. While the previous state-based welfare model advocated financial solidarity and equal rights to welfare services, the new market-based model is based on the idea of the individual's right to freedom of choice and accepts different individual financial capacities. From being advocates for a comprehensive welfare system equal for all, religious organizations are presently invited and enrolled as contracted parts of a system accepting inequality in welfare provision related to the financial capacity of the individual. Indications from previous research show that tensions between their identity and the implicit values of contractual relationships might lead to internal contradictions of their specific profile and qualities of religious organizations which was an initial stage was an important part of the distinctive value of their contribution as social agents, as perceived by both parties. A reduction of the religious organizations profile may be caused by e.g. a demand for professionalization of the contracted services, a demand for prioritizing or contract with public authorities. One specific question is if these relationships are new forms of state-religion regulation? The paper build on results from the research project Welfare and Religion in a European Perspective (WREP) and a recent pilot study in Sweden analysing formal contracts and written agreements of partnership between religious organizations and public authorities.

RC02-49.3

PETUKHOV, KONSTANTIN* (Perm state national research university, c.petukhov@gmail.com)

Corporate Social Responsibility Practice in Russia and in Western Countries

The aims of study is to determine the dominant practices of corporate social responsibility in Russia and to compare them with the features of the model of corporate social responsibility of business-minded countries. This study will quantify the nature of corporate social responsibility in Russia and to find the advantages and disadvantages of the domestic model of corporate social responsibility. The empirical base of the research was information on websites of 570 largest companies in Russia. In study it were examined sections of sites about the activities of companies in the field of social and environmental protection. The specific profile and qualities of religious organizations which was an initial stage was an important part of the distinctive value of their contribution as social agents, as perceived by both parties. A reduction of the religious organizations profile may be caused by e.g. a demand for professionalization of the contracted services, a demand for prioritizing or contract with public authorities. One specific question is if these relationships are new forms of state-religion regulation? The paper build on results from the research project Welfare and Religion in a European Perspective (WREP) and a recent pilot study in Sweden analysing formal contracts and written agreements of partnership between religious organizations and public authorities.
Despite the growing significance of anti-aging, its impact on the users’ everyday life has hitherto been under-explored. This presentation focusses on users of anti-aging products and services in Germany and is based on 15 narrative interviews conducted in the context of the research project “Biomedical life plans for aging.” The interviews show the profound impact of anti-aging on the individuals’ biographies: Although users cannot observe the effectiveness of their practices, they are invested with biographical meaning. Therefore, it is supposed that the persistence and attractiveness of anti-aging practices goes far beyond their scientific persuasiveness. Within the reconstruction of the significance of anti-aging for the interviewees’ biographies, the symbolic and emotional potential of the practices are to be examined: Anti-aging turns out to be an ideal staging ground for presenting oneself as a rational actor and a self-caring subject. Anti-aging can thus be described as a form of lifestyle that is committed to an ideal of scientific rationality and the moral values of individuality and responsibility.

RC22-388.2

PEUCKER, MARIO* (The University of Melbourne, mpeucker@unimelb.edu.au)

Seeking a Voice: Muslim Organisations in Australia and Germany and Their Struggle for Civic Recognition

Post-war Germany and Australia have, like many other Western societies, seen the emergence of fragmented and heterogeneous Muslim communities. In both countries these ethno-religious minority groups have established a diverse landscape of community organisations, which used to be occupied primarily with the maintenance of their religious identity and internal community ties. This inward-looking nature of Muslim communities in Australia and Germany has begun to change, and more fundamentally, since the early years of the 21st century, triggered by partly similar, partly country-specific developments. An unprecedented number of community groups in both countries have sought to become recognised civil society actors, eager to contribute to the society at large, to engage with non-Muslim groups, media, governments and other opinion leaders and to offer a more accurate public representation of Islam.

This paper explores the motives, strategies and achievements of Muslim community organisations in Australia and Germany, based on extensive desk research and a series of in-depth interviews with Muslim community figures in both countries, conducted between 2011 and 2013. It argues that, while Muslims in Australia and Germany have shared (and continue to do so) similar experiences of social marginalisation, public questioning of their willingness to belong and increasing political scrutiny, their collective struggle for civic recognition has unfolded in different ways. The research findings suggest that Australian Muslim community groups have been much more successful than their German counterparts in utilising and expanding their collaboration and lines of communication with policy-makers and civil society opinion leaders and in establishing themselves as an important voice in the public and political debate. The paper concludes with a discussion of the reasons for these country-specific differences, identifying a combination of historical, political and social factors, including the divergent political opportunity structures and the different socio-economic resources of Muslims.

RC11-214.4

PFADENHAUER, MICHAELA* (Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, pfadenhauer@kit.edu)

Tool, Toy or Therapist? the Relevance of Emotion Stimulating Robots in Elderly Health Care

Our main interest is the professional use of “social assistive robots” (Kolling et al. 2013). We call them “emotion simulating & stimulating robots” as they are designed to fulfil “experiential aspects of belonging” (Klein et al. 2013). Our empirical study focusses on the baby harp seal Paro developed by AIST, a leading Japanese industrial automation pioneer. Whereas this as interactive robot with highest therapeutical effect praised machine is getting usual in Japanese private households, in Germany it slowly finds its way into Elderly Health Care Institutions. According to that we are interested how the robot becomes embedded in the carer-resident relationship.

To which aim use carer the robot in their caring activities and routines? Which tool, toy or therapist is the robot for them to assist and support them in their daily lives? This paper introduces the theoretical approach of the “gender arrangement” of the robot, which is employed here to illustrate the mutual, and in part contradictory, interrelations and dynamics between culture, institutions, social structures, economic structures and actor constellations and action, which form the societal context for the structures of care work in a society. The paper applies this approach for the explanation of the differences in the work-family relationship of women with children below age three in eight European countries. The comparative analysis finds that the countries of the study cluster into four different patterns of the combination of women’s employment and care for children under three. It is shown how the differences in the cultural, social and economic context and in welfare state policies in different European societies, and the ways in which they interact, make a particular contribution to explaining cross-national differences in the patterns of mother’s employment and childcare. This analysis demonstrates that family policies alone cannot explain cross-national patterns for organizing child care, and that considering cultural models, family policies and socio-economic differences together leads to a more satisfactory explanation of the societal relationship between women’s employment and child care.

RC19-329.1

PFUAU-EFFINGER, BIRGIT* (University of Hamburg, pfau-effinger@wiso.uni-hamburg.de)

Erosion of the Boundaries Between Public and Private – New Forms of Care Work in European Welfare States

The paper discusses the ways in which changes in the structures of care work in European welfare states can be analysed and explained. So far, concepts of dual terms predominate with regard to the concept of care, in terms of the comparison between public and private and between paid formal care and unpaid informal care. According to such thinking, care work takes either place in the private sector where it is informal and unpaid, or it takes place in the public sector where it is formal and paid. It is argued here that the clear embedding of care work into one of the two spheres can easily become a conceptual cul-de-sac and tends to hinder the recognition of changes concerning the informal care work itself.

Welfare states have established new, paid forms of semi-formal and formal care work within the family household. This change has led to an erosion of the boundaries between the two spheres. These new forms are also connected with a new type of social rights. It is argued that in order to capture this change appropriately, care work can no longer be viewed as a change within a dualistic model; as a shift from private to public care, or as a formalisation of care. Instead it must be understood as a multidimensional change.

In the paper, a conceptual approach for analyses will be introduced. Moreover, it will analyse the development of the new forms of paid semi-formal and formal care work in childcare and care for senior citizens in European welfare states in a cross-national comparative perspective. Finally also it will explain the development with social change and cultural change.

RC25-440.2

PFEFFERKORN, ROLAND* (University of Strasbourg (France), pfefferkorn@uol.com)

The Sociological Discourse on Inequality and Social Class in France

The Sociological Discourse on Inequality and Social Class in France
Over the past decades social inequality has grown in France, as in many other countries. Paradoxically, however, during that same period the dominant discourse, both in the social sciences and politics, has tended to conceal this growing social polarization and to eliminate any reference to class. Indeed, since the beginning of the 1980s, sociologists and politicians have vied with one another to invent clever words and expressions to describe the structure of French society. However, these substitute discourses were soon gained by the growing social disparities prevalent within French society, and which existed in spite of the rhetoric which obstinately denied the reality of class. Indeed, in France, the notion of ‘class’ had, at best, changed and become more complex, but remained as present as ever.

This paper will, first, explain the background to this increasing social polarization of French society. This polarization is not unique to France, and can be found in varying degrees in most capitalist countries in Western Europe. The widening wage gap has had far-reaching consequences for all significant aspects of people’s lives, and a number of indicators converge which allow us to expose this tendency, and demonstrate the existence of a system of inequality characterized by segmentation, hierarchization and conflict. After this presentation, some thoughts will be put forward on the words and categories that are used in certain sociological theoretical frameworks. This alternative sociological discourse was pervasive between 1980 and 2000 and continues to be used today, even though it has long since been largely refuted by the facts. We will focus on the discrepancy between the rhetoric of these theories, which deny the existence of ‘social class’ and the undeniable reality of a growing polarization within French society.

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Women's Empowerment As a Determinant of Fertility Change in Southeast Asia

The fertility levels of Southeast Asian countries have been dropping dramatically since the 1950s. The case of Southeast Asia challenges classical theories on demographic transition, which suggest that economic development is the key to demographic changes, whereas, in Southeast Asia, even low- and middle-income countries also experienced rapid fertility declines long before the socio-economic development. This paper suggests a relationship between the empowerment of women and fertility decline. Despite decades of standing in the literature as one of the key indicators of social development, the concept and measurement of women's empowerment has not reached a consensus. Women's empowerment is a multi-dimensional concept, which includes measurements at both country and individual levels. At country level, measurements of women's empowerment include the percentage of women's education in relation to men, percentage of female labor force participation, proportion of female in parliaments, and percentage of women's holding manager's positions. At individual level, women's empowerment can be measured by women's educational attainment, their involvement in household decision-making process (including fertility choices), contraception use, and employment status. Cultural factors such as son preference and preference for high fertility should also be taken into account while measuring women's empowerment. Most studies have been focusing on women's empowerment in either at country level or individual level but not at a comparative regional level. In this paper, the key debates in the concept and measurement of women's empowerment and the framework of relationship between women's empowerment and fertility changes will be reviewed. Furthermore, the current situation of women's empowerment and the amazing fertility decline in Southeast Asia will be examined. A closer examination of fertility change and women's empowerment indicators in Cambodia, Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam suggests that women's empowerment plays a role in the region's demographic change.

PHILLIPS, HAZEL* (Ngati Kapo o Aotearoa, kotukut@me.com)

Kāpo Māori Counter Narratives: Transformative Research Practice

Recently a research paper on the eye conditions of Māori children was published in New Zealand. The paper sensationalized the reasons for non-accidental eye injuries by highlighting the role physical abuse plays in vision loss and blindness in Māori children which in turn was picked up by the media. Not surprisingly, the kāpo (blind and vision impaired) Māori community was not only unhappy with the authors’ conclusions but also with the way the ‘story’ was covered in the media. The community’s view was that this was another example of ‘Māori bashing’ that could potentially undermine kāpo Māori whānau engagement with science. The twin aims of this presentation are to: 1) critically reflect on the methodological implications of doing research bereft of its socio-political and cultural contexts and undertaken by ‘outsider’ researchers who persist in deficit theorizing to produce a ‘story’ of cause and effect; and 2) argue for a kāpo Māori approach by kāpo Māori approach to research that leads to socio-politically and culturally nuanced readings and understandings of the issues that face kāpo Māori and their whānau. We do this by discussing the methodology and outcomes of the recently completed research project ‘Growing up kāpo Māori: accessing paediatric eye care services’. This project provides a counter narrative to the standard story and as such is more likely to transform social spaces and health practices.

PHILLIPS, KRISTIE* (Brigham Young University,
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Social Inequality & Academic Achievement Gaps in Developed Countries

International comparisons of cognitive skills suggest that equitable educational performance is just as important as high performance. Therefore, minimizing achievement gaps between wealthy and poor students is important for countries’ economic growth (Hanushek, et al. 2008; Coulombe and Tremblay 2006). Even within high-income countries that share similar levels of economic development, socioeconomic-based achievement gaps vary in size and shape. Nevertheless, the direction of these achievement gaps is consistent—with wealthier students having both greater opportunity and greater achievement (Hampe...
Our preliminary results suggest that developed countries with the smallest achievement gaps are likely to have higher performing low-SES students, and high performing high-SES students. Preliminary results also suggest a relationship between income inequality, social safety nets, and gaps in student achievement. Because our work identifies social and economic contexts that contribute to achievement gaps, our study demonstrates both barriers and possibilities that influence academic mobility.

RC11-204.3

PHILLIPSON, CHRISTOPHER* (The University of Manchester, christopher.phillipson@manchester.ac.uk)

Ageing and Class in a Globalised World

Discussions about the role of social class in the lives of older people have often occupied a marginal position in social research into ageing. Despite the importance of themes linked with inequality and latterly social exclusion, the tendency has been to examine these only loosely through the lens of social class, with researchers often preferring to emphasise individual characteristics or life histories, other statuses (e.g., gender and ethnicity), or more general features associated with the social organisation of age. In consequence, social class has had limited influence on many of the concepts deployed to understand the lives of older people. This paper challenges the view that social class is a unit of analysis that has been marginalised by the new economic order, and provides a new perspective on the role of social class in shaping the elderly through urbanism and the variety of ageing experiences, to the extent that it questions the stability patterns, activities, services and the spatial and material form of the urban matrix. The methodology includes, on the one hand, more traditional research methods such as policy and research reviews, survey data analysis, qualitative case studies, fine grain studies of person / environment interactions, and, on the other hand, participatory, trans-disciplinary and trans-sectoral panels for scenario development and assessment. This presentation focuses on the wide variety of and numerous discrepancies in discourses and representations encountered in the process, and how old age is socially constructed through numerous power relationships shaping these representations and the interactions between discourses. The analysis confronts the discourses and representations of individuals, communities, experts and institutions in terms of what may be possible. It illustrates the wide gap between normative discourse aimed at reforming and shaping the elderly through urbanism and the variety of ageing experiences, to the point that one must ask: "who needs age-friendly cities?" In conclusion, a word will be said on how participatory and trans-disciplinary research can contribute to reducing this gap and innovate in how we approach age-friendly cities.

RC11-202.1

PHILLIPSON, CHRISTOPHER* (University of Manchester, christopher.phillipson@manchester.ac.uk)

The New Political Economy of Generations: Social Class and Social Divisions in Old Age

Increased inequalities within nation states have influenced social structures in a variety of ways. For older people, one consequence has been greater differentiation within generations driven by contrasting experiences of economic recession and life course events. Generations, in western society from the mid-20th Century, were underpinned by near full employment, orderly transitions into and out of work, intergenerational mobility, and declining levels of inequality. These processes ground to a halt during the 1980s and have continued to be affected by a combination of austerity and accelerated globalisation. The paper will examine how a combination of globalisation and long-term economic change is re-structuring core social relationships in old age. The consequences arising from this include: the weakening of the idea of generations as a meaningful unit of analysis; the emergence of new political and social identities in later life; and the growing importance of divisions operating within generational and related social groups. The paper will explore the implications of these developments for theoretical work in the sociology of ageing.

RC40-682.2

PIATTI, CINZIA* (University of Otago, cinzia.piatti@otago.ac.nz)
CAMPBELL, HUGH (University of Otago)
ROSIN, CHRISTOPHER (University of Otago)

Beyond Alternative/Conventional: Māori Worlds of Food

Within popular understandings of the food crisis, the global food system is often perceived as a clear differentiation between ‘alternative’ and ‘conventional’. These two constructs generally distinguish between means of provisioning and consuming food according to narrow and readily measured economic, social and ecological criteria. This categorisation results in a strict dichotomy represented by antipodal views and explicit characterisations of value – what in terms of convention theory would be organised within orders of worth. In fact, the reframing of popular understandings of the food crisis require a more open engagement with food (its production and consumption) that recognises the diverse sites of action at which change can be enacted and realised. Such an approach sees continuity from mainstream activities to the small individual, independent and value-oriented ones.

This paper uses the theoretical framework of regimes of justification from convention theory (Boltanski and Thévenot 1986, 2006) to elaborate a Māori world of worth in order to demonstrate the potential for marginal economies (Gibson-Graham 1996, 2006) to reframe popular understandings of food and society. Within the New Zealand context, there has been some ferment around Māori groups – a minority whose culture is based on the concept of sustainability as a cornerstone who recently implemented economic activities around a western-values frame in terms of economic organization. Using two case studies, both expressions of the Māori community but with two different approaches in terms of strategies, a reflection is presented on community organisation, food systems innovation and the role of market in food relations.

RC11-212.6

PICHÉ, DENISE* (Université Laval, denise.piche@ulg.ulaval.ca)

Who Needs Age-Friendly Cities? Exploring Representations through Participatory and Trans-Disciplinary Research

This presentation bears on the first two years of a six year participatory and trans-disciplinary research programme exploring what an ageing society means for the city (facts), what the latter could become (ideas / scenarios), what can be done (actions / what is feasible) and what should be done (ideals). The programme stems from societal concerns in the province of Québec (Canada) regarding the rapid absolute and relative increase of people aged 65+ and 80+, and the projected impacts this will have on collective services, manpower, and public as well as private financial programmes such as pension funds. It specifically examines how these concerns and trends might transform the city, including housing, mobility patterns, activities, services and the spatial and material form of the urban matrix. The methodology includes, on the one hand, more traditional research methods such as policy and research reviews, survey data analysis, qualitative case studies, fine grain studies of person / environment interactions, and, on the other hand, participatory, trans-disciplinary and trans-sectoral panels for scenario development and assessment. This presentation focuses on the wide variety of and numerous discrepancies in discourses and representations encountered in the process, and how old age is socially constructed through numerous power relationships shaping these representations and the interactions between discourses. The analysis confronts the discourses and representations of individuals, communities, experts and institutions in terms of what may be possible. It illustrates the wide gap between normative discourse aimed at reforming and shaping the elderly through urbanism and the variety of ageing experiences, to the point that one must ask: “who needs age-friendly cities?” In conclusion, a word will be said on how participatory and trans-disciplinary research can contribute to reducing this gap and innovate in how we approach age-friendly cities.

RC34-586.2

PICKARD, SARAH* (Université Sorbonne Nouvelle - Paris 3, sarah.pickle@univ-paris3.fr)

Austerity and The University In Britain

Austerity and the University in Britain

Over the past decade, young people in the United Kingdom have been facing a variety of factors which have impinged on their opportunities to enter higher education and their chances of finding a job once they have graduated. Whilst the higher education sector was not a direct target of government policy, the ongoing economic crisis resulted in the introduction of austerity measures following the 2010 general election. Notably, the Conservative-Liberal Democrat Coalition Government enacted a sizeable cut to public spending on higher education and it raised substantially the cost of annual university tuition fees starting in 2012-2013. At the same time, the rate of unemployment among graduates has been rising and getting a degree is no longer an automatic boost to one’s life chances. For many it results merely in unpaid internships and/or employment schemes.

This talk will examine British “youth in austerity” regarding prospects for studying in higher education and subsequently entering the labour market over the past decade. It will include young people’s responses to the recent decrease in higher education funding and increase in university tuition fees.

JS-85.2

PICKARD, SARAH* (Université Sorbonne Nouvelle - Paris 3, sarah.pickle@univ-paris3.fr)

Divided and Ruined: The Failed Student Protests In Great Britain

The current decade has been marked by both the global economic crisis and a growth in social movements around the world spearheaded by young people. In particular, we have witnessed collective action – demonstrations, direct action and civil disobedience – regarding higher education. In Britain, there was a series of demonstrations and sit-ins in the winter of 2010-2011 about the Conservative-Liberal Democrat Coalition Government’s plan to cut dramatically public spending on higher education and to raise considerably university tuition fees. In fact, both of the policies were enacted and the ceiling on annual fees went up to £9,000 (approximately 1,500,000 JPY) in 2012-2013. Just after their introduction, a demonstration took place organized by the National Union of Students (NUS).
This paper considers the meanings young members of the 'new far right' English Defence League (EDL) attach to their activism. Based on an ethnographic study (2012-13) including interviews with over 30 grassroots activists, it argues that the movement's trademark slogan 'Not racist, not violent, just no longer silent' denotes more than a cynical PR strategy. In contrast to a 'politics' they reject (understood as 'debating', 'listening' and 'reading the Sunday Times'), participants in EDL actions provides young people with a way of 'getting your point across', 'speaking out' and 'standing strong'. This, it is argued, is indicative of the experience of the political sphere by some young people as characterised by a 'politics of speaking out' in which legitimate political distance between 'politicians' and 'people like us' and the legal and cultural circumscriptions on 'acceptable' issues for discussion. Drawing on Mouffe's (2005: 6) argument that right wing populism has made inroads in those places where traditional democratic parties have lost their appeal to an electorate no longer able to distinguish between them in the 'stifling consensus' that has hobbled the political system, the paper traces the resonance of these tropes in the narratives of 'the political' among a broader sample of (non-activist) young people in the UK (based on representative survey and interview data gathered for the FP7 MYPLACE project of which the EDL ethnography is also a part). The paper asks whether the desire to engage in politics in a 'loud and proud' way might confirm Mouffe's argument that a democracy that 'works' for 'the people' may not be one based on a 'universal rational consensus' managed through institutions that 'reconcile all conflicting interests and values' but rather one in which there is a vibrant public sphere of political contestation (ibid. p.3).

RC16-281.2
PICKEI, ANDREAS* (Trent University, apicker@trentu.ca)
National Cultures Reconceptualized for the Social Sciences: Basic Elements for an Analytical Framework

Globalized state-societies in the twenty-first century are framed by national cultures. This cultural metaframe is insufficiently understood by sociologists and other social scientists. Yet national cultures are full of social mechanisms that shape domestic politics, economic success and failure, and the evolution of global society. To make use of this framework for explanatory purposes, it needs to be underscored that nationalizing mechanisms are sociocultural mechanisms that work in conjunction with better known political and economic mechanisms. Based on a novel conceptualization of national cultures, the contours of which this paper will lay out, it quickly becomes evident why and how in general terms nationalizing mechanisms operate in a broad range of social systems from small groups to large movements and organizations. Whether, where and to what extent the inclusion of nationalizing mechanisms can make a substantive contribution to explanation is an open empirical and theoretical question. The argument presented here reconceptualizes existing empirical and theoretical knowledge on nations and societies in order to open up a fresh perspective and sketch out a new analytical framework for the social sciences.

JS-49.6
PIERIDES, DEAN* (University of Melbourne, d.pierides@gmail.com)
Institutional Contradictions and the Organization of Emergency Management

This paper provides an institutional analysis of Australian emergency management from the early twentieth century to the present and highlights the institutional contradictions that generate conceivable barriers for effective organization. Drawing on the literature in organization and management theory that focuses on institutional logics, I argue that to understand why emergency management is riddled with these contradictions it is useful to describe the different logics that are elaborated in organizations. Institutional contradictions in emergency management carry traces of tensions between the church and entrepreneurs from as early as the twelfth century, traces of a style of statistical reasoning that emerged in the seventeenth century and traces of the ongoing struggle to produce a legitimate form of government for the state. Since the 1990s, Australian emergency management organizations, like many other organisations, have adopted and implemented previous theories that focus on institutional logics, with the understanding that emergency management needs to pursue strategic goals, to meet performance objectives and to ensure accountability. The reliance on risk calculation and management has intensified in the aftermath of disastrous floods and fires in the early twenty-first century. These technologies of risk bring into effect markets that deal with the uncertainty of different objects such as weather and social factors. Emergency management organizations are also tasked with the sovereign responsibility to protect the population, a task that is arguably at odds with the dynamics of markets. When the sovereign and entrepreneurial logics are elaborated in emergency management, risk can materialise in monstrous ways, well beyond the reach of formal organization.

RC47-768.2
PILKINGTON, HILARY* (University of Manchester, hilary.pilkington@manchester.ac.uk)
‘Loud and Proud’: Youth Activists in the English Defence League

From Being Excluded to Becoming a Triumpher: Higher Education Massification Policies in Venezuela and Their Biographical Meaning

In 2003 the Venezuelan government started to implement a variety of social programs known as “Bolivarian Missions”. These Missions addressed a variety of social problems that the traditional systems of education, health and social services had failed to overcome. The creation of these programs rapidly became one of the distinctive symbols of the new revolutionary government and the promise of a better life for the poor and excluded groups. In the education sector, different “Bolivarian Missions” offered literacy programs, basic education, high school and higher education for all. Over the years, these educational programs have been strongly linked to the political legitimation and support of the government by those who have perceived the missions as a benefit. Official reports claim to have solved a historical debt with some marginalized groups of the country, which has shaped the lives of those who have been recently included to both the education system and the Venezuelan society as a whole. This article seeks to explore how this process of inclusion has been experienced by those who have been educated, which represents an important gap in the literature that deals with the Venezu-
From Exclusive Meritocracy to Differential Inclusivity: What Has Changed in Venezuelan Higher Education?

Since the beginning of the Bolivarian Revolution in 1999, a constant comparison between the so-called “4th Republic” and the rise of the Bolivarian Revolution has divided the history of Venezuela into two major periods. When it comes to the education system, since 2003 the government has implemented a variety of educational programs and a constant process of unprecedented expansion has taken place. At the higher education level, the system has been expanded through the municipalization of higher education. This process occurred in the framework of a political system that aimed to tackle social inequality and its educational repercussions. These reforms and initiatives worked under the assumption that the previous organization of the educational system was meritocratic and exclusive. Although some official statistics suggest that the participation of students in higher education in Venezuela has been widened for all, I argue that the inequalities are inscribed into two parallel systems of education with different quality standards and student conditions. This paper will reconstruct the creation of Venezuela’s Mission Sucre and will analyze the paradox of inclusion in the Venezuelan context from a sociological perspective using insights from Bourdieu’s work. I conclude that the implementation of a parallel offer to include students from disadvantaged environments or backgrounds may exacerbate the educational gap, as well as, the social and political polarization in a system like the one under consideration. This analysis is based on my ongoing doctoral research and presents some reflections coming from the literature review, as well as my empirical work in Venezuela.

Subaltern Tactics and Spaces for Decommodification: Non-Institutionalized Political Practices in a Tokyo Working-Class Neighborhood

This paper draws upon a 2-year ethnography (2012-2014) in a Tokyo working-class neighborhood, with a focus on subaltern political practices. Building upon the distinction between the two meanings of the “political” (Claude Lefort, Essais sur le politique; Manuel Castells, La Question urbaine) – one related to the institutionalized sphere of the ruling, the other to the social system of power relations and its transformation –, subaltern political practices can be defined as practices that allow their actors, collectively or individually, to free themselves from such-and-such subordinate positions in the net of power relations. Through this theoretical lens, one can observe an array of collective or individual political practices that contest, bypass or elude unfavorable power relations.

With the ever-increasing commodification of society, quite blatant in large cities like Tokyo, domination often make oneself feel as economic domination. In this sense, subaltern political practices take notably the form of practical tactics (Michel de Certeau) aiming at getting loose from economic dependencies through the building of small and frequently temporary autonomous spaces.

Since these dependencies are experienced more strongly as we go down the social ladder, this paper will focus on tactics devised by homeless people living in the area I’m engaged in, before showing that practices that are most easily discernible in this radical life-situation can also be noted among working-class neighborhood inhabitants. Urban agricultural practices found among homeless groups and individuals as well as in working-class neighborhoods are an especially interesting case. Growing their own food allows the persons involved to build a small autonomous space, both real – one get a fair amount of “free” food – and symbolic, as they constitute de-commodified spaces in which other types of relations and non-monetary practices can take place (exchange of seedlings between homeless groups, fruits and vegetables’ gifts to visitors or neighbors…).
itism is new and was desired and such movements are not deeply rooted and emerged in the last 25-30 years.

This paper is based on ethnographic fieldwork conducted mostly in Poland, also in the Czech Republic and Hungary where I collected numerous in-depth interviews with squatting activists, made several participant observations and analyzed activist movements (both mainstream and activist / independent media). In the paper I want to focus on the intersections between the radical squatting movement and moderate movements such as tenants movement to show the transformative power of the squatting movement on other actors. I will be basing primarily on the case studies from Poznań and Warsaw complementing them with examples from other countries from Central and Eastern Europe and the results - in my opinion - can be addressed to other developing societies.

**JS-85.4**

PIOTROWSKI, GRZEGORZ* (Södertörn University, grzegorz.piotrowski@sh.se)

Young Social Movements and Democratization

In mid-1980s Central and Eastern Europe have witnessed an interesting aggregation of anti-communist struggles. Parallel to the pro-democratic dissidents new movements populated by young people and connected to youth subcultures have emerged, in particular the anarchist and environmental protection movement. These new movements were not only inspired by groups from Western Europe and the US but were also an expression of critique of the dissident movement slowly shifting to (neo)liberal positions and loosing the touch with the workers base as well as those whose demands (i.e. etc. regarding compulsory military service) were largely ignored. These newly emerged movements were capable of bridging structures and agency in an unique way. The popularity of these youth movements partially lies in attractiveness of the subcultures that were the vehicles of the new ideas and not in the topics they were bringing. Moreover, this subcultural-political connection seems to have an impact on today's radical movements making them mostly a young people's domain and activity. This has far-reaching consequences and recent mobilizations in the region (anti-ACTA protests in winter 2011/2012, many protests in Bulgaria in 2012 or the earlier alterglobalist mobilizations) prove the point that coalition-making possibilities and support from other actors are limited.

The paper is based on long-time research and fieldwork among social activists (alterglobalists, anarchists, environmentalists, squatters) and former dissidents that took an active role in the 1989 transformations for various research projects. Empirical data were collected from in-depth interviews, participant observations and from movements' publications (printed and online) collected over the years.

**RC08-157.1**

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Potential, Strength and Weakness of Argentinian Social Sciences to Analyze Contemporary Society

This paper attempts to describe the current state of the Argentinian social sciences in terms of institutionalization, research capabilities and agenda. It is framed within a research program called PISAC, implemented by the National Council of Social Sciences and co-financed by the Ministry of Science and the Secretariat of University Policies. PISAC has three main objectives, each one linked to a specific research project: a) a critical assessment of the Argentinian social science system (institutions, agenda, researchers' profiles, publications, etc.); b) a review and systematization of the research findings produced in the last decade with regards to key issues addressed by the Argentinian social sciences; c) a structural study of current social, political and cultural trends in the country.

In this paper, in particular, we present some preliminary findings and discussions related to the first research project (a). In this sense, we maintain that Argentina's scientific field is currently featuring by a dynamic, predominantly public and professionalized system that has witnessed a geometrical growth in the last decade. Both the public universities and the National Scientific Council (CONICET) have benefited from this growth. Accordingly, social sciences have experienced an expansive phase visible in the consolidation of postgraduate studies, international publishing and collaborative research. However, some important problems still persist:

1) In terms of institutionalization, professionalization and full-time research positions the social sciences are still weak behind the natural sciences;
2) the structural heterogeneity of Argentina's scientific field, featured by the split between CONICET and the public university system;
3) the national political circuit of the social sciences is still weak, both in terms of domestic and international circulation of knowledge produced locally.
4) There are significant differences in the levels of institutionalization, professionalization and internationalization that the academic activities related to the social sciences bear in different regions of the country.

**RC09-176.3**

PIPER, NICOLA* (The University of Sydney, nicola.piper@sydney.edu.au)

LEE, SOOHOON (The University of Sydney)

Domestic Workers As Agents for Development? the Migration-Development Nexus Debate Revisited Though The Decent Work Agenda

At the global and regional level, the current policy discussion of international migration is dominated by a revived interest in the linkages between migration and development. To date, this debate has left out certain forms of migration and alternative understandings of development, and remained especially unfavourable to particular forms of migration that women undergo. Despite the evidence that domestic workers are numerous and that domestic work is increasingly an important source of waged employment for women, domestic work is often specifically excluded from national labour instruments such as the labour standards or the minimum wages mechanisms in many countries in Asia. Moreover, many migration regimes purposely exclude domestic workers from accessing rights that other labour or skilled migrants in the country are entitled to. With growing interest in return migration and its relationship to development, there have been efforts to place domestic workers ‘back’ on the trajectories of the ‘productive’ economy, especially in the form of entrepreneurial programs and the teaching of return migrant women to use their remittances money productively by becoming petty entrepreneurs. Common failures of such programs requires us to question the fundamental bias in creating such programs and the placing of emphasis on productive labour, instead of re-examining the importance of reproductive labour in development.

This paper will provide a systematic deliberation on the meaning of decent work for non-industrial, reproductive work, focusing on fair wages, working conditions and industrial relations. Its overall objective is to trace discursive and research frameworks around gender and labour migration from a development perspective to test the place of domestic work within it and to prompt greater attention needing to be paid by development studies to the realm of reproductive work. We will base this on the specific experience of domestic worker migration in Southeast Asia.

**JS-85.5**

PIRK, REELIKA* (Tallinn University, reeliika.pirk@gmail.com)

The Role of Social Movements in Youth Political Participation

In the debate of youth political engagement social movements have a crucial role to play. In many contemporary democratic societies political culture is facing a crisis of legitimacy. Scholars around the world have stated that the level of traditional political participation is decreasing, especially among young people. On the other hand, there are opposite views, claiming that instead of being politically disengaged, young people are looking for (new) forms for participating in society, as they simply address social issues differently. Thus, new social movements (as well as Internet and single-issue activism etc.) are considered to be new platforms for young peoples’ political activism. This paper is based on case study of ethical-moral values promoting animal rights movement in Estonia. A youth group that consists of politically minded young people who actively participate in and address different issues of the society. The paper explores the importance of social movement activism in sphere of political participation. Especially, it first analyzes how young people conceive their participation and role in society. Secondy, how young activists address political issues through social movements. And thirdly, what challenges they face when participating in socio-political sphere through social movements. The empirical data set includes open-ended interviews and informal conversations as well as participant observations and secondary data sources.

**RC22-393.12**

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Orthodox Online Communities in Social Russian Nets As an Object of Social Research

Social nets is new social communication environment and the majority of people are involved in them all over the world. The leader among existing social nets in Russia and Russian-speaking area is VKontakte.

In the social net of VKontakte there is an orthodox audience which consists of approximately 10% on the part of active audience of this social net. The most active and numerous representatives of the orthodox audience are three age groups which expose relevant portraits of the orthodox audience in VKontakte: under 18-24, 25-34 years and 18-24.

Communities in the social net is main communicative core around which users’ interests are formed. For our purpose all orthodox communities in VKontakte can
be divided into four groups: communities of general orthodox theme, communities where the main content is presented by the quotations of revered fathers and modern members of clergy, and also parables and cautionary tales, issue-related communities (question to priests, for youth, family, devoted to beneficence, etc.), and at last territorially united communities (the communities of bishops, youth orthodoxy districts, etc.).

Each orthodoxy group in VKontakte and its own unique target audience on the basis of which the group administration chooses content: by format (articles, news, fillers, quotations), by form (text, photo, audio, video), by the functionality of VKontakte social net (discussions, meetings).

In orthodoxy communities VKontakte the model of social interaction ‘online-offline’ is actively developed. Within the framework of this model the participants of communities are informed about offline events running (rapidly erected temples buildings, beneficence, meetings with interesting people, etc.) via VKontakte functionalities (messages, meetings). Due to communities participants high degree of loyalty the information about future events is spread by ‘virus’ method by the means of likes and repost system.

RC09-173.9

PITASI, ANDREA* (Gabriele D’Annunzio University, profpitasi@gmail.com)

The Fourth Paradigm

The paradigm shifts which featured the systemic thinking from the 1980s to the end of the last century and the very beginning of the 21st lead to some radical epistemological changes at the crossroads between communication sciences and sociology. This paper on one side reconstructs the key paradigm shifts in system theory from the whole/part one (P1) to the system/environment one (P2) and then to the autopoietic paradigm shift (P3). Kuhnian normality was rather unlikely in systems theory and still the key global economical, technological, social challenges of our times required revolutionary shifts. The other side of this paper is essentially focused on theorizing a fourth paradigm shift which selects the fragments of the late XX century epistemological debate turning them in a systematic (i.e. the Mertonian meaning of the term) redesign of the concept of system itself revealing that design and evolution are two faces of the same coin.

“In any event, we have changed our own evolution but not ended it”

“Some increase in plasticity is to be expected [...]. It represents the extrapolation of a trend toward variability already apparent in the baboons, chimpanzees and other cercopithecoids what is really surprising however is the extreme to which it has been carried. Why are human societies this flexible?”

(Barash 2008: 25)

(Wilson, 2000: 548)

RC09-176.6

PITASI, ANDREA* (Gabriele D’Annunzio University, profpitasi@gmail.com)

“Hypercitizenship” and the Evolution of a Global Identity

The idea of the citizenship paper moves from the consideration of autonomous agents and global flows eventually converging by means of autoptic systems.

This work reframes the topic of the reconfiguration in the evolving social scenarios within Pitasi’s concept of HYPERCITIZENSHIP, sketched out by designing a multidimensional and multipolar convergence among different kinds of citizenship.

With its four conceptual dimensions, Hypercitizenship, features the strategic attitude of those areas in which capitalism is turning into turbogencitism. Its main features are the following: Cosmopolitan, scientific, societarian and entrepreneurial.

The Hypercitizenship concept is focused on the fact that communication about key challenges of our times is increasingly meaning communication and public understanding of science and technology for governance and policymaking on a global, global and cosmopolitan scale.

From this point of view, law becomes one of the à la carte products to be bought by browsing a global “catalogue” (Mundus) surfing on a technological global platform (Globus) of which the internet is the best metaphor and which can be seen as the most important platform for convergence developments and as a driver of several, key, changes. This new media platform is cosmopolitan and global while the mass media often still fall into the methodological nationalism trap. Indeed, the emerging scenarios are more and more shaped by supranational (UN, EU, NAFTA) or multinational (Standard & Poor’s, Moody’s...) entities and by new localisms which cannot survive outside a global network.

Thus, the emerging glocality is witnessing that the “national state” citizenship is too big -bureaucratically speaking, but too small -in competitive terms-, to be strategic in the merging scenarios.

Hence, the importance of a new conception of citizenship in the global age is rising, which we refer to as “Hypercitizenship”.

RC34-598.4

PITTI, ILARIA* (University of Bologna, ilaria.pitti@gmail.com)

Contemporary Adults: Understanding Youth through Intergenerational Comparison

Although sociology has already deeply analysed the profound changes occurred to youth and paths of transition to adulthood in the last decades, it is often possible to notice two glaring deficiencies in many sociological works: firstly, young people are frequently conceived as a category of its own, a specific social group that is somewhat isolated and studied separately, making it most a comparison with the previous young generations; secondly little attention has been payed to adulthood, the final destination of youth. Adults should be a model for young people’s transitions, but within the contemporary context this stage of life’s standard model is threatened by contemporary transformations and late-modern processes of individualisation, flexibilisation, globalisation, juvenilisation and it’s become more and more complex to define what is ‘young’ and what is ‘adult’, where youth finishes and where adulthood starts, which functions characterise these two ages and which are their reciprocal connections. All that has huge consequences on the (individual and social) identity both of young people and adults, on their intergenerational relationship and their human transitions. The intent of the proposed contribute is to think youth in a generational way by studying young people in relation and in comparison to the co-present adult generation, lighting up the contemporary features of adulthood. The proposed contribute - based on an empirical research which involved 30 Italian young people aged between 18 and 24yo and their significant adults through semi-structured interviews- aims at contrasting the specific interpretations of adult identity emerging from the representations and practices of adulthood of two generations: the baby boom and the millennial one. Through this comparison the presented research highlights the processes between contemporary intergenerational dynamics inside and outside the family, allowing a deeper knowledge and understanding of contemporary youth.

RC54-872.2

PITTS-TAYLOR, VICTORIA* (Wesleyan University, vpitts231@gmail.com)

The Embodied Mind and Epistemic Difference: Lessons from Disability Studies

Embodied mind theories in neurocognitive science and philosophy of mind are increasingly cited as a conceptual bridge between neuroscientific and social
scientific epistemologies. Theories such as enactivism, embodied realism, and extended cognition share a preoccupation with grounding mind and consciousness in the lived, active body, with situating these in environment, and with challenging the abstract, disembodied Cartesian subject. In this sense, they echo sociological and feminist views on the epistemic significance of the body. Yet sociologists and feminists argue that an embodied view of mind must involve the recognition of differences between knowers, while neurocognitive theories assume a generic or universal body and pay little attention to epistemic multiplicity. In this paper I argue for the importance of epistemic multiplicity in forging interdisciplinary theories of embodied mind. I also put difference in more literal terms by addressing corporeal variation. How neuroscientific embodied mind theories come out on the epistemic significance of phenotypical variation can be gleaned from the debate over multiple realizability, or the idea that the same mental state can be achieved through multiple physiological processes. This debate focuses on difference only to restate epistemic sameness. For more considered reflection, I look to disability studies, particularly the work of Jackie Leach Scully, Tobin Siebers, and Rosemarie Garland-Thompson, to consider what phenotypical variance teaches us about the embodied mind. Disability scholarship shows us that all bodies are variant in some way; this work puts pressure on assumptions of biological universality. The example of disablement also shows not only how problematic it is to assume a generic body, but also a generic fit between body and world. I argue that embodied mind theories can best grasp epistemic difference by resisting an a priori body-subject whose relevant properties are fixed in advance.

Central Bank ‘Independence’

The global financial sector still has very little regulation over its capacity to manufacture money (or to refrain from doing so), even though the credit crash occurred nearly seven years ago. Many hopes are placed on central banks but surely they have been forced to play an ‘unfair game’, as Hyman Minsky said years ago. This paper investigates ‘independence’, not only as a sociological misnomer, or a form of central bank ‘dependence’ on what financial markets think (as Fed officials do), but also the effects of central bank quantitative easing since the crisis. The Fed’s QE has enormous impact on most other economies. The ECB is (or was) a test case for hopes of international agreements over the control of money creation. Although the field shifts rapidly, it appears to be dominated still by bond vigilantes and the prime minister of central bank quantitative easing since the crisis. For the Fed, such as that taken by the Swiss National Bank. In 2012 it called the bond trading firms’ bluff; in contrast the Bank of Japan is under some ‘control’ by Treasury. I report on my current interview material in Europe with central bankers and treasury officials.

Barrier and Risk Free Environments for Older People. a Survey Applied to State Provided Units in Chile, the Need of a New Policy Approach

Increasing ageing and urbanization are two tendencies which together characterize the 21st century as an unprecedented demographic revolution. In this context a large proportion of older people, particularly in Latin America, will live in vulnerable social, economic and cultural conditions in inadequate habitats which should be addressed by public policies. The effects of the built environment has been the less attended in Chile, despite its relevant impact in both the physical and perceptual dimensions of life affecting its quality reflected in inclusion, social participation, autonomy and independence of this age group. Adequate habilitation of housing and urban space should be provided allowing aging in place as long as possible. Urban and rural senior population of Chile have focused in providing housing for those unsheltered through the provision of new units which have not considered the needs of older persons. Considering than more than 80% of seniors in Chile own their homes(SENASA-INTA 2010); the addition of public policies focusing in improvement of existing housing is relevant. Considering the high accident and mortality figures related predominantly to falls due to aspects of the built environment and the high personal and economic costs for families and the medical assistance system, design issues become relevant issues. This paper presents findings related to the design and use of an evaluation instrument developed for the detection of risks and barriers in a sample of housing provided by the State of Chile, using objective and subjective techniques. Direct observation of performance of Basic Activities of Daily Living, (BADL), focus groupings regarding findings and dimensional evaluation both of users and spatial conditions), Findings reflected barriers and risks mainly associated with Mobility, in around 30% of BADL operations, due to inadequate object and architectural design mostly related with height, presence of uneveness or lack of elements.

Care for dependent family members has become an important policy area which requires substantial reforms in many European countries. Care policies are increasingly restructured, where the trend towards new forms of care governance can be recognised, with a sustainability of care system becoming an important driver of reforms. Still, the policy answers countries opt for and their modes of implementation fairly differ. These are reflection of country specific institutional, political, socio-economic and cultural circumstances, and transnational ideas. Trends and Challenges in Care Policies Development in Croatia and the Czech Republic

Care for dependent family members has become an important policy area which requires substantial reforms in many European countries. Care policies are increasingly restructured, where the trend towards new forms of care governance can be recognised, with a sustainability of care system becoming an important driver of reforms. Still, the policy answers countries opt for and their modes of implementation fairly differ. These are reflection of country specific institutional, political, socio-economic and cultural circumstances, and transnational ideas.

This paper addresses the main reform trends in care policies in Croatia and the Czech Republic. In socialism both countries predominantly relied on state provision of eldercare and childcare, however, due to the lack of care facilities, the informal/family provision of care was quite widespread. With economic, social and political changes during the transition period new ideas and principles become present at the political level such as growing tendency towards increased pluralisation of care providers and enhanced family’s responsibility in care. Nevertheless, they varied between the policy areas and countries, and were not fully realised in policy reforms, what resulted in different consequences for both, persons in care need and care providers.

In order to unravel similarities and differences in care policies development in Croatia and the Czech Republic, the structural, organisational, quality and financial aspects of childcare and eldercare are discussed as well as the main discourses and principles behind the reforms. They are additionally placed in the context of accessibility and affordability of services. The paper aims to explain what circumstances led to the reforms and under what logic were the childcare and eldercare systems redesigned and reorganised since the 1990, and what were the reform consequences regarding the access and delivery of care services.

How Can We Characterise National Sociologies?
National sociologies are often referred to, either directly or implicitly, but the methodological basis for doing this is normally taken for granted rather than discussed, and relevant data are not evaluated critically. The commonest formulation is probably in terms of the thought of those identified [in ways not specified] as leading national social thinkers, though there are also some cases where the contexts of national journals [identified as in such ways not specified] are treated as sufficiently representative to be used. There are also problems about what to define as the nation. What if the state and its sociology are divided in important ways, for example by having different language communities? What if the sociological work done within state boundaries is closely integrated with sociological work done elsewhere, or significantly influenced by the work of recent immigrants? Such questions raise issues about what could be defined as a 'national' sociology. This paper explores the practical possibilities of empirical work on the characteristics of national sociologies as variously defined, giving special attention to some sources which have not commonly been used in this context.

RC23-414.2

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THIEL, DANIEL (University of Michigan School of Public Health)
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FISHER, NICOLE (University of Michigan School of Public Health)
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Public Trust in Health Information Sharing and Health Systems in the United States: A National Survey

Background: The U.S. Institute of Medicine’s Report, Digital Infrastructure for the Learning Health System, calls for “weaving a strong trust fabric” among stakeholders, including the general public, to facilitate broad data linkage and sharing. The texture and quality of this “fabric” is understudied, particularly with respect to attitudes and beliefs about information sharing held by non-experts. This presentation adds to a growing body of trust research by measuring trust at the individual, institutional, and system level. It examines four key dimensions of trust—fidelity, competency, integrity, and global trust—and key determinants such as awareness, beliefs, and previous experience. Methods: To understand the dynamics of public trust in broad data sharing as a common practice in the context of the U.S. health system, we are administering a 232-item questionnaire (n=1000) using probability-based web panel designed to be representative of the United States and administered by the GfK Group (formerly Knowledge Networks). Findings: Preliminary results from a pilot survey (n=500) indicate that 60% have a somewhat or generally favorable view of information sharing among healthcare providers, hospitals, public health, and insurance companies. 62% feel that it is fairly or very likely that the quality of health care will be improved with increased data sharing, while 49% see health information sharing as likely to benefit personal health care. Most feel that the health system is inadequately regulated (54%) and that the public trust would be improved by independent oversight (63%). Discussion: The public’s trust of technological change that promotes information sharing in the U.S. health system is not a foregone conclusion. Until we know more about the ethical and legal implications of these ethical dilemmas, the everyday ‘messiness’ and ‘sense of failure’ that commonly occurs with qualitative research practice (Horton 2008). I show how engaging with these processes aided my research development and analysis of the project data, as well as the implications of these ethical dilemmas for a social justice research agenda.

RC48-787.1

PLEYERS, GEOFFREY* (Université de Louvain(UCL), Geoffrey.Pleyers@uclouvain.be)

Concepts and Practices of (Counter-)Democracy in the 2010s Movements

This paper proposes a cross-analysis of democracy as demand and practices as defined and implemented by young activists in recent social movements. It draws on first hand empirical material from three qualitative research: democratization movements in Mexico (12 interviews, 2012-2013), Moscow (23 interviews, 2013) and Rio de Janeiro (32 interviews, 2013); progressive activists in Europe (7 countries, 37 interviews and a focus group, 2012); and ecological transition activists in Brooklyn (22 interviews, 2010-11) and Belgium (34 interviews and 2 sociological interventions, 2012-13), as well as 7 interviews with Occupy Wall Street activists.

Text analysis (NVivo) and consolidated methods of discourse analysis suggest that four dimensions of democracy can be isolated in young activists’ discourses: direct democracy, responsible democracy, argumentative democracy and protest democracy. Direct democracy at the local level is notably connected to experimentation in horizontal and participatory deliberation processes as well as medocracy which leads to stress citizens’ responsibility, whether in their consumption practices (the local transition movements) or in monitoring elected representative and civil servants (often mentioned in Russia and in Brazil). Argumentative democracy is mobilized by committed experts, who trust in the impact of rational and well-developed arguments and popular education. Finally, many activists insist on protests, popular movements and mass demonstrations able to influence policies.

The paper will briefly analyze each of these forms of (counter-)democracy, the cultures of activism it refers to, their subjective dimensions and their relation to institutional/representative democracy. It will underline the heuristic potential of these forms of counter-democracy and representative democracy. Taken together, they offer concrete ways forward for a multi-dimensional approach to deal with structural limits of representative democracy and to explore paths towards more democratic societies.

PLOWS, VICKY* (Victoria University, vicky.plows@vu.edu.au)

Reducing or Reproducing Inequalities? Ethics and the Researcher’s Role in Negotiating Power Relations Between Young People

A key concern of youth research is the ethical issues that arise through the inherently unequal power relations between adult researchers and young researchers (Brooks 2013, Matthews 2001). However, less attention has been given to the ethical dilemmas that arise for young researchers when confronted with negotiating their own role in witnessing and responding to unequal power relations and oppressive behaviours between young people during the research process. We know little, for example, about how youth researchers respond to racist, sexist or homophobic behaviour (Curtis et al 2004) or negotiate the exclusionary practices of young people towards each other (Morris-Roberts 2001). For youth researchers concerned with and committed to challenging issues of injustice and exclusion and/or to adopting a non-authoritarian role with participants this can be particularly troubling (Morris-Roberts 2001). Ethical dilemmas involve the choice between two or more alternative actions all of which may test an ethical belief or cause some potential harm (Banks 2010). Reflecting on some of my own experiences of ethical dilemmas, as a participant observer in a Scottish youth group for a 12 month period, I analyse the basis of my reactions, actions and inactions to potentially harmful, exclusionary and oppressive behaviours between young people and how this connects with broader theorisations of young people’s agency and conceptualisations of challenging interactions.

Like others, I advocate for ongoing reflexive engagement with ethical issues as they emerge in the research journey (Sime 2008) and for openness about the everyday ‘messiness’ and ‘sense of failure’ that commonly occurs with qualitative research practice (Horton 2008). I show how engaging with these processes aided my research development and analysis of the project data, as well as the implications of these ethical dilemmas for a social justice research agenda.

POLENSKAYA, MARIA* (St.Tikhon’s Orthodox University, yamap@yandex.ru)

The Models of Orthodox Christian Parishes within Post-Soviet Russia: The Influence of Social Environment

This presentation forwards the new analytical concepts of cosmopolitan and culturally hybrid, and culturally essentialized, solidarities. This is to account for the access to professional, family, and/or friendships/lifestyles resources of 25 Chinese-Singaporean transnational migrants—who lived in Hong Kong—in their respective transnational spaces, which they formed by subsequently living in several countries. While the two forms of cultural characteristics the Chinese Singaporeans acquired through bilingual education in Singapore to establish cosmopolitan solidarities in their contexts of work and friendships in Hong Kong with English-speaking people who were from the West, and Asians who had lived in the West; and ‘cosmopolitan’ work solidarities with colleagues in mainland China (the PRC). However, the Chinese Singaporeans mostly maintained essentialized solidarities in their families, and they were largely excluded from the (differently) essentialized solidarities of local Hong Kong people, propelling them—paradoxically, to more highly values cosmopolitan solidarities with other non-locals in their contexts of work and friendships.
INTE-25.3

PORIO, EMMA* (Ateneo de Manila University, eporio@ateneo.edu)

Shifting Spaces of Hope and Power: Facing Increasing Inequality and Crisis in Asia

For the past two decades, the Asian region has experienced rapid economic growth. While countries like China, India and Thailand have reported double digit growth rates in their economies, the region has experienced increasing poverty and inequality. Complicating this contradiction is the region's high score in the Global Risk of Hotspots for Disasters (2013 Global Risk Index). This paper will discuss the region's challenges and responses to this multi-dimensional crisis, highlighting the varying contexts of inequality among countries in the region and their social innovations.

RC26-454.1

POKROVSKY, NIKITA* (Higher School of Economics, nikita1951@yahoo.com)

Cellular Globalization and the Environmental Awareness in Rural Communities

A multidisciplinary team of social scientists (sociologists, economists, social geographers and demographers from main Moscow universities under the auspices of the Society of Professional Sociologists) works in the Russian region of Kostroma and the background of luxurious houses raised around and even its own parish tragedy - the murder of a priest.

POHNI-WEIDINGER, MARIA* (Institute of Sociology, maria.pohni-weidinger@univie.ac.at)

‘seduction: A Pattern of Interpretation

My talk centres on the ways in which experiences of sexualized violence are dealt with biographically; an experience of violence, which, in the context of National Socialism, for the biographer was raised to the fear of being killed. This fear of being killed is an expression of the real - and fantasized - potential of their National Socialist parents to annihilate experienced by children. The biographical case construction I want to present concerns the life story of a woman born in 1928. Her socialization took place in a family with National Socialist values and within Nazi institutions, and she experienced sexualized violence as a child, by her father and a priest. Based on the diary written by the biographer from 1944 to 1954, and on her life story told 60 years later, I want to show in which manner the biographer addresses her suffering from sexualized violence and her past experience as a young National Socialist believer in her diary, and to which discursive patterns of interpretation her discussion of these issues is bound. My particular focus will be the reproductive pattern of ‘seduction’, which is structured along gender relationships. With it, the biographer manages to work through her experiences of sexualized violence as well as to embed her National Socialist convictions into her biography after 1945. It is important to take a closer look at two aspects: in which specific way does this pattern of interpretation unfold over the course of a life? And in which way does it enable her to speak about her experience? The pattern of interpretation of ‘seduction’ allows her to discuss the charged experience of sexualized violence, but also to obscure and to deny her own participation in Nazi society as a teenager, as well as her fear of being killed.

POLEN-7.4

PORIO, EMMA* (Ateneo de Manila University, eporio@ateneo.edu)

Asian Prosperity and Inequality: Gains and Injuries of Success

During the past decade or so, the Asian region has experienced rapid growth and expansion. While rising prosperity has led to poverty reduction, social inequality has also widened within and across societies. This paper will interrogate and differentiate the drivers of growth and inequality and its varying consequences to different income groups in the region. In particular, a sizeable lower middle class is fueling the growth of urban economies. By examining the differential gains of economic success within and across income classes, particularly among the emerging middle class, the paper characterizes the intersecting/interwining social injuries of prosperity, poverty and inequality. In doing so, the paper extends the understanding of injuries of income inequality from the physical to the social and political.
Our examination of testimonial accounts from the oral archive Memoria Abierta has shown that a number of survivors who were illegally imprisoned during the World Cup recall and express feelings about this event. While we expected concomitances spaces to be fully hermetic and insulated from outside information - as total institutions (Goffman, 1961) -, we observe, in contrast, the precarious and jarring conditions through which the prisoners accessed and either celebrated or scorned football and nation. Indeed, rather than having been censured or concealed by the repressors, the World Cup, as a national festivity and media event, was to some extent integrated to repressive practices.

We will discuss a number of situations evoked by the survivors in which the World Cup and its media broadcast intervene in the power logics of military personnel and their relationship to the inmates (better described as ‘disappeared’) in the case of clandestine detention centres. We will also discuss the effects of the ‘informational porosity’ of the total institution in the inmates’ experience. Our presentation will be centered on the subjectivity of social actors: their opinions, expectations, and causes of suffering. We will also discuss the limits of such an attempt to reconstruct these positionings, given the passage of time and the controvetorial nature of this international sports event.

POLESE, ABEL† (Tallinn University, ap@tlu.ee)
KOVACS, BORBALA (Central European University)

Renegotiating Social Policy through Informality: A Post-Socialist Perspective

This paper demonstrates that informal practices may allow for the participation of a wide variety of citizens in policy making processes. In particular, it focuses on the renegotiation (at the formal and informal level) of social and welfare policies in postsocialism.

Two main paradigms, informed by development theory, have characterised the study of social policy and welfare in transitional countries. The first one, springing from modernisation theory maintains that developing countries will eventually converge into the path of industrialised ones. As a result, research has been preoccupied with the question of how the process of formalisation of informal institutions takes place, and the lack of movement towards a more formalised welfare system. Two main paradigms, informed by development theory, have characterised the study of social policy and welfare in transitional countries. The first one, springing from modernisation theory maintains that developing countries will eventually converge into the path of industrialised ones. As a result, research has been preoccupied with the question of how the process of formalisation of informal institutions takes place, and the lack of movement towards a more formalised welfare system. The second paradigm, represented by the concept of ‘social inclusion through informal action’, suggests that informal practices may provide an alternative, and more equitable, system functioning parallely to state-driven welfare distribution. When a substantial number of actors engages systematically with the informal economy, the alternative system generated may be seen as persistent and unofficially reshaping national policies, especially when not tailored for a given context, place, or category of citizens.

By doing this, this paper proposes a differentiation of corrupt practices: those harming the state (like fiscal fraud or bribing) and those harming the fellow citizen directly (trafficficking, narco-traffic). Although both ‘illegal’ the first one might allow redistribution of welfare in areas where the state is absent or ineffective. Survival of such practices lies in lack of strict control by the state, that lets the citizens relatively free to act. When this happen, even if the state is not ineffective, the society re-regularises itself and there is no need to put forward political or economic claims. However, when an ineffective state tries to control too much, the main effect could be to boost deprivation without proposing any viable alternative.

POLESE, ABEL† (Tallinn University, ap@tlu.ee)

Information and Policy Making: Evidence from Post-Socialist Spaces

Informed by participant observation in public places, informal interviews and a large scale survey this paper explores the ways informal practices may impact on policy making in the post-socialist region with case studies drawn from Lithuania, Poland, Russia, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. It offers a new perspective on what some have defined as a “culture of corruption” to introduce the concept of (non-) state socialism, defined as a system for redistribution of welfare based on human interaction rather than state agency, replacing state agency where and when this latter is ineffective or absent. (Non) state socialism refers to the fact that informal practices of redistribution are so complex, and comprehensive, that they may be seen as an alternative, and more equitable, system functioning parallely to state-driven welfare distribution. When a substantial number of actors engages systematically with the informal economy, the alternative system generated may be seen as persistent and unofficially reshaping national policies, especially when not tailored for a given context, place, or category of citizens.

By doing this, this paper proposes a differentiation of corrupt practices: those harming the state (like fiscal fraud or bribing) and those harming the fellow citizen directly (trafficficking, narco-traffic). Although both ‘illegal’ the first one might allow redistribution of welfare in areas where the state is absent or ineffective. Survival of such practices lies in lack of strict control by the state, that lets the citizens relatively free to act. When this happen, even if the state is not ineffective, the society re-regularises itself and there is no need to put forward political or economic claims. However, when an ineffective state tries to control too much, the main effect could be to boost deprivation without proposing any viable alternative.

POLESE, ABEL† (Tallinn University, ap@tlu.ee)

The study explores trajectories of migrant inclusion and exclusion in Belfast, Edinburgh and Wroclaw – the economic centres in the two host 2004 migrant destination countries. Northern Ireland (NI) and Scotland became new in-migration countries in the early 2000s. A significant share of their immigrant population is composed of workers from Poland – a country that itself is becoming a destination for a growing number of migrants.

Previous literature has developed different conceptual understandings of migrant integration into host societies. However, there has been less research about critical biographical junctures at which individuals stop being migrants and become settled in their various communities, migrant and host. By taking a leap into migrant workers’ subjectivity, this study investigates, through the analysis of in-depth interviews, how migrants develop and negotiate their belonging and sense of place, and how their understanding of what home is evolves over time. It builds on previous studies on migrant settlement but adds to it by exploring qualitative differences in settlement thus arguing for a more nuanced understanding of the concept that sees it not as a state but a changing process with different shapes. The study also tries to explain how different settlement trajectories are affected by the nature of employment and the import of political economy.

The research is set in several political economy contexts of new immigration destinations. Being part of the UK, Scotland and NI share many features of liberal welfare states such as liberal immigration policies but at the same time NI has been characterized as retaining strong elements of Keynesianism. By contrast, Poland is a Dependent Market Economy with a welfare regime that combines elements of both conservative and liberal models supplemented with unique post-communist features.

The study is funded by the European FP7 Marie Curie Training Network “Changing Employment”. Website: http://www.changingemployment.eu

POLESE, ABEL† (Tallinn University, ap@tlu.ee)

The 1978 World Cup in Argentina, from within Its Political Prisons and Clandestine Detention Centres

Situated at the crossroads between the study of political repression and the media coverage of a sports event, this paper focuses on the reception of Argenti- na’s 1978 World Cup among those who were imprisoned in clandestine detention centres, in a political context that some have described as state terrorism.
developed throughout our research is based on depth interviews, life story telling, focus groups and narrative analysis of the biographical material.

All in all, we want to prove that the emotional dimension is vital to understand and analyse the change of worldview that ordinary people experience when participating in protest and resistance; as well, it leads to a change in the perspective where protests are seen.

RC24-438.5

POMA, ALICE* (UPO and EEHA-CSIC, alice@u-paris10.fr)
Local Resistances and Social Change. How Local Environmental Protests Lead To Citizens’ Empowerment and Democratization

Currently, thousands of communities and collective groups all over the world are struggling to defend their territories from devastation which leads to the construction of the industrial park, energy and hydraulic infrastructures, only to mention a few. Both in Europe and Latin America, the complicity of the institutional left wing is engaged in the construction of infrastructures and in the limits of the transnational social movements focused on following the agenda of power rather than the problems of the local communities, has led to the emergence of thousands of autonomous experiences of struggle that arise from below.

In our article we will show that these experiences are social and political laboratories where self-organized citizens are experimenting new political practices and are also proposing new discourses, turning these resistances to defend their territory into experiences of democratization, political participation and empowerment.

Focusing on the subjective dimension of protest, we will show the role of emotions, such as place attachment, motivation to action, participation and radicalization of discourses and practices, in order to describe how the experience of resistance produces a transformation of consciousness and behavior.

We will base our analysis on an item of empirical research carried out during experiences of resistance in Spain (the struggle to defend the Riaño valley and the Grand river) and Mexico (the struggle against the reservoir of San Nicolas) all of them analyzed with techniques of qualitative research. The approach selected has been from below, in other words, centered on the experience of participants and activists of local communities.

Finally, what we intend to highlight is that these resistances are struggles for a significant democratization of territory and resource management, and eventually, of society.

RC01-35.3

PONGNON, Vogly Nahum* (Universite de Brasilia, lyonv@yahoo.fr)

Images des latino americains dans la direction de la composante militaire de la MINUSTHA (Mission des Nations Unies pour la Stabilisation en Haiti)

The United Nations Security Council, through Resolution 1540, adopted in 2004, decided to send a multinational force in an effort to reestablish civil stability in Haiti after the political crisis of the Jean Bertrand Aristide government, which erupted on February 29, 2004. More than eight years since the implementation of the United peacekeeping force, the opinions presented here are of two national sectors of Haitian civil society, namely, educators and farmers, and are investigated in relation to the perceptions each group holds about the presence of military force in Haiti through the United Nations Mission for the Stabilization of Haiti (MINUSTAH). The opinions of the two organized civil society sectors researched, the perception that MINUSTAH could be interpreted as a military occupation characterized by neo-colonialism, a humanitarian mission or a mission to support and reinforce institutions in the country. In confronting these different thought current with the historical trajectory of the Haitian people, represented in the time after the foundation of the Nation-State, in 1804, by the antagonism and divergence of viewpoints between the elites and the masses, it is possible to note that the image that the two researched groups have of MINUSTAH result, in the first place, in the way in which each group constructs the idea of the Haitian nation or of the “imagined Haitian nation.”

RC14-256.7

PONGSAPITAKSANTI, Piya* (University of Nagasaki, piyat@nagasaki.ac.jp)

Gender Roles In Television Commercials In Asia

Television advertisements are a rich source of data for social scientists to investigate because they can be seen as a reflection of prevailing cultural values. Gender value is also one of the critical factors in developing marketing strategies via advertising messages.

Advertising gender role stereotyping has been a prominent topic in literatures since the 1970s. Over the past decade gender stereotyping in television commercials has received particular attention. Most studies reveal that advertisements reflect the construction of gender roles in society. However, research of gender roles in advertisements is plentiful in the United States. There has never been any comparative research concerned on the gender roles in television commercials between Asian countries. Therefore, this paper compares the gender roles in Japan, Korea, China, Taiwan, Thailand, and Singapore.

This comparative content analysis of 2,205 sampling advertisements, collected randomly during August and October in 2012, suggests that the image of gender roles in television commercial does not correspond with the construction of gender roles in reality. In contrast, advertisements create the attractive image of gender roles in society. However, the most findings of this research are similar to the previous result of literature in term of gender of main character, voice over, age, and roles of male and female character in television commercial.

RC04-91.4

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CABRERA FUENTES, JUAN CARLOS (Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas)

CANTO HERRERA, PEDRO (Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán)

Equidad Étnica Y De Género EN LOS Estudios De Posgrado. Casos EN Las Universidades AUTMás De Chiapas Y Yucatán

Lo que aquí se expone forma parte de una investigación más amplia realizada en México bajo el título “Ética profesional y posgrado. Valores presentes en las prácticas de generación y transmisión de conocimientos y que llevan a cabo cuerpos académicos y grupos de investigación educativa”, buscando comparar experiencias de formación ética profesional en programas de posgrado que ofrecen instituciones de educación superior en distintas entidades federativas.

Chiapas y Yucatán son dos estados de la República Mexicana con diversos grados de desarrollo socioeconómico en los que habitan pobladores pertenecientes a diversos grupos étnicos. A lo largo de los años, las inequidades sociales que caracterizan a las sociedades poscoloniales por motivo de la etnia y el género han mostrado algunos cambios en ambos estados, sin embargo persisten rezagos en materia educativa que se hacen más evidente en los niveles de educación superior. En esta comunicación nos realizamos un análisis comparativo que muestra cambios ocurridos del año 2000 al 2013 en la composición de la matrícula que estudia en programas de posgrado en las universidades públicas más importantes de la región sureste de México, las cuales se ubican en estos estados: la Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán (UADY) y la Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas (UACH).
An “Area Studies” Program in France: Scientific, Institutional and Geopolitical Rationales

Institutionalizing and developing “area studies” programs are commonly associated with the Cold War context, while the strengthening of knowledge about foreign areas became a goal of public research and educational policy. These developments came within scientific, academic and geopolitical rationales. Their importance could vary according to the strength of the national intellectual traditions in studying specific foreign areas, the connexions between disciplines, and the need for expertise due to the position of a particular State in the international relations. In the case of the US, these evolutions are less explored for the Western European countries, and that would allow probing their particularities. The paper focuses on the set up from the mid-1950’s of the Area Studies, and particularly of the Russian and East European Studies, by a specific actor of the French academic field: the 6th Division of the Collège des Hautes Études. Outlining the national and international conditions determining such a process, it also points out the particularities of the local (academic, scientific, political) context and of its main initiators’ background. Thus, it questions the specific path taken by the implementation in France of this new scholarly infrastructure. Furthermore, the paper takes into account the social, professional, political characteristics of the team initially recruited for working on a “sensitive” geopolitical area and their productions, while it explicates the scientific content of research, documentation and teaching programs. They are meant to implement interdisciplinary approaches relying all the same on various disciplines, which were differently connected to the State and political power. Finally, the paper questions how the knowledge elaborated in this framework was placed in relation to approaches implemented by pro-communist committed social scientists and to what extent it could be itself of use not only in the academic milieu but also in political and economic circles.

Des articles issus de la presse quotidienne et hebdomadaire française sont ainsi étudiés à travers la méthode de l’analyse du discours. Nous tentons par la suite de mettre en évidence les liens qui s’établissent entre des catégories d’individus et les actions et les caractéristiques qui leur sont attribuées.

Nous observons ainsi que l’individu handicapé est celui qui bénéficie d’une prothèse et dont les performances sont augmentées par ce dispositif. Au final, la personne n’est plus proprement dite déficiente. Elle est "en situation de handicap", mais elle est capable de s’autodépasser, devenant de cette manière un membre de plein droit de la société néolibérale.

Generation and Reproductive Health in Newfoundland

This paper presents a linking piece between a comparative study of the Reproduction of meaningful secondary. It finally points to another research (Painted Cultural Indonesia) and the proposed study on how gender is negotiated between generations in transnational families. In this paper I look at the particular experience of negotiating ideas about sex and reproductive health between three generations of families in the province of Newfoundland in Canada. The oldest grandmother participant was born in 1910 and the youngest granddaughter in the mid 1980’s, which provides a broad historical perspective to their experiences. More interesting is how the grandmothers, mothers, daughters and granddaughters negotiated their changing needs and opportunities and how they balanced tradition, duty, affection and innovation.

Several evidences point to changes in Brazilian consumption practices that might be interpreted as a growing greening and politicization of consumption, similar to what has been occurring in other countries. In this process, consumption practices are perceived and used as a way of political pressure to improve social and environmental conditions. In this article we present the results of a research aiming to map political consumerism phenomena in Brazil, focusing on young people. The research was divided into two different methodological phases, a quantitative and a qualitative one: (1) a survey conducted in 2010 among 457 young people aged between 16 and 25, belonging to upper, middle and lower middle socio-economic segments, all living in the two biggest cities of Brazil, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo; and (2) a focus group with a total of 51 young with the same socio demographic characteristics, conducted in 2012. The research shows that involvement in sustainable consumption among young people in Brazil is low. It can be explained, partially, by the way that young people in Brazil remain under the influence of the family much longer than in Europe and North America, and therefore do not have to perform household tasks or face the dilemma of making consumption choices at their daily lives. It also can be explained by the importance and activism of Brazilian social movements that are responsible for many social changes, thereby rendering individual action in daily lives secondary. Further, we point to another relevant cultural aspect of Brazilian society, namely the way that individuality and a sense of responsibility are formed. We conclude, therefore, that while global tendencies may be identified in many countries, the way these developments depend on the institutional configuration of each society.

An Epistemological Look at the Concept of Transnational Families

The study of transnational families is a recent one, and although many contributions have been produced in the last decade, it is still necessary to look at the theoretical and epistemological characteristics of the concept. Transnational families are not only an outcome of family member's strategies, but they are also part of broader transnational dynamics particular to global capitalism where a hierarchy of mobility rights exists, depending on skills and talents. As stated in recent literature, the constitution of transnational families is part of contemporary mobility trends. But the use of the concept presents some difficulties that in my point of view need to be addressed. First, it's hard to find a unique definition general enough to take into account the diversity of families (different migratory conditions and mobility dynamics); for instance, to determine who are involved in the transnational family practices. Second, the predominance of the network's approach (informal connections, remittances, individual strategies)

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
en la actualidad.

mundo y también para los gobiernos progresistas que intentan empujar cambios...

tario, resignificando la antigua lucha por la tierra en una otra clave teórico-política, buen vivir, madre tierra, derechos de la naturaleza, estado plurinacional comunitario.

los conceptos claves teórico-políticos como territorio, autonomía, autogobierno, la figuración de las nuevas luchas políticas emancipatorias en el mundo ancladas a la realidad de los pueblos indígenas del TIPNIS.

especialmente de ampliación del capitalismo en frentes de expansión/invasión, y eso propició el conflicto del TIPNIS. En la primera parte se hace un análisis desde los modos presentes en el conflicto del TIPNIS (Bolivia), resaltando la importancia que las mujeres presentes en el conflicto del TIPNIS (Bolivia, por ejemplo) tienen en el desarrollo de la lucha. En la segunda parte se enfoca en el rol de los migrantes en el conflicto (Bolivia, por ejemplo) y cómo su característica específica de no poder trae a sus familias, la diversidad de acciones y formas de lucha que pueden generar.

Por otra parte, de acuerdo con la lógica del mercado, el capitalismo se ha extendido a los países más pobres, y han surgido nuevos mercados para la explotación de los recursos naturales. En este contexto, el papel de los gobiernos ha sido crucial, ya que han permitido la explotación de los recursos naturales en beneficio de los inversores extranjeros.

RC32-550.4

PORTILLA, HILDA JOYCE* (University of Ottawa, hportilla@hotmail.com)

"Transnational Families" Analyzed through the Intersectional Prism

This communication stands at the crossroads of the sociology of migration, the sociology of family, and the sociology of gender relationships. It focuses on Latin American women and men who migrate unaccompanied to Canada and examines the intersection of their gender and migration experiences. The presentation will include an analysis of the impact of migration on the family and gender relations of these migrants.

RC22-395.2

POSSAMAI, ADAM* (University of Western Sydney, A.Possamai@uws.edu.au)

The i-sation of society and post-secularism: towards new inequalities?

In Jameson’s classic work, the end of the 20th century was claimed to face the third phase of capitalism, that of late capitalism, the world space of multinational capital. Around the same time, Ritzer wrote about the McDonaldisation of Society which refers to the permeability of (what Weber made reference to) rational bureaucratic into our everyday life. This paper will argue that we are now in a fourth stage of capitalism, the cyber space of ‘denationalised’ capitalism, and the interaction with the Internet facilitated by various i-technological applications and (2) in which capitalism is not only dominating our lives, but also permeating every aspect of our daily lives. linkages between migration and inequality are evident, and the paper will discuss the implications of these linkages for society and policy.

RC22-394.2

POSSAMAI-INESEDY, ALPHIA* (University of Western Sydney, alpha.possamai@uws.edu.au)

TURNER, BRYAN* (Australian Catholic University, bryan.turner@yahoo.com.sg)

Public Religions and Same Sex Marriage

It is widely recognized that marriage, and more generally family life, has changed profoundly in the last half century. The causes of change are very diverse...
but one important issue has been legal change. The introduction of no-fault divorce in the post-war years contributed to the rapid increase in divorce, and more recently the idea that same-sex marriage will be sanctioned by law has stirred up significant public controversy. Debates around the legal recognition of same-sex marriage and other related matters such as parenthood in Germany and California that circumcision constitutes physical abuse of the child have only served to unite and unify otherwise separate and disconnected religious groups – fundamentalist Christians, ultra-orthodox Jews and conservative Muslims. This eruption of religious issues into the public domain – over creationist teaching in schools, veiling in public, circumcision, gay marriage, and Shari’a law – illustrates the ideas of ‘public religions’ (Casanova, 1994) and appears to confirm recent commentaries on post-secularism. The argument presented by Habermas (2008) of post-secularity will be used as a framework to examine the impact of religion as a cultural resource in debate and decision making in the public sphere. The proposed paper seeks to examine whether the inclusion of religious and spiritual arguments in the public debate on same sex marriage positively influences, as Habermas claims, the democratic quality of deliberative outcomes and contribute to the enhancement of social cohesion or whether on the contrary public religions play a divisive role in democratic debate. Our paper draws on an Australian research grant to study the same-sex marriage debate in Australia and New Zealand, and on a second grant proposal to undertake a comparative study of legal change in relation to marriage in Australia, France and the United States.

RC29-501.5

POSSAS, MARIANA* (Federal University of Bahia, marianapossas@gmail.com)
DIAS, CAMILA (Federal University of ABC)
MARQUES, GORETE (University of São Paulo)
NATAL, ARIADNE (University of São Paulo)

Political Decisions in the Area of Public Security and the Action of Death Squads: The Case of the Violence Crisis in 2012 in São Paulo, Brazil

The purpose of this communication is to present our findings of an original research that is being conducted at the Center for the Study of Violence of the University of São Paulo, regarding the cycle of violence that took place in the Metropolitan Area of São Paulo, which among other incidents, led to a crisis in the public security sector in the State, in the year of 2012.

Since there is no official data on the matter, our data were mainly collected from the media. According to it, during the second semester of that year 30 state agents, (specialy Military Police officers) and 274 civilians were killed and 200 injured in similar situations - hooded men, shooting their victims from a motorcycle or a car in movement. This suggests that death squads or equivalent group strategies of execution were used. The novelty here seems to be, amongst others, the organization of groups oriented to killing out of duty police officers.

The research aims at identifying the trigger(s) of these sequences of actions, around which a dynamics of action-reaction seemed to be installed. For now, our main hypothesis is that previous political decisions, taken in the realm of public security policies, worked as the main trigger to initiate a process of mutual killings between members of the State of São Paulo Military Police and members of the PCC (First Capital’s Command) organized crime group.

TG03-939.2

POSSAS, MARIANA* (Federal University of Bahia, marianapossas@gmail.com)
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WERNECK, ALEXANDRE* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, awerneck@gmail.com)

Truth and Politics: The Case of the Truth Commissions in Brazil

This presentation will seek to clarify the underlying principles as well as the routines and different sources of tensions surrounding the politics of truth commissions that are currently convened in Brazil by systematically cataloguing them and presenting reports from their public sessions and interviews with commission members and deponents. Unlike similar initiatives convened in other countries that have transitioned from authoritarian regimes, the truth commissions in Brazil did not occur at the onset of the emerging democratic regime. Instead, they are such as the particular phenomenon, appearing in the context of an already mature democracy, and acquiring a multiplicity of forms, as they are established at different levels of governments, legislatures, universities and many other forms of organization of civil society. Established by Brazilian president Dilma Rousseff in May of 2012, the National Truth Commission (NTC) forms the main axis of a large net of independent commissions. Through the NTC, the Brazilian State takes upon itself the responsibility of investigating the human rights violations that were perpetrated by its own agents during past military governments (1946 to 1988), but does so without revoking the Amnesty Law of 1979, which explicitly prevents any criminal investigation or punishment of any transgressions of human rights that may have occurred during this period. Therefore, the NTC holds the clarification of the historical human rights record as a value in itself, and not as a means of informing judicial action. However, this paradigm is not uncritically accepted by all the auxilliary commissions, which, despite operating under the same legal framework as the NTC, often question the general amnesty principle. The value of historical truth as either a goal in itself or as a potential instrument to legal reform and judicial action remains the topic of much controversy, and forms the main analytical thread of this presentation.

JS-29.2

POST, DAVE* (Eps, davidpost1234@gmail.com)
ISHIKAWA, MAYUMI* (Osaka University, ishikawa@iias.osaka-u.ac.jp)

Ranking Regimes, “World Class”Universities, and the Impoverishment of Intellectual Life

This paper considers the pressure felt by scholars publish in journals that are highly ranked according to their “impact factor.” A world-wide movement has pushed scholars to publish in English-language journals, to the detriment, we argue, for intellectual life at the national level. We first document evidence for this pressure, then discuss the consequences of funding mechanisms and research assessment for higher education. Then we review several factors in this movement: 1) the rationalization of expertise as a feature of Weberian bureaucratic authority; 2) the politics of higher education regulation and control, as manifest in the new managerialism and standardized research exercises; 3) the prize structure and finance of commercial scholarly publishing, which takes advantage of the preceding developments by charging high prices to maximize profits; 4) decisions by editors and their journals to play by the new rules even when they are personally opposed to them and when they value journals for a different purpose. We draw on national case studies from Japan, Taiwan, Argentina, Singapore, the UK, and South Africa.

RC41-692.2

POSTON, DUDLEY* (Texas A&M University, d-poston@tamu.edu)
WONG, JUYIN HELEN (Texas A&M University)

The Overseas Chinese Population in Circa-2011

In circa-2011, there were over 40 million Chinese people living outside China (broadly defined). We discuss the data on the overseas Chinese; we show their distribution among the world’s countries and regions. We discuss their patterns of change in past decades. We present recent data on the larger of the non-Chinese diasporas to enable us to better evaluate the significance and importance of the Chinese diaspora. We discuss the major patterns of previous Chinese emigration. Then we present our data on and analyses of the overseas Chinese around 2011. The overseas Chinese population in the world in 2011 is larger than the population of Poland and Canada, and almost as large as Argentina. The Chinese diaspora is the third largest in the world, behind Ireland and Germany. The overseas Chinese continue to have important and significant influences in many host countries and are certainly not an inconsequential population.

RC41-687.2

POSTON, DUDLEY* (Texas A&M University, d-poston@tamu.edu)
COMPTON, D’LANE R. (University of New Orleans)
KNOX, EMILY ANN (Texas A&M University)

The Residential Segregation of Homosexual Households from Heterosexual Households in Metropolitan Areas of the United States, 2010

Residential segregation is a major area of research in demography and sociology. Most of the research has focused on the segregation of racial/ethnic minorities from the majority race/ethnic group in cities of the United States and several other countries. Few if any analyses have dealt with the spatial segregation of sexual minorities from the majority. In our paper we analyze homosexual-to-heterosexual household segregation. There is a void in the literature about the extent to which gay men and lesbians are residendially segregated from heterosexual households. There are some studies of “gay spaces” and enclaves, but most are case studies of single cities (e.g., San Francisco) or analyses of gay enclaves and political force and activism. There are no systematic empirical studies of metropolitan areas in the U.S. (or elsewhere) of the degree to which gay male and lesbian households are residentially segregated from heterosexual households. Our paper addresses this void. We use two dissimilarity measures of residential
segregation with the same-sex partnering data from the 2010 U.S. census to calculate segregation scores for the 100 metropolitan with the largest homosexual populations. We show that there is a sizable amount of residential segregation between these two groups. We also show that gay male households are more segregated from heterosexual households than are lesbian households. And we show that the level of segregation varies positively across the metropolitan areas with the size of the gay male and lesbian population. Our research contributes to the general literature on residential segregation by focusing on a non-racial minority that has heretofore received very little attention.

RC04-79.18

POTANČOKOVÁ, MICHAELA (Wittenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital)
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BAUER, RAMON (Wittenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital)

Towards Better Education and Less Inequality? Trends in Geographical, Generational and Gender Inequality in Education

In our paper we provide an overview of past, current and possible future trends in disparities in education following the traditional patterns of inequality along gender, generation and geography. Magnitude and recent trends in inequality vary across regions and countries. Educational differences by generation indicate the speed of change in human capital formation over time and we identify different patterns of educational transitions that are closely connected to societal, educational and political contexts. Differences in educational disadvantage spread across gender, inequality and new forms of inequality. The closing of gender gaps is typical mostly of developing countries, where recent gains in education are often more pronounced for women compared to men, but are not always sufficient to remove the limitation in access to education; whereas the issue of male disadvantage especially in higher (i.e. post-secondary) education emerges in developed countries of the North, as well as countries in Latin America, East and South-East Asia. It must be emphasised that gender inequalities are an important aspect of “over-education”. For the future of potentially “over-educated” societies, especially in Europe, demand for innovative educational reforms are necessary and not always achieved.

RC15-276.6

POWELL, BRADLEY* (Case Western Reserve University, bradley.powell@.case.edu)

HIV, Dating and Matting: An Analysis Of Stigma In Self-Presentation

While the Universal Declaration of Human Rights counts among its fundamentals the right to marry and found a family (Article 16), it is often informal societal discrimination that inhibits this right (UN 1948). Gay men living with HIV/AIDS deal with the stigma of their status from both external to and from within the gay community. Often they are legally required to disclose their status due to sexual activity, in essence moving them directly to what Goffman (1963) calls “stigmata”. Beyond the obvious discrimination on their sexual orientation and their HIV status, this paper examines the process of narrating a collective self-identity through narratives of gay men and their relationships with one another. Our research indicates that gay men living with HIV/AIDS can effectively manage HIV transmission risk through safer sex practices, positive men must negotiate their status in a dating landscape often characterized by stigmatization language that polarizes gay men in to “clean” or “dirty” states, the latter referring to men who are HIV positive; in effect making their sexual history their calling card. This paper begins with a critique of Goffman that offers an alternative for those who are perceived to be inherently and irreparably discrepant, and then presents an analysis of a comparative sample of three hundred personal advertisements across three differently populated American cities: large metropolitan, medium urban, and rural. Extracted from the free and open website craigslist.org, the advertisements are qualitatively analyzed for stigmatizing language such as “clean only,” “drug and disease free (DDF),” and other text used to communicate sero-status. The paper concludes with a discussion of implications and suggestions for researchers interested in studying inherently stigmatized groups.

RC04-93.5

POWELL, JUSTIN* (University of Luxembourg, justin.powell@uni.lu)
BLANCK, JONNA (Social Science Research Center Berlin (WZB))
EDELSTEIN, BENJAMIN (Social Science Research Center Berlin (WZB))

Persistent School Segregation or Change Toward Inclusive Education? the Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities and Reform Mechanisms in Germany

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities (UNCRPD) was ratified in Germany in 2009. Article 24 requires that nation-states implement an inclusive education system. This ambitious goal poses great challenges for the implementation of institutionalized and special education systems can facilitate—or hinder—inclusive education. Germany is one of the countries worldwide that, to achieve the UNCRPD’s goals, must transform its highly segregated education system. In fact, for decades Germany has maintained one of the most differentiated and segregated education systems in Europe. Inclusive education contradicts not only contemporary special education structures, but the entire highly-stratified general education system, addressing a core conflict in German education policy. The consequences of segregation, such as social assistance receipts over the life course, are dramatic even if they have not often been calculated.

Thus, this neo-institutional analysis examines both the barriers and the reform mechanisms that impact the implementation of the UNCRPD in a decentralized national context. German federalism guarantees the sixteen Bundesländer authority over educational matters; however, ratified human rights conventions demand fundamental reforms regardless of regional policymaking preferences and priorities. Based on historical process-tracing and expert interviews (with policymakers, administrators, scholars, and advocacy groups), we contrast “leader” Schleswig Holstein with “laggard” Bavaria. In the northern state, inclusive education has diffused broadly since the 1970s. In the southern state of Bavaria, implementation is just beginning; indeed, the laws’ intents are being subverted by government actors, exhibiting considerable backlash.

Comparing these cases enables an investigation of specific mechanisms of institutional persistence and change: power-based, legitimacy-based, utilitarian, and functional. This analysis contributes to the theoretical literature on institutional change and path dependence, to studies on the human rights revolution in education (UNCRPD) in particular, and to research on inclusive and special education, long marginalized in the sociology of education.

RC50-814.6

POWERS, JILLIAN* (Brandeis University, jpowers@brandeis.edu)

Becoming Worldly: Developing Global Cosmopolitan Perspectives On Diasporic Homeland Tours

Diasporic tourism—structured group tours to natal, symbolic and ancestral homelands—is a growing industry where globalization, migration, leisure and the symbolic economy converge. Using ethnographic material from three diasporic tourist populations, this article examines the process of narrating a collective self-identity through diasporic homeland tourism. While tourists travel through space to homelands in order to travel through time and discover ancestry, they also move in scale by claiming membership in a global community. Framed within the theoretical intersection of tourism and diaspora, this comparative project reveals the utility of cosmopolitanism—as a category of practice—for domestic displays of identity and community.

RC39-659.2

POWERS, JILLIAN* (Brandeis University, jpowers@brandeis.edu)

No One “Likes” Sandy: Facebook and Post-Hurricane Recovery In Long Beach, NY

Technologies, like social media sites, have made it easier to communicate and can capture the “ephemeral” cultural artifacts found during periods of upheaval and change (Stallings 2006). However, due to its relative newness, social media’s role in recovery efforts after natural disasters has not yet been thoroughly explored. This report adds to existing literature and demonstrates how social media technologies supported and facilitated localized recovery efforts and memorializations from below in Long Beach, New York. The Long Beach Hurricane Information Facebook page, created by two transplants to keep out-of-towners informed has since morphed into a virtual bulletin board that provides support and information for local residents. Residents both near and far see this site as a place to share information, organize local responses, and importantly remember. Referencing their personal memories of Long Beach, posters reference local symbols and sayings to perform solidarity and community in this virtual space. This site bears witness to the resiliency, frustration, strength and as well as the shortcomings and failures of institutional recovery efforts. While they struggle to rebuild, they work together; defined and connected by the “Long Beach sand in their shoes.”

RC21-358.1

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* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Crisis and (re-)Informalisation Processes: The Cases of Barcelona and Berlin

With the economic crisis and the retreat of welfare services, European cities are witnessing the reemergence of informal practices creating reciprocity mechanisms and informal markets as well as non-formal, reciprocity-based models of provision of housing, healthcare and other services. Nevertheless, the strength and the emergence of these practices takes place unevenly across these cities, depending on the impact of the crisis, the nature of the state and its multi-level governance and the institutional culture on the provision of policies.

This paper brings forward through historical and qualitative analysis, the role of informal practices in the provision of resources in two European cities in crisis: Barcelona and Berlin. As in many other southern European cities, the emergence of informal practices in Barcelona is key to understand the capacity of its inhabitants to overcome the perverse effects of the crisis. Historical analysis will show how the scenario of informal practices until the eighties and that part of these practices are reappearing now. In Berlin, which fell into a deep economic and financial crisis with the reunification of the city in 1990, informal practices have been an element explaining the redevelopment of the city. Local administrations have tried to formalize informal activities negotiating and tolerating certain practices.

Both case studies show that processes of informalisation taking place in the current crisis are rooted in previous practices and the historical development of cities, that never saw a complete disappearance of these practices. Besides, the analysis shows that these practices have been selectively allowed by local administrations to ensure certain form of social cohesion.

Fourier, Yuri (California State University Northridge, Yuri.Fourier@csun.edu)
Socially Innovative Forms of Renewable Energy Provision: Towards a 'Commons' Approach to Sustainability in Barcelona and Catalonia

With the financial crisis, responses to environmental problems in European cities are increasingly based on privatization of water and energy companies, and the promotion of technological approaches to increase efficiency and reduce pollution and energy consumption under the policy concept of 'smart city'. This paradigm promotes energy efficiency without discussing the systems of production and supply. Nevertheless, there also exist alternative approaches from civil society fostering new models of energy production, distribution and consumption.

This paper focuses on these proposals and their institutionalization possibilities through the analysis of a cooperative initiative (Som Energia) spreading in Barcelona and other Catalan cities. Following the experience of initiatives in northern Europe, this cooperative proposes new relations with green energy through the redistribution of both decision-making and energy power. This brings an increase and diversity of actors in the field of renewable energy, moving from traditional large private corporations and public companies to common citizens, who act both individually in the private-domestic sphere and collectively through socially innovative experiences.

The paper analyses a) how the cooperative emerged in its institutional and governance context, strongly dominated by an oligopoly of large private electricity companies and a complex and inefficient regulation that entails economic, social and environmental deficits, and b) the potential of this approach to create a greener and more democratic model of production and supply. Despite this apparent unfavourable scenario, it develops different strategies for ensure its activity paving the way for the strengthening of alternative forms of organization led by civil society that go beyond state and market-oriented logic. These experiences demonstrate the limits of technological innovation in moving towards a post-carbon society. Urgent changes in how socioeconomic activity is organized are also claimed.

Rovit, Michael (University of Salzburg, michael.rovit@univie.ac.at)

Individuals and communities live in a globalized world, defined by supranational institutions, companies and civil societies, while global travel and information streams expand. Yet they are part of specific nations that have experienced very specific events, which became part of very specific cultural figurations that are shaping strategies of those political and social actors. These narrative structures are figured and refuged to continue to be included in the on-going struggles and challenges – e.g. economic or political crisis and developments – that are experienced in the context of a nation state. And the national media – in all their forms and distribution channels – are a primary channel where those processes can be observed. Yet when discussed in the media those figures are often used as tools to discuss contemporary issues and anticipate further societal developments. But how are those ideas included when further events happen that may or may not match those anticipations?

The proposed presentation will discuss how the Austrian quality press ("Die Presse" and "Der Standard") did discuss potential futures in relation to international terror from 2001 to 2011 and how those futures were continuously included into national narratives of a country which never took an active role in the international war on terror. How do those predictions brought forward from strictly national media differ from the forecasts found in the New York Times, an internationally recognized information source? How do the Austrian journalists build those international futures and how do they think about them later on? Do their reference those figures built within the national context again?

Those questions will be discussed, using 25 narrative interviews with Austrian journalists and a qualitative comparison of 1377 Austrian newspaper articles with 1983 from the NYT, published in 5 two week sampling windows from 2001 to 2011.

WGO1-892.4
PRATA, ANA* (California State University Northridge, ana.prata@csun.edu)

The recent economic crisis affecting Southern European countries has been singular in both its intensity and complexity, and as such, it has had a profound impact on the economic, political, social, and institutional realms. I compare how the Spanish and Portuguese governments, women's state agencies, parliamentar y members, and activists in both countries have inserted issues of gender equality and women's empowerment into narratives about the economic crisis and the austerity measures intended to mitigate it. The fiscal consolidation in Spain and Portugal has had a more severe impact on female employment rates, working conditions, wages, and welfare provisions than in the rest of Europe. In this comparative research I address the following questions: What policies have the Spanish and Portuguese governments pursued to mitigate the economic crisis on women's position in the labour market and in the domestic arena? How have these governments framed the various problems and the solutions directed at increasing gender equality and empowering women? Which political groups or social movement organizations have voiced women's interests on these issues and what strategies have they devised to deal with those challenges? Which problems affecting women are these groups framing as a priority (e.g., employment, poverty, violence) or even as 'a problem' at all? And finally, how are these groups framing potential solutions? Findings show that it is mostly women's state agencies (not parliamentary members) that highlight how the economic crisis has impacted women disproportionately.

The agencies' focus seems to be more the increase in domestic violence, and less on issues of women's unemployment or the gender pay-gap. The print media does not highlight how the recession is affecting women, although some articles mentioned the strains families have had to deal with since the crisis and the strategies they adopted in response.

RC19-343.4
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The recent economic crisis affecting Southern European countries has been singular in both its intensity and complexity, and as such, it has had a profound impact on the economic, political, social, and institutional realms. I compare how the Spanish and Portuguese governments, women's state agencies, parliamentar y members, and activists in both countries have inserted issues of gender equality and women's empowerment into narratives about the economic crisis and the austerity measures intended to mitigate it. The fiscal consolidation in Spain and Portugal has had a more severe impact on female employment rates, working conditions, wages, and welfare provisions than in the rest of Europe. In this comparative research I address the following questions: What policies have the Spanish and Portuguese governments pursued to mitigate the economic crisis on women's position in the labour market and in the domestic arena? How have these governments framed the various problems and the solutions directed at increasing gender equality and empowering women? Which political groups or social movement organizations have voiced women's interests on these issues and what strategies have they devised to deal with those challenges? Which problems affecting women are these groups framing as a priority (e.g., employment, poverty, violence) or even as 'a problem' at all? And finally, how are these groups framing potential solutions? Findings show that it is mostly women's state agencies (not parliamentary members) that highlight how the economic crisis has impacted women disproportionately. The agencies' focus seems to be more the increase in domestic violence, and less on issues of women's unemployment or
the gender pay-gap. The print media does not highlight how the recession is affecting women, although some articles mentioned the strains families have had to deal with since the crisis and the strategies they adopted in response.

RC39-668.3

PRATER, CARLA* (Texas A&M University, csprater@tamu.edu)
HUANG, SHIH-KAI (Texas A&M University)

Residents’ Responses to the May 1-4 2010 Boston Water Contamination Incident

This study used the Protective Action Decision Model to examine local residents’ warning sources, warning receipt times, message content, warning confirmation, risk perception, and consumption of untreated tap water, boiled water, bottled water, and in-temperature foreign worker programs. The majority of those coming through the LCP are Filipino women, part of a vast labour diaspora of over nine million Filipinos working in roughly 200 countries. An unusual feature of the LCP is the opportunity it affords to migrate permanently to Canada if the worker completes 24 months of live-in care work within a 48-month period. In 2010 the Philippines displaced China and India to become Canada’s top immigration source country; by 2009 40 percent of Filipinos migrating to Canada came through the LCP. I report on research carried out in collaboration with the Philippine Women Centre of BC that documents the long-term effects of this program on Filipino families settling permanently in Canada, with a special focus on the challenges faced by Filipino youths reuniting with the mothers in Vancouver.

INTE-21.1

PRATT, GERALDINE* (University of British Columbia, gpratt@geog.ubc.ca)
Families Apart: Long-term Implications of Canada’s Live-in Caregiver Program for Filipina Migrant Workers and their Families

Canada’s Live-in Caregiver Program (LCP) is one of Canada’s largest and oldest temporary foreign worker programs. Throughout the first decade of the new millennium, the program grew four-fold, in line with a more general national and global expansion in temporary foreign worker programs. The majority of those coming through the LCP are Filipino women, part of a vast labour diaspora of over nine million Filipinos working in roughly 200 countries. An unusual feature of the LCP is the opportunity it affords to migrate permanently to Canada if the worker completes 24 months of live-in care work within a 48-month period. In 2010 the Philippines displaced China and India to become Canada’s top immigration source country; by 2009 40 percent of Filipinos migrating to Canada came through the LCP. I report on research carried out in collaboration with the Philippine Women Centre of BC that documents the long-term effects of this program on Filipino families settling permanently in Canada, with a special focus on the challenges faced by Filipino youths reuniting with the mothers in Vancouver.

RC44-739.1

PRATT, GERALDINE* (University of British Columbia, gpratt@geog.ubc.ca)
Testimonial Theatre, Transnational Debate and Filipino Labour Migration to Canada

I have for many years worked with the Philippine Women Centre (PWC) of BC to document the experiences of Filipina migrant domestic workers and their families in Canada. Our latest project, a collaboration with Caleb Johnston and theatre artist, Alex Ferguson, involved creating a testimonial play based almost entirely on verbatim transcripts of interviews conducted with migrant Filipino domestic workers, their children, Canadian employers of domestic workers and nanny agents. In the first instance, we turned to theatre to put disparate experiences of care and need into dialogue and to stimulate wider public debate within Canada. But for domestic workers involved, the theatre project also solidified their desire to contribute to a complex transnational debate about Canada’s Live-in Caregiver Program.

Workplace Innovation and Consequences for Employees and Organisational Performance in the Netherlands

Based on ‘Netherlands Employer Work Survey’(NEWS) data this paper investigates the consequences of workplace innovation for employee and organisational performance in The Netherlands. The NEWS is a unique, two-yearly held survey among 5,000 establishments of public and private organisations on policies and practices of Dutch employers, concerning work related issues, such as working conditions, employment relations, HR and innovation management.


PR47-769.17

PRENTOULIS, MARINA* (University of East Anglia, M.Prentoulis@uea.ac.uk)

Emotions and Values: From the Greek Riots of 2008 to the Movements of 2011

It is not uncommon for theories of collective action to differentiate between ‘conventional’ and ‘unconventional’ protests. This paper argues, however, that although riots are ‘unconventional’ protests, they are an important element in the process of collective identity construction. They signal a crisis in representation and the need for improved or renewed participatory politics, as practiced in social movements. Riots, although lacking the clear demands, degree of organisation and duration of social movements, offer an insight into the network of emotions and values that subsequently crystallize into more coherent forms of collective action. In this respect they should be thought of within the theoretical framework of social movements. The intense and extended riots in Greece in November 2008 was one of these instances which, although not purposeful in the traditional sense, provide an insight into the networks of values and emotions leading to the movement of the ‘Aganaktismenoi’ (Indignants) responding to the economic crisis in Greece in 2011.

RC47-766.5

PRENTOULIS, MARINA* (University of East Anglia, M.Prentoulis@uea.ac.uk)

Responding to the Greek Crisis: Social Media, Horizontal Organization and Networks, then and Now

The use of social media during the first wave of protests responding to the crisis and the pending agreements in Greece, enabled the emergence of a new political discourse. The main website of the Greek ‘Aganaktismenoi’ (Indignants) was anchored around the concepts of horizontality, autonomy and leaderless (www.real-democracy.gr). The analysis of the website reveals an attempt to divide the political field in pro and anti memorandum forces and expresses the widely felt hostility and suspicion towards the existing forms of democratic representation (Pren托ulis and Thomassen, 2013). Although the lack of coherence and permanency of this movement points towards processes of identification (as failed attempts) rather than new forms of collective identity, this paper is concerned with the influence of the ideological and organizational elements emerging from the use of social media during the protests and their displacement on a variety of socio-political sites: First, the ideological and organizational influence of social media for the creation of Solidarity Networks. Second, the use of social media by the radical left coalition Syriza, which is currently the opposition party in Greece.

RC20-346.8

RIZZO, HELEN* (The American University in Cairo, hrrizzo@aucegypt.edu)

Organization and Networks, then and Now

The use of social media during the first wave of protests responding to the crisis and the pending agreements in Greece, enabled the emergence of a new political discourse. The main website of the Greek ‘Aganaktismenoi’ (Indignants) was anchored around the concepts of horizontality, autonomy and leaderless (www.real-democracy.gr). The analysis of the website reveals an attempt to divide the political field in pro and anti memorandum forces and expresses the widely felt hostility and suspicion towards the existing forms of democratic representation (Pren托ulis and Thomassen, 2013). Although the lack of coherence and permanency of this movement points towards processes of identification (as failed attempts) rather than new forms of collective identity, this paper is concerned with the influence of the ideological and organizational elements emerging from the use of social media during the protests and their displacement on a variety of socio-political sites: First, the ideological and organizational influence of social media for the creation of Solidarity Networks. Second, the use of social media by the radical left coalition Syriza, which is currently the opposition party in Greece.
**What Drives National Differences in Intensive Grandparental Childcare in Europe?**

Grandparents play an important role in looking after grandchildren. The provision of intensive grandparental childcare varies considerably across Europe, with figures ranging from less than 4% in Sweden and Denmark, to almost one quarter (24% in Greece). This paper investigates whether contextual-structural factors (such as formal childcare and labour market structures) and family cultures influence the level of informal childcare support from older parents to their adult children, using data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe. Multilevel analyses suggest that grandparental childcare variations are mostly driven by macro-level factors. Both parent and grandparent socio-demographic and economic characteristics were associated with intensive childcare and were consistent with existing literature. However, even accounting for socio-economic and demographic differences between national populations, country-level variations in the level of provision of intensive grandparental childcare remain. Most of such variation can be explained by structural and cultural factors. In particular, in those countries where both parents and grandparents are expected to work, formal childcare is generally well provided and appears to be the norm; thus, there is a lower level of grandparental childcare. In contrast, in countries where there is a high percentage of women who are not in paid employment, maternal care for pre-school children appears to be the preferred norm. In such countries, provision of formal childcare is limited as care is expected to be provided by family members, and mothers in particular rather than grandmothers. If, however, mothers are not expected to work (but to look after children), she tends to rely on grand-maternal support on an almost daily basis. Recent European policies which encourage older women to remain in the labour market are likely to impact on mothers’ employment, particularly in Southern European countries where there is little formal childcare.

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| RC11-207.1 | PRICE, DEBORA* (King’s College London, debora.price@kcl.ac.uk) |
| RC38-645.2 | PRINS, BAUKJE* (Hague University of Applied Sciences, b.prins@thhs.nl) |

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**Being Active As a Route to Health and Happiness:**

A key feature of what has been called the epidemiological transition is that a fundamental shift occurs in mortality and disease patterns whereby pandemics and a new wave . Analysis with the 5th wave demonstrated that individuals’ willingness to sign a petition, join a boycott, and participate in peaceful demonstrations was lower in the Middle East than in any other region of the world. Nearly 70% of respondents would never sign a petition; 75% would never join a boycott; and 72% would never participate in a peaceful demonstration. Counter to this finding, the Middle East, especially Egypt and Turkey, has seen high levels of political action over the last 4 years. We aim to understand political action in the Middle East by examining change in the percentage of individuals willing to participate to the 5th and 6th waves of the WVS. In addition to description, we will examine the role of individual personal characteristics and geo-political attitudes in willingness to participate. Analysis with the 5th wave demonstrated that geopolitical beliefs have the most predictive power. Individuals’ views regarding government and its institutions, particularly their beliefs about governance in their own nations, mattered. Personal characteristics (demographic and human capital) did not have as much effect as would be expected from earlier studies on different (mostly Western) populations. However, men and those with less education were the most willing to engage in political action.

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**The Politics of Intergenerational Conflict: A Comparative Study of the UK and Japan**

Internationally we are witnessing renewed conflict over political settlements and attempts to forge a new moral economy of welfare in economically straitened times. In some (but not all) advanced economies these disputes are crystallising around the concept of intergenerational equity with a noticeable re-positioning of older people as the selfish welfare generation. In this paper we consider the recent resurgence/emergence of discourses of intergenerational conflict in the politics of financing later life, especially pensions and social care, in the UK and Japan. In both countries there are calls in government and public life for a re-balancing of public expenditure in favour of youth, while age-­divisive policies set up the intellectual and political debate as a matter of intergenerational tension. Both are wealthy, advanced democracies, with old and ageing populations, facing prolonged austerity. Yet in many cultural, political and institutional respects they are quite different and have historically combined different modes of governing in the interests of social welfare. The UK emphasises free will, individualism and market solutions, whilst in Japan, the emphasis is on balancing free-market thinking with some sense of social responsibility and community, along with calls for reforms of existing collectivist policies, all in the context of strong traditions of intergenerational solidarity and filial piety. We consider how and why this policy prescriptive language has emerged in both countries, what purposes it is serving, and what the consequences might be for the distribution of resources in later life. We then assess analysis of each country in comparative perspective, highlighting factors that contribute to differences or features that transcend national boundaries. We conclude that publicly framing the allocation of financial resources as a matter of intergenerational conflict masks inequalities in the social distribution of resources within all age groups that arise with the increased marketisation of late life welfare.

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**Childcare in Europe?**

In the 1960s I visited one of the first racially mixed primary schools in the Netherlands. Half of the 200 pupils were second generation Moluccan children, whose parents felt forced to leave their home country in the aftermath of the decolonization of the Dutch East Indies. Some forty years later I recorded the lifestories of 35 of my former classmates. This paper will focus on the extent in which the native Dutch, as members of the ethnic majority, and the Moluccan-Dutch, who perceive themselves as second generation political exiles, identify with Dutch society. More specifically, it will analyse how their accounts tap into but also resist dominant discourses of race, ethnicity and culture. While the stories of the native Dutch contain a range of images of the ‘other’, from special or pitiful to unsettling or inferior, and often express concern about the ability or willingness of ‘foreigners’ to adapt to Dutch culture, the Moluccan accounts appear to be devoid of any imagery of immigrants as ‘other’, as well as any concern about cultural integration. On the other hand, while most native Dutch emphatically emphasized that they consider Moluccans to be part of ‘us’, the Moluccan accounts testified that, due to their different culture or outward appearance, they cannot but identify as ‘other’.

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**Being Active As a Route to Health and Happiness:**

A key feature of what has been called the epidemiological transition is that a fundamental shift occurs in mortality and disease patterns whereby pandemics of infection are gradually displaced by degenerative and avoidable diseases as the chief form of morbidity and primary cause of death. One of the consequences of recognizing such a transition is that the health policies of rich nations have incorporated a concern to promote ‘healthy lifestyles’ and a personal sense of ‘wellbeing’ with the ultimate aim of reducing mortality and morbidity rates across the life-course. One component of a healthy lifestyle is said to consist of sustained physical activity for at least 150 minutes every week, but according to the WHO only around 1/3 of people in Europe achieve this; the reasons why are numerous and complex. In this paper we explore lay thinking about what ‘activity’ is and what might promote or detract from it. We gathered qualitative data from 15 people in 14 focus group discussions. The data were collected in the course of researching the use and potential use of a linear park designed for an inner city area stretching across
a range of deprived and affluent neighborhoods in Belfast (Northern Ireland) - see: http://www.communitygreenway.co.uk/. Using novel methods of data analysis that focus on semantic networks and how ‘things’ are connected, we explore lay views about the use of the park as a ‘therapeutic landscape’, and indicate the implications of our work for health policy and civic governance in general.

RC14-256.20
PRIOR, NICK* (University of Edinburgh, UK, n.prior@ed.ac.uk)
Voicenail, Virtuality and Vocality: The Case of Hatsune Miku
Where does the voice go in contemporary culture? How is it composed, decomposed, constructed, reconstructed and made apparent? What are its signs and dislocations, its logics and movements? What are the expectations and reasons for the voice’s presence as a particular kind of expression and information? In exploring how we might set out to answer these questions, this paper is divided into two parts. In the first part, and drawing on insights from the sociology of culture and technology, it argues that the birth of modern popular music is also the birth of a permanent coalescence of the voice and technology. For the voice does not sing alone, it is always accompanied by, is implanted in and mediated by technologies. Paradoxically, just as it attains the status of a unique expressive carrier and index of unnameable perpetual and personal sound, so it is a whole plethora of machinery that reveal that carrier to be radically hybridised.

The second part takes the form of an exploratory scene assigned to a particular vocal modality. It aims to show how, in the case of the Japanese virtual idol singer, Hatsune Miku, complex entanglements of human and non-human entities are not only radicalised, but also played with, ironised and turned into aesthetic forms that unsettle the foundations on which the voice sounds out. Here, not only does the voice become a pliable object of information, enmeshed in machinic vocalisations and subject to the microscopic transformations of digital technologies, but it also represents a simulacrum of the hyper-sexualised female body as a performative object and act. From the Miku phenomena we learn much about how the body, the voice and digital technologies fold into one another in an era of global transformation.

RC31-526.18
PROFIT PACHIONI, ALENA* (University of Brasilia, alena.linguas@gmail.com)
Negotiating Masculinities in the Context of Transnational Bolivian Families
The transformation of gender identities and family models within migration projects increasingly highlights the gender perspective as an elementary variable of migratory processes, preferably of various practices, identities and by institutions (“Hondagneu-Sotelo, 2000). While scholarship on Latin American migration and gender has concentrated on women, less research has been undertaken on migrant men; particularly in the research on transnational families.

Thirty percent of the Latin American immigrants to Brazil are Bolivian. Based on the theories of intersectionality and hegemonic masculinity, the paper draws on my research project aiming to understand how transnational Bolivian migrant men residing in the Brazilian capital Brasilia negotiate their masculinities in a context of transnational family relations. To explore this issue, the paper draws on D’Aubeterre’s (2001, p.32) observations that suggest to understand the transnational family as “a locus of social and emotional support but also as a field of conflicting movement of power relations between different members that constitute the family.”

Moreover, according to Sinatti (2013) an intersectional understanding of family relations allows researchers to grasp how masculinities may be redefined as people move across cultural, social, and national borders, and as they encounter and cope with different regimes of power at the intersection of other social categories. The different dimensions the masculinities are negotiated in challenges as associations with hegemonic masculinity and intersect with other variables such as ethnicity and class. In the context of the Bolivian migrant men and their families, the multiple localities they are finding themselves in influences the negotiation of the masculinities involving family-, care- and intimate relationships, fatherhood- not only within their family structure but from multiple perspectives.

WG02-897.3
PROMPHAKPING, BUAPUN* (Khon Kaen University, buapun@ku.ac.th)
Wellbeing of Return Migrants in Rural the Northeast Thailand: Acquiring Material Wealth to Maintain Subjective Wellbeing
Wellbeing of Return Migrants in Rural the Northeast of Thailand: Acquiring Material Wealth to Maintain Subjective Wellbeing

WG09-290.2
PROZOROVA, YULIA* (Russian Academy of Sciences, yulia.prozorova@gmail.com)
“Intercivilizational Encounters” with the West and Modernizing Moves in Post-Soviet Russia: Civilizational Perspective
The present paper considers civilizational analysis as an appropriate theoretical framework for the study of transformations and modernization in the post-Soviet Russia. Unlike the conceptions of linear westernization, ‘transition’ or modernization theory and its variations (‘catch-up modernization’, ‘convergence’, etc.) civilizational analysis and multiple modernities theory do not disregard in-depth analysis of local traditions, sociocultural settings, internal contradictions and historical background. The changes in contemporary Russia and the distinction of Russian modernity are mainly shaped by the post-Soviet encounter of the Russian society with its legacy of the “soviet project of modernity” (J. Arnason) and imperial traditions with Western modernity. The first post-Soviet decade was a period of the ultimate ‘opposition’ to the western modernity and the domination of Westernism in political discourse. Acquired Western institutional models and cultural ideas (capitalist free-market economy and democratic policy with liberal ideology, to name few) have been originally interpreted and mutated while being assimilated into the Russian context. Following Arnason, the encounter between the West and the rest is seen as a ‘global projection of the problematic’ that remains open to diverse alternative interpretations. To illuminate the outcomes and impact of the Western borrowings and reveal factors affecting their adaptation, the paper proposes to conceptualize contacts between the post-Soviet Russia and the West as “intercivilizational encounters” (J. Arnason and B. Nelson) with a focus on the interaction between different “civilizational complexes” (B. Nelson). The post-Soviet “encounters” induced changes in cultural orientations, interpretation of power,
institutional forms and design, patterns of reciprocities and “structures of consciousness” (liberal world-views, new concepts, rationales and logic of action, market rationality, individualism, etc.). These borrowings are considered with the regard to the peculiarities of the Russian civilizational complex (inclination toward the organization of political power in a centralized, authoritative manner, role of political and ideological/religious orthodoxy, distinct rationality, etc.).

RC28-481.2
PRUISKEN, HENRIK* (Bielefeld University, henrik.pruisken@uni-bielefeld.de)

Locus of Control and Cumulative (Dis-)Advantage in the Labor Market

The relationship between Locus of Control (LoC) and occupational outputs has already been shown in several cross-sectional studies. The belief to have control over the achievement of the own goals, as do people with internal LoC, seems to be an important property for the career opportunities. Thus, people with an internal LoC get more pay, and take higher vocational positions in the average. This paper, however, has a longitudinal perspective and investigates the mutual influence between labor market experience and the development of LoC. More specifically it is assumed that there is an accumulation of (dis-)advantages for people with an external locus of control. In this case the external locus of control leads to worse employment opportunities and the worse employment opportunities leads then to a strengthening of the external LoC over time. On the other hand, an accumulation of advantages could be assumed for people with a stronger internal LoC.

The analysis is based on household panel data from the German Socio Economic Panel (SOEP) for the years 1999-2010. The SOEP includes a multi-item scale which measures the LoC in the years 1999, 2005 and 2010. In addition, the SOEP contains much information about the employment history, so that the employment situation can be modeled in detail.

On the basis of “Fixed-Effects-Models” I estimate the effects of labor market outcomes, like unemployment or the decrease of income, on a possible change in the locus of control over time. First results show that a deterioration in the individual labor market situation leads to an increase of an external LoC. The assumption of the accumulation of (dis-)advantages can so be confirmed on the basis of the previous analysis.

RC06-125.6
PRUISKEN, HENRIK* (Bielefeld University, henrik.pruisken@uni-bielefeld.de)

The Effect of Inequalities within Families on Work-Values of Adolescents

The occupational aspirations and work-values of adolescents strongly influence their career choice and therefore are formative for their status attainment. The importance of the family for adolescents’ development of work-values has been mostly studied in terms of direct intergenerational transmission of work-values from parents to their children. In contrast with this approach the paper investigates to what extent the sibling constellations and inequalities within the family affect the formation of work-values. It is assumed that differences in supportive parenting between siblings reduce the social work-values of the child that is less supported. Based on the assumptions of the theories and research on social parisons it is further assumed that these effects are stronger for more similar sibling pairs, because the individual social comparison orientation is stronger and a “de-identification” is harder within these pairs.

The analysis is based on household panel data from the German Socio Economic Panel (GSOEP) for the years 2000-2011. In the GSOEP adolescents are interviewed at the age of 17, including questions on their vocational goals or their perceived parenting behavior. The great advantage of the data is that the siblings are also surveyed at the age of 17.

On the basis of “Sibling-Fixed-Effects-Models” I estimate the effect of the differences in the perceived parenting behavior. First results show that a supportive parenting style increases the social work values, but that higher support of the other sibling leads to a lower formation of social work-values. The results also reveal a stronger effect for same-sex siblings in comparison to opposite-sex siblings. In particular, the effect is stronger for sisters than for brothers.

RC04-82.2
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Neoliberal Rationalities in Vocational Higher Education

The increasing function of universities as institutions for mass education might affect democracy and the universities’ contribution to society. Students as choice-agents need to be involved in these processes. This paper scrutinizes how students’ practical considerations for future choices in education and occupations correspond to policy objectives of socially productive educational choices. These objectives currently follow neoliberal rationalities regarding how to divide the responsibilities between the state and its citizens. In this context, choice-agents have to learn to identify themselves as economic subjects able to cope with economic transformation.

The aim of our research is to examine the correspondence between educational policy objectives and students’ educational choices in practice. The research questions are: Are there any gender differences in students’ choice-agencies and motives that reflect a (neo-)liberalinstrumentality? Is there a resistance against such rationalities in students’ actual choice-strategies? This issue is empirically investigated via a semi-structured questionnaire (n=840) with students from 14 vocational Swedish Human Resource programmes in higher education. The case of higher education programmes was chosen since weak professional university programmes tend to stimulate rationalities amongst students that ritualise the role of education in terms of its formal credentials. Vocational programmes are also a significant growth sector in higher education, with large proportions of non-traditional students.

What is unclear, however, is whether these forms of education reinforce a desired policy ambition with regard to instrumental choices in education. These are policy rationalities that are questioned in the paper from a critical semantic approach indicating that the policies fundamentally rest on manipulative powers where human agency is forced into instrumental decision-making. The results of the study point to patterns where students tend to resist instrumentality and integrate their decisions in education as reflexive and relative autonomous personal projects in relation to the recognized social powers of the labour market.

RC17-307.4
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LAMSA, ANNA-MAJA (University of Jyväskyla)
RIVARI, ELINA (University of Jyväskyla)

Interrelation Between Organizational Trust and Organizational Innovativeness from a Context Perspective

The paper explores the interrelation between organizational trust, which is defined as an attitude combined from affective and cognitive components (McAllister, 1995), and organizational innovativeness, an organizational capability to create new ideas, experiment and engage in creative processes and which is operationalized as a five-dimensional construct consisting of product, market, process, behaviour and strategy innovativeness (Wang and Ahmed, 2004). We study the interrelation from the perspective of innovation context and take Lithuania as a case of a low innovation context and Finland as a high innovation one according to the Global Innovation Index 2013. The research questions are whether different components of organizational trust can result in different organizational capability to engage in creative and innovative processes.

The empirical data for this study were collected by means of a standardised electronic questionnaire from 3 organizations in Finland (n=719) in 2011, and so far 4 organizations in Lithuania where a survey is still carried on since 2012 (current n=536, survey to be completed December 2013). Based on preliminary findings of regressional analysis, the emotional component of organizational trust has a much more significant effect on organizational innovativeness than cognitive one. Its affect on the dimensions of behavioral, process and strategic innovativeness exceeds its impact on market and product innovativeness. These findings imply that creativity may be malpracticed in organizational setting and more self-purposeful rather than result-oriented.

The research findings will have theoretical implications concerning the role of emotion to organizational innovativeness, discussing the need for golden mean in practicing organizational trust. From a managerial perspective, potential risks arising from high organizational trust and certain dimensions of organizational innovativeness will be discussed considering the innovation context.

SOCI-978.2
PUGIGVERT, LIDIA* (University of Barcelona, lidia.pugigvert@ub.edu)
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Successful Educational Actions in Southern Europe: From Marginalization to Educational Inclusion

The recreation of the successful social and educational actions is achieving the transformation of social contexts with strong indicators of exclusion. These actions have been identified through the INCLUDE-ED project, the only Integrat ed project about schooling from the Framework Programmes of research until its ending in December 2011. There have been 15 universities from 14 countries participating in the project and case studies have been conducted in Spain, Italy, Malta or Cyprus, among other countries, where the successful educational actions (SEAs), universal and transferable, have been identified. The case that we are pre-
senting here is the one in the La Milagrosa neighbourhood, at the outskirts of the city of Albacete (Spain). The educational centre in the neighbourhood presented low academic performance, high levels of absenteeism, serious problems of coexistence among students and high levels of conflict between teachers and the families. Through the implementation of the SEAs advocated by the international scientific community, a transformation started which was extended far beyond. The academic results experimented a rapid improvement and the diverse social agents (university, administration, professionals-officers and neighbours) carried out a Dialogic Inclusion Contract to re-creates the SEAs and to carry out the transformation process. This process has become a model at a European level to exit the ghetto. The key resides in the design of policies based on scientific evidence; and on the inclusion of the voices in all the decision-making processes.

**RC32-543.5**

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**New Alternative Masculinities Against Gender Violence**

This paper presents a South's contribution to overcoming gender violence. Recent scientific evidence about the perpetuation of the traditional heterosexual model of masculinity upon gender violence shows that 1) there are in the history many examples of men that have fight together with feminist women for the eradication of gender violence; and 2) often and according to an existing socialization to be egalitarian does not promote a desirable image (in terms of sexual attraction). It stands out the differentiation between three types of masculinities: Dominant Traditional Masculinities (DTM), Oppressed Traditional Masculinities (OTM), and New Alternative Masculinities (NAM). DTM and OTM contribute to perpetuate violence against women, while NAM allows preventing it and, thus, overcoming it (Flecha, Puigvert, Rios, 2013).

This theoretical contribution was presented for the first time in Barcelona (Spain) in a conference organized by Homes en Diàleg (Men in Dialogue), a men's organization, based under the context of Dialogic Feminism and which main objective is to promote and strengthen other models of masculinity based on equality and dialogue, as an alternative to the hegemonic masculinity. From the theoretical perspective of Dialogic Feminism, defined by Puigvert (Beck-Gersheim, Butler & Puigvert, 1990), and the new conceptualization of DTM, OTM and NAM, it is possible to contribute to the eradication of gender violence in different countries. Thus, this paper proposes how this conceptualization could be transferred to all cultures and contexts and fight gender violence in a global way.

**RC03-72.1**

PULA, BESNIK* (Princeton University, bpula@princeton.edu)

**From Reform Socialism To Transnational Capitalism: The Political Economy Of Foreign Direct Investment In Postsocialist Central and Eastern Europe**

The existing literature on postsocialist transformations in the former communist ruled states of Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) argue that paths of market reform in the region were largely determined by policies implemented at the moment of transition. This paper, by contrast, argues that reform paths were heavily constrained by each state's inherited industrial structure and ties to the world economy prior to 1989. Examining flows of foreign direct investment (FDI) in the region during the initial liberalization period, the paper shows that the density of East-West inter-firm ties in the 1970s, and rates of international state indebtedness during the same decade, are better predictors of how rapidly postsocialist states amassed FDI stocks in the early 1990s, than their economic, institutional or policy characteristics during the transition period. However, the paper also finds that while the inter-firm ties of the world economy form a powerful structural basis attracting FDI, post-Communist political coalitions were key in enabling or hindering the advancement of foreign investment. The combination of industrial structure and political coalitions at the time of liberalization explain divergent pathways in transitions from state socialism in CEE.

**RC04-78.25**

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**Social Implication of Inequity in Higher Education: A Comparative Study of Formal and Non-Formal Mode of Education in Andhra Pradesh of South India**

**A B S T R A C T**

SOCIAL IMPLICATION OF INEQUITY IN HIGHER EDUCATION

A comparative study of formal and non-formal Mode of Educatio in Andhra Pradesh of South India  
*Dr. P. Koteshwar*

Social implications of different modes higher education has been gaining lot of importance in contemporary times. This is because of growing important for higher education and its consequent skill and talent required for management of complex issues and problems emerging in the era of post liberalization. As such Higher Education has been considered as necessary tool for social transformation by using increasing knowledge in science and technology. As a result in post globalized era developed and developing countries initiated establishment of institutions of higher learning across the world. In this consequence the Government of various Nations have been liberalizing the higher education and imparting education through formal and non formal means. India is one of such countries which has been liberalizing higher education and expanding its institutional activities through formal university education and non formal system of open university education and distance mode of higher education to reach all the sections of the society.

However, there is a lot of disparity in the content, quality, curriculum and mode of teaching etc. Further the socio-economic profile of the students are also varies. Hence there are number of consequences on the students due to various systems of education for the same degree.

This study aims at to understand comparatively the system of formal and non formal higher education and its implications and the students of various backgrounds. For this study Kakatiya University and its formal and non formal system of education has been chosen to understand the implications of the system inequity in higher education.

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**INTE-23.3**

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**A New Age of World Factory: Monopoly Capital and the Struggle of the New Generation of Chinese Workers**

A startling 18 young workers attempted suicide at Foxconn production facilities in China in the year of 2010, attracting worldwide attention. This article looks at the historical development of Foxconn Technology Group as a case to demonstrate the advent of rapid capital expansion in China and its impacts on the lives of Chinese workers. It also provides an account of the role of the state that facilitates to Foxconn’s production expansion as a form of monopoly capital. Foxconn is important and typical of this phenomenon due to its speed and scale of capital accumulation in all regions of China which is incomparable to extant enterprises. We argue that this new form of capital generates a global factory regime and a distinctive managerial mode that further leads to workers’ suffering from work pressure, anxieties and desperation at an unprecedented level.

**PRES-3.3**

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**Communism Revisited: A Third World Perspective**

As an idea or philosophy, Communism died in the West when the mature form of capitalism didn’t succumb to a communist revolution. As the result of the transfer of capital, with the support of militarism and class conflicts in the Third World, socialist revolutions arrived there in the 20th century. This is the history of communism, the first wave, if you would like to name it.

Since the movements of the 1960s, the state or party-politics has usually been represented as the enemy to be attacked. But from a Third World perspective, as Lenin highlighted, the highest stage of capitalism was imperialism. The first half of the 20th century focused on national liberation that required a state machine. This proved to be the foundation of communist struggle in the context of the Third World. After the revolution, the state didn’t vanish but this didn’t put an end to the struggle – as many in the West thought – since we see communism as praxis rather than an idea of History.

There are three reasons for the continuing existence of the socialist state: The failure of Western communist movements to liberate their own working class and their counterparts in the third world. The Cold War required the strengthening of socialist states and develop the socio-economic conditions for socialism. The lack of grass roots democracy and the lack of substantial class forces which could counter-balance the bureaucratization of the party-state. Although it failed, the Chinese Cultural Revolution was an attempt to address these historical predicaments. Capitalism has conquered most Third World countries and enveloped their life-worlds, thereby creating the social conditions for the final capitalist crisis and the second wave of the communist revolution. A new sociology of communism needs to revisit the politics of class, collective and human emancipation.
Classification and social valuations of culture and the arts vary cross-nationally and historically. Recent studies have questioned the role of classical highbrow culture and an intellectual marker in Western countries and suggested that the self-evident bourgeois “good” or legitimate taste is becoming less hierarchical and more open. The famous idea of cultural omnivorousness, that the taste of the high status groups is no longer exclusive but inclusive, is one way of conceptualizing this trend. Omnivore scholarship, however, has concentrated mostly on the consumption rather than the production side of culture. Changes in the social value and composition of the legitimate taste as expressed in people’s dispositions and preferences should nevertheless receive support, or even be preceded, by transformations in cultural institutions which consecrate legitimate art. Since art journalists and intellectuals play a crucial role as cultural intermediaries, the changes in dominant taste patterns should be reasonably recognizable in their evaluations and writings, i.e. in how cultural classifications and aesthetic standards are represented in the media. Sociological studies of such cultural institutions that would include both the cross-national and cross-temporal dimensions have so far been rare. This paper presents the first results of a research project examining cultural pages of the main newspapers in five European countries, Britain, Finland, France, Spain and Sweden, from 1960 until 2010. Since we are interested in changes in the legitimate taste and the processes that have created space for omnivorous tastes, we pay special attention to the appearance of new (and the disappearance of old) cultural genres and art forms as well as the weight of popular culture in these pages and the boundaries between entertainment and “serious” art. By using both quantitative and qualitative content analyses, we focus here particularly on two countries and the respective newspapers, Britain (The Guardian) and Finland (Helsingin Sanomat).

**RC20-351.3**

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*Into the Great Wide Open? a Comparative Study of Cultural Legitimacy and the Arts in British and Finnish Newspapers, 1960–2010*

The present contribution stands as a deeper and wider sociological reflection of some empirical evidence resulting from a national research project entitled “Federalism, Local Autonomy and Quality of Democracy”. In an attempt of understanding the reasons for the substantial halt of the federal reform process in Italy, the content analysis of the interviews addressed to privileged witnesses of the administrative and local political system emphasized two central aspects: the increasing role played by technical knowledge and the persistence of a ruling-class es political culture geared toward a parochial/individual dimension of interest, more than according to general and collective aims. On the one hand the increasing complexity and technical nature of the regulatory framework “imposed” by a higher level of governance (European Union), on the other a network of relationships between politics, society and economy – both at national and local level – that is oriented to the defense of the achieved benefits through what we can describe as familialistic (or neo-feudalist) mechanisms of interaction.

In this paper however, I raise another issue. To what extent are our theories related fields, and analysis of labour migration related policies and programs, the formation of the new “migrants’” identity and its representation in print media. The present contribution stands as a deeper and wider sociological reflection of some empirical evidence resulting from a national research project entitled “Federalism, Local Autonomy and Quality of Democracy”. In an attempt of understanding the reasons for the substantial halt of the federal reform process in Italy, the content analysis of the interviews addressed to privileged witnesses of the administrative and local political system emphasized two central aspects: the increasing role played by technical knowledge and the persistence of a ruling-class es political culture geared toward a parochial/individual dimension of interest, more than according to general and collective aims. On the one hand the increasing complexity and technical nature of the regulatory framework “imposed” by a higher level of governance (European Union), on the other a network of relationships between politics, society and economy – both at national and local level – that is oriented to the defense of the achieved benefits through what we can describe as familialistic (or neo-feudalist) mechanisms of interaction.

**RC26-461.4**

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Having Lost Collective Goals for Fear of Loosing Personal Benefits. Political Culture, Individual Interests and the Negative Spiral of the Italian Case

The labor market is complex in every society. Along with one’s movement from one place to another, his/her life becomes vulnerable. Though migrants are to be treated not as workers but as human beings with human rights, reports state that labour migrants have been facing a lot of problems not only in receiving countries but also in their own soil. Generally, labour-sending countries in Asia are confronted with a dilemma between “promotion” and “protection”. In the face of bleak employment prospects at home and the economic gains from foreign exchange remittances, countries would like to see expansion in overseas migration of national workers. At the same time, they cannot turn a blind eye to the rampant abuses of basic human rights suffered by their nationals abroad. Nepal, being one of the newly emerged countries in sending its labour force to the international market, especially in Asia, has been one of a witness of such dilemma. On the one hand, it exports its labor in order to take some pressure off local unemployment. On the other hand, it has to deal with exploitation and even death situation of its citizens as the recent case of Qatar shows.

Within this background, this paper explores the reasons behind Nepal’s reluctance not only to put the labor migration in its policy priority but also to sign/rectify the UN Convention. In other words, examining the link between political ideology of major political parties in Nepal, and its reflections in introducing governamental policies including the labour ming its labour force to the international market, especially in Asia, has been one of a witness of such dilemma. On the one hand, it exports its labor in order to take some pressure off local unemployment. On the other hand, it has to deal with exploitation and even death situation of its citizens as the recent case of Qatar shows.

The paper argues for the importance of making a distinction between gift-giving and ceremonial gift exchange. Ever since Marchel Mauss and his pioneering...
essay *The Gift*, sociologists and anthropologists have considered the gift largely on the basis of exchange. However, there are also forms of giving that are not reducible to the reciprocity of exchange. While in ceremonial gift exchange (e.g. Christmas and birthday presents, reciprocal dinner invitations, etc.) gifts are perhaps best conceptualised in terms of reciprocal recognition (Hénaff, 2010), the practices of giving presented by self-sacrifice and humanitarian aid, for instance, escape or at least suspend the strict economy of exchange. What is more, the paper suggests that modelling the gift solely according to exchange significantly undermines the giving (up) involved in the gift. Whenever what is given is given only ‘in exchange’, so to speak, the giving with abandon is annulled already by definition. Nevertheless, it is not that giving would be completely separate from reciprocity. The paper argues that gratuitousness and reciprocity comprise two dimensions of the gift that at once presuppose and exclude each other. The gift of ceremonial gift exchange needs to involve some generosity and thus at least be guided by the ideal of the pure, absolute gift, if it is to avoid being turned into sheer market exchange. And, from the other way around, even the gratuitous giving in pure loss seems to presuppose at least a minimum of reciprocity – insofar as the gift is accepted by the givee – if it is not to remain illusory, utopian, and abstract.

The paper reports on a theoretical and historical research project comparing two contrasting social movements that shaped China’s immediate and long-term futures, the post-World War I May Fourth Movement and the Cultural Revolution of 1966-76. The May Fourth Movement grew out of the betrayal of China by western powers at the Versailles Conference, and was the culmination of a renegotiation of Chinese indigenous traditions. It led to political reform and intellectual strengthening. The Cultural Revolution can similarly be situated in China’s international isolation during the Vietnam War but rather than a popular expression of future-orientated optimism it was a party-led mobilization of inexperienced young people directed to internal factionalism. It led to chaos, lost opportunities and isolationist cultural closure. The paper explores the characters of these very different movements and also considers some similarities which they share. One common element that will be developed in the analysis in addition to international context and qualified rejection of indigenous traditions is the possibility of characterizing each movement in terms of representative collective commitments. By focusing on the macro-level commitments internal to each movement the paper will relate the movement-level engagements of participants and their psychic investment in socio-cultural and political development in these two quite different but crucial phases of Chinese history.

With the rapid development of China’s urbanization, industrialization, expansion of urban population, housing becomes a growing problem, especially the growing problem of settlements decline. At present, our old settlements regeneration are mainly used in large-scale reconstruction of the tear down, and it has brought up housing prices, the differentiation of urban living space, the loss of urban form and urban culture and other issues. Under the impacts of the living environment development of the 21st century, the harmony of “Man and Nature” became the theme of urban development, which requires the city old settlements to provide a sustainable development of rehabilitation programs, the sustainable development concept of “Reconstruction – renewable urban settlements came into being. It is designed to improve the living environment, optimize the layout, and enhance the quality of the living, and inject new vitality to the healthy development of the city, while also promoting China’s housing market in the context of rapid healthy urbanization and stable development, to build “eco-society”.

Through the study of the planning of Wuhan City and the state-owned mining shantytowns regeneration from the planning and material transformation level, proposed to construct an ecological society proposed to try new ideas to improve the living space for vulnerable groups such as the shantytowns, and other cities.

What are the communalities and differences between religious and nonreligious organisations? With ‘nonreligion’ I am referring to groups that are generally considered to be not religious but are nevertheless related to ‘religion’ in important ways. Obvious examples are atheist, rationalist, and secular humanist organisations. Despite their roots in the 19th century, their apparent growth in many parts of the world and their realignment in the contemporary world make them in many ways new forms of (nonreligious) organisations. My engagement with such groups will primarily draw on a long-term study of rationalist and atheist organisations in India (Quack 2012) as well as data from atheist groups in the Philippines and humanist associations in Sweden and Germany. These organisations try to spread an explicitly secular worldview, provide secular alternatives to religious life-cycle rituals, and stand in direct and indirect competition and contest with religious organisations in various ways. To analyse these relationships, I will critically engage with the ‘theory of religious and secular competition’ deve-
oped by the sociologist Jörg Stolz (2009) to complement the ‘religious economies approach’ within secularization theory. Based on a relational approach to study ‘nonreligious’ groups and organisations (Quack 2014), I will further engage with the organisations’ struggles for various kinds of capital within institutional and field-related ‘logics’. On this basis, I discuss the ways in which nonreligious organisations can be situated within the ‘surroundings’ of a religious field, thereby complementing Bourdieusian studies of specific religious fields.

**Literature**


**RC06-130.7**

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Reconfiguring Personal Communities in A ‘Divorce Biography’

Scholarly discussion on divorce has largely focused on the detrimental consequences of divorce. This scholarship inadvertently constructs divorce as a tragic life event that destroys individuals and a social problem that threatens the very fabric of society, reinforcing and reflecting common attitudes towards divorce. However, there has been an emerging field of research challenging such academic and popular discourses about divorce. My study is situated within this new sociology of divorce. It departs from the perspective that divorce signifies moral decay and allows me to focus on the ways individuals organise their family life and practices. My research argues that divorce creates spaces, however fraught, for individuals to construct what I call ‘a divorce biography’. These spaces include the ways in which individuals seek to cope with the crisis, organise one’s personal relationships and make plans for the future. In this paper, I focus on how Singaporean divorcees, as part of constructing their divorce biography, negotiate their post-divorce relationships with family, friends and other significant others. My paper explores how they exercise choices and navigate around cultural norms and take into account practical considerations as they reconfigure their personal communities for survival, intimacy and belonging. This study shows how divorced individuals might continue to build and enjoy strong and close relationships even after the rupture of their marriage and disruption of their nuclear family unit.

**RC33-579.2**

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*Estimating Societal Trends from Heterogeneous Cross-Sectional Time Series Surveys – Some Challenges Demonstrated on the Example of Church Attendance Trends in Europe*

Sample-based social science surveys have initially been a tool to collect data for analyses with a limited time horizon. With the advent of long-standing survey programmes such as Eurobarometer, EVS/WW, ESS, or ISSP, the option of deriving society level trend information from cross-sectional data collected over different time points has come into the world. It has often been demonstrated that larger trends can be observed from repeated cross-sectional surveys within the same survey program, when some methodological homogeneity can often be taken for granted. It is however much less clear whether data from different survey programs, with different methodological details, are sufficiently homogeneous to be granted. It is however much less clear whether data from different survey programs, with different methodological details, are sufficiently homogeneous to be granted. It is however much less clear whether data from different survey programs, with different methodological details, are sufficiently homogeneous to be granted. It is however much less clear whether data from different survey programs, with different methodological details, are sufficiently homogeneous to be granted. It is however much less clear whether data from different survey programs, with different methodological details, are sufficiently homogeneous to be granted. It is however much less clear whether data from different survey programs, with different methodological details, are sufficiently homogeneous to be granted. It is however much less clear whether data from different survey programs, with different methodological details, are sufficiently homogeneous to be granted. It is however much less clear whether data from different survey programs, with different methodological details, are sufficiently homogeneous to be granted. It is however much less clear whether data from different survey programs, with different methodological details, are sufficiently homogeneous to be granted.

The present study uses a database of responses to church attendance questions in European surveys, compiled from the survey programmes named above. This database is analysed with respect to possible problems arising from the requirements of harmonisation across time and countries, given the variety of languages, question and questionnaire formats, and other design properties of the individual surveys. The database presently comprises more than 800 time/country samples from 32 European countries or regions and covers almost all years from 1986 to 2010. Analyses aim to establish the presence or absence of particular national and supra-national trends, identify aberrations of samples from trend patterns and investigate possible methodological factors behind such aberrations. Further, the analysis may eventually contribute to answering such questions as what the effects of different response formats, sampling design, administration modes etc. on reported average attendance levels are.
across countries in the nature of those policies. The HIAD is a repository of policy indicators offering harmonized policy data on public coverage and the regulation of private expenditures. The standardization process used for collecting these indicators allows for comparisons over time (from 1990 to 2010), across health services (data are collected on 8 health services, for instance prescription drugs), and across 10 countries of the OECD (Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, United Kingdom, and United States). These countries were selected to provide a range of variation (and thus to allow for contrasts) with regards to Esping Andersen’s Welfare Regime classification (Liberal, Social Democratic, Conservative) and the OECD’s type of health system (comprehensive, welfare oriented, entrepreneurial) and the OECD’s typology of the role of PHI within that system (primary, primary substitutive, supplementary, duplicative or complementary).

This research will inform and feed the current debate on the future of health care in developed countries and on the interplay between the public and private sectors in these changes.

RC33-565.6

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Quality of Data Collected from a Vulnerable Population: Using the Calendar Method and Third-Party Help

In the field of social sciences, collecting extensive retrospective data such as life histories has been fraught with recall errors compromising the quality of the data. Collection of life histories gets even more challenging when it has to be done among vulnerable groups, such as poor households who are victims of involuntary displacement and resettlement due to disasters or infrastructure projects. Recognizing this, a tailor-made life history calendar was designed to gather data from households in Indonesia who were involuntarily resettled in a newly-built community. The substantive focus of this study is to obtain ‘social capital’ histories on the level of neighbourhood, households, and heads of households. In addition to the usual aided recall features the calendar procedure included the option to allow, in certain parts of the interview, the help of “third parties” in the recollection of the requested information. These “third parties” are either household members or friends of the respondent who also reside in the same community. Collaborative recall generally increases due to disasters or infrastructure projects.

The problem of “third parties” is that they may remember different aspects of the memories. A natural field experiment was designed in which data quality was compared between the conditions ‘with help of third parties’ and ‘without help of third parties’. Data quality was assessed regarding ‘numbers’ of household related transitions), ‘names’ of community leaders) and ‘dates’ (years of public services). The study examines whether integration of “third-party help” in the calendar method can enhance the recollection process among respondents and may lead to better data quality. In addition, it was also discussed how “third-party help” may interact with calendar procedures and what consequences arise for related data collection procedures.

RC04-78.32

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Los Egresados De Los Posgrados En Educación

Los egresados de los posgrados en educación

En esta investigación participaron cuatro instituciones pertenecientes a la Secretaría de Educación Jalisco que ofrecen estudios de posgrado en el ámbito de la educación, se aplicó un cuestionario en línea y de manera personal a 82 participantes de generaciones 2003-2008 que contestaron de manera voluntaria. El cuestionario contó con 14 secciones que abarcaban las posibles actividades que desarrollan en su ámbito profesional. Tales como experiencia laboral, valores, reconocimiento, relaciones interpersonales, experiencia en la práctica educativa, desempeño profesional, evaluación, experiencia en la formación continua, en el entorno educativo, en la producción académica, en el ámbito administrativo, en la satisfacción del programa, en la formación de docentes y en el ámbito social. Los resultados del análisis estadístico manifiestan que el perfil de egresos de los egresados es congruente con lo esperado por las instituciones, la información generada será útil para la toma de decisiones de las autoridades estatales de educación. El proyecto fue financiado por el Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología.

RC52-833.7

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Transformaciones y Retos De La Función Social Del Académico

El trabajo se desprende de un proyecto de la Red de Estudios Sobre Instituciones Educativas (RESIEDU) todavía en proceso denominado: “Modos colectivos de producción de conocimiento de los académicos en Universidades Públicas Estatales”. Parte de 3 ejes problematizados enmarcados en la sociología del desarrollo: 1) la sociología de la universidad y la sociología del académico, éste último abordado tanto en su vertiente individual, como en su vertiente colectiva. En este marco analizamos el papel evaluador que la política educativa confiere al estado, bajo el discurso de calidad y profesionalización de la planta académica mexicana, y la manera que impacta en los procesos de gestión institucionales y las dinámicas de los propios académicos y grupos de investigación. El abordaje empírico se llevó a cabo a partir de acercamientos cuantitativos por medio de un cuestionario aplicado a 630 académicos de 49 Universidades Públicas Estatales en México, y acercamientos cualitativos a partir de grupos focales y entrevistas en cuatro universidades mexicanas de los estados de Hidalgo, Chiapas, Tamaulipas y Jalisco. A partir de los hallazgos, se discute el papel de los académicos en las nuevas reconfiguraciones del orden mundial, en el que el mercado va teniendo un papel cada vez más protagónico. Se analiza la manera en que la función social de la ciencia y la función social de la universidad, presentan nuevas configuraciones que impactan en una redefinición de la función de los académicos. Se concluye con algunas interpretaciones de las tensiones que enfrenta el académico entre lo individual y lo colectivo; tensiones entre las demandas sociales, empresariales y del estado que ponen en entredicho su función social; tensiones entre sus formas de organización al interior de la institución (departamentos, academias, cuerpos académicos) y al exterior (redes, colegios), entre otras, y se enfatiza el papel y los retos de la política educativa en estos procesos.

RC30-513.1

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The Problematic of Gestión in the Soft Industry

The problem of gestion in the soft industry is a central matter in the construction of relations within the organization. This confluence, a fuerte diferenciación de las estrategias de gestión de RRHH de este sector respecto a otros más tradicionales pero también una fuerte diferenciación al interior de la actividad.

Esta dinámica la pensamos en función de cómo las organizaciones del software resuelven y articulan tres dimensiones problemáticas: un modelo normativo: Supone dar cuenta de la construcción de normas internas desde una perspectiva amplia que considere tanto las normas formales como las informales, las reglas autónomas como las de control, las normas jurídicas como las de tipo ético. La dimensión es relevante en un mundo que parece poco estructurado en relación a otros sistemas productivos, b) performativa: Esta dimensión tiene relación con el concepto de eficiencia, de su construcción en situ. En ella cobra relevancia la distinción entre las concepciones de productividad, más acorde al mundo industrial, y el de performance, más acorde a la dinámica del sector. C) Cognitiva: Refiere a la reflexividad que emana de la institucionalización normativa y la dimensión performativa aportando una mirada dinámica de los procesos de gestión. Importa en esta dimensión la construcción social del conocimiento y las identidades construidas en torno al mismo.

WG05-927.1

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Guidelines for the Creation of Laws and Intuitions in Order to Eradicate Poverty in Mexico

Mexico has principles that are set forth in the text of its Constitution. Said legal principles encompass: the concept of the power of the state regarding education, human rights principles, the dignity of the agricultural workers, the right to work, the right to a decent salary, the right to housing, and social welfare in general. Accordingly, all the citizens have the same constitutional rights and obligations. So, the existence of poverty is inadmissible, as it actually establishes an inequality between the citizens. We are talking about an inequality that does exist and that is not contemplated in the Constitution.

In the present lecture, we propose a review that (even though superficial) is fundamental, as it reviews the English Poor Laws that were in force in England from the XVIIth to the XIXth Century. Its results allow us to recover the relevant aspects that said Laws played as an institution against poverty.

The situation is different in Mexico, and we try to reuse some transcendental aspects of the old English Poor Laws by adapting them to the present context; or what kind of laws may be adopted to solve the growing and searing problem of poverty. As implied by the previous information, in Mexico there are neither laws nor institutions to eradicate poverty, but only a Program related to conditional cash transfers. It is obvious that a mere program does not guarantee the rights that are set forth in the Constitution. What we would like to posit is that actions, both legal and institutional, are required in order resolving this problem: actions that take into account the economic/social context and that contribute to transform it.

RC25-451.6

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Social Discourse about the Kind of Spain and Freedom of Speech. Pragmalinguistic Analysis of Slander

Discursos sobre el rey y libertad de expresión. Análisis lingüístico pragmático de la injuria

La monarquía sigue siendo hoy por hoy el primer gran tabú informativo en España. Pese a la libertad de expresión que garantiza la Constitución, el artículo 490 del Código Penal singulariza la figura del Rey con especial protección contra calumnias e injurias. No resulta difícil encontrar ejemplos de discursos públicos (tanto periodísticos como políticos), que han sido denunciados como injuriosos contra la Corona, siendo sus autores procesados y sentenciados, algunos con pena de prisión.

Pero ¿qué es exactamente una injuria? Su valor semántico no es estable, y depende del contexto su determinación. La definición de diccionario no nos resuelve mucho en este sentido (según la RAE “agragio, ultraje de obra o de palabra”, “hecho o dicho contra razón y justicia”, “daño o incomodidad que causa algo”, “delito o falta consistente en la imputación a alguien de un hecho o cualidad en menoscabo de su fama o estimación”). Y la interpretación jurídica no es única dada frente a los mismos hechos o dichos, como demuestra la existencia de sentencias categóricas que identificaban un discurso como injuria, posteriormente revo- cadas por eróreos por tribunales de superior rango, con el consiguiente debate judicial en torno al valor del término.

Mediante el análisis del discurso de algunos casos importantes (como el caso Otegi y el caso Martínez-Íñiguez) podemos acercarnos al estudio de la injuria como hecho comunicativo y lingüístico. Un método pragmalingüístico que toma como base la teoría de la relevancia de Sperber y Wilson permitirá adentrarse en el proceso inferencial de interpretación de la injuria, con especial atención al contexto en el que se produce y se recibe.

WG05-927.6

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Posibilidades EN La Base De La Pirámide

Los estudios sobre la base de la pirámide se han centrado, de forma tradicional, en comprender las causas estructurales de la pobreza, así como sus aspectos psicosociales. México lleva a cabo numerosas campañas para apallar los niveles de pobreza en el país, desde los programas OPORTUNIDADES hasta la “Cruzada contra el hambre” Ambas suscitan las dudas en las instituciones y el gobierno e interesa- den las aspectos estructurales de la pobreza y en el impacto comunitario.

Este libro propone una visión alternativa a la percepción dominante en México de la situación de la pobreza basado en los estudios realizados por C.K Prah- alad. El concebir a los integrantes de la base de la pirámide como consumidores genera una estrategia de doble dirección. Por una parte permite a las Marcas ampliar sus nichos de mercado. Por la otra ofrece a los más desfavorecidos la oportunidad de acceder a bienes y servicios a precios asequibles, proporcionan- do dignidad y empoderamiento a las familias de bajos recursos.

Este libro propone una metodología en tres fases:

- Por un lado una investigación sobre los distintos programas gubernamentales y sus efectos reales sobre los individuos y las comunidades.
- Por el otro una investigación en los datos estadísticos como los índices de pobreza del INEGI o el reciente estudio sobre “Pobreza y bienestar subjetivo” realizado por el INEGI y FLACSO México.
- Finalmente es una serie de estudios cualitativos de carácter etnográfico en diversos estados de México realizados en los años 2007, 2008, 2009 y 2013. El uso de las herramientas antropológicas permite comprender los hábitos y motivaciones de los grupos sociales situados en los umbrales de la pobreza, al mismo tiempo que da cuenta de sus mecanismos de supervivencia y proyecciones.

RC24-433.3

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NYGREN, ANJA (Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Helsinki)

Contested Claims over Space: Discourse and Politics Among Fishers and the Oil Industry in Mexico

This paper examines hybrid forms of resource governance and the involved struggles over space and subjectivity among coastal fishers, the Mexican government and the state-owned oil industry in Tabasco, Mexico. The analysis builds on the study of contested claims over rights to off-shore space in an area established as a security measure exclusively for the use of the oil industry by the Mexican government in 2003. The study is based on research material collected during intensive ethnographic fieldwork among coastal fishers, government actors and oil industry representatives in Tabasco in 2011 and 2012.

The study focuses on the “how” of hybrid mechanisms of resource governance, with particular interest in the strategic use of legal measure, corporate social responsibility programmes and political discourse in the claims over resource space. The research takes part in post-Foucauldian theorizations of space as social arena, constructed in political frictions between private capital, state, society and nature.

We argue that fish-oil governance in Mexico operates as a combination of different logics and technologies that work towards the displacement of fishers as legal subjects from politics and their subjection to ideologies of entrepreneurship. Simultaneously, the multiplication of transnational actors in the oil industry’s CSR programmes provides a new political venue for the continuance of the fishers’ subjection to clientelist arts of governance while it makes the identification of accountability and responsibility diffuse. In this context, the fishers’ resistance is constructed through individual networks and opposition to mechanisms of self-responsibilisation and through fragmented political resistance which keep the extractive politics volatile. Our study of these less visible struggles over resource redistribution and political representation seeks to provide new perspectives to the prevailing forms of environmental governance and the contestations regarding them.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Participatory environmental governance is framed as contributing to the equity ambitions of sustainable development. The trend of formal delegation of power to decentralized institutions of various kinds has been extensive. It can be questioned, however, if these more pluralistic approaches can adequately deal with and balance uneven power relationships between stakeholders or if existing power relations are reproduced through these processes. As a result of pre-existing inequalities weaker actors may risk getting ignored, neglected, manipulated or even abused. Marine governance has also adopted these democratic ambitions, but empirical examination of practice has been severely neglected by the social sciences. Arguably, as a result marine governance has not been exposed to sufficient reflection regarding its social purpose, process and implications. The focus of this paper, democratic aspects of governance of the Baltic Sea, is especially understudied.

In this paper, I draw on the concept of procedural justice linked to power to examine and compare the establishment of St Anna archipelago and Gräsö archipelago nature reserves in Sweden. The former case has been characterised by authorities as consensus oriented while the latter has been seen to be conflictual. By employing the procedural justice concept over time in this under studied and novel empirical setting the present paper aims to develop new understandings and formulations of justice and thereby contribute to the literature on participatory environmental governance, marine governance, nature protection, and environmental justice. The paper will show that issues related to legitimacy, identity and representation are substantial in both cases, as well as conflicts between public and private interests and that a long-term struggle for ‘independence’ is being played out in the setting up of nature reserves.
to address the question if the need for collective organisation is necessarily subordinated to the capitalisation of cultural production via the valorisation of city quarters in terms of real estate prices, or if shared spaces are an opportunity for enhancing participation in the shaping of urban environments.

What are the gender and age related risks? Who does what, to whom? What are the risks to children and young people at different ages from different perpetrators? How much abuse and violence is committed by children and young people? Is the world a more dangerous place where children experience more violence and commit more violent crime than ever before? Are adults fears about and responses to child abuse and children's violence part of the problem? What are the challenges and opportunities we face in putting children's experiences of abuse, neglect and violence and their rights and agency at the centre of thinking and practice?

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**RC06-118.9**

RADFORD, LORRAINE* (University of Central Lancashire, lradford@uclan.ac.uk)

**Domestic Violence, Coercive Control and ‘Risk Parenting’**

This paper will consider the concept of risk in relation to parenting in the context of domestic violence. Since the ‘discovery’ of domestic violence in the nineteenth century the ‘re-discovery’ associated with the birth of second wave feminism in the 1960s, definitions of ‘violence’ and ‘child abuse’ have expanded in high income nations. In the UK the official definition of domestic violence has been changed to include the concept of ‘coercive and controlling behaviour’ defined as ‘an act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten their victim’ and ‘of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support, exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain, depriving them of the means needed for independence, resistance and escape and regulating their everyday behaviour’. In this paper, Stark’s (2005) concept of coercive control will be applied to fathering in the context of domestic violence. Child care after separation or divorce has become a gendered political issue. The implications of applying the concept of coercive control to fathering for equality, safety and justice in managing violence and risk in post separation relationships between parents and children will be discussed.

**RC03-858.5**

RADFORD, LORRAINE* (University of Central Lancashire, lradford@uclan.ac.uk)

**The Victimisation of Childhood – Understanding Children and Violence**

The media and campaigning organisations have influenced public perceptions of violence and young people by focusing on rare and sensationalist events such as homicides, extreme cases of child abuse and young people orchestrating riots from smart phones in inner city areas. Representations of children and young people as either ‘victims’ or ‘villains’ has consequences for their wellbeing – their experiences of violence are misrepresented and over simplified, fragmented accounts of the causes and consequences hinder progress in policy and practice. Taking a feminist approach to the sociology of childhood and drawing on recent research findings, this paper will consider what is helpful to know about the risks of abuse, neglect and violence when working with and interacting with children and young people.

Key questions addressed will be:

- What is known about the prevalence and impact of abuse, neglect and violence in the lives of children and young people today?


At the beginning of XXI century Europe is subject to the internal integration on a scale having no historical precedent. In the widespread opinion the very important factors facilitating the process of integration should be sought in a historical-cultural reality of a kind of common European identity as well as in a redefinition of the risk of national identity. The more, several interesting questions may get our attention: To what extent the countries forming the European community differ, and to what extent are similar in so called national attitudes? What is the nature of European patriotism and a sense of national identity? Are there any divisions here? If so, what is their nature? The author tries to answer these questions by analyzing data from two studies on “National Identity” (1995 and 2003) conducted within the International Social Survey Programme. Description and classification of the European countries on different dimensions of national attitudes leads to the conclusion that Europe is divided into two fundamentally different national-cultural clusters. Their origin results from a huge disparity in the level of collective self-esteem, which is an expression of civic pride in a quality of liberal-democratic state in various aspects of its functioning. It also turns out that the basic division corresponds almost perfectly to the “cultural shift” on a dimension defined by R. Inglehart as survival vs. self-expression culture. What is important and not so obvious, the other central dimension of cultural values, defined as tradition vs. secularization-rationalism, in no way contributes to explanation of the nature of two basic national-cultural European clusters.

**RC28-493.1**

RADL, JONAS* (Open University UNED, jradl@poli.uned.es)


Does the Great Recession impact inequality of educational outcomes? Although contributions on the effects of the global crisis on a number of social aspects have started to emerge (e.g., Grusky et al., 2011), little is known about how inequality of educational attainment is affected by macro level trends such as changes in the economic cycle or in unemployment rates. This paper aims to elucidate the interplay of family background, educational expectations (conditional on cognitive skills) and the economic context. Our main research question is, hence, has the impact of family background on offspring’s educational outcomes become stronger because of lacklustre economic growth?

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Using pooled data from TIMSS 2003, 2007 and 2011 – an international survey project of competences among 8th grade students—we estimate a set of (multi-level) random constant linear regression models on the expected level of educational attainment. The study covers 24 affluent countries. The recent economic downturn has affected advanced economies to a different extent, producing substantial variation in the contextual conditions in which educational expectations are formulated. This longitudinal and comparative setup thus provides the opportunity to improve our understanding of the driving forces of unequal educational trajectories of children at the end of compulsory education. Moreover, by examining changes, we take a look into the future of educational inequalities.

Our results confirm the existence of systematic cross-country regularities and suggest that economic down times lead to an overall reduction in expectations among students. Recessions also boost educational inequalities by meaningful indicators of student background. Furthermore, our findings indicate that the influence of economic resources on educational expectations is less sensitive to economic growth than the influence of parental education. At the same time, cognitive skills emerge as a crucial mediating variable of the relation between economic context and family background effects on educational careers.

RC35-615.3

RAFAEL, ERWIN* (University of the Philippines, Diliman, okosipang@gmail.com)

Building the Case for CSR: Four Decades of Philippine Corporate Discourse on the Role of Business in Social Development

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) is a fluid and malleable concept. The dynamics surrounding it would even say ambiguous, conceptualization of CSR stems from its social construction nature which opens it to the influence of discursive practices and contestations of several actors including business, social development practitioners, civil society, government, and the academe. This paper traces the spotlight on the business side of the discourse on CSR. The paper shows how Philippine companies, through their public communications, contribute to the construction of the CSR concept and the role of business in social development. The paper achieves this through a discourse analysis of corporate communications in the annual reports and some select public documents of Philippine Business for Social Progress, the largest corporate-led social development foundation in the Philippines. The study is an attempt to offer a theoretical interpretation of the political and social dynamic of mobile technology practices in the context of digital inequalities in the 2009 post-election uprisings in Iran. It shows how the interactions and communications Iranian protesters created with the practices of texting, photographing and live video recording served to characterize not only distinct kind of contentious performances, but also a new sense of everyday life as embodied action in the public sphere. Unlike the Habermasian public sphere of rational consensus, the mobile recording practice is described here as interactive performances which reimagine the public in affectively contentious ways. Yet the emotive is not “invented” in the sense of being present or experienced as an emotional performance that dramaturgically communicates through mediated interactions across mobile networks with both local and translocal ties. However, the study also shows how such dissident performances are situated in the context of a complex and unequal distribution of information and technologies in urban and rural settings, largely determined by the flow of information capital and state building through technological developments. The mobile media practices, along with its close connection with online social media, during the 2009 demonstrations, I argue, foster embodied engagements through distinct camouflage practices, largely hidden from the official order of state surveillance. However they do so in the public that dramaturgically communicates through mediated interactions across mobile networks with both local and translocal ties.
and practices throughout the region and the exclusionary principles accentuate this convergence in Asia migration policy.

RC31-538.1

RAHMAN, MD MIZANUR* (National University of Singapore, mizan@nus.edu.sg)

Gender and The Migration Process: Bangladeshi Migration To The United Arab Emirates

Drawing on the experiences of Bangladeshi female and male migrant workers in the UAE and the members of their families left behind in Bangladesh, this study examines the gender differentiated migration outcomes among Bangladeshi migrants. In particular, the study seeks to address patterns of recruitment, experiences on foreign soil, and remittances for Bangladeshi migrants in the Bangladesh-UAE migration corridor. The study argues that we need to broaden the study of temporary migration and gender issues to include major spheres in the temporary labour migration and see migration as a process. This research identifies three major spheres where gender matters: recruitment, experiences on foreign soil, and remittances. Total sample size of the study is 250. Fifty female migrant workers and 100 male migrant workers in the UAE were surveyed through face-to-face interviews. Fieldwork in Bangladesh involves interviewing 50 selected UAE male migrant households and 50 selected female migrant households. These two-way surveys are complemented by participant observations and focus group discussions.

RC30-75.1

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Institutional Change Of Indigenous Peoples In Response To The Forest Policy In Indonesia

This study is about the institutional changes of the indigenous people as a response to resource tenure conflicts, to take a place in Kasepuhan Community in Halimun Salak Mountain National Park and the Dayak Iban community in Sungai Utik forest. Legally, forest are controlled by the State. Through existing authority, the State can provide some of its authority to private (Company/ concession holder) to commercialize forest. But in fact there are local community (indigenous people) who have been living for generations in and around the forest. Community has knowledge and institutional governance of forests. The existence of state institutions as a clearly hegemony to local institutional, which had an impact on the local institutional change. In Kasepuhan Community institutional change is a response of hegemony of the state, while in Dayak Iban Community, institutional change has strengthened local communities in the face of the State resulting in counter hegemony.

JS-46.1

RAJAGOPALAN, PREMA* (Indian Institute of Technology Madras, prema@itm.ac.in)

Cluster Dependency, Social Capital and Social Innovation: Insights from the Engineering and Plastic Clusters in Chennai, South India

In most developing countries a focus on the development of MSME or Micro, Small and Medium enterprises is evident. Operationalising this goal in the Indian context is a conscious planning has been adopted not only to strengthen existing enterprises, but also to create ‘clusters’ of such enterprises. The formation of individual clusters is not new and it has been imitated successfully in the creation of the service clusters – the IT and Biotech industry. However, the traditional manufacturing clusters are still very significant in their contribution to the economy both in terms of labour absorption and capital investment.

In this paper we discuss the nature of functioning of two such clusters – engineering and plastic in and around the city of Chennai, South India. The city however is well known for its automobile clusters. Significantly different in size, technology used and labour utilised, these ‘clusters’ have innovative practices to mobilise labour, access technology and capital and sustain productivity. Sharply different in terms of their sensitivity to regulations by the state, they nonetheless manifest some similarities in terms of operation. Significant differences are also observed. The plastic clusters face regulations and sanctions to a greater extent in the context of the environment where they are located. As most of their labour is unskilled ‘social capital’ in mobilising continued labour supply seems essential and predominant in hiring practices.

The paper discusses some of these aspects based on insights obtained from a sample survey of these clusters. Questions raised include:

- How do they ensure continuity of labour?
- How do they access capital and technology?
- How do they sustain production and marketing?

Essentially the paper highlights the strong inter-dependency of units among the cluster in a domain of high competition. The insights drawn highlight the innovative practices at the workplace in a developing country like India in the context of MSME.

WG05-928.4

RAJAN, J B* (Kerala Inst Local Administration, jbrajan07@gmail.com)

The Poverty in the Midst of Plenty: The Case of Fisher People

The urban poverty being widely discussed among the discourse on urbanization and poverty, the present paper attempt to shed light on the pockets of poverty in the urban area with specific reference to coastal belt and among fisher people. The fisher people living along the coastal belt are subject to all urban poverty problems notably of housing, water and sanitation, health and education. Their living environment is of poor quality and social security measures unsatisfactory. This is in spite of facts that they live in permanent settlement regions i.e. the coastal areas are skilled labourers in marine fishery defying the general conviction that urban poverty has direct linkages to migration and unskilled labour. The paper is based on the data from the census of households in the coastal wards of Thiruvananthapuram Corporation, urban local body in Kerala. The fisher people dwell in the coastal belt are generally backward in terms of basic amenities and socio-economic conditions. The coastal belt of urban area is also not an exception. This paper highlights backwardness of fisher people in the survey area in education, health, basic living amenities like water, electric power, and clean living environment. Does the Corporation need to usher in more inclusive programmes, efficient management, and delivery mechanisms? Do Policy makers and implementing personnel be sensitized for fair and judicious practices? These are some of the pertinent questions addressed in this paper.

RC39-663.3

RAJU, EMMANUEL* (University of Copenhagen, emmanuelraju27@gmail.com)

Re-Establishing the Nexus Between Sustainable Development and Disaster Risk Management: Exploring the Scope and Challenges in Stakeholder Participation

The stakeholders involved in sustainable development are also involved in risk and disaster related activities. Disaster situations bring together multiple stakeholders. This is one of the complexities of disaster response and management in general in which many actors ranging from public to private come into play. Governmental agencies create new roles to respond to disaster needs. Similarly,
non-governmental organizations with varying interests and objectives interact in new and unplanned constellations. These actors face different challenges in the different phases of disaster management, ranging from organising relief and rescue to help in recovery and disaster risk reduction. While coordination features in all phases, its characteristics differ significantly in terms of stakes, urgency, complexity and transparency for those involved.

With increasing numbers of natural disasters handling economic stress post-disasters becomes extremely challenging. One of the reasons for such losses is the failure to establish a clear nexus between development programs, disaster risk reduction and disaster preparedness programs. Given the process of repeated learning, after disasters, it calls for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction with sustainable development. This helps in reducing economic losses and various impacts during disasters. It also reveals the importance that states place on issues of vulnerability. It is therefore important to address issues of development during disaster reconstruction. If recovery helps communities to build back better, resilience helps to face future hazards and minimize loss. When disasters are seen as isolated events, disaster response becomes more prominent than building a culture of preparedness and addressing developmental concerns. The paper explores the challenges in mainstreaming risk reduction with sustainable development and thereby the factors affecting participation of stakeholders in the process.

RC32-563.15

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Economic Globalization and Feminization of Labour: The Case of Domestic Servants in India

This paper discusses the consequences of economic globalization for women in India. It analyses the neoliberal policy frame from a gender perspective to bring out the impact of economic globalization on the women’s work. Economic globalization has generated sources of livelihood and opened up new vistas of opportunities for women in the labour market. Regulations based on the neo-liberal ideology have negative impacts on women such as feminization of labour as well as poverty, low-income, exploitation and health hazards. In India, the number of women has increased most in labour-intensive, informal and unorganized and casual job sectors, besides the huge number of those educated women who are working at low level IT jobs. Most of these women such as domestic maids are living in abject poverty and therefore they seek the job of domestic maids in urban areas. As a result of globalization, women in urban middle class families have shifted their burden of home management on to these poor women and they themselves engage in leisure activity or low paid white collar jobs. Poverty makes the maids and the female labour of their likes vulnerable to gender-based violence and HIV/AIDS due to greater susceptibility to infection during unprotected sex, the lack of education, employment and economic opportunities and inequitable inheritance laws, the cultural and gender norms restricting women’s sexuality and prevent them from availing themselves of information on sexual and reproductive health and unwillingness of government to publicly discuss the empowerment of women in gender relations and sexual practices. The negative impacts of neo-liberal economic policies have often failed the large segment constituted by the women in India. There is therefore the need to institutionalize regulations and structures. Women in social relations and sexuality practices in a patriarchal and historically male-dominated society of multiple hierarchies like India.

RC53-855.5

RAMA, SHARMLA* (University of KwaZulu-Natal, Rama@ukzn.ac.za)

Examining Child Mobility and Transport: Challenges for Theory and Practice

This paper provides an outline of the ways in which general theoretical concerns in the Sociology of Childhood relate to child mobility and transport. This paper raises various kinds of knowledge and insights from the perspectives that the research can offer transport experts and decision makers. The argument proposed here is that the study of children and childhood is incomplete unless mobility and transport issues are located in an understanding of the complexities and varying realities of children’s everyday life. The paper (1) examines children’s social representation, including mobility within South Africa’s transport and intervention, and (2) the extent to which these frameworks incorporate national data on children’s daily transport and mobility activity patterns. This paper also contributes to the growing scholarship on the social perspectives on child mobility. This emergent field has occurred alongside the child rights movement and shifts towards evidence-based policy developments and practice interventions. Consequently, contemporary mobility and transport discourses promote the idea of transport as a public good and human right and this implies that all citizens’ interests and needs are of equal importance. Yet, within the sector there is still a bias towards shifting the impact of child mobility on adults’ mobility, their daily lives and schedules with children’s voices, experiences and needs remaining obscured. This empirical marginality and invisibility fuels knowledge gaps and generates a passive, univocal and constrained view of children. It certainly impedes the development of child-centred and participatory transport policies and interventions.

RC41-690.5

RAMAN, PREMULA* (Teresian College, premula.raman@yahoo.com)

International Migration: A Study of Gender Equality Among Tibetan Women in Mysore India

Tibet, a peaceful country situated in the Himalayas faced changes with the occupation by China in 1951, since then exodus of the Tibetans began to take place to India, Nepal and Bhutan. The largest number of refugees came to India in 1959 along with his Holiness, the Dalai Lama. There are about 94000 Tibetans living in different settlements all over India today. In South India, all the five settlements of the Tibetans are located in the state of Karnataka out of which four settlements are very closely located to the city of Mysore. After the completion of their schooling in the settlements, most young Tibetan youth move to Mysore for their Union city education. During their stay away from the settlements, the students are exposed to several new socio-cultural forces.

They are always told that they will return to their land and therefore Tibetan Buddhism is strictly practiced. Contact with the outside world has led to tensions in maintaining their identity since they are a drop in the ocean outside. Tibetans are a highly religious group but their religion is facing a competition from western influences. There have been changes in the lifestyle of the Tibetans along with generational differences. Attempts have been made to preserve and modify Tibetan culture.

The study is based on the sample of Tibetan women studying in the colleges of Mysore University. The study attempts to examine the impact of migration on gender equality, fertility, family size, treatment of women in the community and the efforts made by Tibetan women to adjust to the new social spaces. The paper tries to examine the gendered changes.

RC19-332.8

RAMANNA, SHINDHE JAGANNATH* (Gulbarga University, sjraman@yahoo.in)

Gender Segregation in Hospitality Sector – Extent and Consequences

Hospitality is one industry in which women are prefered and are found in large numbers. However allocation of responsibilities based on gender in hospitality organisations appear to be not in consonance with their indispensability to this industry, as evidenced by high rate of turnover and lower participation in decision making process. Disadvantages they could be facing at work due to segregation. Present study investigates into the extent and implications of such gender based segregation in hospitality industry, specifically focusing on hotels and restaurants. Data are collected from a sample of 56 ITDC recognized hotels and 48 restaurants in cities of Bangalore, Hyderabad and Chennai in South India employing a survey and interview schedule. The analysis indicates to definite pattern with regard to gender segregation of roles, responsibilities and wages at the intermediate levels where women staff tend to be concentrated. Their salaries do not commensurate with duties they perform. Such segregation follows no predictable pattern at lower levels where women staff is in minority. Further positions at higher levels involving responsibilities and decision making tend to be held by male counterparts. It is the women staffs who are made to face and absorb the idiosyncrasies of the clients, who are mainly strangers, requiring them to work under stress, strain and risk. The findings further indicate that the extent of segregation appears to vary significantly with the size and sector of the establishment and the negative implications of such segregation appear to be more marked in smaller private establishments.

RC41-687.5

RAMARAO, INDIRA* (University of Mysore, ramaraoindir@gmail.com)

Women in Indian Immigrant Communities in Canada: A Case Study Among Families of Karnataka Origin

There has been an unprecedented increase in opportunities for migration form India to other parts of the world, especially after the economic liberalization regime set in. Canada is among the countries that are seeing a growing number of Indian immigrants. Even by 2004, Indo-Canadians were the most rapidly growing ethno-cultural population. Though there have been a number of studies on Indian diaspora in Canada, they have concentrated on themes such as issues of culture conflict, adjustment dilemmas and institutional networks. The gendered impact of migration has not formed the main subject of most studies. However, it is important to take up studies on questions of changing gender relations within the family and community, participation of women in public sphere, creation of women’s support networks to address issues of gender based violence.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
The paper focuses attention on the shifts that have taken place in the lives of women in families of Karnataka origin in Canada. Such issues as changing nature of role allocation and power sharing in families, inter-generational changes as measured by women's performance in such areas as education, employment and freedom from violence (physical, cultural and mental) and control over familial resources in Canada and India also need to be addressed. This study is primarily based in Edmonton city in the Alberta Province. Both primary and secondary sources of information would be used in generating the study data.

Microcredit and Poverty Alleviation In The Mexico Contemporary

Microcredit as strategy for poverty alleviation grows stronger in the last decades of the twentieth century, from successful experiences in different parts of the world, both in developing countries and the developed, numerous studies beginning to emerge about microcredit; however these studies are mostly empirical. Muhammad Yunus, founder of Grameen Bank, believes that the persistence of poverty is not because the poor have low or no schooling, but because many people lose business opportunities by not having access to a loan. For Yunus poverty can be alleviated if you pay money to the poor.

Yunus raises to credit as a human right and the prospect that the key in overcoming poverty through this financial instrument, are the economy and private initiative. Microcredit provides to people poor self-esteem and empowerment, addition, it creates new jobs. This is consistent with the idea that the state should move away from social welfare issues and concentrate on the proper functioning of the economy.

Microcredit has been incorporated into the social programs of the governments of various countries. Thus, in Mexico, the Ministry of Social Development (SEDESOL) has the social program called “Opciones Productivas”, which supports productive projects of the population poor.

This paper presents a historical review of the development of microcredit and analyzes to the loans granted for the government in contemporary System.

Social Changes and Social Responsibility

Responsabilidad social y su impacto en la sociedad

Como bien se conoce la responsabilidad social es un modelo de gestión que está siendo aplicado por las empresas y organizaciones a nivel mundial. En este proceso de incorporación de políticas, acciones y estrategias de responsabilidad social en organizaciones de tipo público, privado y del tercer sector es preciso entender el cambio que estas acciones ocasionan no solamente en la propia empresa, sino también en la sociedad y en particular en sus grupos de interés o stakeholders.

Para poder explicar las variables de impacto, presentaremos el caso de estudio realizado en el contexto peruano. Para esto presentaremos resultados de la investigación desarrollada para el IDIC de la Universidad de Lima, sobre los casos de tres organizaciones que tienen presencia en el Perú, como son: BBVA- Continental, Petróperu y Caritas del Perú.

Greening in Construction: What Chances for Workplace Innovation?

This paper investigates how construction companies innovate their organisations in response to the shift to energy-efficient construction. The changes in product and process induced by green construction confront companies with detailed technical instructions, severe accuracy requirements for all operations and no room for improvisation. As a result, construction involves more specialisation, a growing length and complexity of the value chain (with more contractors involved), more standardisation, the modularisation of construction components, a shortening of lead-times, etc. Overall the process becomes highly sensitive for disturbances and requires rigid coordination and logistics. To investigate the impact of these changes, case studies were carried out in two Belgian construction companies. Each included interviews with 6-7 management representatives, 5-6 workers and on-site visits. Two contrasting work organisations were observed. The first can be characterised as an ‘enlightened’ employee-centred organisation model based on participation. The work organisation combines the centralised design and off-site prefabrication of some components with on-site empowered teamwork and investments in skills of the workers. These aim at reinforcing decentralised process coordination and regulation capacities. Subcontractors are included as partners in the on-site construction teams. The need for contextualised knowledge, decentralised problem-solving and high involvement of all dominates in this corporate strategy. The second company, in contrast, opts for high levels of division of labour, standardised and short-cycled off-site preparation of prefabricated components, centralised and bureaucratised process coordination, risk-transfer based subcontracting and a strategy of constant productivity increase and rationalisation. High levels of control and process-orientation are the key-words in this corporate strategy. It appears that the ‘greening’ can as such not be identified as a main driver of workplace innovation in construction. The second corporate strategy may be the reason for concerns for new risks affecting the sustainability of jobs in this industry against the background of an aging work force.

Greening in Construction: What Chances for Workplace Innovation?

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This paper investigates how construction companies innovate their organisations in response to the shift to energy-efficient construction. The changes in product and process induced by green construction confront companies with detailed technical instructions, severe accuracy requirements for all operations and no room for improvisation. As a result, construction involves more specialisation, a growing length and complexity of the value chain (with more contractors involved), more standardisation, the modularisation of construction components, a shortening of lead-times, etc. Overall the process becomes highly sensitive for disturbances and requires rigid coordination and logistics. To investigate the impact of these changes, case studies were carried out in two Belgian construction companies. Each included interviews with 6-7 management representatives, 5-6 workers and on-site visits. Two contrasting work organisations were observed. The first can be characterised as an ‘enlightened’ employee-centred organisation model based on participation. The work organisation combines the centralised design and off-site prefabrication of some components with on-site empowered teamwork and investments in skills of the workers. These aim at reinforcing decentralised process coordination and regulation capacities. Subcontractors are included as partners in the on-site construction teams. The need for contextualised knowledge, decentralised problem-solving and high involvement of all dominates in this corporate strategy. The second company, in contrast, opts for high levels of division of labour, standardised and short-cycled off-site preparation of prefabricated components, centralised and bureaucratised process coordination, risk-transfer based subcontracting and a strategy of constant productivity increase and rationalisation. High levels of control and process-orientation are the key-words in this corporate strategy. It appears that the ‘greening’ can as such not be identified as a main driver of workplace innovation in construction. The second corporate strategy may be the reason for concerns for new risks affecting the sustainability of jobs in this industry against the background of an aging work force.

Social Changes and Social Responsibility

Responsabilidad social y su impacto en la sociedad

Como bien se conoce la responsabilidad social es un modelo de gestión que está siendo aplicado por las empresas y organizaciones a nivel mundial. En este proceso de incorporación de políticas, acciones y estrategias de responsabilidad social en organizaciones de tipo público, privado y del tercer sector es preciso entender el cambio que estas acciones ocasionan no solamente en la propia empresa, sino también en la sociedad y en particular en sus grupos de interés o stakeholders.

Para poder explicar las variables de impacto, presentaremos el caso de estudio realizado en el contexto peruano. Para esto presentaremos resultados de la investigación desarrollada para el IDIC de la Universidad de Lima, sobre los casos de tres organizaciones que tienen presencia en el Perú, como son: BBVA- Continental, Petróperu y Caritas del Perú.
Vivimos en un mundo en donde las relaciones causa y efecto han dejado de ser insignificantes, la capacidad de reciencia del planeta ha venido disminuyendo con el paso del tiempo, resultado de las fuerzas productivas a lo largo de estos últimos treinta años que a diferencia de décadas anteriores las consecuencias son cada vez más importantes sobre la calidad de vida y diversidad ecológica del planeta; en la re-union del club de Roma, se advirtió a los líderes mundiales la necesidad de poner límites al crecimiento debido a las posibles consecuencias irreversibles que su acción traería sobre la vida en el planeta, especialmente sobre los más jóvenes. Fenómenos como el calentamiento global, la escasez de agua, la perdida acelerada de biodiversidad, el aumento de la violencia e ilegalidad serían realidades pre-sentes de no asumir límites y formas de distribución justas frente al crecimiento. Frente a esta situación las ciencias sociales desarrollaron conceptos sobre salud pública, individual y colectiva, que sin embargo no han logrado una adecuada conceptualización de las relaciones salud/enfermedad, especialmente porque el paradigma mecanicista, newtoniano y el dualismo mente/cuerpo no ha sido su-perado completamente en dichas perspectivas teóricas que si bien abogan por una comprensión holística y relacional de los fenómenos sociales vinculados a las relaciones salud/enfermedad, no son suficientes para comprender de mane-ra adecuada estos fenómenos. Ellos no permiten comprender la complejidad de la “trama de la vida” las complejas interrelaciones existentes entre ecosistemas, especies y sociedad. Ante esta situación vale la pena preguntarse ¿qué nuevo paradigma, qué nuevos conceptos y maneras de estudiar la realidad se necesitan para solucionar la situación por la que atraviesamos en el mundo actual?

Palabras clave: salud/enfermedad, crisis ecológica, mecanicismo, modelo ecológico.

Presentado por: Darío Ramírez Farfán
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RC29-501.1
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Does Violence Begets Violence? Evidence from Mexico

One familiar argument to explain violence rates is the common sense affirm-aion that violence begets violence. Imported from the biological sciences, this organic metaphor is well rooted in the discursive explanation of crime. However, the empiric evidence around this supposition is quite scarce. A typical combina-tion of the “violence begets violence” argument with the lack of proper empirical evidence is easy to find in countries dealing with recent outbursts of criminal vi-olence. This is the case of Mexico where the recent trend of criminal violence has been explained with a wide array of arguments including the spread-contagion argu-ment. This one in particular has gained presence among the media and policy makers. Moreover, this assumption is being increasingly used to justify the design of prevention programs where significant amounts of public resources are being invested. In view of this, this paper presents the results of a study on the empirical validity of the hypotheses behind the “violence begets violence” assumption. For my research purposes I have selected a set of relevant hypotheses on the conta-gion of violence to verify its empirical validity for the case of Mexico. With a combina-tion of different quantitative techniques I have analyzed homicide rates at the local level for the city of México from 1990 to 2010. The results of this work will throw light on the empirical pertinence of the contagion of violence hypotheses, and it will help to inform public debate and public policy about the characteristics of criminal violence in México.

RC40-677.3
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Placing Food and Nutrition Security: The Co-Production Of Land, Dietary and Livelihood Relations In Four Sites Of Northern India

Patterns of land distribution in association with local agro-ecological conditions play crucial roles in shaping the dynamics of food and nutrition security in the global South. The relevance of the local is highlighted in this paper, which exam-ines the differences existing between four rural communities in northern India. Using evidence from 389 in-depth household interviews, the paper identifies the connections which exist between household assets, nutritional outcomes, and livelihood strategies. The paper argues that the considerable differences found by the study are due to the case study communities using different strategies for determining the importance of processes of local social embeddedness in determining food and nutrition security outcomes.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
sociological accounts; (2) characteristics of their networks of connections that encourage and enable their work, and then contribute to its dissemination; and (3) features that give performative strength to their narratives. The study is based on works written by these authors and others, and interviews to the authors themselves and other members of the network of production and dissemination. The analysis considers relations between local and global production of knowledge and discuss approaches such as those who assert the existence of epistemic dependency and epistemological obstacles for the production of knowledge in peripheral or semiperipheral countries.

RC23-419.6
RAMOS ZINCKE, CLAUDIO* (Universidad Alberto Hurtado, crgamos@uc.cl)

Uncontested Science and Boundary Work: The Conceptualization and Measurement of Poverty in Chile (1987-2013)

This paper addresses the social scientific construction of the poverty in Chile, whose measurement is coordinated from the State, being of great relevance for the design of social policies and programs, and to monitor government action. The currently applied theoretical and methodological construction remained uncontested from 1987 to 2012. Despite that long period in which the measurement was a tightly sealed black box, there were many aspects that could have been questioned, but which, because of their technical and political nature, the controversy took place regarding this process. As a result, the Chilean government appointed a committee with the task of making changes in it. A first goal of the presentation is to study the factors that led to that great stability of the instrument, in spite of significant socioeconomic changes that long ago made changes advisable. Special attention is given to: (1) the origins of the measurement, in which the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLAC) participates in an outstanding way and transferred a methodology developed for the whole region of Latin America; (2) the boundary work made by experts involved in the measurement; (3) the calculation of this epistemic construction between academic centers, state institutions and the public sphere, all of which strengthen its character of reality and hinder its questioning. A second objective is to analyze how the 2012 controversy was generated and developed. Attention is given to the intertwining of political and scientific concerns and to the rhetorical handlings associated to the boundary work done by rival factions. A third objective is to analyze the outcome of the controversy, in which the scientific demarcation is still used to hide political dilemmas and complex normative choices. The study gathers information through interviews and document reviews, and by following key players in their participation in the controversy.

RC41-697.7
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Gender Inequality in Higher Education: A Study of Girl Students of Conventional Courses in Nasik, India

Keywords: Gender inequality, Higher education, Girl students, Nasik India

Gender discrimination in developing world is a crucial reality. In modern times women are performing exceptionally well in different spheres of activities. The problem of gender inequality still prevails in all spheres of life. Though Indian constitution has granted equality to women in principle, in reality majority of Indian women are facing the problem of inequality and discrimination.

The paper tries to focus on gender discrimination in higher education in India where the situation is paradoxical. On the one hand girl students are performing very well in all faculties of education, many of them are topping the merit lists, the percentage of passing is more than the boys, but at the same time according to 2011 Indian census, 35% women are illiterate. Out of the remaining 65% literate women the percentage of higher education is very low. Again there are educational disparities on the ground of rural-urban, poor-rich, higher-lower caste etc. Government has provided various facilities and concessions to facilitate education to women and decrease the disparities.

The paper tries to highlight the challenges in education before the girl students of the Department of Sociology, their ambitions, career choice and hurdles in their education, their experience about gender discrimination in the family, family background, use of facilities or concessions given by the government, etc. The data is collected by the primary techniques like questionnaire and interview. The study will be limited to the students of conventional courses. It will be conducted in one of the leading women’s college in Nasik city.

RC26-459.1
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A Study on Competency Utilization of Women Entrepreneur in Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs) in Kanpur Region

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Abstract
As god is a creator of flora and fauna, a woman is a creator of family which leads to society and Nation. The Indian society considered women as weaker sex. Such sociological and cultural traditions have kept women dormant for quite a long time. Despite of all hurdles Indian women stand tall from the rest of the crowd and are applauded for their achievements in their respective field. The aim of this study is to discuss the issues regarding women entrepreneurship in Kanpur. Different stakeholders are playing pivotal role in women’s economic development. This paper is mostly based on Primary, secondary data and some observations as and when required. The paper talks about the status of women entrepreneurs and their competitive skills in world of business environment. Skill, knowledge and adaptability (SKAs) in business are the main reasons for women to emerge into business ventures. The paper also focuses on the problems in front of women during setting up a business enterprise and running in the competitive world. Some issues related to lack of financial support , availability of resources as well as support of stake holder etc. are major barrier in development of women entrepreneurs in India. It will also suggest the way of eliminating and reducing hurdles of the women entrepreneurship development in Context of Kanpur.

Keywords- Women Entrepreneur, Socio-economic, Small and Medium Scale Enterprises, Competency.
The paper seeks to address health care, early marriage practice, reproductive health status, awareness about small family norm, housing conditions and health, role of media in health, awareness, utilization of medical facilities, habits and health etc. The paper explores that health of tribal women is affected by many inter-related socio-economic and cultural factors. The study reveals that women in general and tribal women in particular are the worst sufferers. Despite modernization, medicalization, globalization, marked improvement in global health and other ongoing developmental processes, the exposure of tribes in general and tribal women in particular, to modern system of medicine is not significant. The paper spurs the paradoxes of continuity study and change in the tribal health-care practices and interventions. This could also be observed as the contrast between ethnicity and modern-post modern changes. Thus different patterns and levels of health inequalities could be identified among Indian tribal women. The findings will be a contribution to Medical Sociology, Sociology of Gender Studies, Social Anthropology, and to the health of tribal women.

RC51-824.3

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Open Your Own Data - Creating Individual High Value for Little People from Big Data

The Open Data movement signifies availability and access to data as a prerequisite for the exercise of individual democratic rights. Data are now Big Data with large numbers of attributes, transactions, relationships, complexities, and individuals. Government data are typically viewed as aggregate data. However, plenty of examples show that your individual data is required for the administration and planning of your tax, your pension, your health etc.

Individuals using electronic devices and applications leave electronic traces. When using the World Wide Web, your phone, or applications you leave traces. Data in the form of electronic traces are also fruitful for commercial companies because profiling based upon the detailed registration of individual behaviour can be used to target the right product or service to the right customer. Profiling can remarkably improve the success of invitations from a company to individuals. Seemingly, the individual also benefits by only being disturbed by offers containing more relevant information. The issue of privacy and confidentiality is discussed and high-level precautions are implemented in order not to disclose individual data to a third party. However, the individual data should be available to the individual. To open and own your own data should be the general rule in all areas. Big Data implies an information asymmetry that disfavours the individual. When individual data are not available to the individual, the individual's decision making is based on insufficient data. As an example your phone company knows precisely your behaviour regarding phone conversations, text messages, and data traffic. If you had your individual data - "know yourself" - you could generate more individual value when approaching a company. With full availability of individual data and development of capable software applications and agents the individual can gain the rightful ownership and effectively act in the individual's own interest.

RC10-194.5

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Children’s and Preschool Teacher’s Photographs of New Preschool Architecture: Issues of Participation and Interpretation

Children's and preschool teacher’s photographs and experiences of new preschool architecture Kim Rasmussen

In an ongoing project (2013-2014) about children’s and preschool teacher’s interactions with and experiences of new architecture/physical environment, young children between 2-5 years and their preschool teachers has photographed the preschool and social environment. A numbers of photo-elicited interviews with the preschool teachers had been held over the summer too. These actions have created increased awareness of the relationship between the physical and social environment and generated a lot of communication and interpretations among all involved. The project continues during the wintertime.

The aim of the project, inspired from action research, new childhood sociology, phenomenology, is to create knowledge (on basis of experiences, narratives, observations/field notes, photos/visual knowledge) about the preschool environment, which might qualify the discourse of kindergartens and the new architecture.

The architecture in new chilcare-institutions breaks on several points with the former idea of “kindergarten” (small environments with an emphasis on domesticity, development and play). The new preschools in Denmark are bulky, contains many children (some more than 200 children), and are highly transparent (wide use of glass in both exterior and interior walls). The new architecture is based on (neo)liberal ideas of flexibility and puts the emphasis on early childhood learning. But one thing is the ideas of politicians, architects and builders, another

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
is how the buildings are “lived” and coded/decoded (Bernstein) and experienced by the participants.

The paper and presentation will focus on issues of interpretation visual data and dilemmas experienced during the process of cooperation with the preschool teachers and children. A key issue is the symmetry between children and adults: preschool teachers play a key role in the interpretation of children’s photos, while it is difficult to invite and involve children (2–5 years) to interpret their own photos and words.

RC05-107.2

RATCLIFFE, PETER* (University of Warwick, Peter.Ratcliffe@warwick.ac.uk)

Public Sociology and the Impact Agenda: A Case Study

This paper explores the interface between two areas of debate high on the agenda of contemporary sociology. On the one hand, there are concerns as to the relevance and significance of the discipline in the 21st century; on the other, the imperative of displaying ‘impact’ (in accord with the current neoliberal agenda demanding accountability and ‘value for money’). The concepts ‘public sociology’ and ‘impact’ are interrogated briefly but the core concern of the paper is to illustrate the complexity of operationalizing impact in a research project that demands the deep, and unwavering, involvement and commitment of a sociologist and researcher driven by the imperative of progressive social change. Deploying as a case study the attempt to use public procurement as a vehicle for promoting the employment prospects of racialised minorities (and other marginalised groups), the paper explores the dialectical relationship between various forms of social agency and disparate structural factors at macro, meso and micro-levels. It concludes that the ‘messiness’ of the demonstrable ‘impact’ mirrors that of the research process itself, and the pursuit of a ‘public sociology’ in this context conflicts with dominant characterisations in the literature.

RC48-790.4

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La Strada Network As an Example of Transnational Mobilization Against Trafficking in Women

My presentation will explore mobilization around trafficking in women for the purpose of sexual exploitation in the Central and Eastern Europe (CEE). I will focus especially on the La Strada Network (LS) that is a network of non-governmental organizations from CEE and Netherlands. La Strada was developed in the mid 1990s as a result of cooperation between Dutch, Polish and Czech activists and since then developed in a European network and is a recognized actor in anti-trafficking movement both on the national level as well as internationally.

This network because of its roots as a cooperation between activists from the Western Europe and from post-socialist countries is a fruitful example to explore the processes of transnational mobilization. Firstly, I will use the concept of transnational activism networks in order to examine the role of the exchange of information and knowledge as well as the patterns of cooperation between activists form Netherlands and CEE.

Secondly, I will give a closer look to the framing of trafficking by the network as a whole and by particular members of LS. Trafficking is linked to migration policy, national and international security, politics of prostitution etc. Framing of trafficking by a NGO depends on the location to the actor, the votes on prostitution, the source of funding etc. Using the example of La Strada I will investigate of the way particular LS members manage to reconcile a moderate framing of trafficking with gaining audience and support in local contexts.

Poland will serve as a case study for the analysis of the interplay between framing of trafficking by activists and relations between NGOs and the state agencies.

RC24-424.7

RAU, HENRIKE* (National University of Ireland Galway, henrike.rau@nuigalway.ie)

Mapping the Consumption of Distance Across the Life-Course: Connecting Individuals’ Mobility Milestones to the Histories of Mobility Practices

Life events and life-course transitions can dramatically impact on people’s consumption practices. There is ample evidence that key life events (e.g. arrival of first child, relocation, transition from education to work, retirement) coincide with more or less radical changes in consumption patterns (cf. Schaefer, Jaeger-Erben and Bamberg 2012). Understanding the role and significance of such ‘tipping points’ in people’s consumption biography has the potential to significantly advance our knowledge of current patterns of (un)sustainable consumption and how to either encourage or transform them.

At the same time, individual consumption biographies reflect wider structural conditions in society, including prevailing ‘systems of provision’ (Evans 2011) that organise the delivery of goods and services and their subsequent consumption. Linking individual consumption biographies to the histories of particular practices can thus cast new light on the causes and consequences of (un)sustainable consumption and pave the way for more promising policies that work with rather than against people’s established socio-environmental practices.

This paper argues for the development of longitudinal theoretical and empirical approaches to the study of everyday physical mobility and the associated ‘consumption of distance’. The ability to adequately capture important mobility mile- stones across the life-course, that is, moments of radical change in how (much) people travel, must be central to these efforts. These milestones must in turn be linked to the history of key mobility practices such as walking, cycling and car use. Drawing on documentary evidence, policy papers and qualitative interview data from the Republic of Ireland, the paper identifies key mobility milestones in individuals’ lives and connects them to the development of the modern Irish transport system and its implications for different mobility practices.

RC06-118.14

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Pre-Marital Rituals in Contemporary France. Inventing a New “Tradition”?

In 1960s France, marriage was an obligatory stage of couple and family formation and the marriage process followed a clear-cut pathway that remained rela-
Voluntary Risk-Taking As Habituated Action: How Can a Practice-Theoretical Approach Contribute to Risk Research?

Abstract
Within the sociology of risk, the last 25 years have witnessed a development from viewing risk as something to be avoided towards viewing risk-taking as part of one's self-development. Researchers have argued that routinised everyday life compels us to make 'escape attempts' (Cohen & Taylor, 1992) in which we deliberately put ourselves at risk. Central in this line of theorizing is Stephen Lyng's notion of 'edgework' (Lyng, 1990; 2005). We will use the initial findings of the 'Study of Individual and Conjugal Trajectories' survey conducted by INED and INSEE in 2013 on a representative sample of 8000 persons aged 25-64. Focusing specifically on the couple formation process, the survey will be used to study couples formed from the early 1970s up to today. It includes a specific set of questions on rituals for detailed studies of engagement and bachelor/bachelorette parties.

RC06-128.5

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This paper presents the new survey on couple formation in France. It was conducted by the National Institute for Demographic Studies and the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies in 2013 on a representative sample of 8000 persons aged 25-64. Focusing specifically on the couple formation process, the survey will be used to study couples formed from the early 1970s up to today. It follows on from two previous studies on couple formation. The first took place in the late 1950s and concerned persons who married in or after 1914. The second, in the 1980s, focused on persons who were married or in a consensual union. The economic, legal and social context has changed dramatically since these first surveys were conducted: fewer people are in couple relationships, time spent in education has increased, more women are in employment, divorce is more common, and new forms of union – including the PACS civil partnership – have emerged, along with new ways of finding a partner, such as online dating for example.

The new study aims to update our knowledge about the lives of people with a partner. It looks at how people are living alone, from youth to old age. We will use the initial findings of the “Study of Individuals and Conjugal Trajectories” to show how this new survey will shed light on continuity and change in couple formation and living arrangements, and also reveal how attitudes to couple relationships have evolved by age and by cohort. In this way, we would like to promote future collaboration and develop new opportunities for comparative research.

RC41-698.6

RAVAL, CHANDRIKA K.* (Gujarat University, ckravall@yahoo.co.in)

Gender Socialization of Youth in the Family
India is the second most populous country in the world, with over 1.2 billion people (2011 census). According to the provisional figures of the 2011 census, the youth population in the country including adolescents is around 550 million. This phenomenal rise in the youth population has made India the youngest nation. The family on the young. The study also shows that there is quite a good relation between patriarchal system and inequality of socialization.

The study makes a number of recommendations for action.

TG04-942.1

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Navigating the Myanmar–Thailand–Malaysia Border: The Escape Strategies of Burmese Refugees from Chin State, Myanmar, to Battle Creek, Michigan

Forced migrants who flee their home countries as part of a mass movement face significantly different realities than ‘refugees’, as conventionally understood and legally defined in the West. Forced migrants typically lack secure legal status and access to any form of welfare system. Additionally, because they lack social structures that support international migration, they often engage in ‘step-migration’. Before arriving at their final destination, they move to nearby countries where they can obtain assistance from other migrants, employers and smugglers who are absent in their native communities. Scholars who study forced migration and/or illegal migration focus especially on how migrants use resources at their points of origin or destination or both, but they always overlook the actual border-crossing experience of these vulnerable migrants.

Based on twenty-one biographical narrative interviews with Burmese refugees in Battle Creek, Michigan, in 2012–2013, this paper examines how illegal border crossing from Myanmar’s Chin State to Thailand and then to Malaysia (and later to the United States after migrants are accepted as refugees by the UNHCR in Malaysia) is a migration strategy rather than an ‘end state’ and, among other factors, is related to the enormous difficulties of migrating legally to Malaysia. The paper examines hazardous border crossing (which requires clandestine agents and smugglers for crossing and documentation) and ‘irregular migrant’ status as defined by the lack of legal residence in a nation-state as essential components of forced migration, which is no longer related only to labor migration and is an expensive, much longer process. Thus, drawing on the concepts of increased border control, stricter immigration policy and definition of citizenship by nation-state, this paper considers the agency of Burmese migrants and raises the question of whether their ability to migrate ‘irregularly’ can be regarded as a resource in the particular context of forced migration.

JC-30.1
Negotiating Risk in Intimate Labor: Domestic Workers and Night Nurses in Urban India

A recent spate of violent sexual assaults in Indian metropolises shocked the conscience of the nation and sparked a conversation about women's safety on the streets of urban India, further reinforcing the view above that women were safest at home. Indeed, one reason domestic labor remains a major occupational category for poor women is because it is done within the confines of a home. Yet, most types of intimate labor in the private sphere are unregulated and potentially unsafe, especially when women are young. This paper looks at how two types of workers who perform intimate labor -- domestic workers and night nurses -- seek to navigate physical and "moral" risks as they move between their homes and their place of work.

RC32-563.9

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To Violate with Impunity: Legal Constructions of Marital Rape

ToViolatewithImpunity:LegalConstructionsofMaritalRape

Law is one of the important tools through which the state claims to ensure that women are treated as equal citizens. However, literature shows that though, women across India face myriad forms of gender based violence everyday, law has not proven to be an efficient mechanism to control such violence. Further, it is also well documented that not all violence is condemned by the law. One such violence is that of marital sexual assault. ‘The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005’, does include sexual abuse within the definition of domestic violence, yet, it does not clearly criminalize marital sexual assault. On the other hand legislations on “rape” including the new Criminal Law Amendment Act 2013 continues to uphold legal exemption of “marital rape”. This paper attempts to understand such exemption of “marital rape” from Indian legal lexicon.

Legal constructions of “marital rape” is traced through analysis of legislations on “rape”, observation of cases at two Mahila Police Stations (All Women’s Police Station) at Odisha and through in-depth interviews of legal personnel from Odisha. This paper brings forth how despite campaigns and sensitization by women’s groups patriarchal notions continue to influence legal understanding of “marital rape”. Patriarchal and parochial notions such as “wifely duties”, “marriage as inherent consent to sex” “wife as property”, “divine ordinance” and others are invoked to justify the exemption of “marital rape”. It is argued that, while certain legislation may provide scope for pro-women interpretations to include marital rape, yet given the history of legal interpretations of law in India, such attempts would be far from real. Therefore, a need to amend the existing laws on sexual assault and bring in a comprehensive legislation against “marital rape”.

RC36-621.3

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Bulgaria Case Study: The Challenges of the 2013 Social Protests in Bulgaria

The contemporary technologically determined information and communication environment is not only facilitating users’ participation in the process of generation and dissemination of content, but is also creating new opportunities for democratic citizenship. A variety of texts on new communication characteristics (Carpentier, Castells, Deuze, Friedman, Jakubowicz, Jensen, Lash, Patriarche, Todorov, etc.) offer multiplex approaches to this phenomenon, elucidating the interrelations between the audiences, the traditional and the social media.

The proposed text will discuss some major political and social implications of the new modes of the audiences viewed through the prism of the media activism in Bulgaria. It is based on comparison of two case-studies, focused on recent social events in the country that had significant political effects. The first one, triggered by the high electricity bills, is connected with disapproval of the living standards. Although it resulted in resignation of the acting government in February 2013, the cost of electricity has not changed. The second one has moral purpose – for sustaining the democratic standards. On June 14, about 10,000 people summoned spontaneously via the social networks to protest against the Parliament for the non-transparent appointment of a controversial media mogul as a head of the State Agency of National Security. Although the Parliament withdrew the appointment immediately, since then (nearly three months) hundreds of activists are every day out in the streets protesting against other controversial measures of the new government. Both events enjoyed extensive mainstream media coverage.

The aim of the proposed research is to answer the question in what ways the ongoing audience transformations challenge the contemporary media mix in Bulgaria.

RC28-488.2

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Cross-National Differences in Early Family Instability By Socioeconomic Status

Extensive research has shown that family instability has negative consequences for children’s well-being. At the same time, there is growing evidence that differences in children’s experience of family instability by parental socioeconomic status are growing—at least in the U.S. Less well understood is the extent to which such differences are also occurring across industrialized countries more broadly.

In this paper, we add to the literature by evaluating the extent to which the gap by education in family instability during childhood appears to be growing in cross-national context, using data for 17 industrialized countries with multi-state life tables and country-specific hazard models. To the extent that our preliminary results hold true, this research suggests that inequality in children’s family experiences may be an important feature of life across the Western industrialized world, and that protecting child wellbeing for those born to less advantaged parents may be a growing concern.

JS-93.5

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Procesos De Enmarcamiento y Diálogo De Saberes En El Movimiento Por La Defensa Del Río San Pedro Libre (México)

Procesos de enmarcamiento y diálogo de saberes en el movimiento por la defensa del Río San Pedro Libre (México).

Esta ponencia analiza el movimiento por la sustentabilidad y contra la construcción del proyecto hidroeléctrico Las Cruces, en la Cuenca del Río San Pedro, en Nayarit (al Noroeste de México), concentrándose en sus procesos de enmarcamiento y sus orientaciones generales. Este movimiento nace del encuentro de universitarios, ong’s, grupos de productores y comunidades indígenas por la defensa de este río, ante la iniciativa del gobierno federal mexicano de construir en él un sistema de presas. El movimiento, que se estructura a partir del Consejo Intercomunitario para el Desarrollo Sustentable de la Cuenca del Río San Pedro, del Consejo Indígena del pueblo Náyeri y del Consejo Univerisitario por la Defensa del Río San Pedro Libre, se ha incorporado en sus procesos de enmarcamiento y diálogo de saberes distintos planteamientos de los distintos actores en el campo de la ecología y del desarrollo, al mismo tiempo que el mismo ha contribuido a la construcción de espacios de diálogo de saberes en su transversalidad.

JS-42.2

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Democracy, Social Movements and Rights: The Challenge Of Pluralism

In recent years social movements around the world have been more and more explicitly related to the issue of democracy. Since the 90s and the triumph of neoliberalism, transnational movements have struggled for an idea of democracy focused on human rights and inclusive citizenship, and not simply on the freedom from authoritarianism and from consuming. With the alter-global movement, and more recently with 15-M and Occupy, the focus of collective action has shifted from the search of individual freedom – as in many post-1968 mobilizations – to collective rights as main goal of a democratic project compatible with an idea of global justice in a pluralist world. On the one hand, digital technologies have enhanced transnational communications and cross-fertilization of mobilizations situated in contexts still deeply differentiated in terms of culture, history and politics. On the other hand, social rights and human rights have become a general framework of reference hiding different internal positions and interpretations about rights themselves. In this presentation I will focus on the theoretical issues raise by pluralism in the recent history of social movements fighting for democracy and rights.
Subjectivity and Human Rights: A Theoretical Investigation

In spite of an enduring attention for ethics and morality, the interest of sociology for human rights is recent, although lively and prolific. Power, violence, domination, the idea that “Whoever says ‘humanity’ wants to betray” (Carl Schmitt), have been at the core of critical sociology much more than the analysis of subject’s capability to struggle for human rights through social movements and everyday personal choices. Hence, not only positivistic tendencies have brought to mistrust towards the issue of rights, but critical and emancipative sociology as well – from Frankfurt School, to Foucault, Bourdieu and others – has been sceptical towards the topic of human rights. Indeed, a sociology of human rights is related not only to ethics, social justice and social inclusion, citizenship rights and critique of discriminations, but also to a sociology of the acting subject. A full sociological understanding of the issue of human rights needs as well a reflection on subjectivity in a pluralist, multicultural and globalized society. After a philosophical phase during which the concepts of subject and subjectivity have been criticized, deconstructed, reduced to the immanence of situated practices and abandoned, the empirical part of the paper draws on a 8,500 cases survey and 160 in-depth interviews with EU citizens living in six different countries (Denmark, Germany, Italy, Romania, Spain and the UK) as part of the EUCROSS project (www.eucross.eu).

Post-, Trans-, or De-Nationalization? Fine-Tuning Political Identifications Above and Beyond Nation-State Allegiances

The literature on emerging global identifications tends to use ‘post-national’, ‘trans-national’ and ‘de-national’ as convenient synonyms. However, these terms are better employed to single out distinct forms of disalignment of political identifications from historically solid national identities. The paper describes these forms one by one and illustrates ideal-typical contents and conditions of such diverse configurations of detachment from nationhood in practices and attributes.

Upper Classes, Wider Horizons? the Social Stratification of Travelling in Europe

Social stratification research on leisure tends to focus on class differences in cultural consumption patterns. In this literature, seldom is travelling taken into account as a dependent variable, even if international journeys are exponentialiy rising worldwide. But how is the experience of travelling sorted across social strata? Do they increase linearly as we move up the social hierarchy, as a reflex of higher income and cultural capital? Or are they more than proportionally an elite prerogative, while the bulk of the population keeps nation-wide travel horizons? And are there societal differences in the association between social class and travelling?

In addition, this paper investigates differences in meanings of travels. We thus expand the cultural-sociological debate on the social stratification of cultural tastes to mobility behaviours. Is international travelling a form of ‘omnivorous’ consumption, to use the famous concept of Peterson, for the better off and most educated? Is it meant to incorporate holidays, business and sociability experiences among the upper class, while being more focused and limited in scope among lower classes? Do these differences help characterize class-specific cultural capitals? Are they a different form of reproduction of social inequalities?

We address both sets of questions – the social stratification of the quantity and quality of mobility experiences – by analysing the distribution of national and international travels across social strata with data from the EUCROSS survey, covering six EU countries (Austria, Germany, Italy, Romania, Spain and the UK). Preliminary results of EUCROSS data suggest that SES is an important predictor of mobility experiences; however, there are differences in motives of travels. Higher SES is associated with more travel for both holidays and professional trips. Furthermore, travelling patterns vary significantly depending on the countries from which they originate.

Becoming Each Other: Interculturalisms, Grassroots Resistance and Cultural Creativity in Post-Colonial Trinidad and Tobago

In addition to the overarching context or grand narrative of ethnic competition and contestation over cultural space, resources and recognition in multi-ethnic Trinidad and Tobago, there is also a little tradition of working class and grassroots interculturalisms and structural convergences taking place at the same time. In this paper, I examine cases of subordinate level interculturalisms that occur below the surface, often with little conscious awareness by the majority of the society. They include the often unnoticed adoption /adaptation by all members of the society of common aspects of religious practice, language, food, music, styles of being, and celebration of special days. I argue that Trinbagonians construct and perform the narrative of plurality as well as that of hybridity or creolization accepting the dissonance and contradictions as part of the everyday complexity of life. So while a grand narrative of difference and ethnic competition prevails the two major competing collectivities - Afro and Indo-Trinidadians are becoming more and more like each other.

Capitalizing on Nigeria's Demographic Dividend

Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa and the eighth most populous country in the world, and thus whether or not it realizes its potential demographic dividend is critically important. Nigeria is entering a period of potentially rapid economic growth due to the increase in the working-age population—the so-called demographic dividend. At first glance, Nigeria’s age structure appears promising, with a large cohort of young people entering adulthood (and, presumably, the labor force) while fertility rates are presumably falling. The dependency ratio suggests that the working age population will support the dependents (children and elderly) of the population, and in fact produce a surplus. In order to do that, however, working-age adults must be employed. Unemployment has declined since 2003, but most of that decline is due in agricultural work, which is high productivity and ecologically sound. Unemployment remains high across nearly every region and every subgroup in the population, but with Nigeria’s resources and oil wealth there is potential to invest in some creative forms of education, training, and job creation to realize the potential demographic dividend. Moreover, Nigeria’s mortality and health indicators continue to lag far behind other countries as well. Life expectancy lags severely, due to the HIV/AIDS epidemic as well as other infectious diseases, and suggests a need for investment in public health infrastructure. Without a healthy population of workers, Nigeria cannot attain the demographic dividend.

Race and Patriarchy: Gender and Migration in South Africa during and after Apartheid

Apartheid was not only a racial project, but also a patriarchal project that encouraged family separation. By design, black men and women in South Africa had different experiences under the apartheid regime, although many times they did not follow the strict patriarchal and racial laws. There is not much good historical data about gender differences in migration in South Africa, so I use a unique data set (2000 South African Migration and Health Survey) that includes both retrospective and prospective life histories for a nationally representative sample of the black population to investigate the impact of apartheid policies on both men’s and women’s past and present migration patterns. Overall, I find that both women and men became increasingly likely to move over time, both during after the apartheid years and that women were more likely to move with their families, contrary to conventional wisdom and unlike migration patterns in other contexts. Women may not have moved at the same rates as men, but this paper gives evidence that despite apartheid’s intended effects of family separation, both women and men were moving as families. Gender and migration patterns are relatively understudied, especially for historical populations, so this paper has the potential to add to our understanding that suggest that historical and current gendered migration patterns, particularly in South Africa.
Modernity Reconfigured, or, Empire and the End of Habermas Versus Foucault

Central to debates in social theory about the relationship between modernity and critique has been the opposition, variously construed, between Foucauldian and Habermasian perspectives. Particularly in the 1980s and 1990s, and into the 2000s, these iconic figures stood for differing positions on the nature and purpose of human rationality, the workings of power in modern (and perhaps post-modern) capitalist societies, and the meaning and purpose of "critical theory." As many papers and advanced course syllabi show, the opposition itself became a tool for thinking about democracy, capitalism, violence, and so on.

However, this opposition was underwritten by a surprisingly similar theoretical narrative of modernity informed by a comparative-historical sociology of national states and economies, and this narrative is in important ways incorrect and incomplete, for it excludes empire and colonization from its causal stories and cultural interpretations. A reading of the explicit and implicit historical sociologies of Foucault and of Habermas is presented, highlighting these absences. The paper then explores the recurrence of this absence in other theories of modernity or modernities, including Wittrock and Eisentadt.

What, then, is the alternative? Too often, alternatives are themselves presented in terms informed by "Habermas versus Foucault," modern versus postmodern, etc. In an effort to resist this tendency, instead of proposing a new all-encompassing position, this paper examines how three concepts that are simultaneously analytic and normative would shift in their meaning and use, if we were to incorporate the sociology of empire into our understanding of modernity and critique. First, the relationship of the concept of power to the concept of instrumentality or instrumental reason is reconsidered. Second, the concept of fantasy, and the possibility of a hermeneutics of modern fantasies, is explored. This leads to a final reflection on the concept of modernity itself.

Overcoming Institutional Barriers: The Relationship Between Basic Human Motivations and Immigrant Integration Across European Societies

Research on the incorporation of immigrants into host societies has paid particular attention to the question of who is most likely to integrate, by distinguishing between individual, country of destination, and country of origin effects. Most of these debates have largely overlooked the question of why some people are more likely to integrate. In this study, we analyze integration at the micro-level by identifying what basic human motivations lead to greater socioeconomic success, cultural adaption and political participation. Social psychological research has identified four higher-order universal human values that are consistent with specific types of motivations: self-transcendence (motivation = social justice), conservation (motivation = social order), self-enhancement (motivation = self-esteem enhancement), and openness-to-change (motivation = creativity and independence of thought). Although each exists in every culture, there is much variation in regards to the distribution of these values within and between countries (Schwartz & Bardi, 2001). In this study, we posit that immigrant integration should depend on whether immigrants have the same values and motivations that are dominant among native residents. Moreover, we expect self-enhancement values in particular to be strongly correlated with integration. Yet, because immigrants are more likely than native-born citizens to experience discrimination, we expect this motivation to be more important for immigrant outcomes than for natives. Further, we hypothesize that the relationship between these values and integration will be strongest in societies that have additional institutional features that make immigrant integration more challenging (i.e. weaker welfare states, societies without multicultural policies, and societies without inclusive immigrant integration policies).

To test these hypotheses, we analyze the 2002-2012 cumulative file of the European Social Survey, which includes the Schwartz’ Portrait Values Questionnaire in addition to a number of social and political and attitudes and behavior.

Welfare Magnetism within Public Opinion. Evaluating Welfare Opinions Among First and Second Generation Immigrants

Invoking the metaphor of the magnet, an oft-heard concern about the sustainability of the welfare state is that generous social welfare provisions serve as an important pull-factor in immigrants’ consideration of their preferred country of destination. With their accumulated social risks, immigrants are on average more likely to claim welfare benefits, fueling the idea that such generous provisions reverse migration flows. If this concern would be justified, then the analysis of attitudes towards social welfare programs among immigrants would reflect such magnetism effect, namely that immigrants would exhibit stronger pro-welfare attitudes compared to the non-immigrant population, particularly in countries with higher per capita spending. To evaluate the extent to which immigrants reflect the idea of welfare magnetism, we analyze the 2008 ‘Welfare Attitudes’ module of the European Social Survey, fielded in more than 20 countries. This survey allows us to untangle the extent to which self-interest motivations determine welfare attitudes among immigrants equally as they do among non-immigrants. Further, we evaluate if pro-welfare attitudes are a function of the size of the welfare state immigrants reside in. While our analysis indicates that immigrants are indeed slightly more pro-welfare than the autochthonous population, it also shows that their welfare attitudes are an imprint of the welfare opinions of the majority population of the country they are living in. We conclude our contribution with the implications for the future of the welfare state, the theory of welfare magnetism, and the consequences for public policy.
We will thus highlight that the French public health campaigns, claiming to be universal, seem destined to fail: in order to raise a strong mobilization when it comes to obesity, public health campaign have neglected social disparities. In consequence, they may have deepened social inequality further because they have ignored – at least until recently - the social dimension of dietary consumption.

RC14-244.1

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La Crise Racontée Par La Télévision Française

Cette communication se présente en forme de décryptage et d'analyse, sur une période d'une année, des programmes de la télévision française (grandes chaînes historiques, TF1 et France Télévisions) concernant la représentation de la crise selon deux catégories d'émissions: fictions télévisées d'une part, et émissions de débats politiques, d'autre part, illustrant et légitimant conjointement un discours de l'inégalité.

S'agissant des fictions télévisées (séries et téléfilms), sous réserve de quelques notables exceptions qui donneront lieu à un éclairage spécifique, le modèle régulièrement dupliqué ignore la crise, en ne représentant que des milieux sociaux qui y échappent. Les exclus, lorsqu'ils apparaissent font figure d'accidents individuels. La télévision publique n'apparaît pas, à cet égard, fondamentalement différente de la télévision privée. L'exemple emblématique, de la série quotidienne Plus belle la vie (France 3), alors même qu'elle a la vertu d'illustrer les grandes questions sociétales du temps présent (racisme, homophobie, mécompréhension, problèmes familiaux… ne comporte parmi ses personnages ni chômeur, ni ouvrier, en claire opposition avec les séries britanniques comparables. Les inégalités de représentation y apparaissent bien comme des inégalités de classe.

Des tendances comparables caractérisent, selon d'autres voies, les émissions de débats politiques, nombreuses sur les chaînes publiques : la première tradition d'inégalités concerne les experts et « intellectuels » invités, quasiment toujours les mêmes, fondant la distinction entre une minorité « visible » et la majorité des « invisibles ». Et ces mêmes experts partagent le même discours néolibéral d'appréhension de la crise, imputée à l'adaptation des salariés aux nouveaux principes du marché du travail.

RC24-438.18

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Public Transport in Times of Individualization

Public transport is recognized by policy makers as a main tool in the combat against greenhouse gas emissions, and a key factor in sustainable urban development. Yet in Stockholm, the European Green Capital of 2010, systems for private transport are given a significant portion of space and funding in policy making and regional development plans. A recent prognosis shows that by 2050 Swedens will be far from reaching its zero-emission climate target for road traffic, given hitherto decided measures. This implies a gap between the rhetoric and set targets, and the physical plans made to reach these targets.

This paper is focused upon transport policy strategies for facing and responding to climate change in second modernity, and how modernization pressures are reconciled with sustainable development in policy for urban transport. As a major driver for policy changes, the second modernity has resulted in a step further towards individualization and a step back for the collective planning of the first modernity. How do the second modernity and sustainable development relate to each other and how they affect urban transport policy? An assumption is that the mechanisms of the second modernity encourage “light” private, flexibility-enhancing solutions over those heavier collective solutions laden with distributive justice that the 1987 Brundtland Report promotes, making weak social or ecological modernization more attractive as a policy direction.

I will relate Stockholm’s urban transport policy to the regional development plan, to consider how policy relates to modernization and how well the theory of second modernity can explain the gaps between targets and prognosis for emissions. My hypothesis is that ecological modernization is a way to reconcile modernization and sustainable development, and that a bias towards modernization results in gaps between sustainability targets and the effects of plans made.

RC55-883.2

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Labour Market Re-Entry of People with Disabilities after Vocational Rehabilitation in Germany

Employment is one important aspect for societal participation as well as social well-being. Besides providing a living, employment gives access to benefit entitlements in case of unemployment or retirement, but it also provides social prestige and social recognition.

Vocational rehabilitation, as an instrument of the German social welfare state designed to support societal participation, aims at (re)gaining employment for people with disabilities. Due to a lack of data, there is little empirical evidence on the degree and quality of labour market integration of vocational rehabilitation in Germany.

Based on a three-wave panel survey of the Institute for Employment Research on vocational rehabilitation and the life course, our research focuses on rehabilitants in the financial responsibility of the German Federal Employment Agency (FfA), who require reintegration into the labour market. These people already have several years of working experience, but cannot continue their prior occupation due to health problems and thus, mainly participate in further training, retraining and/or integrational measures. We analyse employment transitions and respective determinants for the re-entry into the labour market and the sustainability of employment using event history analyses.

Results show that two third of the population obtains (mostly unsubsidised) employment only a few months after vocational rehabilitation and on average stays employed for almost three years. The transition in employment is highly determined by structural factors, but also by the type of measure attended during vocational rehabilitation. Integrational measures, like e.g. employment subsidies, are most successful for the placement in employment. Surprisingly, the type of disability does not play an important role in labour market integration, but the subjective well-being appears to be of high significance for both the transition in and the sustainability of employment. Those who report a (very) bad health condition have significantly worse employment chances and thus, reduced chances of social well-being.

RC16-281.3

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The Transformations of the Nation State As Challenges to Sociological Theory

The great changes the world experiences in recent decades have had profound consequences for nation states. Yet, the impact of such changes has been under theorized. This theoretical deficit makes it difficult for us to contemplate the prospects of the historical fusion between national solidarity and state authority. Relevant as the criticisms directed to methodological nationalism were, their further implications remain poorly explored, giving marginal to misplaced assessments of the future of the nation caught between the global and the local.

In the paper I discuss two issues that bear a direct impact on the changed ways we conceive of the nation-state today: (a) the emergence of the idea of civil society as a third element, that together with market interests and state authority constitutes a third ideal type of societal resource organization; and (b) the idea that the presumed equality of the citizens of a nation-state can be compatible with the recognition of social differences. I argue that sociological theory must take into account the two aforementioned cultural-ideological changes to be able to provide sound guidance to empirical research on the future of the nation. I conclude with the argument that contributing to account for the cultural ideological changes in the way society sees the interactions between authority, interest and solidarity today, sociological theory will also contribute to a better understanding of the prospects nation-states confront.

RC52-845.1

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Biliomedia: Journalism Ethics and Ideology in the Age of Open Participation

Throughout the world, news is becoming a more open, collaborative project. In “We The Media” (2004), David Gilmore re-imagined journalism’s role in society as a joint conversational process achieved by citizens and professionals. Later, the term “Participatory Journalism” was conceptualized by journalism scholars in order to transcend the citizen vs. professional journalism dichotomy.

“Participatory journalism” has been discussed in recent years in various contexts. First, there’s the cultural change defined as “convergence culture”: the gathering, filtering and editing of news produced by professionals transformed into a participatory culture of news in which the audience became “users” or “produsers”, and arguably achieved more control over content production and distribution. Second, is the social erosion of journalism as a profession: its boundaries, its gatekeeping function or the ideology and ethics which accounted for journalists authority, legitimacy and autonomy. And lastly is the Marxist view of the ramifications of these developments: digital serfdom or exploitation manifested in user generated content, precarious labor patterns (freelance contributors and news aggregation sites) and cultural work.

Despite overwhelming print circulation numbers, subscription base and advertisers revenues, Japanese newspapers experience a steady decline in profits. * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Recently, major newspapers began developing participatory platforms such as Asahi Shimbun’s “BilliMedia”. Newspaper reporters from the Asahi were also encouraged to open official Twitter accounts, converse with the audience and debate with their peers and competitors on-line. Albeit limited, these actions are transforming the culture of news production, gathering, and gatekeeping functions. Based on Japanese reporters interviews, my research focuses on these newly emerging participatory practices and the challenge they present to professional ethics and ideology. Employing concepts as user generated content, social curation or big data manipulation, Japanese reporters attempt to redefine professionalism in order to reclaim their credibility and jurisdiction at a time of crisis and uncertainty.

**RC05-104.2**

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**Muslims Social Exclusion in Canada and France: Does National Context Matter?**

This paper compares the experiences of Muslim minorities in three contexts: France, Quebec, and English Canada, and in so doing helps illuminate a number of issues of significance to current debates on immigration and multiculturalism, including the role of public attitudes, national integration ‘models’ and advantages of transnationalism. ‘Nationalisms of immigration’ over recent European experience, and language and culture. The rise of an anti-Muslim sentiment in most of Western European societies, and especially in France, has not reached the same level in Canada, however Quebec’s is clearly distinctive in this regard and more like France. How these differences among public opinions and in political discourses affect social integration prospects of Muslim minorities in the three settings? Both quantitative and qualitative data are used. On the quantitative side, for France the new government-mandated “Trajectories and Origins” (TeO) survey conducted in 2009 (over 21000 interviews) overcomes many limitations in existing statistics for identification of ethnic minorities. The comparable Canadian source is the “Ethnic Diversity Survey” conducted in 2002 by Statistics Canada (over 42000 interviews). The paper also draws from structured encounters between Muslims and non-Muslims conducted in Paris, Montreal and Toronto.

**RC39-669.4**

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**Transborder Disaster In The Progressive Era**

What can disaster teach us about diaspora? What can diaspora teach us about disaster? This paper explores two early 20th-century disasters in the U.S.-Canada borderland. One, the Halifax Explosion of 1917, took place in a region that sent migrants south to the United States; the other, the Salem Fire of 1914, mostly affected French-Canadian immigrants to the U.S. and their descendants.

Each disaster illuminates experiences of migration and diaspora. The Salem Fire—which started at a fireworks patent-leather factory and spread through the tenement districts, eventually rendering 18,000 homeless or jobless—shows the relative unimportance of the Franco-American diaspora to the lives of its members. Contrary to what the historiographical literature would have us expect, Franco-American survivors mostly stayed near Salem, going neither to other New England centers of the diaspora nor back to Quebec. Local and regional communal organizations did little fund-raising or relief work. In contrast, the Halifax Explosion—which began as a fire on a munitions ship, killed 2,000, and left about 25,000 homeless or jobless—shows the importance of the Nova Scotia diaspora. Nova Scotian migrants to the “Boston States” donated money for relief and through their donations built a transnational political community that sought to influence relief and recovery efforts.

Likewise, attention to diaspora and migration can help us better explain the experience of disaster. As Erikson (1976) and others have recognized, displacement is a key to trauma. Prior “displacement”—that is, migration—means that disaster refugees have more access to aid from outside the affected community and have a greater willingness and ability to relocate. These two historical disasters help shed light on the uses of diaspora and migration in disasters’ aftermaths.

**RC41-695.7**

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**Intergenerational Coresidence and Electricity Consumption: Age Effect, Retirement Effect and Scale Economies Effect**

Many studies have found that, even in the most modernized urban areas in China, intergenerational coresidence still account for a large proportion. Intergenerational coresidence, low retirement age, high female labor participation rate can make the household activity and the related energy consumption patterns different from western countries. In this paper, we analyze the impact of intergenerational coresidence on energy consumption. Taking electricity as an example, we find that there are significant differences between intergenerational coresidence household and single generation household. Electricity usage of single generation household is much higher than other intergenerational coresidence household.

The paper also draws from structured encounters between Muslims and non-Muslims conducted in Paris, Montreal and Toronto.

**RC08-155.6**

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**The Statistical Construction of Alterity: Governing National Population By Numbers in France and Germany (1860-1900)**

This paper is aimed to contribute to the history of statistics as science but also as a tool (Foucault 2004). This abstract explores the role of official statistics in the nation building process in the second part of the 19th century in France and Germany. Following the analyses of Desrosières and Foucault the study asks how science produced “imagined communities” (Anderson 1983) by using and constructing statistical categories on migration. By doing that official statistics constructed a universe of migrants in order to produce differentiation between national and foreign populations, which both aim to be governed differently.

In the first step I will argue that the historical development of official statistics in the 19th century in France and Germany led to its use in both countries as a governing tool to administrate population, but in different national ways. In the second step, the paper recontextualizes and deconstructs the statistical categories of foreigners and citizens, to show how official statistics took part in the historical process of nation building.

**RC40-673.1**

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**Behind the Label: Always Fairly Traded?**

Since Fair Trade entered the mainstream market, a label symbolizing the quality of being “fairly traded” has mediated between the producers and the consumers instead of the more direct relationship existing when fair trade was an alternative trade organizations business. With the lengthening and a larger opacity of the commodity chain, the label is supposed to give information and a guarantee to the consumers about the conditions of trade offered to the producers. A system of standards and certification has been developed to deliver the label. On the other side, as the literature on Fair Trade demonstrates, the corporations have developed multiple strategies to occupy the promising market niche that fair trade represents, through favoring competing labels that induce consumers’ confusion or being themselves certificated by the fair trade institutions for a small part of their purchases.

Based on a case study in the Sierra Madre de Chiapas, South of México, the paper pretends to demonstrate how a single label, the Fair Trade International label (or FLO), covers (or hides) very different and opposite realities on the side of production and supply: on one side, autonomous cooperatives of coffee peasants, that have sold under Fair Trade conditions to Alternative Trade and Fair Trade Organizations in the North for long time; on the other side, producers organized and financed by one of the largest coffee trade corporations, engaged in a multi-label strategy in order to occupy all market niches, that buy up their coffee to be sold under the FLO label.
time for public transport users has been, on average, double the time it takes for car riders to move in the city. Automobiles take up more than 80% of road space in rush hour in São Paulo.

Data indicate that the two policies investigated here have redistributed road space and travel speed towards buses. The Sistema Integrado (2001-2004 ad

RC01-37.4

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Information Sharing in Contemporary Operations: Lessons from Special Operation Forces

Due to the complexity of contemporary operations, efficient information sharing has been identified as one of the main challenges of multinational coalitions. Today’s operations are conducted by military personnel from a diverse background often operating in a foreign environment alongside host nation military and police forces. Drawing on the experiences of the special operations community in “counter-network operations” in Iraq and Afghanistan, some western military organizations are capturing the lessons of these units. By flattening their command structures, leveraging state-of-the-art technology and adopting a mindset of “need to share” instead of “need to know”, these organizations strive for a shorter “sensor to decision time”. Military organizations, while experimenting with the new possibilities of information technology such as Secure Video Tele Conference (SVTC) and collaborative chat rooms, at the same time are re-learning the importance of the human dimension. The age-old lessons of mission command still apply. The commander giving broad guidance and trusting the judgment of his subordinates seems to be the only alternative. This paper examines these trends in information management in modern military command centers and puts them in a broader societal and cultural context.

RC18-317.2

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How the Radical Right Manages Internal Democratization: A Case Study on the French National Front

The French radical right party “Front National” has proven responsive to new trends adopted by political parties such as the introduction of functional alternatives to party membership and the expansion of intra-party democracy. Our paper proposes to describe this phenomenon and to analyze its effects on the internal party economy.

The choice of an internal election to select a new president in 2011 was an absolutely new development in a party characterized by centralization, verti

RC19-341.4

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Mobility Policies in São Paulo: Redistributive Strategies Towards the Public Transport

The paper focuses on a redistributive strategy that attacks poverty on one of its aspects – the impaired access to urban resources, specifically to mobility. It investi-gates two locally-designed São Paulo policies aimed at redistributing road space towards the public transport to make bus users travel faster and at lower costs.

While Brazil has been redistributing income towards the poor through a fed-eral Conditional Cash Transfer policy, its poorer metropolitan inhabitants are stillsubmitted to worse-quality urban services, mobility being one of the most crit-ical. Analyses of the 1987, 1997 and 2007 Origin/Destination survey conducted in the São Paulo Metropolitan Region show a positive and significant correlation between higher incomes and automobile use. According to the same data, travel
JS-44.7
REUNGOAT, EMMANUELLE* (SAGE-Université de Strasbourg, Emmanuelle.Reungoat@molix.univ-paris1.fr)
The Image of Male Immigrant in Radical Right Parties' Discourses: A Case Study on the French National Front
Based on a qualitative study (semi-structured interviews with party executives, analysis of public speeches, parties’ programmes) and using iconographical analyticalysis of party posters, this paper describes the construction of the threatening male immigrant in the discourse of the main French radical right party “Front National” in the recent years. Analyzing how the otherwise is constructed offers ways of understanding the symbolic boundaries of the national community drawn. Immigrants are systematically obstructed from being considered as the French. They are either assimilated, or considered a foreigner, or feared as a member of a threat (gang leader, member of an extremist group). The output of academia is no longer confined to a pure intellectual/logical, “comparative sociology” in a nowadays sociological business. It tries to show the real novelty of a “comparative analysis/method/sociology” issues in nowadays sociology.

RC07-142.5
REUVENY, RAFI* (Indiana University, reuevyn@indiana.edu) ALEXEEV, ALEXANDER (Indiana University)
On Weather Disasters and International Migration: Empirical Model and Worldwide Forecast to 2060 Under Business As Usual
Weather Disasters (WDs) have played a role in promoting internal and international migrations in a number of episodes, but it is unclear if they play a systematic or idiosyncratic role. Part of the problem is that the statistical literature on migration has essentially ignored their impacts. This research question is important, for the intensity and frequency of WDs are expected to grow due to global warming, and there are reasons to suspect that large waves of immigration may lead to violence between natives and newcomers in destination areas. We provide a step in the right direction in exploring this issue by developing statistical models that anticipate the potential for heterogeneous migration responses to disasters and policy levers that might modify these responses. The unit of analysis for our models is the country–pair–dyad-year and we employ panel data for bilateral migration flows between 190 countries from 1980 to 2009. We use the estimated model to develop a conservative forecasts for the total number of people that might migrate worldwide due to WDs as climate change progresses to 2060, assuming all else remains the same. Finally, we examine implications of our findings for illegal immigration, the possibility of violence between native and residents in destination countries, and adaptation and mitigation policies.

RC04-84.2
REYES, ZENAIDA* (Philippine Normal University, zenaidadreyes@yahoo.com) VALENCIA, MINDA (Philippine Normal University)
Competitive Edge of Filipino Teachers in Selected Countries
Recent history tells us that a number of Filipino teachers have extended their territorial milieu in teaching from the Philippines to various countries of Asia, the Middle East, and North America. This paper examined the global movement and experiences of Filipino migrant teachers vis-à-vis the qualifications of the Filipino teachers as a result of institutional competencies of Teacher education Institutions (TEIs) in the Phillipines. Most importantly, it explored as well the phenomena of gendered migration. As the Philippines looks forward to be more competitive, it is important to analyze the nuances of what makes a Filipino teacher globally competitive. Results of this research could be a good benchmark for improving the quality of teachers that the country produces.

There were four important migration phenomena about Filipino Teachers that were explored in this paper. First, it surveyed the migration and employment profile of teachers who usually worked in abroad as teachers. Demographic and socioeconomic profiles were also dealt with in this paper. Second, it analyzed the experiences of teachers as regards their motivations in working abroad, finding and applying for teaching jobs, teaching experiences, and adaptation and adjustments in a foreign country. This part was highlighted by competitiveness level of teachers, their perceived increases and gains while teaching abroad. Teachers' competitiveness was indicated by their salaries, promotions, incentives and other benefits received due to their services to the host institutions. Third, the standards and required competencies among teachers from home country and receiving country were analyzed. Lastly, this paper examined as well the competitiveness of Filipino teachers using gender lens.

JS-3.2
REYNA-JIMENEZ, OSCAR-FELIPE* (Wageningen University, oscarfilles@hotmail.com) ARCE, ALBERTO (Wageningen University)
Heritage As a Global Counter-Development Strategy to Fight Transnational Mining Projects in Wirikuta, Mexico
Wirikuta is a vast desert located in Northern Mexico. It is the place in which Wixaritari (Huichol) ethnic group have been depositing votive offerings for centuries in order to reproduce their worldview, named one of the purest amongst American natives since colonization. Wirikuta also hosts relevant desert flora and fauna. The region is protected as a Natural Sacred Site and as Protected Natural Area by state laws; however its conservation is currently being threatened by the plans of two Foreign Direct Investment projects concerning gold and silver mining. Different kinds of resistance movements have appeared. Some of them have focused in creating global counter-development strategies to preserve Wirikuta from new environmental impacts related to large scale mining. A notorious resource used in struggle is to get Wirikuta inserted in the list of World Natural and Cultural Heritage Sites before Unesco. Local actors believe this action can stop the extractive projects. Due to global pressures Mexican government has initiated and supported a counter-proposal, which would lead Wirikuta to be enlisted under an intangible Heritage scheme, putting aside the relevance of matter (nature) in conflict. This would give way to mining companies to drag the metals with any method, obviating particularities of territory and culture. By analyzing this case we aim to elaborate on: the role of institutional heritage in conflictive contexts, UNESCO's role and limitations of heritage schemes, state trends in solving—or not—local conflicts and social innovations that actors perform in policy-culture realms in order to preserve the environments they live in.

RC20-349.1
REZAEV, ANDREY* (St. Petersurg State University, anrezev@yandex.ru)
Comparative Sociology As an Inquiry and As a Teaching Discipline: An Attempt of Comparative Analysis
Andrey V. Rezaev, Chair, Comparative Sociology Department, St. Petersburg State University
Paper to be presented at the XVIII ISA World Congress, Research Committee on Comparative Sociology, RC 20
Session: Comparative Sociology: Present Status and Future Directions
The exponential growth in affirmation of or claims to comparative research have risen to multiple discussions in recent years. The paper is an opportunity to analyze a very old yet really stimulating topic in scholarly production. It explores into understanding the ‘similarities’ and ‘differences’ between “comparative analysis”, “comparative method” in social sciences, “comparative sociological studies”, “comparative sociology”. It tries to show the real novelty of a ‘comparative sociology’ in a nowadays sociological business.

The paper examines the reality of comparative sociology in the classroom as a teaching discipline and its specifics as a scholarly enterprise.

The paper argues that a broad discourse on the role of comparative sociology for the intellectual life has not yet occurred in academia, despite many valiant efforts to help it take place.

The paper has two foci: the first is theoretical and methodological; it tries to depict general theoretical frames, methodological orientations for the current debates on “comparative analysis/method/sociology” issues in nowadays sociology.

The second aim is to retrieve comparative studies’ production within policy practices. The output of academia is no longer confined to a pure intellectual/ideological debate but is increasingly part of a current policy activity, a part of a broader public domain.

The specific data and field research materials come from the longitudinal researches developed by the research teams and teaching instructors during last
seven years (2006-2013) at the International Center for Comparative and Institutional Research (InterComCenter) and Comparative Sociology Department of St. Petersburg State University, Russia.

RC31-526.4

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STARIKOV, VALENTIN (St. Petersburg State University)

Macro Conditions of Class and Micro Patterns of Social Interaction: The Problem of Studying Labor Migrants’ Discontent in the Time of Economic Instability

Paper to be presented at the XVIII ISA World Congress, Research Committee on Sociology of Migration, RC 31

The paper aims to focus not only on the limited control over migrants’ external situation in host societies, cultural discrimination or accessibility to legal protection, but to examine the problem of migrants’ everyday life practices in their uncertain condition, specifically in the time of economic instability. We try to conceptualize this emergent experience within the framework of the sociology of emotions, with the aim of understanding, on the one hand these emotions, (a) determined by the structural conditions, (b) created by and transmitted through the everyday social interaction, and (c) capable to result into collective action. This analytical move allows us to study ‘discontent’ at both macro- and micro-levels without losing its specific content.

In terms of theoretical and methodological foundations the research is orientated toward ethnographic institutionalism. We try to provide theoretical groundings and empirical evidence to justify an approach that link the micro experiences with the macro institutional arrangements through the detailed studies of migrants’ everyday life practices.

The data come from the three longitudinal field research Projects jointly supported by Vietnamese state foundation (2008-2010), CARE - Greece (2010-2012), and Russian state foundation - RGNF (2013-2016). The field researches dealt with everyday life practices (including ‘alternate practices’) of transnational labor migrants in Athens, Greece and St. Petersburg, Russia.

RC48-789.6

Rezvani, Ashkan* (University of Wisconsin Milwaukee, rezvani2@uwmu.edu)

Constructing the Virtual and Material Public Spaces: The Cases of “We Are All Khaled Said” Facebook Page and Tahrir Square during Egypt 2011 Revolution

Social movements use urban spaces for their representation. They demand a spatial setting for their full effectiveness. However, spatiality of social movements has entered into a new phase since the mid-1990s. The prevalence of the Internet as part of the daily lives of people has challenged traditional theories of social movement and political public space. Recent revolutions and social movements in the Middle Eastern countries, the Arab Spring, as a reaction to the economic crisis and austerity programs of governments in different parts of the globe have created a new phase of research on the relationship between online activism and social movements. Scholars focus more on the role of social networking sites (SNS) and try to articulate their contribution to social movements. This essay has argued that Hannah Arendt’s concept of public space can contribute to the definition of material and virtual public spaces in contemporary social movements. By investigating Tahrir Square as a material public space and ‘We Are All Khaled Said’ Facebook page as a virtual public space during the Egypt 2011 revolution, this essay has studied the relationship between these spaces and the events of the revolution. It has shown that Arendt’s concepts of action and speech can theorize the virtual and public spaces of the Egyptian revolution.

RC46-752.4

Rheuma, Jacques* (University of Quebec in Montreal, rheumajacques@uqam.ca)

The Social Clinical Approach and Social Change. La Clinique Du Social Et Le Changement Social

Analyzing different forms of research and intervention in sociological clinical, the récit de vie, the psychodynamics of the work, the practices autobiographiques, we explore the possibilities and the limits of these practices in regard to a problematic of the change. Social. These are presented in order to develop new forms in practice, to develop new forms in research, to develop new forms in understanding.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
children is worth closer analysis as it may fall beyond the categorizations usually applied to adults. To this end, a mixed methods research project with 245 children attending different primary schools in Portugal – one private school targeted at upper class children and one state-sponsored school located in a working class area – was developed. The results revealed significant differences by school and household typology.

RC53-854.1
RIBEIRO DA CUNHA FERNANDES, MARINA* (Universidade de Brasília, marinafernandes@unb.br)
FARIAS, RHAISA NAIADE PAEL (Universidade de Brasília)
What Makes Low and High Income Families Apportion Their Children's Education and Care to Early Childhood Education?

Why do families apportion their children's education and care to Early Childhood Education? Are there motivational differences between low and high income families? Prompted by these questions, research was carried out on four families - being 2 low income families and 2 high income families, who enrolled their children in Early Childhood Education in Brasilia, Distrito Federal, Brazil in 2013. Two interviews were held with parents addressing both family and Early Childhood Education topics. Using the concept of family arrangement (FONSECA, 2005) as a basis - which apart from the nuclear family, encompasses several other family structures and the idea that Early Childhood Education in Brazil is not only in the parents' right but the child's, one can observe tendencies towards change in the standard of education for children aged 0 to 3. Previously exclusive to the family environment, the tendency now considers environments beyond the domestic parameters without considering the family a bearer of any social pathologies (ROSEMÉRIO, 1995). The care and education process is neither natural nor exclusive to families. Given this scenario, it is possible to highlight some reasons for this change like alterations in peer relationships, modifications in the perception of children aged 0 to 3, universalisation of education in an institutional context - prior to mandatory formal education, co-responsabilisation of the State in care and education as well as socialisation processes beyond the family environment. This research discusses the reasons behind families apportioning their children's education and care to Early Childhood Education and seeks to pinpoint explanatory categories for the changes in the standard of education and care of young children. The final intention is to identify motivational convergences and divergences between low and high income families.

RC22-402.5
RIBIC, BILJANA* (Belgrade University, biljana_robic@yahoo.com)
Religion As an Important Factor in the Composition of Ethnic Identity in Ex Yugoslav Countries

In many countries religion is one of the most important factors in the composition of ethnic identity. Balkan is one of the regions of the world where ethnic identity was made by religious belonging. That was obvious during the 1990-ies breakup of the state when federation disintegrated by its religious and national borders. The religious border was especially important in case of relations between Serbia, Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The fact was obvious given that all three main religious groups speak the same language today and they have same origin. The most important difference among them was religious. Almost all Croats are Roman Catholics, all of them who declare themselves today as Bosnians are Muslim and almost all Serbs are Orthodox.

RC37-638.2
RICCIONI, ILARIA* (Free University of Bozen, Italy, Ilaria.Riccionii@unibz.it)
Music As a Factor of Social Cohesion: At What Conditions?

Music as a factor of social cohesion: at what conditions?

Music is often considered a universal language. As the most abstract of all arts it can easily be listened without considering the language as a boundary to its appreciation. As every artistic expressions is connected with a given social context, but also music has a code belonging to a certain relation to language and its sound. Each social context has a unique relation with imagination and the role of the arts in such context is the outcome of such peculiar relationship. Besides cultural and aesthetic values, every artistic expression has a potential social function: art and music can create a sense of belonging improving social cohesion as well as its contrary; art can also contribute either to the change of cultural taste opening the way to new social order conceptions, or confirming traditions and identities. Moreover, music as culture can play a crucial role in the process of understanding cultural dynamics acting in a given place. According to the results of a field research carried out in a trilingual land: “Music culture and social function of music in Alto Adige”, this paper will go through a possible typology of the social role of the music, as well as the relation between language and music starting from the different repertoires, traditions and pedagogies in the three different languages (Italian, German and Ladin). Is it possible to trace a social relation to music according to the different traditions and values? Is it possible to understand the culture of a place also through its music choices? Is music a generation factor of cohesion or a culture factor of cohesion? Can music preferences be influenced by the dimension of a society/community and its dominant language?

RC49-805.1
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BANNIER, STIJN (Maastricht Economic and Social Research Institute on Innovation and Technology (UNU-MERIT))
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MARQUARD, MARKUS (Ulm University)
SCHWARZE, THOMAS (Bern University of Applied Sciences)
On-Line Communities, Real Life Social Networks and Mental Well-Being in Senior Citizens: Results from a Two-Wave Survey in Three European Countries

This paper reports results from a two-wave survey which has been conducted as part of the Third Age Online-Project (TAO) in the Netherlands, in Germany and in Switzerland. The research aimed at analyzing the psychosocial consequen-
ces of going on-line and of joining social media. In the first wave of the survey, more than 3,000 participants could be recruited, and were then categorized as either ‘onlineers’ or as ‘offliners’. The questionnaire contained sociodemographic variables, real life social inclusion variables and Internet usage variables. Mental well-being was assessed using the ‘Mental Health Index –5’ (MHI-5). Logistic regression models were used to analyze associations with Internet usage and with social media usage. After one year, the same participants were again approached to provide data for the second wave of the data collection. 670 on-liners provided sufficient data that could be matched with the wave one survey. Logistic regression models were again utilized to find out which variables from wave one would serve as predictors of wave two outcome indicators (mental well-being, real life social inclusion).
The results of the wave one data revealed that senior on-liners were very well socially included and had a high level of mental well-being. However, in the longitudinal analyses, Internet and social media related variables did not predict mental well-being and social networks. It was concluded that going on-line and joining on-line communities may, at best, help to maintain quality of life and social networks rather than enhancing seniors' psychosocial conditions.

RC46-762.1

RICHTER, DIRK* (Bern University of Applied Sciences, dirk.richter@bfh.ch)

Verbal Aggression Against Health Care Staff – Mixed Methods Study

Clinical staff in various settings has to cope with aggressive behavior from patients and visitors. In recent years, physical aggression has received a lot of attention and many prevention programs are available throughout Western societies. However, verbal aggression against health care staff is much more prevalent than physical aggression.

This paper reports on a mixed methods study which was conducted in the following settings in Germany: mental hospitals, forensic hospitals, acute care hospitals, nursing homes and residential homes for mentally ill residents. Eight focus group interviews were conducted with a total of 74 staff members (nurses, physicians, psychologists and nursing assistants). The interview guide contained questions about any kind of verbal aggression which had been experienced, about the differences between physical and verbal aggression and about the coping strategies of health care staff. Subsequently, 1,053 staff members from the various participating settings filled out a survey which focused on the frequency of verbal aggression and on the severity of aggressive acts. The results revealed that verbal aggression is a very common phenomenon among health care staff. The following types of verbal aggression were identified: threats, verbal abuse, use of rude/sexual language, continual loud vocalizations (e.g., shouting, questioning), remarks which questioned the competency of the staff, refusal of cooperation and the ridiculing of staff. 16 percent of staff reached outcomes different from those of Italy. Drawing on evidence from an empirical perspective, we argue that past states of financial markets and mass media. From a systemic perspective, these processes are part of the structural coupling of two social systems, which perceive and implement new information, but only through their own systemic logic.

By examining the structural coupling we reveal patterns and causalities that are crucial for the understanding of financial market coordination through mass media products and vice versa. Especially the so-called “state debt crisis” and its media coverage can be empirically viewed as the cause for major changes in the configuration of the financial markets. During that process state bonds get more and more volatile, deviating from the century old long-term investment cycles. No longer are interest payments the only way to gain profits with bonds, instead, short-term speculation becomes possible due to the heavily pending bond prices of crisis states like Greece, Portugal or Spain. The starting point for those fluctuations strongly correlates with the international media coverage about the possibility that states can actually fail financially. As a consequence, traditional evidence of financial stability like macroeconomic indicators or debt ratings have no measurable impact after the crisis on the increasing bond volatility. The process underlying this development is that media publications are much faster and already incorporated in the market prices when the reactions of states or rating agencies get published.

RC39-669.3

RIEDE, FELIX* (Aarhus University, f.riede@cas.au.dk)

Towards a Science of Past Disasters

Extreme climatic events are forecast to become more frequent in the future. This contribution argues that the past may hold clues to efficient, cost-effective, and culturally sensitive adaptations to and relief measures following such events. It is widely recognised that disasters emerge in the interplay between extreme climatic events and the human communities affected by them. Whilst detailed knowledge of a given event is critical in understanding its impacts, an equally thorough understanding of the affected communities, their economies, ecologies, religious structures, and how all of these have developed over time is as important. Many extreme events leave methodologically convenient traces in the geological and archaeological records. This contribution focuses on two volcanic eruptions that have significantly affected Europe – the eruption of the Laacher See volcano (Germany) in the 13th millennium BCE, the eruption of Thera (Greece) volcano in the early 17th century BCE and the eruption of Vulcán Ilopango (El Salvador) in the 6th century CE – to illustrate the power of a quasi-case-control compara
tive method for examining vulnerability and impacts in the near- and far-fields of these eruptions. Although issues of data resolution often plague the study of past disasters, these limitations are counterbalanced by the access to unique long-term information on societies and their material expressions of livelihood, as well as a similarly long-term perspective on the critical magnitude/frequency relation.
ship of the geophysical trigger(s) in question. By drawing together aspects of di-
sasters science, archaeology, volcanology and historical sociology, this contribu-
tion offers a programmatic statement and methodological roadmap for a science of past disasters that can make historically informed, evidence-based statements on general processes of cultural adaptations to climatic processes and events, and on contemporary vulnerability and impact from a deep time (historical and prehistoric) perspective.

RC31-538.17

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Drawing a Line Between Immigrants and Transmigrants

The changes of international mobility are apparently visible in all immigration countries of the world. Today’s migratory movements challenge classical concepts of labour- or forced migration theories. The pattern of permanent immigration lost its long lasting predominance in describing individual changes of location be-
tween countries. One of the most influential competing concepts in migration literature constitutes the idea of transnationalism. In this approach, individuals engage in lives, cultures, and activities in more than one country to the same extent. Although Germany is one of the main immigration countries of Europe, quantitative studies seizing the relevance of this conceptually new phenomenon are scarce. This is mostly due to the lack of data as the appropriate identification of transnationals requires multi-sited, mixed methods approaches with specific, often non-randomized, sampling procedures. But what can be done if there is no such data at hand? This study tries to answer this question by presenting and discussing strategies of quantitatively operationalizing transnationalism with existing, secondary survey data.

In this respect, the primary objective of this paper is to discuss the strengths and limitations of a strict distinction between immigrants and migrants in contrast to a more continuous definition of transnational lifestyles. To this end, the research is arranged in three stages:

In a first step a multi-item measurement is developed in order to distinguish between immigrants and transmigrants in the most unambiguous manner possi-
ble. In contrast, the second step aims at accounting for gradual differences in the individuals’ ways of living. To this end, a transnationalism index is constructed. Finally, results of bi- and multivariate analyses on the adaption of immigrants and transmigrants in Germany are presented. The paper closes with prospects for the future research of transnationalism.

RC55-874.1

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Children: Pleasure or Pain? Effects of Parenthood on Subjective Well-Being

Against the background of numerous public and academic debates on de-
cline in birth-rates and problems of reconciling professional work and family life, the present research addresses the association between children and subjective well-being. Most people believe that parenthood should make us happy. Notwith-
standing, happiness research suggests that children are not important for the well-being of people living in contemporary western societies: Children might at most have a slight positive effect on parental well-being. However, a closer look at existing research reveals that some studies report positive effects of parenthood on subjective well-being while other studies report negative effects.

The present research aims at contributing to the explanation of this variation in children’s effects. Therefore, in line with social ecological theory, we identify sev-
eral factors on individual level, couple or family level, and societal level that might affect the association between children and subjective well-being. The respective hypotheses are proved by means of multilevel modeling and structural equation modeling using individual data from 30 countries participating in the European Value Study 2008/2009 and couple data from a project covering three countries (Austria, Germany, Switzerland).

Results illustrate that both, factors on individual level as well as factors on so-
cietal level moderate the association between children and subjective well-being. On individual level, among other factors, the stage in one’s life (age) proved to be relevant. On societal level, the welfare state based childcare system and dominant family values seem to be most important. In addition, individual level factors and processes on couple level mediate the association between children and subjective well-being. For example, the strain resulting from childcare that women feel indirectly affects men’s subjective well-being via relationship conflict perceived by men. Findings are relevant to potential future parents (timing of first birth, divi-
sion of work) and welfare states (childcare policy, existing norms).

RC42-712.6

RIEDERER, BERNHARD* (University of Vienna, bernhard.riederer@univie.ac.at)

Parenthood and Subjective Well-Being within Couples: The Division of Work, the Relevance of Mutual Appreciation, and the Role of Partner Effects

Sociological and psychological theories point to parenthood as means to personal development and social embeddedness, discuss its function for societal integration and highlight its meaning in structuring people’s lives and providing purpose in life. But the widespread belief that parenthood promotes happiness and satisfaction with life seems to be contradicted by a bulk of research discussing problems of reconciling professional work and family life. Quantitative studies primarily report negative effects of children upon parental well-being and qual-
itative research often highlights that especially women are confronted with an additional burden and the second shift at home.

Current research argues that children have both, positive and negative effects on parental well-being. Analyses conducted by the author with data from the Euro-
pean Value Study 2008/2009 reveal that individual factors (e.g., the stage in one’s life, living conditions) as well as societal conditions (welfare state policy, dominant norms and val-
ues) contribute to variation in children’s effects. But consequences from paren-
thood directly affect the couple and the relationship between spouses. Therefore, effects of children on well-being and life satisfaction should also be dependent on the spouses capability of mutual perspective taking, and their support for each other.

The present research uses data from dual earner couples with young chil-
dren to analyze the mediating role of (a) the division of household work, child-
care tasks, and professional work, (b) positive and negative spillover from work to the spouses, and vice versa, (c) the appreciation spouses have for each other, and (d) relationship conflict. In addition to actor effects, partner effects are also considered. Results are in line with the qualitative research that points to the im-
portance of giving and receiving gratitude. Furthermore, the quantitative findings support what A. R. Hochschild wrote: “If men share the second shift it affects them directly. If they don’t share, it affects them through their wives.”

RC38-648.5

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Life Strategies of Families in Marginalised Urban Neighbourhoods: Dealing with Social and Educational Inequalities

Migration families often face challenges in Europe: unemployment issues, low income and the threat of poverty as well as an unequal education system, where children and young people are disadvantaged and consequently, their access to higher education and job perspectives is limited, hindering their chances and op-
portunities with regard to participation in society. These families frequently live in urban areas strongly influenced by migration movements and faced with pro-
cesses of marginalization.

In our research project (within the framework of a larger, European research project), we focus on life strategies of families in marginalized urban neighbour-
hoods in Germany. Migration is frequently a family project, and family is an impor-
tant resource in dealing with educational, job-related and social challenges. In our theoretical approach, family members are seen as actively dealing and negotiat-
ing with societal circumstances and social meanings (Wacquant 2006). Their strat-
egies are analyzed, taking relevant explanation contexts into consideration, which shape each person’s scope of possibilities (Holzkamp 1983). Our research project aims to transcend beyond the deficit-oriented perspective without neglecting the social and societal challenges families have to deal with (Riegel/Yldiz 2011).

In this paper we will present analyses from biographical interviews, group dis-
cussions, and ethnographic data, on how family members describe and interpret educational pathways and which life strategies can be observed. We analyze bi-
ographical meanings and dynamics within a family and with regard to experienc-
es centered on education, an area accentuated by the intersections of migration, class, gender and generation. First findings show that family members develop strategies and creative pathways to deal with challenges posed by everyday rac-
ism and the education system, using unconventional ways to negotiate solutions for structural challenges, demanding participation and inclusion. The ambivalenc-
es of these strategies - dealing with processes of inclusion and exclusion – within circumstances of social inequality will be discussed.

RC20-348.3

RIEGEL, VIVIANE* (Goldsmiths University of London, viviane.riegel@terra.com.br)

A Reflection on the Main Challenges of Comparative Research on Global Consumption Studies

We face several methodological challenges once we are involved with compar-
ative research. The scope of study to its phenomena demands a dialogue with writers from different nationalities, theoretical and methodological affiliations,
whose interests converge to collaborate in the comparison of different contexts. Specifically, the main discussion when comparing different contexts is whether to discover an underlying grammar to social life which is applicable globally, or to pay attention to the detail of local differences.

The complexity of social research on global consumption studies can be understood as the idea of a complex system that combines both issues related to the idea of a global culture, as well as specific characteristics concerning local contexts. Following Law and Mol (2002) ideas over complexities in social studies, it is necessary to face multiple domains and the complexity related to consumption practices that are research objects for sociologists today.

Comparative research on global consumption studies faces a changing significance of empirical research, as it happens with contemporary social studies. This means that traditional methods, and the most conventional ones are increasingly dated research methods, which are unlikely to provide a robust base for empirical sociologists. In the future, it is why it is important for sociologists, to get involved with a 'politics of method', renewing their interests in methodological innovation, mixing methods and renewing critical reflection (Savage and Burrows, 2007).

Following this methodological discussion, the goal of this study is to discuss the main challenges of comparative research on global consumption studies, considering both the hypothesis of a global consumer culture (Ritzer, 2004) and of localization/heterogeneity of consumption practices (Featherstone, 1991). In order to present these challenges, I am going to analyze three different research projects focused on global consumption practices that aim to compare the reality of these practices in different countries.

RC14-245.6

Riegel, Viviane*
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Global Consumer Culture: A Theoretical Discussion Between The Centrality Of Consumption In The Contemporary Society And Its Possible Localizations As A Result Of Cultural Differences

How can we understand the theoretical discussion concerning global consumer culture? Is it possible to affirm that such culture exists as global representation, central to contemporary society? Or should we consider possible localizations of consumption practices as a result of cultural differences from different individuals? Early in modern social theory, consumption has been object of discussion and, with the advent of post-modernist theory, its centrality has become a topic of concern in social analysis. Furthermore, contemporary studies presented mainly two different perspectives: the centrality of consumption in society or localizations of this practice according to cultural differences. In order to understand global consumer culture, this paper proposes a theoretical discussion and to present different perspectives. In the first perspective, there is a claim that begins with modern social theorists, and their focus on production systems (Marx, Weber, Smith), and that moves to the study of consumption (Simmel, Veblen, De Certeau), whether celebrating or demonizing this practice. Post-modernist ideas have detailed this context in order to understand the structure of the consumer society (Baudrillard, Bauman, Lipovetsky), with consumption as the central practice of contemporary life. This centrality would also explain earlier studies that demonstrate the capillarity of consumption, not disjointed from the production system, but as a continuum that can be translated as possession (Ritzer).

The second perspective, present in most contemporary studies of consumption (Bourdieu, Campbell, Featherstone, Miller) has tried to steer a middle course between the centrality of modern social theorists, and their focus on production systems (Marx, Weber, Smith), and that moves to the study of consumption (Simmel, Veblen, De Certeau), whether celebrating or demonizing this practice. Post-modernist ideas have detailed this context in order to understand the structure of the consumer society (Baudrillard, Bauman, Lipovetsky), with consumption as the central practice of contemporary life. This centrality would also explain earlier studies that demonstrate the capillarity of consumption, not disjointed from the production system, but as a continuum that can be translated as possession (Ritzer).

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In my research I wanted to find out what people do with on the Internet and how this is changing the life of the users. I visited three different cybergafés in different areas in Nairobi. One cybergafé was in a big shopping mall, the second in the city centre and the third in the so-called slum area Mathare. The inequalities were obvious but it was also very surprising how widespread the Internet already was and how different the people used it.

Another aspect of the presentation will be the function of Facebook before, during and after the presidential elections in March 2013. During the post election violence in 2007/2008 over 1100 people were killed. Everybody was watching the election 2013 with worries and tension. After the results were announced everything remained more or less peaceful on the streets but on Facebook there started an ethnic war with words.

J5-74.9

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Social Inequalities in Preventive Care and Healthcare System Organization: The Case of Gynecological Cancers Screening in France

Socioeconomic inequalities in health are high in France compared to other developed countries. This is an unexpected considering that the National Health Insurance offers universal access and free care for disadvantaged people. Considering the case of gynecological cancers screening, we intend to analyze the genesis of these inequalities in relation to the features of the healthcare system.

Screening status was analyzed according to socioeconomic status among a random sample of 1819 women with logistic mixed models. We observed marked social gradients for cervical cancer, but lower ones for breast cancer for which an organized screening program alongside the individual one exists. However, the last prescriber was socially differentialized: gynecologists for the upper class, general practitioners for the lower class.

The modeling role of the healthcare system in producing inequalities through social norms it contributes to establish can be specified. Organized screening contributes to catch up patients with low social status. Gynecologists often ask for unregulated fees and receive patients with good socioeconomic level, whom they tend to overscreen. GPs are supposed to have a gatekeeper function toward specialists, but direct access to gynecologists is possible without referral. Although GPs involvement would be necessary to improve participation and lower inequalities, they lack legitimacy and tend to divert of these screenings. In addition to these suboptimal task division, information sharing and coordination between professionals are limited. This confusing situation has been settled by socio-historical processes, without any global vision of the interactions and perverse effects it would induce. Few people (patients, physicians or policymakers) are aware of this distribution of such an organization to inequalities. Despite the pressure on health funding and the bad demographic perspectives, it seems difficult to remodel professionals’ routines or to re-regulate the screening of women on a more equal basis.

RC4-798.3

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Aetiology and Social-Historical Sociogenesis of Psychiatric Illnesses

The social hegemonization of the biomedical perspective in the beginning of the 21st century has been heavily criticized. But as pointed out by Kuhn (1962), criticism alone has never brought about major paradigm shifts (Kuhn 1962). Paradigm changes require a realistic, viable, research able alternative – a paradigm candidate, as Brante phrases it (2005). Therefore, one obvious question is, what the most feasible alternative to the existing neuropsychiatric modes of explanation is, and what challenges must be faced in trying to establish a viable and qualified alternative.

The dominance of certain forms of knowledge does not exist within an institutional and societal vacuum. It is produced and reproduced through political, managerial and economic discourses, institutional solutions and organizations, which should be taken into account to gain a complex understanding of the cur- 21st century’s changes require a realistic, viable, research able alternative – a paradigm candidate, as Brante phrases it (2005). Therefore, one obvious question is, what the most feasible alternative to the existing neuropsychiatric modes of explanation is, and what challenges must be faced in trying to establish a viable and qualified alternative.

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The year of 2011 marks both the Fukushima disaster in Japan, and a one-generation time distance from the nuclear disaster in Chernobyl in 1986. Does it also mark any new emergent – perhaps more reflexive, inclusive and participatory modes of nuclear power in CEE countries? Have these expectations of participatory governance materialized in new structures and modes of more inclusive decision-making? This paper examines these questions by addressing the public controversies around new and old nuclear power facilities in divergent post-Soviet societies, particularly Lithuania, Belarus and the Ukraine. What are the lessons (if any) reflected in the public attitudes and public policies in terms of participatory governance of nuclear power, and “renaissance” of the EU new Comers, whereas the others are still characterized by rudiments of totalitarianism? Have they triggered environmental, climate and energy policy change towards more inclusive, participatory mode stemming from possible social trauma? By contrast, this paper concludes on the basis of empirical evidence from Lithuania and neighboring countries that the processes point to the opposite direction. This direction is geared towards privatization of the public domain, towards new forms of state-private oligarchy in the nuclear power sector, epitomized by the establishment of LEO LT nuclear power conglomerater in Lithuania. Instead of any new off-springs of participatory governance, as paper indicates, there are tendencies of the opposite. Inter-twined with the recent nuclear power “initiatives” by Russia and Belarus, these tendencies could be described as leading towards emergence of a nuclear “renaissance” as some observers have termed it. This is “renaissance” a reflection of public attitudes towards energy security in the period of economic crisis? Or is a more general tendency of societal neglect of the Fukushim and Chernobyl lessons vis-à-vis globalizing uncertainties in the fields of economy, ethno-centric politics and climate change?

RC43-717.1

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Housing and Built Environment in Shrinking Cities: The Role of Housing Vacancies

Housing and built environment in shrinking cities: the role of housing vacancies. Dieter Rink; Annette G Haase; Chris Couch; Robert Krzyżtofik; Katrin Großmann*

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Across Europe, since the late 20th century, urban shrinkage has become a normal pathway of urban development for many cities. Shrinkage results in a mismatch between supply and demand of built structures, urban space and infrastructure. Urban shrinkage impacts on almost all areas of urban life, one of them is on housing markets and the built environment. Typical for shrinking cities is a situation of disinvestment, since revenues from investments in housing are uncertain or improbable. The consequences of disinvestment in housing markets are undermaintenance, lacking modernization, housing vacancies and abandonment with subsequent physical decay. Mostly this concerns not the whole territory of a shrinking city, but distinct areas. What areas of a city are affected is dependent from the specifics of the respective local markets, the same is true for the concrete impacts on the built environment. The paper addresses specific problems related to vacancies, how they are perceived, what are typical impacts on the affected neighbourhoods and what are strategies to deal with them.

Based on the European project “Shrink Smart”, different shrinking cities in Northern, Central and Eastern Europe will be dealt with related to different housing markets. The paper draws on research undertaken within the EU 7 FP project SHRINK SMART (04/09-04/12; grant agreement no. 225193; www.shrinksmart.eu).

The paper uses empirical evidence from Liverpool (UK), Leipzig (Germany) and Bytom (Poland).

TG04-953.2

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Rethinking Localism in the Global Risk Society: The Ethics of Care and Coalitions of Anxiety Confronting Gas Fracking in Lithuania

Rethinking Localism in the Global Risk Society: The Ethics of Care and Coalitions of Anxiety Confronting Gas Fracking in Lithuania

Focusing on the global dimension of risk society, Ulrich Beck has made a case that earlier social and economic formations are increasingly replaced by the world risk society where risks and uncertainties are no longer bound by particular locales, but are distributed globally. To conceptualize this new political organization, Beck and others have developed the notion of cosmopolitanism that refers to the emergence of new alliances and social movements that challenge and transform the nation state and its institutions. At the same time, scholars have also underscored the growing significance of localist movements that are actively promoting regional and national sovereignty agendas, while working to unplug from global economies and political infrastructures. The purpose of this paper is to articulate the connection between these two contradictory processes by employing conceptual tools developed in the scholarship focusing on political care ethics and politics. Building on the work by N. Noddings, E. Kittay, and J. Tronto, we argue that care as a justification for political action links particular constellations of actors to coalitions organized through anxiety concerning particular issues or emphases on particular participations of “disability” by J. Zinn and “discoalition participations” by M. Hajer. As a case study, we focus on the case of resistance against gas fracking in Zygaiciai community in western Lithuania, to highlight the ways in which the groups frame their civic and environmental anxiety under conditions of uncertainty “in-between” of calculable risks and in calculable social anxiety translated into bioethical care and specific sub-politics pertaining to local economic, political and environmental context. This case study and theoretical accounts connect local and national sub-politics with similar cases in Europe and elsewhere around the world.

RC24-421.1

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UN-Learned Lessons of Fukushima and Chernobyl: From ANTI-Nuclear Nationalism Towards Nuclear “Renaissance”?

UN-Learned Lessons of Fukushima and Chernobyl: From ANTI-Nuclear Nationalism Towards Nuclear “Renaissance”?

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Subjective Time to Retirement in Older Workers: Gender Differences in the Role of Social Networks and the Importance of Reasons to Retire

Subjective Time to Retirement in Older Workers: Gender Differences in the Role of Social Networks and the Importance of Reasons to Retire

Research has shown that males’ and females’ life course experiences in relation to work and family usually result in different retirement transitions and timing. Previous research has focused mainly on the effect of childbearing and caring responsibilities on females’ labour force participation and retirement transitions. However, little is known about the influence of the importance of reasons to retire and social network characteristics – particularly social support and engagement – on older workers’ expected retirement timing and how these differ for males and females. Therefore, this paper aims to identify gender differences in the determinants of subjective time to retirement, with a particular focus on social networks and the importance of reasons to retire.

The present analysis used the first wave (2010-2011) of the SNAP survey (Social Networks and Ageing Project, based at ANU), a nationwide survey of 2,122 Australian older people. The analytical sample includes 662 older workers aged 50 years and over. Multiple regression was used to identify the factors that have a significant effect on subjective time to retirement. (Run separately for males and females.)

Results show that several variables on the importance of reasons to retire are significant, illustrating the priorities and concerns that older workers have – different for males and females – when they balance personal life, work and retirement. For males, only work-related reasons had a significant effect whereas for females, work-related, personal and family-related reasons were significant. In addition, a number of social support and informal engagement indicators had a significant effect on females’ subjective time to retirement. On the contrary, only formal engagement was significant for males. In sum, this study demonstrates that traditional gender roles are still present in the transition to retirement, particularly in relation to subjective time to retirement.

RC09-175.3

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Mandated Breastfeeding: Women’s Bodies As A Solution to Global Poverty

Mandated Breastfeeding: Women’s Bodies As A Solution to Global Poverty

As a means to address high rates of child malnutrition, stunting, and infant mortality in Indonesia, 2008 Ministry of Health Law No. 36 stated that all children have the right to be breastfed. Thus, exclusive breastfeeding is now mandatory until infants are 6 months old. To add teeth to the law, in 2011 the Indonesian legislation added strict fines and potential jail time as penalties for employers, relatives, the general public or others who pose barriers to women’s ability to achieve this goal (Soejarjo and Zehner 2011).

In February 2013, the U.K. NGO Save the Children launched their campaign to promote breastfeeding in poor countries with their report “Superfood for Babies: How Overcoming Barriers to Breastfeeding will Save Children’s Lives.” Like a superhero, breastfeeding was touted as one of the most important solutions to the problems facing the most innocent of all victims—infants in developing coun-
tries. Fingers were pointed at formula companies, policy makers, grandparents, fathers, and health care providers for posing barriers to breastfeeding. The report focused on the heroic efforts NGOs and other actors can make to "empower" poor women to make the "right" feeding decisions; however little recognition was given to women as possible heroes. Rather, women were portrayed as either victims of their environments or ignorant villains doing the wrong thing.

In this talk, I will explore the implications of legislating women's bodies as a solution to structural problems, as well as the problematic structural barriers posed to women being able to do what they are told to do. By exploring the Indonesian success and the framing of breastfeeding campaigns, I aim to demonstrate how breastfeeding promotion can be both empowering and detrimental for women. I will conclude with a possible way forward drawing on an ethic of care and a praxis of humility.

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Labour Precarity and Other Structural Forces Affecting Migrant Workers’ Health: The Case of the Undocumented Workers in Ontario, Canada

This paper will discuss the ways in which the labour dynamics that have emerged in the agricultural production in Ontario during the last decade have been organized and the particular forms of precarity that affect the physical and mental health of the undocumented migrant workers and other migrant workers of precarious status (UMW and MWPS) that are employed in such industry. Likewise, it will analyze how this phenomenon of labour precarity, along with legal and linguistic barriers, fears of deportation, and perceived forms of racial subordination in the local health institutions, have prevented the workers from seeking and receiving medical services. Finally, the paper will discuss some of the ways by which the workers have contested the social forces affecting their health, and will offer some reflections on why such forms of collective action have been entirely unsuccessful.

This paper draws upon the analysis of twenty in-depth interviews with UMW and MWPS, as well as upon field notes generated as part of a sociological, ethnographic research carried out in Ontario, Canada.

RC09-175.2

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Capabilities and Missing Users: Progress In Gender Analysis In Transport

The paper uses a normative framework of transport justice to recognize the link between mobility and “capability enhancement” as articulated in Sen’s writing and empirical work on gender and transport (Bezayit, 2011; Crede, 2004) (Martens, 2012). Transport justice reveals the mode of thinking and institutional mechanisms behind a nation’s transportation planning and delivery systems (Vasconcellos, 2001) (Litman, 2012) to elucidate how and why particular social groups (e.g. low-income women and minority communities) often face the brunt of negative impacts of decision-making to show how concerns of users from low-income groups and how gender differentials in preferences, choice and agency are yet to be taken seriously by planners.

Recognizing methodological pluralism as important in interdisciplinary research, the paper uses a combination of methods which have distinctive roles. The survey captured similarities and differences among 360 transport users, mostly of women traders and workers. Focus-group discussions with various sectors, field observations and in-depth interviews with a subsample of 8 brought deeper insights on meanings of “safety” and “security” from the perspectives of women. Textual analyses looked into issues of misrepresentation and invisibility.

RC53-848.4

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Ouvrir La Boîte Noire Des Peurs Féminines : Encadrement Parental Des Pratiques Urbaines Des Enfants Et Dimension De Genre


Interrogeant la spécificité urbaine dans le cadre familial, l’approche comparative de l’encadrement parental des pratiques urbaines des enfants permet de mieux saisir la genèse de cette différenciation généee de l’expérience des espaces publics. Menée auprès de parents de 123 enfants âgés de 8 à 14 ans à Paris et Milan, une enquête par entretiens (n=78) montre ainsi que les filles font face à un encadrement parental différentiellement intentionnel. La forte prégnance de la représentation des espaces publics à dominante masculine et hétéronormée conduit les parents à mettre en œuvre des précautions spécifiques pour les filles, qui recoupent largement celles prises par les femmes dans les espaces publics : évitement de lieux, recherche d’une escorte, contrôle de l’habillement et de manière plus générale de la présentation de leurs enfants.

Pour reprendre la typologie d’Albert Hirschman, les filles sont socialisées à l’évitement (exit) et à la discrétion (loyalty), mais pas à la remise en cause des normes de genre (voice). La transmission de normes genrées semble ainsi pouvoir être considérée comme la clé de voûte de la vulnérabilité ressente et perçue des femmes dans les espaces publics urbains, l’encadrement parental contribuant dans cette perspective à la (re)production d’inégalités d’accès à la ville mais aussi à l’incorporation du genre par les enfants.

RC20-346.8

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Geopolitical and Personal Influences on Willingness to Participate in Political Action in the Middle EAST

This paper examines individuals’ willingness to engage in political action in five Middle Eastern countries (Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Morocco, and Turkey) using the 5th (2005-2008) and 6th (2010-2014) waves of the World Values Survey. We will also analyze the sixth wave once it becomes available in spring 2014 in order to draw comparisons with the 5th wave. Analysis with the 5th wave demonstrated that individuals’ willingness to sign a petition, join a boycott, and participate in peaceful demonstrations was lower in the Middle East than in any other region of the world. Nearly 70% of respondents would never sign a petition; 75% would never join a boycott; and 72% would never participate in a peaceful demonstration. Counter to this finding, the Middle East, especially Egypt and Turkey, has seen high levels of political action over the last 4 years. We aim to understand political action in the Middle East by examining change in the percentage of individuals willing to participate between the 5th and 6th waves of the WVS. In addition to description, we will examine the role of individual personal characteristics and geo-political attitudes in willingness to participate. Analysis with the 5th wave demonstrated that geopolitical beliefs have the most predictive power. Individuals’ views regarding government and its institutions, particularly their beliefs about governance in their own nations, mattered. Personal characteristics (demographic and human capital) did not have so much effect as would be expected from earlier studies on different (mostly Western) populations. However, men and those with less education were the most willing to engage in political action.

RC48-788.1

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The Road To Revolution and Egyptian Youth: Findings From The Value Surveys

The Arab Spring that began in late 2010 captivated the world’s attention, particularly in Egypt with the uprising that began on January 25, 2011 in Tahrir Square and ended Hosni Mubarak’s reign as president 18 days later. Before December 2010, protesting against repression and injustice was risky and often seen as futile. El-Gohbasy (2011) argued that it was when the main protest sectors of the first decade of the 2000s finally came together, united in their demand for “bread, freedom, and social justice”, that Mubarak was forced to resign. Both the media and scholars alike have noted that youth were some of the key players in the uprisings of 2010-2011 wave of the WVS. In addition to description, we will examine the role of individual personal characteristics and geo-political attitudes in willingness to participate. Analysis with the 5th wave demonstrated that geopolitical beliefs have the most predictive power. Individuals’ views regarding government and its institutions, particularly their beliefs about governance in their own nations, mattered. Personal characteristics (demographic and human capital) did not have so much effect as would be expected from earlier studies on different (mostly Western) populations. However, men and those with less education were the most willing to engage in political action.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
ganizers of the January 25th uprising has been clearly documented, their changing values over the decade preceding the uprisings have not. This paper will examine how sociopolitical and cultural values that reflect the three demands of the January 25th uprising—bread, freedom and social justice—changed among Egyptians in the decade preceding 2011 and whether Egyptian youth exhibited attitudes that were more supportive of these goals than the rest of the population. We will use data from nationally representative value surveys conducted in Egypt in 2001, 2005 and 2008 to address our research questions.

RC10-193.1
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Multinational Companies, Social Responsibility and Human Resources Manager

This communication analyzes the situation of six multinational companies’ policy of “social responsibility” and of “sustainable development”. The purpose of this communication is to define how these companies, especially the subsidiaries, are socially responsible and take into account environmental issues. This exploratory and qualitative study is based on the analysis of official discourse of six firms and those of human resources managers. We highlight different types of “social responsibility”, the “stakeholders” that are taken into account by companies and the means to achieve the policies of “sustainable development” and of “social responsibility”. Our purpose is to show, beyond the official discourse, which role the subsidiaries play and which autonomy they have in their policies’ implementation. We wonder in conclusion about the hypothesis that a new way of human resource management of organizations is likely to appear through this new “social responsibility” and, conversely, if the new management involves the emergence of a new social responsibility. We will show that the types of responsibility, shown through the web site and in the HR discourses, are “ethical” (stands for the respect of the values, the standards and the requirements that stakeholders find fair) and “economic” (focuses on the production of goods and services). Those classifications depend on the firm’s sector.

The Human Resources can be even more regardful for the legal aspects or for the political aspects, especially in crisis situation. The human resources play different roles and highlight different priorities: respect of fundamental values, actions of the subsidiary that are presented as models, transparent communication, gather the employees around values and projects.

RC09-176.2
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The Embedded Economy and National Income Inequality

The ubiquitous growth of national income inequality in developed and less-developed countries has raised major concerns amongst academics, policy-makers, and the general public. In response to this trend, researchers have offered a multitude of explanations for the persistence and growth in national income inequality. Despite these efforts, a substantial disagreement over the proximate and fundamental mechanisms of economic inequality. Drawing on insights for world-systems, world polity, and institutional theories of inequality, I develop and empirically evaluate an integrative theory of inequality. According to this perspective, the emergence of global production networks indirectly affects income inequality by reshaping national labor laws and practices. This study evaluates this proposition using multi-level structural equation modeling and unbalanced panel data on 70 developed and less-developed countries over the 1985-2002 period. According to preliminary results, economic globalization exerts both direct and indirect effects on income inequality. In developed countries, global economic integration indirectly affects income inequality by inducing processes of de-industrialization and labor market flexibility. In less-developed countries, investment-based global economic integration indirectly reduces inequality by promoting the development of collective labor laws and practices while trade-based integration indirectly increases inequality by hindering the development of these laws. Overall, the study suggests that researchers need to account for the interaction of economic globalization and labor market institutions to explain the recent growth in national income inequality.

RC13-238.4
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The World Has More Leisure! so What?

The sociology of leisure (and leisure studies more generally) were born amid confidence that leisure would continue to grow and become a larger component of people’s lives. This confidence has proved justified. Leisure has grown in time, spending on leisure goods and services, and hence participation rates in many leisure activities. Meanwhile, researchers have identified and distinguished the various ways in which leisure plays a role in people’s lives. Apart from re-creation – restoring body and mind to states fit to return to other social roles – leisure can enhance well-being (or ill-being), it can be a source of social bonds and belonging, identity, and capabilities that enhance performance in other social roles. How- ever, this paper argues that the sole sense in which its growth has made leisure functionally more important is economic – as an object of investment and consumer spending, and as a source of employment. The paper explores the implications for leisure’s additional functions, and its future in the twenty-first century.

RC13-232.3
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Youth and Leisure in Europe in an Age of Austerity

Despite young people’s above-average risks of unemployment in most countries, the evidence to date suggests that young people’s leisure has remained largely austerity-free. This is explained not in terms of historically novel features of the recession itself, but in terms of changes in youth’s leisure that occurred in preceding decades with the lengthening of the youth life stage, the advent of new leisure industries based on the latest information and communication technologies, and changes in the pattern of class inequalities. The evidence indicates that it is child-rearing households whose leisure has proved most vulnerable during the recession, which has implications for leisure socialisation during childhood, which will have lifelong consequences.

RC39-660.1
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Focus On Fukushima: The Iaea’s Response To Fukushima As a Focusing Event

What does it mean for the Fukushima disasters to be a “focusing event”? A focusing event provides a “little push” to bring a problem onto the policy agenda. It acquires its power by aggregating harms in a short timespan and large number (Kingdon 2003; Birklend 1997; Downs 1972). Some scholars use the term to describe the event itself, while others locate causal power in the symbol surrounding the event. For instance, it is the way harms are suddenly, relatively rare, and bring aggregated harms to public view through the media, and yet not all such events lead to policy change. How the IAEA responded to Fukushima promises to shed light on why some focusing events lead to only very limited change. Birklend and others (Walgrave and Verhulst 2009) find that nuclear power is a domain where advocacy coalitions (roughly pro-industry versus pro-environment) are in competition and therefore policy change after a focusing event is not likely. Yet the IAEA had similarly divided advocacy coalitions in safeguards and security, and these policy areas still underwent dramatic policy change after a focusing event. My paper investigates to what degree policy change occurred in IAEA’s safety responsibilities in response to Fukushima. Preliminary research shows that some change did occur, especially relative the IAEA’s limited power compared to states. My paper will also examine how and why change occurred, paying attention to the advocacy coalitions in competition hypothesis, theories of framing, as well as to internal bureaucratic competition and the technical limits on what the IAEA can accomplish. The IAEA’s response to Fukushima may show that managers are able to shape the effects of some focusing events as much the literature suggests the media and policy entrepreneurs can do in other contexts.

JS-71.4
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Virtual, Augmented or Real? Ageing Research in an Era of Spatial Technologies

Population ageing has become the demographic phenomenon of the twenty-first century. Developed and developing countries are experiencing significant growth in the total number and proportion of their populations who now qualify as ‘aged’. The rise and rise of ageing as the new ‘crisis’ in population theory and policy should not be a surprise since it is the inevitable result of more than a century of active policy interventions on the object we know as ‘population’. Consequently we are experiencing a lag between the phenomenon of ageing and our conceptual and analytical understanding of ageing across multiple knowledge domains. The science of ageing remains highly developmental ranging from key
concepts (what are age and ageing?) through to the aetiology of the dementias and their impacts on aged care resourcing. Our societies are struggling to catch up with the consequences of two centuries of efforts to manage population. While spatial studies of ageing have been researched for several decades, these have largely remained particular to geography and to some interdisciplinary crossovers such as geographical gerontology. In the meantime, spatial technologies have developed at a staggering pace. Goodchild coined the term ‘giscience’ in 1992 to flag the fact that many disparate spatial endeavours now constituted a shared scientific domain of activities, practices and theories. We now take for granted the capacity to spatially enable quantitative and qualitative data and to visualize map, describe and inquire on outputs. We address the implications of the digital paradigm by investigating how ageing research will be altered through four key constructs of the digital era: simulation; visualisation; spatialisation and; representation. We illustrate these emerging issues using work we have conducted on population ageing phenomena in Australia and internationally which utilise spatial technology to engage with ageing in augmented, virtual and ‘real’ research encounters.

RC53-859.4

ROBINSON, KERRY* (University of Western Sydney, k.robinson@uws.edu.au)

Schooling the ‘vulnerable’ Child

Based on qualitative research with children (aged 4-11), parents, and educators, as well as historical socio-cultural discourses, this paper explores the relationship between ‘good innocence’, children's highly regulated access to knowledge of sexuality and the constitution of children as ‘vulnerable’ subjects. Incorporating a post-developmental framework and drawing on Foucault's concepts of governmentality and power/knowledge, this presentation highlights how censorship and moral panic, reinforced through discourses of childhood innocence, operate in communities, families, schooling, and within children's peer groups, to define and regulate ‘normative’ childhood narratives and subjectivities. I argue that regulating children's access to knowledge and knowledge production – associated with sexuality in particular – essentially in the name of protecting ‘childhood innocence’, operates to inscribe children as ‘vulnerable’ subjects.

This discussion frames within an examination of children's sexual subjectivities – how children have been discursively constructed as sexual subjects, how children view and constitute themselves as sexual subjects and how children regulate the sexual subjectivities of their peers. Children actively engage in making meanings about sexuality and relationships from the limited information (often misinformation, stereotypes and myths) that they receive – bits and pieces of information of which they try to make sense. In order to help counteract children's vulnerabilities and to build strong ethical and respectful relationships early in life, children's access to knowledge, to open and frank conversations about sexual subjectivity, and the nurturing of children's agency are critical.

TG04-952.2

ROCHA, ISRAEL* (Universidade Federal da Bahia, israelrocha@ufba.br)

Everyday Life and News Forms of Production Knowledge on Nuclear Power: A Study of Case in Caetité – Bahia

The nuclear issue in Brazil is not a recent problem. Since the first half of the 20th century the country has conducted research related to energy production based on the model of nuclear fission and the location of the first uranium reserves in Brazilian territory date this same period. The construction of reactors for energy production based on this technology was realized with the construction of Angra I, located in the State of Rio de Janeiro. The two nuclear power plants, Angra I and Angra II, started construction even in dictatorial government and its operation only after the process of political liberalization in the country when it was agreed and guaranteed by the Federal Constitution that the country would not produce nuclear weapons. The uranium needed for nuclear power production was withdrawn from prospecting in Minas Gerais, in the city of Pocos de Caldas. In 1995 the Nuclear Industries of Brazil began beta testing and implementation of mine near the city of Caetité, Bahia, being operated for commercial purposes only in late 1999. The District of Lagoa Real is the only operating in the region. In the research phase, this work aims to investigate the ways in which residents living near uranium mine producing knowledge on the uncertainties generated by the presence of the mine. From a perspective of actor-network-theory seeks to understand the heterogeneous networks that make up before the presence of the mine in the region.

TG04-942.6

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Everyday Masculinities and Extreme Sport-Re-Thinking Methodologies

Everyday Masculinities and Extreme Sport: Re-Thinking Methodologies

Victoria Robinson

This paper considers the taken-for-grantedness of everyday masculinity in relation to a UK research project on sporting masculinities (Robinson, 2008 and 2013). In this study of rock climbers some participants found it hard to reflect on their experiences in gendered terms. However, some participants were able to be open about and critically engage with such processes, which can be seen to constitute ‘masculinity’ or ‘masculinities’. This was partially due to the ‘extreme’ nature of many aspects of the embodied and emotional rock climbing experience, as extraordinary as death of a climbing partner or the need to trust another man, sometimes literally, with their life, entailed that taken-for-granted aspects of masculinity had to be renegotiated or rethought in the aftermath of moments of great sporting intensity or crisis. This paper will reflect upon such patterns and, in so doing, re-explore some general methodological issues, for example, on the insider/outsider status of the researcher. The paper will also be informed by a consideration of the author and her auto-biographical position to patterns and, in so doing, re-visit some general methodological issues, for example, on the insider/outsider status of the researcher. The paper will also be informed by a consideration of the author and her auto-biographical position to patterns and, in so doing, re-visit some general methodological issues.

RC41-691.4

ROCHA AMORIM, FRANCISCO DE PAULA* (Univ Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, chicroепorter@gmail.com)

FANDIÑO MARIÑO, JUAN MARIO (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul)

The Impact of Drug Trafficking in the Dynamics of Homicides and Robberies: Causal Relations in 32 Metropolitan Areas in Latin America

This paper presents an empirical verification of the influence of narcotics trafficking in the crimes of murder and robbery in 32 cities in Latin America, through the analysis of crimes reported by newspapers of those cities in the years 2006 and 2011. The aim of this study was to measure the impact at a continental level of illegal drug trade in prevalence to other crimes, taking also into account contextual variables. From the understanding that urban crime has a strong endogenous component, the central hypothesis was that drug trafficking was the main factor of the outbreak of violence experienced in this region of the planet. To measure the weight of this illegal activity on other crimes, we used a quantitative methodology. Through multivariate statistical analysis, the rates of the three offenses were tested with control variables exogenous in relation to the dynamics of drug use in the two crimes. In the case of robberies, the relation between crime rates was positive and strong in both periods studied. Homicides, however, were influenced by the drug trafficking only in the first period of time researched. In the second period researched, the rate of robberies (influenced by drug dealing) was the variable that impacted most in the prevalence of murders at a continental level.

ROCHA FRANCO, SÉRGIO HENRIQUE* (UNIVERSITY OF BARCELONA, francoshr@yahoo.com.br)

Unemployment and Precarious Occupational Integration: The Unequal Distribution of Risk. the Case of Switzerland

Labor relations have undergone significant changes over the last decades. Job precariousness and work precariousness weaken assured and stable occupational integrations. These changes challenge rigid, continuous and foreseeable concepts of occupational career (the choice of a profession, training, labor market integration, promotion and retirement), and question both material and symbolic recognition that are linked to professional activities. Facing this rise of uncertainties, we first analyze how unemployment periods impact job recovery in terms of 1) level of individual and household income 2) job quality (job and work precariousness) 3) social mobility (using social stratification schemas: CAMSIS and CSP-CH) in order to determine if people know stability, improvement or deterioration of their situation. We then identify how particular groups of people are unequally exposed to these three potential forms of changes, and particularly in terms of nationality, sex, education, age and presence of children in the household. The relation between these variables and the observed effects are analyzed with a logistic regression that includes interactions between the dependent variables.

We use longitudinal data from the Swiss Household Panel (SHP) between 1999 and 2012. The SHP is a yearly conducted centralized CATI panel survey which started in 1999 with slightly more than 5,000 households, representative for the Swiss resident population.
As an assistant, I can help you with your request. However, I need the specific document or page you're referring to. Once I have that information, I can assist you with your question.
encoring dimensionality in which to be satisfied depends on components of Happiness much more than Happiness needs Satisfaction. They clearly are different social phenomena.

RC05-116.7

RODRIGUEZ, LENA* (University of Newcastle, Lena.Rodriguez@newcastle.edu.au)

Constructing Transnational Polynesian Identities: Soldiers, Sportsmen and Illegitimate Masculinities

For the small Polynesian island states of Tonga and Independent Samoa, their biggest export is labour – their people. Six out of ten Tongans and Samoans are born outside their home countries. In a climate of transmigration and globalization Polynesian men are sought out as sportsmen, heavy manual workers and standover men. They also have the highest over-representation of any racial group in the US military. This paper argues that contemporary Polynesian masculinity has been externally constructed through the physicality of Warrior in a colonial and post-colonial context and questions whether internalization of this representation as a “regime of truth” leads to an embodiment of race, class and cultural identity that is inherently informed by the physical. Through this lens of heightened and exaggerated physicality, acceptable expressions of Polynesian masculinity are readily acknowledged through work and sport. However, its illegitimate expression - as gang member - is less understood. Polynesian gangs have an extremely high profile in New Zealand and are now the fastest growing ethnically-identified gang population in the United States. Proportionally, this population group is progressively over-represented in the penal systems of many countries. This paper will explore how this narrow range of acceptable masculinities, when combined with increasing socio-economic marginality, contributes to low civic engagement and greater interface with agencies of law and order. As conventional employment opportunities are reduced for unskilled labour, more young Polynesian men are at risk of being drawn into gangs and are likely to engage in other forms of criminal behaviour. This paper will therefore discuss how popular perceptions of Polynesian strength and aggression, so valuable as sporting commodities, are regarded as threatening and violent outside of sporting domains. Interviews were conducted with 48 Polynesian men aged 18-60 in two studies.

RC37-636.2

RODRIGUEZ MORATO, ARTURO* (university of barcelona, rodriguez.morato@ub.edu)

Assessing the Value of Art in the Culture Society

Nowadays it is widely recognized that due to the great expansion of the arts sphere during the XIX century and the concomitant increase of the influence that the art paradigm exerts into other fields of practice culture and the arts have taken on a central strategic role in contemporary society. This is particularly visible in big cities today, to the extent that there we can speak of a culture society in the making, a new social configuration structurally dominated by culture (Rodriguez Morato 2012). As a result of these changes, since the late nineties and during the first decade of the new century the idea of creativity, which is closely linked to the arts from its origin, has gained a lot of prominence in the urban discourse, both political and academical, all over the world. From different perspectives and through different concepts, such as creative city, creative economy, creative class, or creative cluster, this attention to creativity has implied a new view on the relationship between the arts and society, and at the same time a renewed interest in assessing the value(s) of art for society. In this paper we will consider the ways in which this assessment is currently being carried out, through the aforementioned concepts and others, as well as through specific analytical strategies used in the grey and academic literatures, and the data, statistical or otherwise, produced for that matter.

RC15-260.3

RODRIGUEZ PLEASENCIA, GIRARDO* (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, plasro10@apu.ac.jp)

Fasting Centers in Contemporary Japan As an Expression of Alternative Medical Care

Along with the modernization process in the Meiji era, Japan adopted the Western modern medical system. Although this remains the dominant paradigm in contemporary Japanese medical science, traditional health methods like (japanized) Chinese medicine and martial arts physical therapies that existed prior to the introduction and prevalence of Western medicine have continued to be practiced to different degrees. In addition, new alternative healing practices from other cultures have also been introduced in the country, and the The Japanese Society for Complementary and Alternative Medicine is functioning since the late 1990s. From this diversity, new forms have developed which combine traditional notions of health, Western modern medicine and imported CAM methods. This presentation will introduce the case of fasting centers, providing a description of their notions and practices. Next, the discussion will situate the development of these alternative facilities in social context. It will also point to changes in the representation of their therapeutic proposals, reflecting the dynamics of globalization (such as the spread of CAM and new spiritualities), as well as the impact of local factors (like the Aum Shinrikyo affair).

RC39-658.1

RODRIGUEZ VELAZQUEZ, DANIEL* (Universidad Nacional Autonoma, daniel060101@yahoo.com)

Desafíos De La Adaptaion Para La Prevenion De Desastres En México

La vulnerabilidad social se incrementa en condiciones de variabilidad climática asociada con el cambio climático antropogénico; los desastres asociados a fenómenos hidrometeorológicos ocurridos durante el siglo XXI en México nos dan la oportunidad de cuestionar teóricamente conceptos tales como "eventos extremos", "lluvias atípicas", pero principalmente “desastres naturales”, que de- forman la realidad desde las ideologías tecnocrática y naturalista.

El fracaso del desarrollo sustentable, dio lugar a la irrupción del cambio climático como uno de los efectos más perjudiciales para la humanidad, sobre todo para los sectores excluidos, sobrevivientes de la pobreza, en los territorios donde la vulnerabilidad social es una característica de la realidad de los más marginados.

Con base en los postulados internacionales de adaptación y reducción de riesgos de desastres el gobierno mexicano ha asumido formalmente compromisos para diseñar y ejecutar políticas y programas orientados a fortalecer la resiliencia comunitaria, sin embargo las decisiones privilegian la resiliencia institucional, con énfasis en la política de protección civil, orientada a la atención cuyuntural de emergencias, desatendiendo la prevención de desastres como eje de política pública. Recientemente el Plan Nacional de Desarrollo 2013-2018 define los lineamientos programáticos en materia de cambio climático, sin incluir la adaptación y la crisis de vulnerabilidad nacional.

Los desastres plantean el desafío de reducir la desigualdad social como premisa para también reducir la vulnerabilidad y los riesgos a la población. Se propone trabajar investigaciones futuras con las experiencias populares de autogestión social y comunitaria, mismas que requieren apoyos institucionales y académicos para consolidar procesos de planeación popular del territorio, fortaleciendo las capacidades locales para mejorar la calidad de vida y la preparación colectiva frente a los riesgos asociados a cambio climático, con experiencias en comunidades de los estados de Tabasco, Chiapas, Veracruz y Guerrero.

RC17-306.6

ROELSGAARD OBLING, ANNE* (Copenhagen Business School, gr.ioa@cbs.dk)

The Insecure Attachment of the Organization Theorist: Present Day and Past Responses to Health Care Scandals in the NHS

In this paper I present a dramatic health care system collapse and scandal in the UK. I analyse the story about appalling suffering of a large amount of patients at Mid Staffordshire NHS foundation trust between 2005 and 2008, and the subsequent public inquiry in 2013 of the Stafford hospital and the trust's professional staff and directors. On this background, I discuss present day response to the scandal and show how this response departures from a preoccupation with operational truths, such as world-class management, regulatory transparency and openness, and culture of compassion. I argue that organization studies and work that critically reflect upon the context in which clinical malpractice occurs have been largely absent from this discussion. This is peculiar since the scandal seems to be an open invitation to organization theory and organization concepts to take on a life and role in the discussion. In addition to this, I argue, the scandal invites organization theorists to contribute to a discussion of how we choose to organize treatment and care of vulnerable citizens in our society. To follow this line of thought, I revisit the work of Isabel Menzies Lyth (1959, 1988) and central analyses of The Tavistock Institute of Human Relations (Jaques, 1951; Trist and Bamforth, 1951; Rice, 1958; Winnicott, 1958). I scrutinize whether, in light of the hospital scandal and the numerous failures of care, these classical endeavours add something to present day theorizing on organizations and how we think about and approach the activities and relations of organisations. To conclude, I argue that classical organization theory in the early Tavistock tradition provides us with old, new ways of thinking about and acting upon contemporary scandals in the NHS.

TG04-945.5

ROGERS, PETER* (Macquarie University, Peter.rogers@mq.edu.au)

Transparency & Visible (Dis)Order: Surveillance and the Riots

This paper links the UK riots of August 2011 to citizenship and the subject through the lens of risk and resilience. It suggests that the rhetoric of respon-
sibilisation and observational techniques/tactics in response to the riots reveal a moral ordering of the ‘legitimate’ citizen/subject at odds with the rhetoric of inclusive resilience. The visibility of the disorderly citizen was used to objectify the ‘risky subject’; turning the riots from a societal reaction (to the negative impacts of neoliberalization) into wanton criminality inherent to the ‘worst 100,000 families’ in Britain. This paper situates the disorderly and ‘risky’ citizen/subject within a critical reflection on risk, order and surveillance. It is argued that a complex interplay of thinking, doing and acting out citizenship forms tendential links between risk and surveillance that scholars need to investigate further.

ROHDE, CATERINA* (University of Bielefeld, caterina.rohde@arcor.de)

Being a Housewife – Is It a Traditional or Progressive Female Gender Role? Understanding Gender Role Constructions in a Transcultural Russian-German Research Setting

This paper is based on a PhD project investigating the au pair migration from young Russian women to Germany. Two aspects of this project will be discussed: 1) What kind of biographical research design may be employed in a transcultural research context and 2) how does this design help to reconstruct the socio-cultural constructiveness of social categories such as gender. The methodological design of the research project consisted of data collection with biographical narrative interviews mainly done in German language (to lesser extent in English or Russian with interpretation). Data were analysed by the method of sequential analysis with a group of researchers, who belong to German and Russian backgrounds, enabling the reconstruction of cultural specific social categories. Concerning the question of gender this project depicts how this category not only in everyday knowledge but also in research is formed by socio-cultural and historically shaped contexts.

ROHDE, CATERINA* (University of Bielefeld, caterina.rohde@arcor.de)

The Male Au Pair: Migrant Men Providing Domestic and Care Services In Au Pair Jobs

Research on migrants working in low income jobs show a gender logic according to which female migrants typically work in domestic and care work, while male migrants hold jobs in the industrial sector. The increasing popularity of male au pairs offers a unique opportunity to research a specific case of migrants’ labor market position contradictory to this logic. Since there do not exist any studies and statistics on male au pairs yet, I propose an explorative research project on male au pairs in Germany. It is based on 3 in-depth interviews with male au pairs, data from online forums, journalistic articles, advertising materials of au pair agencies as well as interviews with agency staff. Au pair work is a specific type of reproductive labor because the working relation between au pair and the employing family is only very poorly regulated. Thus, every case shows which specific tasks are delegated to the au pair and which according competencies are expected of the au pair. At the intersection of ethnicity/nationality and masculinity the male au pair is constructed as a suitable worker for families with sons. Aligned the broad discussion about the importance of men for socializing male children, male au pairs are hired when the male parent is absent and is expected to fulfill the position of a male role model. The foreignness of the au pair is portrayed as a value of intercultural education. At the same time offering low waged work within the own household is legitimized as providing life chances to a young person from a less developed country. Biographical interviews show that male au pairs often feel overburdened by the expectation to be a male role model and report to feel pressured into adjusting to the families’ cultural/individual routines instead of pursuing their own lifestyle.

ROJO, RAUL-ENRIQUE* (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, raulojo@ufrgs.br)

Les Embûches De La Mémoire. “L’Éternauta” Comme Metaphore Anticipatoire De La Dictature Argentine Et Relecture De Ses Séquelles

Cette contribution porte sur les politiques contemporaines d’assistance au Chili. Plus spécifiquement, sur l’analyse des pratiques d’accompagnement psychosocial à familles vulnérables. Ce travail est le résultat d’une enquête ethnographique réalisée au cours de 3 mois de résidence de visiteurs en 2013 à Santiago. J’interroge les enjeux de la pratique assistentielle contemporaine ainsi que les limites d’action tant des intervenants que des sujets assistés dans un contexte d’intervention précaire et précarisée. Cette politique a été associée à la nouvelle vague de politiques sociales inspirée dans l’appareil de la Banque Mondial : « la gestion du risque social ». Elle aspire à articuler des mécanismes de transferts monétaires conditionnés (« Conditional Cash Transfers Programs ») avec des pratiques de traitement de type assistantiels et promotionnels. À partir d’un approche de genre, l’analyse va se concentrer sur la gestion et le gouvernement du social au niveau local, notamment, à partir de la configuration sociologique des rapports assistentiels (entre assistants et assistés). Je propose discuter des formes de circulation et de transference des contraintes liées à la gestion assistentielle (bureaucratiques, administratives, financières) entre les familles et les intervenants et voir comment ces mécanismes d’adaptation des uns, mettent en tension temaing réticences des autres. Enfin, je vais tenter de montrer comment la nouvelle logique de gestion du social s’appuie sur une intervention à double cible qui traite et qui met sous contraintes tant aux pauvres comme aux intervenants.

ROJAS LASCH, CAROLINA* (Pontificia Universidad Católica, crojaslasch@gmail.com)

Protest, Conflict, and Class Struggle in South Korea: Two Cases of Urban Redevelopment in Incheon

South Korea has suffered from major economic dislocations under the pressures of globalization, marketization, and economic restructuring particularly since the Asian Financial Crisis of 1997-98. Labor responded in the last decade with a wave of labor militancy that receded with the decline of the labor movement and a period of labor peace during the recent economic crisis. At the meantime the public has asked for more welfare spending. Throughout the period, though, there has been sustained resistance to capital in the form of protests against urban redevelopment. In recent years, urban protests have even taken a similar form to labor protests, with both involving sustained occupations and a common protest culture. This study reviews the recent trends in resistance against domestic (and foreign) capital and then looks at the specific cases of housing protests in the Kajwa and Dohwa neighborhoods of Incheon. In both cases, a lower-income community was displaced by landlords seeking profit by building more expensive housing in a pattern common throughout Korea despite plenty of housing stock that could be rehabilitated at lower cost. The capital drive to redevelop has led to in spite of a collapse in the luxury housing market, and a lack of affordable housing. The course of the occupations and protests are reviewed and linked to broader issues of class conflict in Incheon and South Korea.
This paper explores the writings of G.W.F. Hegel, Friedrich Nietzsche and Frantz Fanon on the dynamics within relationships of domination and subordination. Although the three authors held quite different political perspectives, there are commonalities, as well as differences, in their discussions of this dynamic. All explore the subordinate as an object, the importance of the Other, and the effects on the margin of those involved in such relationships. Nietzsche and Fanon also discuss the role of resentment and the importance of physical coercion and repression in maintaining and then undermining domination. Hegel considers the labor of the subordinate significant. Despite their differing views of the processes by which an outcome is reached and the desirability of that outcome, the three writers concur that the destruction of the inequality is an inevitability.

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The Financialization of Housing and Spatial Segregation: New Frontiers in Brazilian Cities

Urban space plays a crucial role in the contemporary processes of capital accumulation, which is essential to analyse transformations on social housing policies and their impacts on patterns of socio-spatial segregation in the cities. More than mere effects of the financialization of the world economy, changes in the production and consumption of urban space have figured as driving forces of a new economic order, characterized by deep connections between financial markets and real estate.

Cities in general and the housing sector in particular have not only become fertile fields for commodification of social needs and expansion of market relations, but have been mobilized as a guarantee for financial assets. Social housing was not the sub-sector to be affected firstly by such phenomena, which has gone further where the expected rates of return are higher such as corporate buildings or luxury residences. However, it stands as a terrain of strategic relevance for business due to its large scale.

In this context, rather than ways of providing social rights, housing policies have been progressively conceived as means of opening new frontiers of financialization in low income residential markets. Like in many other countries, this is the case of “Minha Casa Minha Vida” program, the main housing policy implemented in Brazil, which subsidize homeownership to low income households.

With the protagonist role of private developers in the formulation of social housing projects, their spatial dimension are conditioned by cost calculations made by economic agents seeking to maximize profits. Without taking into account urban policy goals, the definition of the projects’ location is mainly guided by the criteria of the cheapest land available - generally also the most precarious places. As a consequence, social housing projects are reinforcing historical trends of segregation and ghettoification of the poor in Brazilian cities.

Rc32-553.8

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Lone Mothers and Long Hours. Work-Family Conflict In The Everyday Lives Of Lone Mothers In Sweden

The gendered nature of the struggle to integrate caring, family and paid work has been repeatedly demonstrated. Most research, however, has focused on dual parent families. This paper discusses work-family conflict in the everyday lives of lone mothers in Sweden. We use an agency-centered framework inspired by the capabilities approach, which emphasizes that the options of an individual depend greatly on institutions and relations with others. Drawing on 38 in-depth interviews with lone mothers from different social backgrounds we explore i) how the proper balance between care, motherhood and paid work is conceived of, ii) the institutional and relational factors that influence lone mothers’ opportunities to attain work-life balance, and iii) the strategies employed in negotiating paid work and family. Results show that paid work is integral to good motherhood and paid work is perceived of, iii) the institutional and relational factors that influence lone mothers’ opportunities to attain work-life balance, and iii) the strategies employed in negotiating paid work and family. Results show that paid work is integral to good motherhood and paid work is perceived of, iii) the institutional and relational factors that influence lone mothers’ opportunities to attain work-life balance, and iii) the strategies employed in negotiating paid work and family. Results show that paid work is integral to good motherhood and paid work is perceived of, iii) the institutional and relational factors that influence lone mothers’ opportunities to attain work-life balance, and iii) the strategies employed in negotiating paid work and family. 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The analysis addressed in the presentation will show the situation of the older workers from the perspective of their minority status, namely belonging to the group of migrants, as well as from the perspective of gender. We will present the problem of the accumulation of certain advantages and disadvantages during the life-course of individuals with regard also to their socio-demographic characteristics. The questions this presentation will answer are the following: Are there significant differences in labour market outcomes between the workers with migration background and the workers without migration background? Do these differences increase with age? What is the impact of those two dimensions – age and migration status – on one of the labour market outcomes, namely the wages? And finally, what is the role of gender in determining the changes in employment status?

The analyses in this paper draw on data from the SOEP (German Socio-Economic Panel) which is a representative, interdisciplinary, and longitudinal survey of the German population. For our analyses we apply the SOEP data from 1991 to 2011, distinguishing between population with and without migration background. To investigate wage differences between individuals we use the methodology developed by Oaxaca and Blinder (1973).

In the empirical analysis we have found that initial disadvantages in education of men with migration background cumulate across the life span resulting in large differences in labour market outcomes. Women with a migration background do not show these increasing differences but mainly because both women with and without migration background have a pronounced negative development. Furthermore, the wage analysis reflects that wage differences between individuals with and without migration background are due to their different endowments and not an effect of direct discrimination.

System Trust and Cooperation: The Case of Recycling Behavior

In this paper, I develop and test the hypothesis that system trust – trust in the reliability, effectiveness, and legitimacy of social institutions – promotes cooperation in social dilemmas and the provision of public goods, focusing here on the example of recycling. I discuss three models that can explain recycling behavior (rational choice, low-cost hypothesis, dual-process theory) and show how they link incentives and attitudes. All three models claim that incentives are an important factor mediating the attitude-behavior link, but they develop contradicting hypotheses about the direction of this effect. I use survey data collected by Sønderskov and Daugbjerg (2011) to advance an empirical test. I find a positive and significant interaction between the attitude of system trust and recycling costs, as well as a negative and significant interaction between system trust and recycling benefits. The data rule out the rational choice and low-cost hypothesis explanation of recycling behavior. Instead, they indicate that attitudes moderate the impact of the incentive structure, increasing cooperation in collective action dilemmas irrespective of the costs associated with compliance.

Trust and Adapative Rationality: Towards a Causal Explanation of Conditional and Unconditional Trust

This paper provides a theoretical framework to reductively explain conditional and unconditional trust; it also presents an experimental test of the correspondingly integrative model and its predictions. Trust research has neglected the importance of (1) an actor’s context-dependent definition of the situation and (2) individual-level adaptative rationality. The diversity and fragmentation of trust research is guided by a flexible and dynamic degree of information processing: trust is as “multi-faceted” as there are cognitive routes that take us to the choice of a trusting act. The degree of rationality involved in interpretation and choice is a fundamental aspect of trust. However, adaptative rationality has not been treated as an independent and orthogonal dimension of the typological space of trust. By allowing for both automatic and rational modes of information processing, the model demonstrates the impact of a flexible and dynamic degree of rationality in interpretation and choice on trust. It describes a finite set of parameters that guide the selection of the processing mode and provides a causal link between an actor’s definition of the situation, individual-level adaptative rationality, and the behavioral outcome of trust. I predict a closed set of admissible interaction patterns in an experimental context using a measure of chronic norm accessibility (interpersonal trust scale) and two situational parameters. In a 2x2 factorial design, I vary the context and initial endowments in a standard investment game. The data show that negative incentive effects on trust in high-cost situations (5€ vs. 50€ real initial endowments) can be mediated by high norm accessibility or a positive social context. Decision-times analyses reveal a consistent pattern of interactions.

Consumer Credit, Social Inequalities and the State in Postcommunist Central and Eastern Europe

From the end of the 1980s, consumer credit grew quickly all over the developed capitalist world as the expanded access to consumer credit has come to be seen as a way to spur consumption and cushion the pains of growing income inequality as a result of the contraction of the welfare state (Crouch 2009; Prasad 2010; Krippner 2010; Trumbull in press; Kus 2013). The postcommunist region followed this trend in the from the late 1990s as the neoliberal logic predominant in their economic policy thinking of that time shaped the course of the economic transformation. As the former socialist welfare states have been rethinking central policies for their citizens from cradle to grave, privatization, commodification and access to credit were ushered in to replace the state’s obligations for free housing, higher education and rationed provision of deficit consumer durables. The expansion of consumer credit in East and Central Europe was achieved primarily through the enormous growth of formalized lending by retail banks but other alternative venues of lending have also sprung up. The paper investigates the effects of consumer credit on inequalities in Central and Eastern Europe and addresses the effects of the financial crisis on this new system of redistribution with special attention to Russia and Hungary.
analyses of parties and voters in 15 Western European countries, it is assessed manifestos with the European Social Survey (2002-2010). By means of multi-level (corruption, social inequality, party system polarization and the electoral system).

I focus on both micro-level explanations (socio-demographic char-
do citizens vote for parties that employ a populist discourse? In order to answer that question, I focus on both micro-level explanations (socio-demographic characteristics and political attitudes on the individual level), and macro-level variables (corruption, social inequality, party system polarization and the electoral system).

The paper combines the results of a computer-based content analysis of election manifestos with the European Social Survey (2002-2010). By means of multi-level analyses, it is assessed how the success of parties that employ a populist discourse can be explained.

This paper identifies the ethical and methodological significance of this project and discusses the productive blurring of the overlap between arts and visual research practice.

Skills Exchange: Urban Transformation and the Politics of Care was a collaborative art and social research project that took place over 6 years. It investigated the elderly in the city, relations of care and the civil spaces available for older people to participate in. The project from a notion that artists, researchers, older people, care-workers and others might exchange their skills, and, in this process, alter roles and relations. As a result, the focus was on the role of narratives in shaping identity and agency.

This research methodology had questions of ethics, visibility and representation as central concerns. Well-rehearsed relations that risk being ossified in the framing of older people as the objects of research were challenged.

The openness, conflictual responsiveness and reflexivity of all were integral to the development of the projects from artistic, research, and social perspectives. The distinction between art and social research was challenged as aspects of the research overlapped directly and contributed to the artistic processes. The research archive includes art works and social initiatives, opening events and manifests in addition to interview transcripts and social mappings, each oriented towards the cultural and socio-political changes groups hoped to enact.

This paper argues that ‘evaluation’ is a term which has been abused in the recent scramble to systematically measure the economic value of the arts. In considering the relationship between arts policy, cultural theory and arts and evaluation practice this paper offers a critical perspective on the ‘norms’ and ‘forms’ of evaluation. The histories of and motivations for evaluation include a governmentality and a role of policy culture as a resource that can be used to work across disciplines and political interests through processes of creative exchange. Skills Exchange challenged stereotypes of older people, and their capacity for critical thinking and interaction, the kinds of art they like, and the audiences for this kind of work. The resultant powerful evocations and artistic responses often exceeded the expectations of the institutions involved.

A Participatory Action Research (PAR) methodology, was combined with visual ethnography which employed methods of mapping, photographing, interviews, and research diaries. These methods were oriented towards exploring questions about the distribution of power and voice, both within the research process and the wider society. This research methodology had questions of ethics, visibility and representation as central concerns. Well-rehearsed relations that risk being ossified in the framing of older people as the objects of research were challenged.

This Is Not a Toolkit: Reclaiming Critical Evaluation of Participatory Arts

This paper argues that ‘evaluation’ is a term which has been abused in the recent scramble to systematically measure the cultural and socio-political value of the arts. In considering the relationship between arts policy, cultural theory and arts and evaluation practice this paper offers a critical perspective on the ‘norms’ and ‘forms’ of evaluation. The histories of and motivations for evaluation include a governmentality and a role of policy culture as a resource that can be used to work across disciplines and political interests through processes of creative exchange. Skills Exchange challenged stereotypes of older people, and their capacity for critical thinking and interaction, the kinds of art they like, and the audiences for this kind of work. The resultant powerful evocations and artistic responses often exceeded the expectations of the institutions involved.

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RC11-203.6

ROOS, J P* (University of Helsinki, jippee.roos@gmail.com)

Work after Retirement or Work Instead of Retirement?

Work after retirement or work instead of retirement?

In Europe the problem of population aging has aroused much worry. The debates on aging populations in need of care, consuming lots of resources, have been common. Consequently, the raising of the retirement age has been one of the themes in the discussion. There is strong opposition against increases in the retirement age. Therefore, alternatives are needed. There are also spontaneous developments which affect the retirement age debate. One alternative which has been tested is the elimination or raise in the upper age limit for retirement. In Finland people may retire already at 63 or 65, but they have to retire at 67 or 68. This upper limit could be raised to 70 without much protest, or eliminated completely.

Another new development is the combination of retirement and (paid) work. This is considered very quickly in the developed countries. One explanation is low pensions and need for good health coverage. But in countries where the level of pensions is decent, the reasons for working are mainly on the pull side. The retirees are healthy and wish to stay in the work life. This means that they do not wish to work full time, but on the other hand are not primarily interested in remuneration. In fact, there seems to be also an increase in the unpaid work, which is difficult to follow statistically.

In our Finnish Generational Transfers study we follow the Finnish baby boomers (born 1945-1950) and their activities. From our data we can see that working when retired is quite common and has interesting correlations with education, income, happiness etc. The paper will present these results and compare them to data from other European countries. On the basis of these results some recommendations about retirement policies are made.

ROOKE, ALISON* (Goldsmiths, University of London, a.rooke@gold.ac.uk)

Skills Exchange: The Politics of Collaboration and Co-Production

This paper identifies the ethical and methodological significance of this project and discusses the productive blurring of the overlap between arts and visual research practice.

Skills Exchange: Urban Transformation and the Politics of Care was a collaborative art and social research project that took place over 6 years. It investigated the elderly in the city, relations of care and the civil spaces available for older people to participate in. The project from a notion that artists, researchers, older people, care-workers and others might exchange their skills, and, in this process, alter roles and relations. As a result, the focus was on the role of narratives in shaping identity and agency.

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ROOTE, ALISON* (University of Colorado Denver, roonica.rooks@ucdenver.edu)

Race/Ethnicity and Health Information Seeking and Use Outside of the Medical Encounter: Is It Associated with Chronic Conditions?

Increasingly, adults in the United States of America (USA) are seeking and using health information (HI) within and outside their medical encounters. Patients actively involved in their self-care are more likely to manage chronic conditions (CC) effectively. But, HI use trends are unclear for those with CC, who use health care and are associated with aging. One study on older, racially/ethnic minority adults found HI seeking could change their eating, exercise, and illness treatments but did not lead to changes in health promotion/prevention or healthcare providers. The theory of uncertainty management suggests that patients reduce healthcare uncertainty by increasing their understanding of disease etiology or treatment options, improving patient-doctor communication, and enhancing disease self-management knowledge through HI seeking. My prior research found African Americans and Whites were similar in seeking and using HI when they talked with their doctors, but Latinos were significantly less likely to do so. How-however, African Americans and Latinos were significantly more likely than Whites to seek and use HI to change their approach to maintaining their health and better understand how to treat illnesses. We examine if race/ethnicity is related to HI use outside of medical encounters by CC. We use data from the 2007 USA Health Tracking Household survey, a nationally-representative survey of civilian, non-institutionalized Americans (N=12,549). Descriptive analysis showed Whites were more likely to seek HI from the Internet (35.7%), while a higher percentage of African Americans sought HI from books or magazines (33.3%) and friends or relatives (32.3%). Latinos were more likely to get HI from friends or relatives (24.0%) and books or magazines (23.1%). Logistic regression models using a knowledge/beliefs scale about care for CC, and alternatively stratifying by any CC or not, will aid our understanding of the self-care practices and needs of racial/ethnic adults with CC as they age.

RC37-636.3

ROOKE, ALISON* (Goldsmiths, University of London, a.rooke@gold.ac.uk)

This Is Not a Toolkit: Reclaiming Critical Evaluation of Participatory Arts

This paper argues that ‘evaluation’ is a term which has been abused in the recent scramble to systematically measure the economic value of the arts. In considering the relationship between arts policy, cultural theory and arts and evaluation practice this paper offers a critical perspective on the ‘norms’ and ‘forms’ of evaluation. The histories of and motivations for evaluation include a governmentality and a role of policy culture as a resource that can be used to work as part of a wider global project of managing social change (Yudice 2003, Bennett 1995) and a genuine desire to learn from and improve the effectiveness and possibilities of arts-based social interventions. This paper argues that in the current policy context evaluation has become a technocratic ‘hoop’ for arts organisations to jump through in well-rehearsed relations through processes of creative exchange. Skills Exchange challenged stereotypes of older people, and their capacity for critical thinking and interaction, the kinds of art they like, and the audiences for this kind of work. The resultant powerful evocations and artistic responses often exceeded the expectations of the institutions involved.

A Participatory Action Research (PAR) methodology, was combined with visual ethnography which employed methods of mapping, photographing, interviews, and research diaries. These methods were oriented towards exploring questions about the distribution of power and voice, both within the research process and the wider society. This research methodology had questions of ethics, visibility and representation as central concerns. Well-rehearsed relations that risk being ossified in the framing of older people as the objects of research were challenged.

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RC22-401.5

ROOSE, JOSHUA M.* (Australian Catholic University, joshua.roose@acu.edu.au)

Between Rhetoric and Reality: Shar'i'a and Neo-Liberal Multiculturalism in Australia

Abstract

The past decade has been characterized by attacks upon and critiques of multicultur-ism. This has been particularly the case in Europe, where in the context of the European sovereign debt crisis a politically driven, anti-multicultural con- tention has spread at rapid pace. It is clear that multiculturalism in Europe faces

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
immense political challenges from its opponents, many of whom currently constitute ruling governments. Leaders and opposition parties in Switzerland, Germany, The United Kingdom, France and the Netherlands have made strong public statements against multiculturalism and linked this rejection to the presence of Muslim populations. Banting and Kymlicka note that even though multicultural policies remain in place in many of these nations, the delegitimization of the word multiculturalism is not just a change in discourse, but jeopardises the very conditions under which multicultural policies can actually work. It would be easy to consider that in this context, multiculturalism has a dim future.

This paper, based upon extensive research conducted for an Australian Research Council-funded study examining sharia’s legal pluralism and Islamic finance. It offers important insights into the dimensions of a new neoliberal multiculturalism in Australia.

**Biography**

Joshua M. Roose (J.Roose@uws.edu.au) is a senior research officer of the Religion and Society Research Centre at the University of Western Sydney, Australia working on an Australian Research Council-funded study examining sharia and legal pluralism in Australia and the United States. In 2013, he served as a visiting scholar and researcher on the same project (with Professor Bryan Turner) at the Committee for the Study of Religion at City University of New York. He is also a co-convenor of The Australian Sociological Association (TASA) “Ethnicity, Migration and Multiculturalism” thematic group with a focus on religion and multiculturalism.

**RC22-382.3**

**ROOSE, JOSHUA M.*** (Australasian Catholic University, joshua.roose@acu.edu.au)

**Muslim Elites in the Neo-Liberal Sphere: Implications for Citizenship and the Future of Islam in the West**

In recent years there has been a vast array of studies examining Muslims in Western contexts at the level of rationalisation, impacts of negative representations and civic engagement. However, little research has examined the emergence of Western born Muslims into the elite professions that are central to the operation of the neo-liberal free market and that serve as a central location of economic and political power. Less research still has examined how this ‘new Muslim elite’ is shaping citizenship amongst Muslims and the future of Islam in the West (and the tensions this produces with traditional Muslim community leadership). This study aims to reveal important empirical and theoretical insights into these developments. Significantly, this study shifts the focus from the ‘Muslim question’ to how Muslims are actively contributing to a ‘Muslim Solution’.

This paper is based on findings from a three year project (2012-2014) funded by the Australian Research Council and conducted by a multidisciplinary team (Law, Sociology, Criminology and Political Science) from the University of Western Sydney (UWS) and City University of New York (CUNY). Empirical research was conducted in the global cities of Sydney and New York with Muslim attorneys, Islamic finance specialists, Imams and community leaders. The study aims to explore the intersection of sharia and the secular legal system, as well as gaining a broader insight into how sharia’s shapes the everyday lives of observant Muslims.

**RC35-605.1**

**ROSA, HARTMUT*** (University of Jena, hartner.rosa@uni-jena.de)

**The Temporality of the Good Life: Resonance As a Key-Concept in Critical Theory**

The modern reality of ethical pluralism implies that we cannot define the substance or content of a good life. However, perhaps it is possible to identify the temporality, or at least some of the crucial temporal aspects of a good life? The paper sets out to explore just this. In the first part, it identifies three time-levels that have to be brought in ‘resonance’ or coherence within a life: The temporality of everyday life, the temporality of a life-time (or biographical time), and the temporality of one’s age or epoch (historical time). In its second part, the paper seeks to establish the argument that the good life is achieved through a mediation between singular ‘moments of resonance’ (as opposed to situations of alienation) and stable ‘axes of resonance’ that allow for such moments. The crucial point here is the interplay and preservation of such axes of resonance, thus ensuring a certain level of security and stability that is potentially threatened or undermined in an era of incessant social acceleration.

While moments of resonance are rare and short-lived, what subjects need are stable and reliable ‘Axes of Resonance’ which give access to such experiences. In modern society, such axes can be love and the family, work, but also nature, art and religion. I will explore these ‘Spheres of Resonance’ by contrasting them to ‘Spheres of Alienation’ which mirror the former and might be on the rise in a late-modern world governed by the imperatives of speed and competition.

**RC44-732.4**

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**ROSADO, CESAR*** (IIT-Chicago-Kent College of Law, crosado@kentlaw.iit.edu)

**Can International Framework Agreements Facilitate Transnational Labor Cooperation?**

Marx & Engels predicted that globalization would lead workers of the world to unite. Indeed, the world economy is today “global.” However, globalization seems to have hurt workers’ organization as labor unions have lost membership and influence almost across the board. But in the past decade global unions have even been able to persuade more than 100 multinational corporations employing over 8 million workers to sign so-called international framework agreements (“IFAs”). At a minimum, all IFAs must commit to the “core labor rights” of the International Labor Organization (“ILO”), to wit, the right of freedom of association and effective collective bargaining, the right to be free from discrimination at work, the right against compulsory labor and the right against the worst forms of child labor. Could Marx & Engels have been correct, after all, about an international formation of workers acting in a class-conscious way for fundamental social change around the world? After doing empirical field research for about 6 months in Europe and the U.S.A., I do not think that IFAs yet signal a significant and new labor upsurge. First, I found out that the mostly German, Nordic, and French labor organizations seem to determine the specific meanings of the IFAs. These specific national labor organizations broker the IFAs and the relations that give IFAs meaning and life. In this sense IFAs are not truly “global.” They have important national roots. Second, unions across economic sectors seem to have conflicting interests. No brokerage seems to mend those ruptures, leading some global unions and their IFAs to clash with others. The paper concludes by arguing that the ILO may help to broker these conflicts to propel IFAs forward.

**JS-4.1**

**ROSENOW-WILLIAMS, KERSTIN*** (Inst Law of Peace & Armed Conflict, kerstin.rosenow@rub.de)

**Communicating the Challenges of Climate Change Adaptation in the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement**

The paradigm of climate change adaptation (CCA) plays an increasingly important role in various types of civil society organizations (ICRC, 2012; Hall 2013). The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement discussed the topic of climate change as a humanitarian challenge for the first time in 1999. The Foundation of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre (RCC) in Den Haag in 2002 institutionalized this new organizational commitment to address climate change induced challenges in disaster preparedness and the securing of livelihoods. Today, CCA is being discussed as a cross-cutting issue in humanitarian...
projects across the 187 national Red Cross/Red Crescent societies. The communication of climate risks to reach various target audiences from local communities to national stakeholders and volunteers to donors at the institutional and individual level has become a key challenge in the process of organizational change. This paper comparatively analyzes three different methods of communication that address CCA issues in the Red Cross/Red Crescent movement. First, the different visualization tools of the vulnerability and capacity assessment are analyzed with a focus on community based perceptions of climate change (RCCl 2010). Second, participatory games that model complex dynamic systems and that are facilitated by the Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies are discussed as a tool to foster awareness on the complexity of climate change impacts for local livelihoods and disaster preparedness at the level of donors and practitioners. Third, the climate change campaign of the German Youth Red Cross is analyzed with regards to its approach to motivate young people and the general public to address a complex issue in a more simple and understandable way. These case studies illustrate the need to find innovative ways to communicate and simplify the complexities and uncertainties that are linked to changing environmental factors.

RC39-658.3
ROSENOW-WILLIAMS, KERSTIN* (Inst Law of Peace & Armed Conflict, kerstin.rosenow@rub.de)

Innovative Strategies to Cope with Climate Change Across Time and Space - Local Preparedness As a Humanitarian Challenge?

This paper addresses an innovative climate change adaptation strategy in the area of disaster preparedness developed by the German Red Cross in cooperation with local partners in Africa such as the Ugandan and the Togolese Red Cross. Discussing the concept of “early warning/early action” and its practical implementation, this paper addresses organizational learning processes in transnational organizations from an actor centered perspective. By looking at a new project approach in the area of indicator based disaster preparedness systems, the importance of knowledge creation and transformation across time and space is highlighted. Time is important to respond adequately before a disaster strikes which requires new forms of institutionalized cooperation (for example, with meteorological departments and other stakeholders), while the spatial dimension refers to processes of organizational learning across borders and hierarchies from the local to the regional and transnational level. The role of both local communities and organizational change agents, meaning key persons within and outside the organizations, is addressed systematically to analyze the possibilities to foster climate change adaptation projects and their successful implementation in the long run.

RC38-655.3
ROSENTHAL, GABRIELE (Georg-August University of Göttingen)
HINRICHSEN, HENDRIK* (Georg-August-University of Göttingen, Hinrichsen.Hendrik@t-online.de)

Talking about Sexuality in Order to Deal with Discrimination? Gay Men in Palestine

In the context of a German-Israeli-Palestinian research project, we conducted biographical-narrative interviews with Palestinians in the West Bank and Jerusalem. We asked our interviewees to tell us their family and life histories without suggesting any other topic during the first (and main) part of the interview. In all our research settings we had several interviews with men who define themselves as homosexual or who experienced serious discrimination because of being defined as homosexuals. It became obvious that these men wanted to speak with us because we represent, from their perspective, the so-called Western culture that they associate with more sexual liberty and because they felt a need to speak about their suffering from discrimination. In order to understand and explain the interaction “researcher-interviewee” it is crucial to understand their specific definitions of the concrete relationship to the male interviewers from Germany.

These biographical self-presentations are marked by talking about experiences of discrimination and about struggling with their self-definition (Am I gay, transgender or heterosexual?). Thereby they touch on the issue of homosexuality being a ‘Western’ concept.

In our paper we will present our assumptions, that are based on several case studies, about the interrelation of these self-presentations and self-deﬁnitions with the hegemonic discourse about male homosexuality, or non-normative sexualities respectively. Furthermore we will discuss (and assumption) that these interviewees, who are in a position of outsiders (in the sense of Norbert Elias) in Palestinian society, are talking more openly about internal conﬂicts inside the Palestinian community than other interviewees.

PEARCE, REBECCA (University of NSW)

Climate Uprise: An Ethnography of the Climate Movement

In this paper we report on a project analysing the emergence of a grassroots social movement dedicated to direct action against the root causes of climate change. The project investigates the dramatic turn in climate politics that occurred in the mid-2000s. Engendered by mounting evidence of climate change, and by the rise of international level political negotiations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and rejecting the pragmatism of professionalised non-government environmental organisations, this grassroots-based political movement launched a radical programme for climate action from below. Through public protests, civil disobedience involving direct actions, counter summits, and deliberative events that created a sense of community, solidarity and personal political agency, climate activists sought to translate climate science into politics.

The climate movement sought to build a political vision and the political capacity to challenge the elite politics of climate change, the ‘climate pragmatism’ that had dominated climate politics from the 1990s, and the legitimacy of the carbon-intensive economy. The paper explores this significant moment, when a radical climate politics introduced a new dynamic to the landscape. The authors are to publish this work in 2013 as an ethnography of the search for climate agency, based on the authors’ involvements in the climate movement and in-depth interviews with climate activists from 2007 to 2010. Focusing particularly on the climate movement in Australia, a country reaping the economic benefits of the coal and gas boom, the book charts both the possibilities and pitfalls revealed by the upsurge, interpreting it as a pre-figurative moment for an anti-systemic climate agency.

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Imperialism In a Wool Blanket: Aboriginal Iconography, Denomination and Canadian Paper Monies

Imperialism in a Wool Blanket: Aboriginal Iconography, Denomination and Canadian Paper Monies

National currencies, especially paper notes, are emblems of the nation-state and its power. This paper builds on these literatures to explore iconic representations of Canada’s Aboriginal Peoples in its monies, using examples of colonial and post-colonial (ostensibly) post-colonial notes. Research on images of imperialism and nationalism in African colonial and African and East Asian post-colonial monies and stamps is a well-established field. However, Canada’s imperialist, colonialist legacy is a neglected, sometimes denied, history, and its monies are barely studied from critical, social science perspectives.

Beginning with an 1870 Dominion of Canada $2 bill, and culminating in the 2004 Canadian Journey series $20 bill, this paper asks whether Canada’s claim of multi-culturalism vis-a-vis First Nations Peoples is indeed supported by nation-building imagery on its own currency. Hudson’s Bay Point Blankets were traded between colonisers and First Nations in 19th century Canada. These wool blankets were re-purposed by Aboriginal peoples as garments, ceremonial exchange and prestige goods. On the 1870 $2 bill, the blanket draped across an Aboriginal man’s body is an imperialist icon of le doux commerce that ‘tames’ the ‘noble savage’. In the 2004 $20 bill, First Nations are represented by a modern sculpture by a Haida artist, Bill Reid, depicting the creation of mankind, ‘Raven and the First Mer’. But on this bill is contemporary Aboriginal art and ‘traditional culture’ – the sculpture depicts a key event in Haida cosmology – presented as truly valuable?

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When 150 Becomes 100: Conversions and Denominations In Grocery Shopping

When 150 becomes 100: Conversions and Denominations In Grocery Shopping

This paper explores two aspects of expatriate money practices with Russian rubles, focusing on everyday shopping: conversion rules of thumb and denominations. The Russian ruble is a currency whose base denomination is one hundred (100) rather than one (1). Many expatriates living in Moscow are accustomed to currencys like the United States dollar, the Euro or British pounds sterling, whose base denominations are one not one hundred. Conversion becomes a way of managing ‘sticker shock’, a means of making sense of how a can of coffee can cost 800 currency units (rubles in this case), and coming to understand new regimes of value and price for everyday goods. Yet even expatriates from countries with a currency whose base unit is 100 – Japanese yen, South Korean won, Swedish kronor – talk of curious conversion conversations under a rule of thumb that 150 of one unit equals 100 of another eventually becomes a 1:1 ratio. Learning to use rubles, especially in buying daily necessities, means not only developing a handy conversion to assess prices, but also adjusting to new arithmetic based on

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
different monetary denominations, even when the base unit may be the same. I will argue that conversions are slowly adjusted to better match not official rates of currency conversion, but notions of worth and value that are linked to available denominations of money at ‘home’ and abroad.

**RC29-506.3**

ROSSAL, MARCELO* (Universidad de la República, mrossal@yahoo.com)

*Ethnographic Studies Approaching Violence and the Transaction of Illegal Drugs in Montevideo, Uruguay*

The present work is a result of a process of ethnographic investigation that took place in three different social locations: the downtown area (with a population conformed by homeless teenagers and young adults); a peripheral suburb location in Montevideo (focusing on consumers of cocaine paste base); and, prison (within a system created for people with no criminal records). The focus of this study discusses the social interrelations and the transactions of illegal drugs. Given the general assumption that the foundation of social interrelations is exchange itself, the case of an exchange that occurs within an outlawed background will be debated— an illegal market which is necessarily (re)producing violence; a market that is illegal due to the fact that those merchandise are considered non-legal by national and international normatives. The present investigation was held during the debate that arose in Uruguay on the topic of the legalization of one illicit drug (cannabis), a critical debate to which attention is paid along this work: while the debate that arose in Uruguay on the topic of the legalization of one illicit drug was illegal due to the fact that those merchandises are considered non-legal by national and international normatives. The present investigation was held during the debate that arose in Uruguay on the topic of the legalization of one illicit drug (cannabis), a critical debate to which attention is paid along this work: while the debate that arose in Uruguay on the topic of the legalization of one illicit drug (cannabis), a critical debate to which attention is paid along this work: while the debate that arose in Uruguay on the topic of the legalization of one illicit drug (cannabis), a critical debate to which attention is paid along this work: while the debate that arose in Uruguay on the topic of the legalization of one illicit drug was illegal due to the fact that those merchandises are considered non-legal by national and international normatives.

**RC51-821.2**

ROSSI, LUCA* (IT University of Copenhagen, lcr@itu.dk)

ZUROVAC, ELISABETTA (University of Urbino Carlo Bo)

*In and out of the Mass Media System: Crisis Microblogging in a Social System Theory Perspective*

The large diffusion of social media platforms, togheter with the diffusion of mobile connectivity, has generated, during the last few years, a growing amount of real time production of user generated content. This broad phenomenon is even more intense when it comes to crisis related communication. During crisis events traditional mass media communications might be slower less efficient and less accurate than user-generated information. This is why, over the last few years, we are seeing a growing number of research projects aiming at using these data for rescue operations or other civil protection activities. We are facing this kind of data from a different perspective. Within this paper we will claim that—within specific circumstances—user generated communication will act surrogating the traditional Mass Media System in its function of self observation of the Social System (Luhmann 2000) by applying the same operational selection between information and non-information. In addition we will claim that, as soon as the initial conditions disappear, user generated communication will evolve into a new—and still largely unexplored social function.

To support our thesis we will use Twitter data collected during the first five hours after the earthquake that struck Emilia Romagna region in Italy on May 20th 2012 monitoring the #terremoto hashtag. By focusing on the first 5 hours of the Twitter stream we have been able to detect the early user-led phase of the phenomenon, showing which type of users has been the first to fill the information gap and, by then, what happened until the early morning when traditional media came on stage. We will show how in this time span it is possible to observe how specific social network analysis metrics (Bruno, Stiegitz 2012) evolve from a specific mass media like structure toward a more conversational structure.

**JS-47.3**

ROSTGAARD, TINE* (Aalborg University, tr@dps.aau.dk)

*Ageing and the Development of Community Care in East Asia – What Way Forward?*

With the ageing of societies, there is growing interest among also East Asian countries to implement new policies of long term care. Home care arrangements now predominate in OECD countries, reflecting older people’s preferences for home based help and care but also as an attempt to reduce reliance on expensive institutional care, particularly for recipients with lower levels of disability (OECD, 2005). Countries without extensive formal community-based care systems such as the East Asian countries are in a demographic situation which requires them to consider how to organize and provide adequate, affordable and quality community-based care, in both urban and rural settings, and in a financially sustainable and culturally diverse way. They can draw on the lessons learned from other countries in the development of national community-based care models, but new models of community care must develop according to their respective cultural, political and social background and taking into account financial and systemic capabilities. This paper investigates what models of community care have been implemented or is under way in 9 East Asian countries, outlining their characteristics and the challenges forward.

**RC23-418.4**

ROTH, ULRIKE* (University of Münster, ulrike.roth@uni-muenster.de)

*The Gendering of Internet-Based ICTs in Everyday Life*

Dealing with the implications of ICTs for social inequality requires taking the everyday processes and actual situations into account in which ICTs are used and where participation is negotiated and constituted.

Relating to Cultural Studies the domestication approach argues that everyday life especially in the domestic sphere can be seen as a microcosm of society, where institutional and discursive inequalities are reflected as well as being reproduced. Within the domestication process ICTs are actively integrated into daily routines, social interactions and spatiotemporal structures of the households revealing processes of inclusion and exclusion.

The present paper presents findings from the ethnographic-oriented, interview-based long-term study “The Mediatized Home” analyzing the integration of the different internet-based ICTs into the everyday lives of 25 (heterosexual) couples over a period of over 5 years. The findings show that due to a technological framing, inequalities in internet use and skills are especially tied to gender roles and practices. Although the technological framing and thereby these inequalities diminish during the process of integrating the internet into everyday life, they do not dissolve entirely, but prove to be resilient to its changing surroundings. Causes for the persistence of these inequalities can be identified on an institutional and discursive level as well as within the interaction of the couples. Various aspects on these different levels lead to a gendered division of labor within the relationships of the couples, which is evidently affecting the use of internet-based ICTs.

In order to understand the ways in which internet-based ICTs interact with questions of social inequality, it is crucial to ask for its latent implications. Our study shows that looking at everyday life from a domestication perspective allows us to not only identify latent implications of internet-based ICTs, but also to understand how they unfold their effects on social inequality.

**RC14-248.4**

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*Where Participation is Negotiated: New Media in Everyday Life*

Addressing the intersection between New Media and social inequality requires taking the everyday processes and actual situations into account in which New Media is used and where participation in New Media is negotiated and constituted.

Relating to Cultural Studies the domestication approach argues that everyday life especially in the domestic sphere can be seen as a microcosm of society, where institutional and discursive inequalities are reflected as well as being reproduced. Within the domestication process New Media Technologies are actively integrated into daily routines, social interactions and spatiotemporal structures of the households revealing processes of inclusion and exclusion.

The present paper presents findings from the ethnographic-oriented, interview-based long-term study “The Mediatized Home” analyzing the integration of the different New Media Technologies into the everyday lives of 25 (heterosexual) couples over a period of over 5 years. The findings show that inequalities in internet use and skills are especially tied to gender roles and practices. Although these inequalities diminish during the process of integrating the internet into everyday life, they do not dissolve entirely, but prove to be resilient to its changing surroundings. Causes for the persistence of these inequalities can be identified on an institutional and discursive level as well as within the interaction of the couples. Various aspects on these different levels lead to a gendered division of labor within the relationships of the couples involving a gendered construction of New Media expertise, which is evidently affecting the use of New Media.

In order to understand the ways in which New Media can open up possibilities to participation, it is crucial to ask whether people are equally taking part in New Media or not. Our study helps explaining processes of inclusion as well as exclusion showing how participation in New Media is negotiated in everyday life.

**RC06-127.7**

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MIETTINEN, ANNELI* (Population Research Institute, anneli.miettinen@vaestolitto.fi)

*Unions and Childbearing: Converging Gender Roles in Finland*

Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name. * denotes a presenting author.
One distinguishing trait of Finnish fertility during the last decades is the increase in the proportion of families having three or four children. We study how socio-economic status (SES) and numbers of unions relate to average (3+) parities among Finnish men and women across age cohorts. In previous studies of wealthy low-fertility countries, both male SES and number of unions has often been shown to increase fertility, while their effect on women is mixed or negative. We use the FINNUNION data, a 11% sample of all Finnish-born persons resident in Finland during 1970–2010 and covering the fertility of age cohorts 1930–1960. It includes data on co-residential unions and marriages, childbirth and central socio-demographic indicators of the index persons on an annual basis. It also includes sociodemographic indicators and childbearing history of all partners in marriage or cohabitation of the index person.

Results show that across all male cohorts, higher social status increases the proportions of 3+ children. There is no comparable clear trend among women, although the negative effect of female education on higher parities diminishes over time. Interestingly, the gender differences appear to diminish among younger cohorts. We discuss reasons for the shift towards gender equality in mating patterns in families with many children.

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Plural Modernities and Post-Western Sociologies: Individuation in Europe and in China

In a context of plural modernities we have entered in a period of post-Westernization of societies and of the construction of situated knowledge. We are in the midst of a "global change" which is distinct from previous changes and their ephemeral nature which appears to be a turning point in the history of the social sciences. In this communication we will consider the diversity of epistemic injustices and reticular dominations, the emergence of Post-Western sociology through the dialogue between European and Chinese sociologies; finally we will be focused on theoretical continuities and discontinuities between Chinese and European sociologies through the analysis of the process of individuation in Europe and in China. The concept of the individual is not very highly developed in Chinese sociology, whereas it has assumed a central position in European sociologies. On the other hand, various theories of the guanxi have been developed; some Chinese sociologists advance the 'we' is produced, on the one hand, by guanxi, which delineate the particular boundaries of the 'self' in the construction of the individual, and, on the other hand, by categorisations, identifications and social affiliations. Overall the past 20 years or more, it has been interesting to observe that in European sociology, and particularly French sociology, the contemporary individual, whether he appears uncertain, reflexive or autonomous, lies at the heart of sociological thinking, whereas he is scarcely visible on the Chinese sociological scene. This phenomenon highlights the affirmation of the process of individuation as a process of civilisation – in Norbert Elias's sense of the term – and shows that, whereas in the past it was social structures that sustained the individual and the level of reflexivity was consistent with the social structure. We would consider discontinuous continuities and continuous discontinuities between Chinese and European sociologies.

ROUSSI, MAGDALINI* (University of Piraeus, mroussis@unipl.gr)

“Equality and Challenge: The Case of ‘Lysistrata’ in Ancient Greek Drama”

This paper concerns with the successful revival of the ancient Greek drama through the study of “Lysistrata” by Sophocles. The educational and recreational character of the ancient Greek drama gives the audience messages for
equality, a notion useful in building sound personalities, ready to participate in a democratic state. In this paper I will be present the analysis of "Lysistrata" through the mask/prosepio of the ancient Greek drama. The results were acquired after going through and studying elements from a variety of sources, such as masks form pottery, bas-reliefs, sculptures, frescoes, statuettes and texts. Aristophanes, who is considered to be the best ancient Greek comedy writer, was well aware of the social problems faced by the Athenian republic during and after the Peloponnesian War and thus felt challenged to present these problems through his writings. One famous persona he made up was "Lysistrata", an audacious, viv- id, powerful woman. "Lysistrata" is taught in philosophy schools and played in theatres around the world. The messages conveyed involve idea of the equality, peace, reconciliation, dialogue, human rights. The educational activities deriving from the ancient masks presented masks could take the form of articles, lectures, e- lectures, workshops, interactive programs, videos etc.

RC32-550.5
ROVENTA-FRUMUSANI, DANIELA* (Bucharest University, danifrumsani@yahoo.com)

Epistemological Standpoints and Steps in Social Sciences. Intersectionality in Gender Studies

Human and social sciences are the subject of a long lasting confrontation between the ideal-type standpoint of the researcher's neutrality and the inevitable subjectivity in everyday life situations, between positivism and subjectivism. As a result of these paradigmatic oppositions, we encounter a cleavage between statistical quantitative methods applied to experimental data, "objective methods", and qualitative from a contextual research.

Since 1980's, in information and communications sciences but also in management and gender studies, we are talking about the reliability of qualitative methods, the role of experience, memory and standpoint. The objectivity is actually non-achievable, so the subjectivity must be assumed, explored, transferred.

Feminist studies (sociological first, then communicational, discursive, historical) are designed to reveal the women's perspectives, as the feminist approaches to problems on Epistemology, Metaphysics, Methodology and Philosophy of Science.

With this new orientation towards a "situated knowledge" (see D. Haraway), with the triangulation of methods and the intersectionality of sociological parameters , the traditional separation between the subject connoisseur and the object to be known is abolished and the group or community perspective can replace the neutral, individualizing perspective.

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RC14-244.2
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La Dimension De Genre Dans Les Organisations

La visée de cette intervention c'est de s'inscrire dans l'histoire des efforts entrepris pour éradiquer l'arbitraire, l'injustice et la discrimination envers les femmes en utilisant l'arme de l'information. Pour faire avancer la cause de l'égalité, il faut d'abord arrêver prendre le poids des inégalités, rendre visibles leurs causes et leurs effets, comprendre le degré de leur résistance et les implications de leur persistance.

En dépit des modifications de jure (loi contre la discrimination de genre-2002 pour la Roumanie), de facto les changements arrivent plus lentement. L’inégalité de genre reste une caractéristique majeure de la société globale et par voie de conséquence de la Roumanie postcommuniste aussi.

Dans les sociétés contemporaines marquées par la désindustrialisation, la production et la reproduction, le marché et la famille sont moins séparés ; ils deviennent des espaces où le sexe, la race, la classe se confrontent afin de donner une signification et valeur nouvelle au travail. La crise (de la production, du travail, de la famille etc.) entraîne des travaux temporaires, ce que des chercheurs féministes appellent du travail féminisé (moins payé, moins valorisé, etc.) ; c'est pourquoi on parle de féminisation de la pauvreté (accentuée par la crise).

Même si les femmes ont investi dans presque toutes les professions, la ségrégation sexuée du travail demeure une réalité qui se traduit notamment par la persistance de l'inégalité salariale et symbolique (ce que l'on va prouver par les vingt entrevues en profondeur avec des femmes appartenant à des professions, catégories d'age et de leadership différentes).

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RC16-285.5
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Suffering and Aesthetic Identification in Cosmopolitan Cinema

Looking at specific film examples of cosmopolitan cinema, this paper is concerned with both theorizing and probing how different modalities of aesthetic identification with the suffering hero – sympathetic, cathartic and ironic – are consequen- tial for the ways in which the viewer is capable (or not) of detaching herself from the immediacy of the emotions underlying her identification (e.g. compas- sion, sympathetic tears, tragic emotion, estrangement) and rise to moral judg- ment and reflection about what is represented. It is through the fictional exercise of the imagination that audiences are invited to identify and empathize with the fate of individual characters and to consider the moral implications of their suffer- ing in their own worlds. If fictional characters can become ‘real’, personalized and tangible as subjects experiencing pain, it is also because the suffering ‘other’ is perceived not as a distant object of pity but as a fully-fledged subject just like ‘us’. We will see that some modalities of aesthetic identification with suffering charac- ters have the potential to trigger cognitive linguistic deliberation– and, therefore, new cultural meanings of suffering - in a discursive ethical space where a range of interlocutors - audiences, filmmakers, creative personnel and critics – enter into conversation with each other about what constitutes human dignity and its violation. It is argued that cosmopolitan cinema challenges the idea that suffering is ‘unrepresentable’ by personalizing suffering and bringing its visual presence before us in ways that verbal representation cannot.

RC27-467.3
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Changing Society, Changing Sport? Social Diversity, Cultural Citizenship and the Sporting Nation

Sport is routinely evident as a key signifier of nation around the world. But in Australia the unusually elevated place of sport in ‘official’ and popular national culture means that questions surrounding sport, citizenship and national identity have an especially deep resonance. For example, sport is more prominent in the information for Australia's citizenship test, and more closely connected to its characterisation of national cultural identity, than in equivalent documentation of comparable countries such as Canada and the United Kingdom. Key national sports events are also protected for free television viewing by the world's most rigorous ‘anti-siphoning’ regime in the name of safeguarding “events of national importance and cultural significance” from less accessible subscription television platforms. Affinity with sport, and to the nation through sport, is likely to be less secure as global population mobility alters the demographic composi- tion of Australia's citizenry. It is for this reason that its most dynamically diverse region, Greater Western Sydney (GWS), was selected as the primary research site for a current project addressing sport’s relationship to cultural citizenship in Aus- tralia. GWS has an estimated resident population approaching two million, with almost a third born overseas and of non-English speaking background, approxi- mately half of whom arrived in Australia during or after 2001. With almost forty per cent of residents speaking a language other than English at home, over a half aged below thirty five and approximately a fifth in low income households, GWS is a highly appropriate context for exploring the process of ‘nationing’ through Australia’s sporting system and its relationship to socio-cultural inequality and exclusion under conditions of advancing globalisation. The paper reports on this research-in-progress, and analyses the preliminary findings of its qualitative exploration of the sport-nation-culture nexus.

JS-55.1
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"State-Formation From Below": Social Movement Of The Dam-Evictees' and 'Legal Transformation' Of The State In Maharashtra (India), 1960-1976

Dam-evictees' movements in Maharashtra have a long history. Peasants in Mar- hastra fought the first struggle against dams in early 1920s, which opposed

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
the Mulshi dam built by the Tatas. Significantly, this is the first known movement organized by the dam-affected persons in India and throughout the world. However, for various reasons, this movement failed. From 1960 onwards, the dam-affected movements in Maharashtra have been led by a federally structured organization named, Maharashtra Rayo Dharrangatra va Prakalpagrasta Shektaki Parishad (MRDPSP; Maharashtra State Dam-affected and Project-affected Farmer’s Organization). Many of the demands of MRDPSP, such as—equity in water distribution and civic amenities for the rehabilitated villages, have been largely fulfilled by the state. Moreover, these movements of the peasants have considerably transformed the structure of the state in Maharashtra. As a result of their mounting resistance, Maharashtra government mooted the first rehabilitation law in India, in the year 1976, which was further amended and replaced in the year 1986 and 1999. Though the movements of the dam displaced still continue to operate, in this paper I wish to analyse and analyse the impact of the period of initial protests from 1960 to 1976, when the first rehabilitation law was formulated in Maharashtra that legally empowered the dam evictees.

In this paper I argue that, dam-evictees’ movements in Maharashtra, were largely successful in getting their ‘material’ demands fulfilled because of having a long ‘historical legacy’ of movements against hydropower projects and mainly by their strategy of — a) raising purely local ‘ecological concerns’, in strategic disjunction from global environmental issues, b) increasingly rationalizing their demands through legal ‘rights based approach’ and c) orienting their movement towards claim-making on the Maharashtra state resources, through recurring cycles of conflicts and negotiations that ultimately caused the legal transformation.

INTE-26.3

ROZANOVA, JULIA* (Yale University, julia.rozanova@yale.edu)
Many Shades of Grey: Past, Present, and Future of Age Relations in America

Population aging is considered one of the top three challenges of global development by the United Nations. By 2025 one in every seven Americans, one in five Japanese, and one in four Europeans will be over the age of 65. This presentation reflects on the key sociological question: in the context of this historically unique transition towards an aging society, how does age matter to deviance and to social status? It describes how the 21st century cult of the youth is linked to the development of the images of majestic orb and traditional doll, the roly-poly, creates the tendency in their social networks. Mainland Chinese students account for 10% of the total number of ideas, whereas the majority of students are from upper-middle class or upper class families; whereas the majority of students are from upper-middle class or upper class families; whereas the majority of students are from upper-middle class or upper class families; whereas the majority of students are from upper-middle class or upper class families; whereas the majority of students are from upper-middle class or upper class families.

RC37-637.2

ROZHDSTVENSKAYA, ELENA* (National Research University, erozhdestvenskaya@hse.ru)
"to be Controversial" - a Social View on the Russian Art Piece at the Venice Biennale in 2013 ("Russia: Never overturn"

The author analyzes the art piece, which was established on the basis of national competition concept art with the focus of Russian national idea. The roly-poly, a 5-meter-high dynamic sculpture, featuring a wooden log crowned with a double-headed eagle, which rises back up when pushed over, is showcased at the biennial of contemporary art in Venice.

Visual analysis of the subject contains a political representation: the conjunction of the images of majestic orb and traditional doll, the roly-poly, creates the effect of dynamics, together with the provocative slogan “Try overturn” as an invitation to confront challenge to the aggressive counter-play with the audience.

The subject of textual analysis represents 458 art concepts involved in the digital competition, they demonstrate significant meaningful references for the understanding of the national idea in Russia. Several steps of coding in the qualitative tradition of grounded theory summarizes a thick description of the different thematic fields. As a result, the top ten most important components of the national idea in order of importance are: state symbols, family and children, Christian symbols, animalistic imagery, anthropocentric imagery, moral and humanitarian values, liberal values (2.4 % of the total number of ideas), environmental values, the idea of revival and patriotism. Interpretation of the narrative (IN30) core focuses on the change, transformation, physical effort, glorious death, salvation and hope.

In general, the analysis of this art piece reflects an important condition for the modern media presentations - the idea of conflict, the collision of ideological spaces. In the author’s framework of a deep understanding of national idea as “a thought that gives us the strength to improve life” is visually aggressive, and substantively - rather archaic.
vulnera autoridades civiles y agrarias, así como pueblos ikojí y Zapoteco. En este caso, la implantación de la nueva tecnología se da en un escenario contradictorio signado por problemas entre núcleos agrarios y entre grupos étnicos que desde hace ya muchos años mantienen una relación tensa de dominio y representación. Mediante la discusión de este caso, el trabajo desarrolla la idea de que los proyectos de inversión han reactivado viejos enfrentamientos y promueven un realineamiento de los actores, así como permiten la reconstrucción de demandas de autogestión y autonomía local que, bajo la política y el discurso del agrarismo nacional, habían sido eficazmente acallados. Nociones tales como zonas de refugio, colonialisación, y usura, adquisiciones, son herramientas necesarias para comprender la complejidad de un proceso que difícilmente se agota en, aunque no excluya, ideas sobre resistencia, despojo y desposesión que son hoy las herramientas conceptuales centrales con las que se abordan los conflictos étnicos y socio ambientales en el sur global.

**JS-30.3**

**RUDRAPPA, SHARMILA** (University of Texas at Austin, rudrappa@Austin.utexas.edu)

*Markets in Life Itself: Transnational Surrogacy in India As Intimate Labor*

Are the babies born through commercial surrogacy commodities or are they gifts? Based on interviews with seventy surrogate mothers and thirty-one egg donors who live in Bangalore, India, and twenty families who reside in various parts the U.S. and Australia and have engaged in surrogacy in Anand, Delhi, and Mumbai, I pose three interrelated questions:

1. What do surrogate mothers make of the commodification of their pregnancies? Is pregnancy a part of a gift relationship, or is it a market relationship for which they receive wages?
2. If the newborn baby is a gift to the commissioning family residing in India or elsewhere, then what is the ongoing relationship between surrogate mother as gift-giver and commissioning parents as gift-receivers?
3. Conversely, if pregnancy is wage labor, then how does one make sense of the baby as commodity, a product of market pregnancy?

Beginning with Titmuss’s seminal *The Gift Relationship*, where he endorses the virtues of blood donation in the U.K. versus the dements of blood distribution as a commodity in the U.S., the social circulation of bodily fluids, tissues and organs is well examined (Ribonow, 1999; Schepure-Hughes and Wacquant, 2003; Waldby and Mitchell, 2006). Reaching back to a much larger treatise on the gift (Mauss, 1923; Levi-Strauss, 1969; Rubin, 1975; Bourdieu, 1977; Appadurai, 1986; Strathern, 1988), and mother as gift-giver and commissioning parents as gift-receivers?

This paper contributes to the growing literature on intimate industries (Parrenas, 1999), and commodification (Polanyi, 1944; Hochschild, 1983, 2003, 2012; Waldby and Mitchell, 2006). Lack of a common conceptualization of the value of social relations as well as personal resources and strategies. We will focus on the way people cope with the discriminations, the way they avoid, resist, abate or adapt, the way their strategies are successful or entail perverse side effects, in order to understand the effects on individuals as well as the collective consequences of discriminations. Ambivalent and uncertain, the experience of discrimination is all the less adjusted to its definition as a public policy issue, the links between discrimination and domination, discrimination and stigmatization, discrimination and inequalities are not obvious.

Regarding theoretical and methodological issue, we will insist on the relevance of sociological intervention (Touraine, 1978; Cousin & Rui, 2010) for the study of the discrimination’s effects at the same time on individuals and on society.

**RC28-489.6**

**RUI, SANDRINE** (Université de Bordeaux, sandrine.rui@u-bordeaux2.fr)

*Coping with Discrimination, from Subjective Experience to Social Consequences of Discriminations*

To what extent studying discrimination from the subjective experience of discriminated persons throws new light on the sociology of discrimination? Whereas most of the studies aim to measuring discriminations (usually with quantitative methods) or aim to evaluating policies implemented to reduce them, the point of view of those who are discriminated or susceptible to be discriminated is less often analyzed. This last perspective is at the core of the research this communication is based on. Our research has been led in France using 4 sociological interventions and 220 interviews with persons concerned by discriminations due to their origin, their culture, their sexuality or their sex (Dubet F., Cousin O., Macé E, et Rui S, (2012), *Pourquoi Moi ? l’expérience des discriminations*, Paris, Seuil.)

Our study emphasizes the gap between the subjective experience and the objective situations people go through. The experience of discrimination is therefore determined by structural and individual factors, by institutional, economic and social context. We will focus on the way people cope with the discriminations, the way they avoid, resist, abate or adapt, the way their strategies are successful or entail perverse side effects, in order to understand the effects on individuals as well as the collective consequences of discriminations. Ambivalent and uncertain, the experience of discrimination is all the less adjusted to its definition as a public policy issue, the links between discrimination and domination, discrimination and stigmatization, discrimination and inequalities are not obvious.

Regarding theoretical and methodological issue, we will insist on the relevance of sociological intervention (Touraine, 1978; Cousin & Rui, 2010) for the study of the discrimination’s effects at the same time on individuals and on society.

**RC34-589.3**

**RUILING, ZHAO** (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, lthinkso8@163.com)

*Exploring the Less-Educated and Lower-Income Migrant Young People’s Experience of Transition to Adulthood – a Qualitative Research in Shenzhen, China*

In recent decades, many researchers have found that young people’s transition to adulthood is greatly prolonged in terms of finishing education, entering job market, getting married and having children. Accordingly, they suggest that contemporary young people’s transition trajectories have become radically different from those of their previous generations. Among researchers on youth transition, Jeffrey Arnett even contends to regard this prolonged transition to adulthood as a separate and normative life stage – emerging adulthood – between adolescence and young adulthood. However, other researchers criticize that the prolonged transition is not a universal phenomenon for all the young people. They believe that those who are socially disadvantaged and excluded incline to enter adulthood at an earlier age. On the contrary, local researchers in China find that it is just the increasing life pressure that forces the young, especially those who lack of social resources, delaying their transition to adulthood. The contradictions among existing studies indicate that transition to adulthood does not obey a normative rule and other words, individual transition to adulthood is socially constructed. Individuals under different social and cultural contexts may have various transition experiences. This study seeks to explore the transitional experiences of the less-educated and lower-income migrant young people (with age from 18 to 33) in Shenzhen – a migrant city in China’s southeast coast, as well as how their transition experiences are socially constructed. Qualitative in-depth interview is used to collect information as rich as possible from the life stories of the participants. Grounded theory is used to analyze the data and develop new understanding of transition to adulthood. Implications of the findings for social welfare services and policies targeting disadvantaged young people are discussed.

**ADH-991.4**

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*The Influence of Political Inequality in Vulnerability to Natural Hazards: An Analysis of Selected Mexican Municipalities*
The susceptibility of different territorial units to be affected by natural hazards has been usually associated with the nature of the hazard itself, together with the socio-economic conditions of the local population. However, the political conditions that underlie planning and emergency response are usually overlooked. We argue that vulnerability varies in relation to the political inequalities regarding law enforcement, effective planning, land use control, environmental knowledge and resources availability among different territories in response to hazards; and these inequalities would significantly influence vulnerability outcomes of municipalities subject to similar hazards. This paper reviews the debates of political inequalities and their spatial effects. It also discusses the differences in vulnerability outcomes in different territorial units in Mexico, associated with such inequalities, from a qualitative comparative approach.

RC14-253.2

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Participación Social Ciudadana. Reflexiones Desde El Pensamiento Comunitarista De Amitai Etzioni

La participación ciudadana, desde la aparición de las Tecnologías de la Información y la Comunicación (TIC), ha experimentado una radical transformación. Las teorías clásicas sobre participación social y creación y desarrollo de comunidades, se encuentran con el reto de adaptarse y contrastarse con los nuevos fenómenos de desarrollo tecnológico. Internet y las herramientas 2.0 tienen en común la participación colectiva mediante procesos de colaboración e intercambio con otros usuarios. El cambio de mentalidad que supone esta nueva forma de comprender e utilizar Internet desarrolla interacciones profundas y concretas con otros usuarios.

Esta comunicación se centra en el estudio del pensamiento de Amitai Etzioni, uno de los principales investigadores sociales sobre la creación y desarrollo de comunidades, y pone en relación su pensamiento clásico sobre participación con sus aportaciones recientes a la luz de las nuevas posibilidades de participación ciudadana.

RC47-772.2

RUNCIMAN, CARIN* (University of Johannesburg, crunciman@uj.ac.za)

Cycles of Contention Post-Apartheid: A Challenge to Current Theory

Since 2004 South Africa has been undergoing a wave of protests predominately led by the unemployed within South Africa’s impoverished townships and informal settlements. This protest wave reached a peak in 2012 where it has been estimated that was an average of three protests a day (IRIS, 2012). Furthermore, there has been a discernible rise in industrial unrest with an increasing number of wildcat strikes occurring as workers choose to take their demands outside organised trade unions and collective bargaining processes. The intensity of this movement and the hostility of the State to it was dramatically highlighted by the events at Marikana in 2012. This upsurge in contentious politics falls within a wider global cycle of contention. This paper uses the South African experience in order to challenge Tarrow’s theory of cycles of contention in order to advance social movement theory from a Southern perspective. It will be argued that Tarrow’s framework, and social movement theory more generally, pays insufficient attention to the specificities of capitalist development. This paper seeks to expand social movement theory and the analysis of popular protest through an examination of the specificities of capitalist neoliberal development and how this has shaped the working classes post-apartheid. The paper will demonstrate how a greater emphasis on the role of capitalism within social movement theory has much to contribute not only to the understanding of protest and social movements in South Africa but also for the analysis of the global cycles of contention.

RC21-362.5

RUOPPILA, SAMPO* (University of Turku, sampo.ruoppila@utu.fi)

Independent Cultural Centres As Amenities in Urban Regeneration

This paper reports results of a research project on 15 independent cultural centres around Europe. These specific sites, promoting culture and arts and related industries, have often acted as “urban pioneers” in their neighbourhoods, converting spaces considered “difficult” in size or because they are listed properties. The centres involve combination of different creative actors and action. They are professionally managed, and agree that visionary leadership is essential to succeed. They are usually organised as independent associations, but require acceptance and partnering of cities, often as owners of the properties. However, not all of them are dependent on subsidies, even in the form of land rent, but illustrate other examples how to organise such activity.

The paper discusses the role of independent cultural centres in urban regeneration. The current literature acknowledges both the supportive role of such activities in place-making and providing spaces that the market otherwise does not, but also highlights the paradox that if a development becomes commercially successful, rising rents may lead to their displacement, which eventually also lessens the character of the whole area. This study argues that instead of transitional activity in a particular property, planners should consider independent cultural centres as a new kind of civic activity supporting heterogeneity and mix in changing urban areas. This use of vacant spaces should be conceptualised as amenity—non-profitable venue that has broader significance for area’s atmosphere and liveability.

RC24-420.2

RUSER, ALEXANDER* (Hertie School of Governance, ruser@hertie-school.org)

It’s Climate Change, Stupid! the Role of Think Tanks in Maintaining a Knowledge Divide in Climate Politics. Evidence from Germany, the United States, Japan, and South Korea

‘Global environmental inequalities’ are often used synonymously for the asymmetric tragedy of the commons problem posed by anthropogenic climate change: polluters (mostly countries in the developed world) are less affected and more capable to deal with the consequences of global climate change than the less industrialised countries in the global south. An important aspect of this problem is the rejection of national responsibilities or the outright denial of climate change by important emitting countries.

The consequences of environmental degradation and climate change can be felt directly at the local level. In contrast, public awareness as well as an understanding of the complex interplay of local and global aspects by national electorates is highly dependent on the production and distribution of scientific knowledge. While the production of relevant knowledge is institutionalised at the international level (e.g. IPCC), national level knowledge production and modes for distributing it to political elites and the wider public differ considerably. To examine the impact of diverse patterns of knowledge production and distribution on ‘climate scepticism’, I will focus on the influence of environmental Think Tanks. Think Tanks are said to provide applied research and impartial advice as well as political advocacy in ‘scientific disguise’. It’s therefore important to analyse their network ties to government authorities and among each other in order to estimate whether they are part of an epistemic community or forming advocacy coalitions instead. Linking the findings for selected countries (Germany, the United States, Japan, and South Korea) with the theoretical framework of differing ‘knowledge regimes’ helps estimating the consequences of an unequal access to and the distinction between a biased and a more neutral presentation of scientific findings for national climate politics and international burden sharing alike.

RC06-122.15

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SEWARD, RUDY RAY (University of North Texas)

Fathers, Welfare and Gender

This paper examines macro-level social policy influences on national variations in men’s roles as fathers across different ‘worlds of welfare’. It begins by identifying a paradox. On the one hand, the paper illustrates that the mid-1970s represented a historical turning point in social policy responses to the changing nature of fatherhood. On the other hand, national variations in the social politics of fatherhood have been largely overlooked by comparative welfare state studies’ and ‘welfare regime analysis’. It does so through historical analysis of the social policy treatment of fathers and non-resident fathers in selected Nordic, Anglo-Saxon and East-Asian regimes and at the meta-level of European Union paternal ‘policy coalitions’ and gender equality discourses. The paper addresses this paradox by locating fatherhood as a central factor. Furthermore, Orloff (2011) identified the idea of a continuum of ‘two worlds’ of father regimes, typified at one end by the gender-egalitarian ‘father friendly’ regime in Sweden and at the other end by the targeted regime in the USA, which impacts most forcefully on a residuum of non-maintenance paying fathers. The paper concludes by discussing whether and how welfare states served to erode the patriarchal power of fathers during what Therborn (2004) identified as the long process of ‘de-patriarchalisation’, and by considering to what extent we are witnessing a feminist backlash in new discourses of re-patriarchalisation.

Word count 255
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RC41-694.3
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Population and Forest Land Use Cover Transition: The Case of Brgy.Puting Lupa, Mt. Makiling Forest Reserve, Laguna, Philippines

Theoretical propositions about the adverse impacts of population growth to the natural system have found grounding in many empirical-based literature since the environmental discourse became global. Neo-Malthusians predict ecological destruction when there is unregulated population growth coupled with advance- ment in technology and increase in per capita affluence in a society. When industrialization in Calamba legitimated by local and national policies materialized, the Makiling Forest Reserve (MFR) became vulnerable to on-site and off-site environmental pressures. In 1990, the University of the Philippines Los Baños (UPLB) was vested exclusive jurisdiction, control, and administration over MFR and in the following years, adopted a participatory approach to management. Chronologically following the implementation of these policies is the abandonment of agricultural clearing and increased state-owned forest management in the barangay. TheMuray forest reserve buffer zone in Barangay Puting Lupa. Results of this study show that forest land use transition occurred in MFR-Calamba characterized by first, deforestation and forest land conversion to agriculture, then to gradual forest recovery. Spatial analysis of the 1993-2002 Calamba land cover shows that forest increased by 18%, agricultural land use decreased by 4.9%, and the built-up area expanded by as much as 79%. Albeit forest land regenerated through time, land cover changed from forest species to agroforestry specifically in Barangay Puting Lupa. While industrialization is associated with increase in population and eventual environmental degradation, this study suggests that there are other socioeconomic elements that interact compatibly with each other to arrive at a different scenario of forest regrowth. Seemingly contradicting but synonymous commitments of policies of the university and of Calamba among other socioeconomic factors have a synergistic effect that amounts to the improved forest land use cover in the buffer zone in Barangay Puting Lupa despite increase in population and pressures of industrialization.

RC44-727.4
RYABCHUK, ANASTASIYA* (National University Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, anastasiya.riabchuk@gmail.com)

Labor and Populist Politics in Ukraine

This paper looks at the labor movement in Ukraine by considering two types of workers’ power (as defined by Wright): structural, resulting from their position within the economic system; and associational, contingent on the ability to form collective organizations – unions, parties, workers’ councils or community orga- nizations. Silver’s observation that the role of workers’ associational power is growing in the XXIst century and that therefore perspectives of the labor move- ment are conditioned on the broader political context, requires us to extend the definition of associational power also the alliances between labor and political movements. This paper discusses consequences of alliances between Ukrainian workers and various political projects since the break-up of the USSR, focusing...
in particular on the growing support for populist demands of nationalization of key industries and natural resources, voiced in particular by a right-wing populist party “Svoboda” as well as by the Communist party. The paper questions long-term perspectives for the labor movement if populist politics take on a right-wing flavor, and a left-wing populist alternative is lacking. Furthermore, it discusses the role that those self-engaged social scientists can play in evaluating labor movements alliances with various political projects and in strengthening workers’ associational power.

RC11-199.2

RYAN, LYN* (Macquarie University, Australia, lyn.ryan@mq.edu.au)

Ageing, Ageism and Discrimination

In Western society our populations are ageing, and even developing nations are showing increases in elderly populations. This is due to declining fertility, advances in medical science leading to greater longevity, immigration rates not keeping up with ageing, and also the Baby Boomer generation began to turn 65 in 2011. Older age is an inevitable part of life but some people use stereotypes of older people to discriminate against them due to their biological age. People hold views about ageing people which are not consistent with their views about other people and this forms the basis of prejudice, discrimination and ageism. While respect for elderly people has been a prominent part of Asian cultures which upheld Confucian principles, respect for the elderly has not been given such a prominent place in the history of Western society or its discourse. Issues around egregious abuse, such as violence and financial abuse have been commanding the attention of most social science researchers studying the maltreatment of older persons since the late 1970s. The more subtle, everyday experiences of disrespect, which arguably is a precursor to more notorious forms of abusive and violent behaviour; or respect which, arguably, can prevent such abuse from occurring, are less researched. Therefore, respect for elders is defined and disrespect versus respect, ageism, personhood and the quality of life of elderly people are all discussed. Society categorises older people into socially constructed age groups. It is important to recognise that while age has a biological meaning, income, work and retirement construct groups and meanings about age that may reflect negatively on older people and, therefore, lead to experiences of disrespect amongst our older population.

RC15-270.2

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The Doctor-Patient Relationship and Type 2 Diabetes: What Can We Learn from a Cross-National Comparison of Three Qualitative Datasets?

Background: Evidence suggests that higher levels of patient involvement results in more beneficial care. Patient involvement can be higher in long term conditions, such as type 2 diabetes, where self-management is important. But we need to better understand what happens in the shared decision process and which factors contribute to the inherent inequalities. In this paper, we explore models of doctor patient relationship in three qualitative datasets from Germany, Spain and the UK. The data were originally collected to explore the experiences of patients with type 2 diabetes. Lay summaries are published at www.krankheitserfahrungen.de, http://www.dipes.es, www.healthtalkonline.org

Methods: A secondary analysis of the datasets using a two strand approach. First, a thematic analysis of the individual datasets to identify models of doctor patient relationships, and examine what factors may contribute to these models. Second, a comparison of these findings to identify similarities or differences across the datasets in order to enhance our understanding of shared decision making.

Results: Early analysis suggests the importance of a trust within the doctor-patient relationship and an enduring paternalistic model in the management of diabetes. While UK patients may suggest some partnership working in the way they articulate their self-management, in practice, they do what the doctor tells them. In contrast, German participants emphasize a desire to preserve a certain level of autonomy. This was most obvious with eating and weight management, where participants reported enjoying pleasures that their GPs regarded as unhealthy. Several Spanish interviewees experienced some lack of control from their professionals and felt their treatment was routine rather than an individually tailored process.

Conclusions: While management recommendations of diabetes are largely standardized, patient experience and expectations may differ according to cultural and national peculiarities. Interestingly, a paternalistic model is not necessarily experienced as a contrast to self-management.

RC22-393.4

RYAZANTSEV, IGOR* (St.Tikhon's Orthodox University, sociology-pstgu@yandex.ru)

Postsekulyarizm of Modern Society: Russian Option

We observe a social request for religion and religious values comeback in the private space today. This can be observed by the example of protests actions in defense of traditional family in France, protests actions in defense of keeping crucifixes in Italian schools, the Christmas tree as a Christian symbol of Christmas in the Benelux countries, etc. etc.

The Russian society lost faith in the communist ideas at the turn of the 80’s and 90’s and later liberal ideas - which were approved during the epoch of liberal democratic reform of 90s - had become nothing for the vast majority of people. This happened due to the fact that neither one nor the other idea contained the core of cultural and spiritual traditions of Russian society.

At what point and why the ‘Orthodox believer’ in Russia becomes the dominant force, the key of social change? At the time of the Soviet Union collapse, the destruction of Soviet type societies institutional structure, during the state of anarchy. At this point, the fabric of social relations becomes loose, able to sense even a small impact as triggers for deep and large-scale social change. At this point, the ‘Orthodox believer’ is gradually becoming a carrier of dominant Orthodox identity and ceases to be a ‘stranger’.

During the 90s and early 2000s the number of carriers Orthodox identity and Orthodox believers, including churched Orthodox believers increased several times. ‘Generation in the way’ are those who have experienced religion and found a new identity for themselves after 1991. ‘Generation in the way’ is a notion which more or less accurately captures a new social set, which is characterized by varying degrees of perception by this Orthodox identity: from the identity of the Orthodox by self-identification to deeply churched orthodox believer.

RC31-536.5

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PISMEMNAYA, ELENA (Institute of Socio-Political Research of Russian Academy of Sciences)

Chinese Migrants in the Russian Labor Market Competitors or the Driving Force of Economic Development?

This presentation shows trends in labor migration from China to the Russian Federation for the period 2000-2010, including the regions and industries of employment of Chinese migrant workers. Described economic “niches” that are Chinese migrant workers in the Russian labor market. Chinese migrants adapted to the Russian labor market quite well. Mostly of them working in Chinese companies. Social and economic component of their integration can be considered particularly successful - they have jobs, relatively high level of income for labor migrants in Russia. Chinese are known as great farmers, who know perfectly well the characteristics of agro-climatic conditions, they are much more efficient, professional, and disciplined workers than Russians. The examples of ethnic Chinese businesses in Russia, including those identified a strong correlation between investment and labor migration from Chinese in Russia. Currently Chinese investors in Russia are represented by investments made by large Chinese state-owned companies which purposefully invest their funds in basic projects related to development of transportation system, communications, and exploration of mineral resources in Russia. This type of investments goes through official channels, legally, based on official contracts. The second type of Chinese investments includes private investments in development of business with quick pay off - trade, food service, restaurant and tourist business. In this part of investments Chinese private investments is oriented at semi-legal and illegal methods of penetration in the Russian market. The presentation also discusses the features of labor migration and trade between China and Russia in the border regions of the Far East. It also describes features of the regulation of labor migration between Russia and China.

RC31-533.5

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LUKAYANTS, ARTEM (Institute of Socio-Political Research of the Russian Academy of Sciences)

MANSHIN, ROMAN (Institute of Socio-Political Research of the Russian Academy of Sciences)

Integration of Vietnamese Migrants in the Countries of Eastern Europe and Russia: A Comparative Study

Questions of migration and integration of the Vietnamese migrants into social and economic processes of Russia, Ukraine and countries of Eastern Europe will be considered in presentation. Results of research revealed significant difference.
es in the number of Vietnamese in comparison with official statistic data. So in Russia according to 2002 census number of Vietnamese made 26 thousand people, however, study results suggested 100-150 thousand people. Part of Vietnamese is “veiled” by integration process. Based on the methodology developed by the authors, assessment of extent of integration of the Vietnamese migrants in host countries was given. The technique is based on allocation of integration components of Vietnamese in host countries, namely civil, economic, ecological, social and psychological, religious, cultural integration. Research was conducted in Russia, Ukraine, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland by 400 private institutions of high education, business, they were offered to put points from 1 to 10 to each component. Results showed that integration proceed differently. Vietnamese are most integrated in the Czech Republic and Hungary. According to experts, total score made 50 points out of 60 possible. State policy in the Czech Republic and Hungary was directed to the need for integration of Vietnamese in society through development of integration programs. In Hungary and the Czech Republic much of the Vietnamese citizens received citizenship in host countries, they became citizens. The success of economic integration is associated with high entrepreneurial activity, professional qualifications and access to the labor market of Vietnamese. Much less successful is integration of Vietnamese in Russia and Ukraine, civic, environmental, and socio-psychological component integration is low there. Evaluation of Russia is 40 points, Ukraine is 34 points. Over the past few years, neither Russia nor Ukraine has developed mechanisms for integration of Vietnamese. Bureaucracy, absence of standard and legal base strongly complicated integration process.

**RC04-78.13**

**RYKIEL, ZBIGNIEW** *(Rzeszów University, gniiew@poczta.onet.eu)*

**Higher Education and the Labour Market: A Polish Perspective**

The structural conditionality of normal sciences, including state ideologies and financial support, is essential for the structure of higher education. The system's transformation in Poland, based on the neo-liberal ideology, involved the dependent development model not only to the economy but also to science, with its dramatic decrease of expenditures. This reinforced a negative selection of the scientific cade. This, by the inter-generation transmission of values and norms, were unable to adopt the traditional scientific ethos. The official ideology tends to transform the structure of academia in the market-oriented corporate manage-ment model. As a result, institution's functions of high education are established, based on the ideology of "practical" knowledge, which changed ed-ucation in a commodity and the education process in a vocational training. The overproduction of formally well educated young people, hardly able to abstract thinking, resulted in a high unemployment of the youth. The government's reme-dy is to apply this model of education/training to public universities, which are ex-pected to teach for the needs of the current market, notwithstanding the fact that the needs change faster than the education cycle. Instead of teaching students the ability of life-long learning in a flexible labour market, much governmental effort is made to produce formal education by bureaucratisation of universities.

**WG01-890.2**

**RYKIEL, ZBIGNIEW** *(Rzeszów University, gniiew@poczta.onet.eu)*

**Territorial Identities in Different Spatial Scales**

The presentation would be built on a number of contrasts. The European iden-tity would be contrasted to the non-existent Asian identity. Ethnic identities would be contrasted to territorial identities. National minorities would be contrasted to ethnic minorities and the formalism of the differentiation would be indicated. The 'national' scale of nationalisms would be questioned by indicating the regional scale of some nationalisms. The strict relation between border communities and current borders would be questioned. National, ethnic, and regional univalence would be contrasted to bi-, poly-, and ambivalence. New nation creation processes in established national contexts would be discussed in terms of the strategy of the transformation of regional in national identities.

**JS-82.2**

**RYSAEV, ILSHAT** *( Academy Public Adm & Management, rish.ru@inbox.ru)*

**Management of Russian Organizations in Terms of Moving to Neoclassical Organization- Management Paradigm**

In the article there were considered features of the classical and neoclassical organization-management paradigm. The analysis of the up-to-date Russian's organizations management state was performed due to criteria of two management paradigms. There were revealed basic features of the management transformation model of Russian organizations from classical to neoclassical management paradigm. There was performed the analysis of functional directions of Russian organization management based on essential features of the above mentioned transformation model. Special attention is focused both on the organizational democracy development and participating methods of taking management decision in Russian organizations. The author of the article revealed main barriers and obstacles on the way of the organizational democracy development and in present day Russian organizations on the basis of managers' and employees' sociological polls as well as considering his own consulting practice for many years.

**RC04-79.20**

**RYSAKOV, POLINA** *(Saint-Petersburg State University, vost5@yandex.ru)*

**Global Citizenship – New Pedagogical Aim or Market Strategy?**

The development of education in the globalization context poses a lot of questions, being quite a challenge for scholars. The analysis of such new trends as integration processes in education, the growth of educational migration, the involvement of international organizations and NGOs, and the education policy of national states leads to referring to the seemingly established concepts of particular features of education. The urgency to implement educational reforms is stressed by various international organizations. One of the promulgated aims of these new educational projects is bringing up global citizens. In recent years the concept of "global citizenship" came into a broad use in European and American educational and public discourses. However, its meaning remains blurry, and its content is interpreted very broadly. Analysis of the global education concept takes into account current sociological and political science discourses on the concepts of citizenship, nation and state. Previous understanding of citizenship as membership in nation-state gives way to a new variety of interpretations, which are based on the concept of universal deterritorised human rights.

The concept of education for global citizenship captures in what way this new understanding of citizenship and identity is interpreted in pedagogical discourse. Global citizenship is treated as a social engagement with the voluntary obligations undertaken, and priority is given to civil rights of the individual. It still stays unclear in what way state educational system as the key element in nation state building process should foster global identity formation.

Besides for many educational institutions and so called international students the engagement in “global citizen” educational programs is only a pragmatic tool to improve economic chances in the global educational and job markets.

**JS-75.4**

**RYUO, TAKAYOSHI** *(Yokusuka Nursing School, tak.ryuo@gmail.com)*

**Against the State-Centered Model of Social Policy: The Moment of Schäffle in the Sociology of Durkheim**

Emile Durkheim, one of the founders of sociology, started his academic career in an interdisciplinary struggle. He refuted Spencer's self-interest based conception of society in the Division of Labour in Society, and rejected psychological approach for social studies in the Rules of the Sociological Method. But in order to acquire the institutional independence of sociology from neighbouring intellectual fields, he had to fight in another battlefront other than against economics and psychology, that is against the state-centred model of social policy.

In order to reinterpret the sociology of Durkheim in a broader interdisciplinary context, focusing on the moment of Schäffle is a helpful clue. Albert Schäffle was a German Staatswissenschaftler, economist, forerunner of sociology, and staunch opponent of authoritarian socialism. Durkheim reviewed the main work of Schäffle, the Construction and Life of the Social Body in his earliest academic article, and endorsed Schäffle's attack against state-directed socialism thereafter as in the Suicide and the preface to the second edition of the Division. The protest against the hypertrophic tendency of state bureaucracy is not a mere manifestation of political adherence of Durkheim, but a careful strategy to define sociology as a distinctive science in the light of historical and intellectual circumstances of the epoch.

That was the time Durkheim was contending for sociology when French government embarked on implementing modern social policies. By contrast to free market policy favoured in the 1880s, the turn of the century France welcomed state-led intervention measures originated from Imperial Germany under Bismarck. The concern of Durkheim over the state-centered model of social policy and his alarm for the peril of individual liberty under the authoritarian regime is a theoretical response to the ongoing transformation of the state and society and to the state-oriented social thought at the time in France.

**RC13-233.1**

**RÄSÄNEN, PEKKA** *(University of Turku, pekka.rasanen@utu.fi)*

**Changing Patterns of Spending on Leisure? Case of Finland, 1998-2012**

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
In the 2000s, the landscapes of leisure consumption have changed dramatically in the Western societies. Many traditional industries such as tourism, sports, and cultural activities continue to flourish. In addition, the new information and communication technologies (ICTs) have become widely adopted in everyday life. Access to ICTs is often considered as essential while at work, home, and even when spending free-time outdoors. As the alternatives for productive leisure activities have increased, we have also witnessed a trend of narrowing population disparities in the consumption patterns. Against this development, it is possible to argue that engagement in various leisure activities has become more versatile and less connected with individuals’ socio-demographic background. But does this assumption also apply to older consumers, people living outside urban and densely-populated areas, economically less well-off people, single parents, and the less educated population segments? Or, is it possible to argue that the expenditure patterns of the many disadvantaged population segments have changed differently from those of the better-off segments during the past decades? The paper examines temporal changes in leisure consumption by examining Finnish household expenditure patterns between 1998 and 2012. The data are derived from nationally representative set of household budget surveys (N = 17,412). Empirical analyses will concentrate on money allocation on cultural services, books and magazines, and household media and technology. In particular, structural diversities by educational level, economic background, age and life-stage, gender, and place of residence will be compared.

RC17-310.3
RØNNING, ROLF* (Lillehammer University College, rolf.ronningen@hi.no)
FUGLSANG, LARS (Lillehammer University college)
How Can Decision-Makers Cope with the Heterogeneity of Values in Public Innovations

In the last two decades the concept of innovation has been taken from Schumpeter’s logic of competition at the market to the public sector. In the private sphere the making of profit is essential, and added profit can be seen as added value. For the public sector this is much more complicated, and it has been a large debate about the concept of “public value” since the publication of Moore’s book “Creating Public Value” (1995). Values in the public sector can both be inputs (public ethos) or some sort of outcome (efficiency, improved quality etc.). Both for input and outcome there will be a heterogeneity of values. Beck Jørgensen & Bozeman (2007) are mentioning a “universe of public values”. In the invitation heterogeneity is understood as the “coexistence of different rationales”. We will argue that different set of values can be seen as different rationales. Creating new and innovative solutions in the public sector is part of the struggle for power in society. Different actors will use different parts of the “universe of values” to support their arguments. To get a decision the parts will have to bargain with others about the blend of values they try to realise. The context will influence the weight of different values.

The paper will discuss how the heterogeneity of values is treated in decision-processes in public sector. We will draw on relevant literature about “public values”, but especially on the case-studies in our edited volume “Innovating in Public Sector Services” (Fuglsang, Rønning, Enquist (eds.) ( Routledge Oct. 2013)

RC11-212.4
RØNNING, ROLF* (Lillehammer university college, rolf.ronningen@hi.no)
Innovation in Nordic Elderly Care

Innovations has for some decades now been seen as the engine for success in the competition at the market. Now the concept of innovation has made its way into public sector and even into elderly care. This paper is about the efforts to innovate elderly care in the Nordic countries. In many European countries there is a worry about the demographic changes in the population. The declining fertility rate and numerous cohorts from the after Second World War baby boom fading out of the labor market, are a challenges both for the pension system and the economy, as well as for the caring system. The challenges of the caring system are the focus for this chapter, especially the need for labour, or caring hands. The diagnosis is that too few people have to care for too many frail and elderly. Even if the Nordic countries do not have the most challenging rates between the generations, a caring deficit is seen as a growing and upcoming problem. In 2050 20% of the population is expected to be above 70 years, rising from 10% which is the situation today.

Most attention will be paid to the Norwegian situation. Because of the fortunate economic situation in Norway, the country has probably been able to maintain a (Nordic) model with a strong public responsibility to a larger extent than their neighbors. Attention will be given to three of the main paths to innovations of the elderly care in the Nordic countries, we have labeled them privatization, use of care technology and extended use of voluntary work. The paper is meant to be a “state of the art” paper, summing up the experiences so far, and reflecting on possible paths into the future.

RC40-685.3
RØNNINGEN, KATRINA* (Centre for Rural Research, katrina.ronningen@rural.no)
FLEMSJÆTER, FRODE (Centre for Rural Research)
Modernisation of Rural Economies - The Unsettlement of Land Use and Rights Following “Diversification”

A significant process of modernization is going on in the rural North. The paper presents some findings from a study of the implications of agricultural and rural policies’ emphasis on diversification through commodifying natural resources in which primary industries increasingly become a tertiary recreational and consumption deliverer. It also analyses how norms and practices of land use, land ownership and rights systems in the outfields and commons are unsettled and changing within a neoliberal context.

A strong increase in cabin/second home developments along with other developments – windmills, micro hydro power plants welcomed by the climate debate and systems of green certificates, has increased pressure on the land and escalated land use conflicts. Outfield commercialisation echoes widespread processes of enclosure and privatisation, which occur with regard to many kinds of commons.

One conclusion is that multifunctional agricultural policies and land use planning systems within a highly developed and modern country as Norway so far has not been able to handle the challenges of modernizing agricultural and rural economies in general and at the same time include long term sustainable land use systems (eg nomadic use by the increasingly marginalized South Sámis nor that of wild reindeers) sufficiently in these processes, nor to secure the long term sustainable use of farm land and associated natural resources in other respects.

On the other hand, neo-productivism, associated with the increased focus on the need to increase global and national food production, is redeeming objectives and policies of the previous strong Norwegian and European multifunctional model of agriculture and rural areas. Also, the increased focus on the bedrocks of the high north for mineral, is pointing to a turn towards strengthened primary sector interests in rural areas, challenging many of the ideas and notions linked to modernization of agriculture and rural areas.

RC40-683.1
VINGE, HEIDI* (Centre for Rural Research, heidi.vinge@bydeforskning.no)
RØNNINGEN, KATRINA (Centre for Rural Research)
Private Lands, Collective Values? Framing of Food Security in a Norwegian Land Use Conflict

The principle of food security is in recent agricultural policy documents in Norway being used to re-legitimize increasingly neo-productivist farming policies and systems. Thus conservation of agricultural land is once again prominently positioned on the political agenda. With only very limited availability of farmland, only 3% of Norway’s land area is in productive agriculture as use, the issues of agricultural land conservation and food security have become more or less inseparable in Norway. Further, Norway, as a non-EU member, has insisted internationally on maintaining a very protectionist agricultural policy to meet the objective of being 50% self-sufficient in calories produced from agriculture.

A large proportion of the best quality farmland is within the vicinity of the country’s major urban areas. While Norway was urbanised relatively lately by European standards, there is now a very strong centralisation tendency with in migration from rural areas. This, combined with increasing in-migration from abroad, is placing considerable pressure on the remaining farmland – particularly fertile land on the outskirts of major cities. Conflict between agricultural policy objectives for conserving farmland and an increasing financial interest following the demand for housing, roads and infrastructure is thus becoming a major issue in the public and political arenas. Based on a Norwegian case study, this paper will elaborate how provision of land and food security as related goals is framed and positioned in discursive struggles on land between financialization, climate concerns and urban growth.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
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Clinical Sociological Analysis Of The Issues And Challenges To Healthcare Delivery In Nigeria Today
Clinical Sociological Analysis Of The Issues And Challenges To Healthcare Delivery In Nigeria Today By Abdul-Mumin Sa’ad Professor of sociology (Criminology) Provost, Federal College of Education, Yola, Nigeria And Ruth Bulus Iganus Medical Sociologist, Department of Sociology and Anthropology University of Maiduguri, Maiduguri, Nigeria Abstract Health care delivery refers to the work done in providing primary care, secondary care and tertiary care, as well as public health. Health care is delivered by practitioners in medicine, chiropractic, dentistry, nursing, pharmacy, allied health, and other care providers such as medical social workers, clinical sociologists, etc. Constitutionally, health care provision in Nigeria is a concurrent responsibility of the three tiers of government. However, private providers of health play a visible role in the country’s health care delivery. The federal government’s role is mostly limited to coordinating the affairs of the tertiary health care (university teaching hospitals, Federal Medical Centres) while the state government manages the secondary health care (the various general hospitals) and the local government focuses on primary health care (dispensaries). In spite of this clear constitutional provision there are myriad of challenges regarding healthcare delivery in Nigeria. Of course health issues have always been issues that nations grapple with. Added to this is the fact that natural and manmade disasters are becoming frequent, catastrophic and unpredictable and these are posing great challenges to healthcare delivery. Nigeria, being an underdeveloped nation is even more vulnerable to these challenges. This paper therefore identifies and discusses these challenges and proffer solutions to them from clinical sociological perspective with a focus on the need and strategies for active collaboration of all stakeholders (especially the Clinical sociologists, healthcare professionals, the government, the organized private sectors and the society generally) to effectively surmount the challenges.

SOCI-978.3
SABBAGH, CLARA* (University of Haifa, 
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The present study identifies major preferences for combinations of rights and duties (henceforth, citizenship orientations), as reflected in the political worldview of Israeli junior-high school students. Two distinct orientations were found, termed here “liberal” and “ethno-republican.” In order to contextualize the examination of citizenship orientations in the deeply divided Israeli society, the study compares three educational sectors which represent these rifts. Findings suggest that citizenship orientations are context-bound, in the sense that they depend upon the educational sector. As expected, ethno-republican orientations were more salient among Arab pupils than among either secular- or religious-Jewish students. Secular-Jewish and Arab students tend more strongly to endorse the liberal orientation, a propensity that is especially manifest among Arab adolescents. This trend supports the perception that Israeli Jewish population is bifurcated.

RC34-587.4
SABBAGH, CLARA* (University of Haifa, 
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Betwixt and Between Global and Domestic Forms Of Justice: The Israeli Case Over Time
This article elaborates on the global/domestic binary division in the social psychology of justice judgments. We analyze the interplay between global and domestic perspectives on justice behavior and theoretically represent and empirically examine the dynamics of a society’s domestic system of distributive justice within a global context. The intersection of these two contesting, though intertwined, perspectives of justice is explored in the case of Israel. Integrating conceptualizations of neoliberal globalization, social justice, and the socio-cultural and historical conditions of Israeli society, we gauge the effect of macro-level globalization trends on the Israeli domestic ‘spheres of justice’ as evaluated by a representative sample of secular youth. We find that neoliberal globalization trends present a considerable challenge to Israeli Zionism’s foundational pioneering ethos. Yet the 2011 cohort of Israeli adolescents have not unanimously embraced neoliberal principles of global justice. This suggests that individuals are guided by a complex justice belief-system that encompasses both neo-liberal global principles and the social-justice tenets of the domestic arena, creating co-existing and at times contradictory social justice judgment profiles.

RC32-558.2
SABBAN, RIMA* (Zayed University, rima.sabban@zu.ac.uae)

The Changing UAE Family
Emirati families have been changing since the advent of oil and wealth. However, the recent socio-economic shifts in the society have affected the family on many levels. What the UAE family has endured recently in term of outside and inside pressure due to globalization is probably not comparable in many parts of the world. In no other country has the proportion of foreign nationals in a society been boosted so high in so short a time as in the UAE. As a consequence, Emirati men are not even the largest nationality group in their own country, and have had a hard time trying to sustain a culture among a continuously growing pool of foreigners. As communities from around the world have mushroomed around national families in both the public and private spheres, UAE households have turned global within. Although one could make comparisons with families in other Gulf States, the UAE’s pioneering economic model and speed of change have had an unprecedented impact on the globalization of families.

This paper focuses particularly on women in the family (mothers and daughters) who are considered the gatekeepers of culture and social wellbeing. It looks at major changes new challenges and the family style in the UAE are facing from different parts of the society and the state to perform to a role becoming increasingly difficult. The paper looks into such difficulties using a combination of quantitative and qualitative data gathered from National families of Zayed University students.

RC24-432.26
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Mapping Filipinos’ Knowledge, Understanding, and Actions on Climate Change
A recent Climate Change Vulnerability Index identified 16 out of 170 countries as extremely vulnerable to climate change; of this set, the Philippines was ranked sixth (Maplecroft 2010). Despite advancements in technical strategies to adapt to the impact of a changing global climate, understanding the complex socio-behavioral dimensions of climate change remains a challenge.

Using the data from a survey module on climate change commissioned by the World Bank and implemented by the Social Weather Stations (First Quarter 2013 National Survey), the study aims to know: (1) What factors shape Filipinos’ awareness and knowledge on climate change? (2) In a more qualitative sense, how do they conceptualize or understand the effects of this phenomenon? (3) What factors affect citizens’ participation in efforts to address climate change? Do awareness and knowledge actually translate into tangible efforts?

Correlation analyses reveal significant relationships (moderate to strong) between awareness and knowledge on climate change and these variables: locale (higher among urban dwellers), socio-economic class (higher among upper classes) and educational attainment (higher among those with greater education). Climate change resonate to average Filipinos as a public health issue. When asked to identify the effects of climate change, half of them cited “increased incidence of illnesses”—significantly greater compared to other responses such as degradation of natural resources, ozone layer depletion, and rise in sea level. Participation in efforts to mitigate climate change is higher among those in rural areas and the youth (with moderate to strong correlations). There exists very weak relationship between awareness on climate change and participation. However, there is moderate evidence to support that those with more extensive knowledge on the impact of climate change also have greater tendency to participate in actions on climate change.

PLEN-8.4
SABOUR, M’HAMMED* (University of Eastern Finland, 
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Social Inequality, Power Legitimacy, and the Future of Democracy in the MENA Countries
In spite of their relatively similar religious, cultural and linguistic foundations, the MENA (Middle East and North Africa) countries consist of a diverse set of particularities in terms of their geography, socio-economic structures, human capital, and political institutions. As far as their governments and governance are concerned, they have not always been thus. Rather, they have traditionally been authoritarian and autocratic regimes. Such governments have ruled autocratically and suppressed pluralism, limiting or totally denying fundamental societal, economic, and political
Love letter. For example, the success of two movies, locations in Hokkaido attract many tourists for other reasons, linked to pop culture and tourism linked to nature and outdoor sports (hike, ski). Nevertheless, some activities in the island. The place is famous for its landscape and its countryside, attracting Korean and Chinese tourists in Hokkaido, with many visitors who want to revisit the area. The notion of soft power is also going to be examined as a means to examine the possible shifts from nature tourism to pop culture tourism. The aim of this presentation is to question the possible shift from nature tourism to pop culture tourism. The aim of this presentation is to question the possible shift from nature tourism to pop culture tourism. The aim of this presentation is to question the possible shift from nature tourism to pop culture tourism. The aim of this presentation is to question the possible shift from nature tourism to pop culture tourism. The aim of this presentation is to question the possible shift from nature tourism to pop culture tourism. The aim of this presentation is to question the possible shift from nature tourism to pop culture tourism. The aim of this presentation is to question the possible shift from nature tourism to pop culture tourism. The aim of this presentation is to question the possible shift from nature tourism to pop culture tourism.

From Matsuri to Anime Convention: The Experience of Festivals and Contents Tourism in Japan

For foreign tourists, festivals are mostly associated to cultural events that present a colorful and picturesque image of a different and exotic culture. This work is then an attempt to question new forms of tourism, in order to draw a parallel between festivals and other types of gatherings that attract foreign visitors. This study is lying on the idea that tourism is made significant by a specific imaginary of the visited place. The travelers choose and comprehend their destination and its culture according to the picture they have before and during the trip, a picture elaborated through references. When enjoying festivals in a foreign country, tourists can see a concretization of their imaginary about the culture they discover, and sometimes, participating to the event, they feel immersed in that exotic universe. The aim of this presentation is to show that this process is also at work in the case of contents tourism, when the travelers experience media pilgrimage (i.e. visiting places with significance in media narratives, Coulondry 2005), guided by a fantasy built on pop culture and media references. Taking the case of Japan, this comparative study intends to show the similarity between the experiences of traditional festivals and pop culture events. In addition to data collected among French tourists in Tokyo, fieldwork will be conduct during specific events in 2014. Then, some traditional matsuri will be compared to events like the Comic market in Tokyo or the Toyako Fest in Toyako (Hokkaido). The Sapporo snow festival, that mixes playful aspects of traditional festivals and pop culture influences, will also be investigated. So, the analysis will question the structure similarity between these tourist experiences, in order to examine to what extent contents tourism revises current cultural tourism.

Nature and (pop) Culture Tourism in Hokkaido

For more than a decade now, the worldwide diffusion of Japanese pop culture has been analyzed as a soft power phenomenon, questioning the consequences of this success on the international image of Japan. Many studies have examine whether or not Japan is really gaining positive influence thanks to contents exports, and sometimes, participating to the event, they feel immersed in that exotic universe. The aim of this presentation is to show that this process is also at work in the case of contents tourism, when the travelers experience media pilgrimage (i.e. visiting places with significance in media narratives, Coulondry 2005), guided by a fantasy built on pop culture and media references. Taking the case of Japan, this comparative study intends to show the similarity between the experiences of traditional festivals and pop culture events. In addition to data collected among French tourists in Tokyo, fieldwork will be conduct during specific events in 2014. Then, some traditional matsuri will be compared to events like the Comic market in Tokyo or the Toyako Fest in Toyako (Hokkaido). The Sapporo snow festival, that mixes playful aspects of traditional festivals and pop culture influences, will also be investigated. So, the analysis will question the structure similarity between these tourist experiences, in order to examine to what extent contents tourism revises current cultural tourism.

Computer Mediated Communication has given access to political participation to a large number of citizens around the world mostly regardless of their ideological, social, ethnic, economic background. People living in different Countries or even who have voted for opposite parties for years may unite for a single issue purpose, for a protest, a petition, for organizing a revolt or a deeper change in government. The No-Global Movements years ago and, more recently, the Arab Spring have proved the possibilities of the Net in terms of political organization and impact. In Egypt and in Italy things have gone even further: Social Networks have become the means and the place for civic organization that later were transformed into political parties running for government. The paper will analyze possibilities and limits offered by the Web-Democracy in relation to these two recent examples.

The relationship between communication and politics has always been a tight one, but information technologies have taken this relationship a step further: in many cases they are no longer just a mean through which political parties or movements disseminate political messages, slogans and values processed off line. This process now seems to have been reversed: they have become the means and the place where policies, decisions slogans and positions are discussed, elaborated and voted. They have turned into a milieu of political organization as the Taharir Square movement in Egypt and the 5Star Movement in Italy have shown us, contributing to a wide spread rhetoric over the democratization power of the Internet. But while it is indisputably true that Computer Mediated Communication allows an easy access to political discussion and participation virtually to anybody, we cannot disregard that it also carries the seeds of disengagement, self-consolation and amusement which could have the counter-effect of enhancing citizens de-democratization levels. The paper will analyze both aspects of information technologies’ impact on political processes.

Argentina’s population is experiencing irreversible changes in the age composition. This changes must involve the implementation of public policies related to the labor retirement that provide fair living to the retired population. Health systems and social security should be able to absorb a growing number of beneficiaries.

The socioeconomic conditions of life of the elderly depend not only on the mechanisms that provide social security systems, but the role that family and relationships between them. In the past, large families accounted for the greatest protection, however, demographic change will result in a huge change in family composition. Reducing the size of the family will have significant impacts in terms of living arrangements of older people and the relationships among its members. How did change the older population over time? How are they alike and how they differ over yesterday and today? What are the socio-demographic profile of the cohort members in the coming years who will transit to older ages?

The goal of this communication is to investigate the changes observed in the last thirty years in the demographic profile of the population of 65 old years and over, based on cross-sectional analysis in four points in time, according to census data (1980-2010) and to describe the socioeconomic characteristics of the population over age 65 living in the city of Buenos Aires. This should take into account current theoretical developments in sociology of population that formulate a new paradigm with significant analytical potential for understanding the phenomenon of aging (MacInnes & Diaz, 2008).

The demographic trend influences the geriatric care sector twofold: While the demand for geriatric care increases constantly, the number of work force declines at the same time. For 2025 a shortage of about 125.000 full time nurses in Germany...
ny is estimated (Afentakis, Maier 2010). Additionally, the problem of fluctuation in the geriatric care sector causes a competition about qualified personnel among care-providing organizations.

Other sectors already use the idea of organizational commitment to keep their employees. The basic concept of commitment (Allen, Meyer 1990) distinguishes three concepts: affective, continuance and normative commitment. These components are not mutually exclusive but rather coexist. So far no specific study has researched the concept of commitment considering the specifics of geriatric care.

This paper is based on preliminary results from a qualitative research project looking at this topic from an inner-organizational perspective. As geriatric care in Germany is provided by non-profit organizations as well as for-profit organizations both types will be looked at.

Results from interviews with elderly-home managers give an overview of problems about keeping qualified employees. The range of instruments, which are already used by organizations to strengthen organizational commitment and problems in everyday work, will be illustrated. In addition determining factors, which restrict human resource management in the geriatric sector, are identified. Besides general factors also organization-linked factors are included.

Furthermore, results from problem-centered interviews with elderly care nurses provide reasons and conditions for why they work for their current organization. These results will be set into context with the Allen/Meyers organizational commitment model to specify the three commitment components in the context of geriatric care.

Finally a guideline based on the research results is presented. It will help organizations in the geriatric care sector to strengthen the organizational commitment.

RC21-360.6
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Education Inequality Among Shrinking Cities and Regions in East Germany

When birth rates drop the education system is the first social field to be confronted with new challenges. Due to compulsory schooling the size of birth cohorts affects the general school system quasi-automatically with dwindling enrolments. Newspapers in shrinking regions announce regularly school closings, a topic which is highly controversial both among the decision makers in charge and the affected communities. Pupils do not only have to cover larger distances to school but also the affected places fear to lose their attractiveness as a business and housing location. As the number of shrinking cities and rural areas (especially in Europe and East Asia) increases, it becomes crucial to investigate which consequences declining cohort sizes have for the school system. Are declining birth rates increasing inter-regional education inequality?

The basic assumption of the proposed paper presentation is that some cities and rural areas are more resilient than others when their schooling infrastructure has to cope with declining birth rates. Cities and rural areas have different economic bases. This is not only true when cities and rural areas are compared with each other but also within these broad spatial categories. From this point of view it can be suspected that school infrastructures in more affluent regions will be more resilient to declining birth rates than those in economically poorer regions. However, as schools are part of public infrastructure in many countries, this theoretically plausible relationship might also be modified by political decisions.

The analysis is based on data from East German regions for the 1990 and 2000 years. This regional focus is especially interesting for East Germany faced a very steep decline in birth rates during the early 1990s. The empirical strategy applied fixes the panel regression models which are especially suited to analyse changes over time.

RC08-153.6
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Totalitarianism and Dead Ends in Sociology

The 20th century did not only see the rise of academic sociology, but highlighted also strife within societies that resulted in specific forms of totalitarianism. Literature on the relationship of sociology and these totalitarianisms is controversial.

Some authors state that sociology is not a natural antipode to dictatorships: Some sociologists like Sombart and Michels were active proponents of totalitarian ideology, and most totalitarian regimes quite liked the technical expertise of social research.

Other authors propose that a flourishing sociology needs a certain form of society characterized by openness and tolerance to find a constructive climate for theoretical reflection, empirical research and practical relevance. From this position one could state that there is a “Wahlverwandtschaft”, a structural affinity, between sociology and democracy.

The presentation will use empirical material from a case study on the development of sociology at the University of Halle between 1900 and 1990. The University of Halle is an interesting case in so far as in this East German university the societal context varies between monarchy, democracy, fascism and communism. The empirical material focuses on published and unpublished work of Friedrich Hertz and Rudhard Stollberg, as well as archive material to their activities and conflicts. Specific dead ends of forms of historical sociology and empirical sociology are analyzed with regard to the guiding question, whether there is a structural tension between forms of totalitarianism and sociology.
The Impact of Sentencing Decisions about Similar Cases and Others' Opinion on Sentencing Decision

In 2009, Lay judge system started in Japan. Under this system, lay judges and professional judges determine guilty of criminals and sentences to the convicted criminals. After the determination of introduction of this system, some scholar have explored how that decision making is done by psychological experiments –mock trial study. However, the research which employed this method focuses on private lay judges' decision, not outcomes after deliberation. It is due to the difficulty of conducting mock trial study with deliberation.

Of course, the results of this research are useful when thinking about modification of trial procedure. However, the determination of sentences to the convicted differs from private, but is done through deliberation by lay judges and professional judges. In this paper, the impact of information which is given to lay judges is examined. In trials and sentencing deliberation, lay judges look graphs about past similar cases. This is basically shown in the form of graph of distribution, and it has powerful effect on lay judges' sentencing decision. In a psychological experiment, the impact of that graph and participants' opinion about how useful that graph is and how respectfully we should treat that graph are explored. In addition, there might be conflicting opinion with regard to sentencing outcomes by other lay judges. In the same experiment, reactions to those different opinions are also examined. This psychological experiment did not include sentencing deliberation itself, but due to that experiment, some important aspects about sentencing deliberation can be explored.

In this paper, the results of the psychological experiment are shown. Then, some practical implication about trial procedure is discussed based on the results. Especially, to incorporate general public opinion into judicial system is one of the goals of Lay Judge System in Japan. Therefore, the results are examined from this perspective.

The Demographic Transition and Subsequent Transitions: The Case of the United States

The United States has experienced major demographic shifts throughout its history. Like many other developed countries around the world, the traditional demographic transition associated with declining mortality and declining fertility has spawned subsequent demographic transitions. These transformations have included the urban transition, the marriage transition, the household transition, the aging transition, and the race/ethnic transition. Of these transitions, the two most prominent at the beginning of the 21st century are the latter two—the aging transition and the race/ethnic transition. In particular, the country is in the process of aging rapidly as the large cohort of baby-boomers start reaching age 65 between 2011 and 2029. In addition, as the white population begins to decline due to low fertility and major aging, the Latino population due to its youthfulness will dominate the nation's population growth. Indeed, population projections suggest that the Latino population will more than double from 50.5 million in 2010 to 111.7 million in 2050 compared to a 5 percent decline in the white population from 196.8 million to 186.3 million during this period. These major demographic transitions will have major impacts on demographic, social, and economic trends in the coming decades and in many ways is likely to lead to varying experiences between the United States and those of other developed countries. The implications of these trends in the future of the United States will be discussed.

The End(s) of Diversity: the Struggle Between Nationalism and the Hyperdiverse City

In the framework of the FP7-project Divercities, we investigate how urban policymakers deal with the increasing hyperdiversity in European cities (Tasan-Kok, van Kemenen, Raco & Bolt, 2013). In reaction to immigration and the intense diversification of the population, nationalist parties have gained electoral success in several Western-European cities. As a political ideology that focuses on constructing and maintaining a homogeneous nation-state, nationalism seems to be at odds with the hyperdiversity in contemporary Western-European cities. Characterized by the coexistence of people with very diverse socio-economic and ethnic-cultural backgrounds, the hyperdiverse city is an anomaly to most theories of nationalism. While authors like Anderson (1983), Gellner (1983) and Smith (1986) explained nationalism on a countrywide or regional scale, little has been written about the relationship between nationalism and the city. In this paper, we want to address the question how nationalist policies deal with hyperdiversity in the city.

In order to answer this question, we take the example of Antwerp in Belgium. As the largest city of the Flemish region, Antwerp is an interesting case because of the electoral success of Flemish nationalist parties on the one hand and the diversity of its population on the other hand. While extreme right-wing Flemish nationalism has long been relegated to the opposition, a moderate Flemish nationalist party recently came to power in Antwerp. Based on a critical discourse analysis of policy documents and interviews with policymakers, we compare past and present nationalist integration policies regarding immigrants in Antwerp. This comparison illustrates how urban integration policies have shifted away from multiculturalism to assimilationist policies. Serving nation-building ideals rather than the pragmatic inclusion of immigrants in the city, the nationalist assimilation policies seem to be ill-equipped to deal with the increasing hyperdiversity in the contemporary Western-European city.


Context specificity of stratifying factors is often alleged, but attempts to systematically test applicability of theories outside the context of their emergence are still relatively rare. Bourdieu’s ideas on cultural consumption and leisure practices were lucky in this respect. Due to their centrality for the late XX century sociology of culture and stratification, and general feeling that they have special French flavour, their applicability has been tested for a variety of national contexts (the US, Hungary, China, Australia). Thus, studies carried out in the US demonstrated that the opposition of high- and low leisure activities find only partial equivalent there (DiMaggio, Kingston, Lamont, Mohr). This study evaluates applicability of Bourdieu’s concept to the Russian context. As Bourdieu’s predilection for this notion which, to our knowledge, has not been addressed before: direct connection between intensity of leisure practices, high culture awareness, and taste. Using a sample of 450 high school students we find out that widely accepted measures of these variables demonstrate impressive lack of correlation even when various controls for cheating are implemented. Besides, two of the three measures are not related significantly to parental investments. The data seem even more surprising taking into account that Soviet time studies, carried out without knowledge of Bourdieu’s work, but in largely the same vein, produce results better fitting with this context. As Bourdieu’s predilection for this aspect of his theory which, to our knowledge, has not been addressed before: direct connection between intensity of leisure practices, high culture awareness, and taste.

The Academic Empires: The World-Society Argument and Colonial Legacies in the International Student Migration System

In the recent years, sociological thinking about globalization in the education sphere has been heavily dominated by the world-society theorizing, originating in works of John Meyer and his various colleagues. The major expectation, arising from it, is emergence of a unified global academic culture, and, generally, convergence in organization and practices of the education sector. This study tests the world-society theory by applying it to data on higher education students’ migrations between countries. The expectation derived from WS theory is that (a) the migration flows will demonstrate rapidly diminishing or already minimal levels of clustering around particularist cultural-institutional variables (e.g. common language, similar institutional structures caused by belonging to common political units) will have minimal or diminishing significance in predicting size of student flows. Volume of international student migration between pairs of countries (UNESCO statistics) in 1998-2012 is used to reconstruct the flows system. Network measures were calculated for each of the years to observe the dynamics of student migration system. For evaluating significance of cultural-institutional variables, negative binomial regression with historical experience of belonging to the same political system (colonial empire typically) was performed as an independent variable controlling for proximity, economic affluence, and size. Historically important dependencies between the most essential cultural and institutional variables demonstrate a high significance.
Empirical Measurement of Integration & Cohesion

Youth (LSAY) which involved over 10,000 students. Following this cohort of youth and use the 2003 Cohort data of the national Longitudinal Study of Australian eficial in a world in which life-long careers are a thing of the past. In this study attention to the significance of youth’s uncertainty about what they want to do later needed to be explained. Only recently have researchers begun to pay more at-

bated. Throughout this 50-plus years of research, it has always been thought that youth ambitions and eventual educational and occupational outcomes has never been explained. The link between career plans and educational and occupational outcomes are key concepts that are defined in different ways. There are impacts on identity, measures here refer to perceptions of feeling or belonging to a national society. In the British case, the trend over time is of a move from an ancestral understanding of identity, itself, identified with such factors as civic values and responsibilities. Secondly, migration impacts on integration, defined as group outcomes set against the societal average. Here migration’s impact assumes a great deal of importance—as migration and policies that modulate migration have impacts on trajectories. Notwithstanding that the choice of measure is critical, it is clear that different immigrant groups perform very differently. Finally, migration on gender, namely how migration affects current societies, and is defined by people’s perceptions of how people get along with each other in their local area. The paper reports UK empirical measures of this in two ways, first by perceived positive or negative changes in neighborhood and in respect and interaction between social groups; and second by levels of trust in local institutions (such as the police). The findings suggest that new migration does not notably affect cohesion but pre-existing diversity and high levels of poverty are predictors of lower social cohesion. There are important insights for social researchers examining issues around the size of migrant communities and for policymakers in respect of managing the pace of change in neighbourhoods.

Support to the world-society approach; cultural-institutional divisions retain and, eventually, even increase their influence.

Aimless or Flexible? the Consequences of Uncertainty in Youth Career Plans

The aspirations of young people have been extensively studied, and were key variables in early status attainment research in the late 1960s. The link between youth ambitions and eventual educational and occupational outcomes has never been doubted, although the ways in which the variables are related has been debated. Throughout this 50-plus years of research, it has always been thought that all young people had ambitions, but that how much, and for what attainments, needed to be explained. Only recently have researchers begun to pay more attention to the significance of youth’s uncertainty about what they want to do later in life. Some researchers have referred to this as aimlessness or role exploration. Yet this uncertainty can be also viewed as flexibility which is typical or even beneficial in a world in which life-long careers are a thing of the past. In this study we investigate the consequences of uncertainty shown in youth educational and occupational ambitions. We conduct our study from a longitudinal perspective, and use the 2003 Cohort data of the national Longitudinal Study of Australian Youth (LSAY) which involved over 10,000 students. Following this cohort of youth between ages 15 and 24 we will examine the consequences of uncertainty in educational and occupational ambitions focusing specifically on differences between those with and without aspirations and the possible various reasons behind them. We also discuss the implications of our findings for theories of youth social/psychological development, career development, and occupational attainment.

Becoming Cowardly: Automatic Rifles and the Change of Bodily Experiences in East African Battlefield

The Daasanach in the border regions of Ethiopia, Kenya, and the South Sudan have fought with neighboring pastoral groups, viewed as “enemies”, for more than a half-century. The Daasanach claim that their primary motive for going to war is the demarcation of masculinity, allowing men to be recognized as “brave” by community members. Various cultural mechanisms praise the “brave man” who kills a member of enemy group and who raids their livestock. Since the 1980s, the proliferation of automatic rifles in East Africa has increased the seriousness of conflicts. It has been reported that the youth are drawn to the destructive power of the automatic rifle, and their behaviour is carelessly destructive of the social order. However, many Daasanach youth told me that recent war experiences with automatic rifles had led them to “renounce war”. Two main types of experiences contributed to such decisions. First was the bodily (including “physical” and “mental”) pain of war, such as being grazed by a bullet or surrounded by dead bodies. Second was the shameful conflict that could occur among the Daasanach during the course of a war. In wartime, the unity of “we Daasanetch” could break down under the violence. Many persons who “renounce wars” said, “I became cowardly” as a result of such experiences. In this presentation, I will discuss how the change of weapon influence on the forms of war and bodily experiences in the battlefield, and how people reflect their pain and suffering in the battlefield to their life.

Changing Food Consumption Practices Among the Emerging Middle Classes in Metro Manila

This paper will present preliminary research results from an ongoing research project that considers the dynamics of food consumption among the middle classes in Bangalore and Metro Manila, including consumption patterns, practices and policies. Asia is often seen as the center of gravity for the “new consumer” phenomenon, where a rise in affluence can translate to consumers who enjoy better diets, private transport, throwaway products, and fashionable versus functional clothing (Myers and Kent 2004). The focus of this paper is on Metro Manila and the emerging middle classes, who may not necessarily be experiencing ‘better’ diets, but where there does seem to be a trend towards ‘organic’ and ‘local’ food consumption among some people. This paper wishes to highlight the emergence of organic and/or local food and composting as entry topics for environmental concern, as well as the influence of globalization on environmental initiatives.

One main finding is that changes in food consumption practices are not only related to a rise in affluence, but to changes in other practices, such as changing the location of your home, joining a new workplace, or the employment of a domestic worker. Specifically, a change towards organic food consumption seems to be motivated by a different set of reasons, not directly related to environmental concerns: certain people interviewed as part of this research project and who have chosen this kind of diet claim to do so because of health reasons, proximity to certain markets, as well as the influence of travels abroad. Looking upstream at organic farming and further downstream at composting, people engaged in these new practices had all been ‘elsewhere’ and brought new ways of doing back with them, upon returning to the Philippines. The significance of demonstration projects towards more ‘sustainable’ practices will be discussed.

Keeping Cool: Air Conditioning Consumption in the Philippines

Southeast Asia is growing in every possible way. Addressing the electricity needs of the region’s urban households is particularly relevant where cooling is concerned. This paper is about how people go about keeping cool in Metro Manila, the Philippines, focused on air-conditioning in the home. It is part of a grow-

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
ing body of research in ‘sustainable consumption’, tackling the related themes of air-conditioning consumption patterns, practices and policies, as well as the potential for change. Research was conducted among three socio-economic groups: households based in low-income housing, the growing middle classes in new housing developments, and affluent households based in gated communities. As a basis for the paper, the authors provide information on the environmental impact of household electricity consumption, in relation to economic and population growth. The history of cooling practices and air-conditioner manufacturing is also briefly discussed. The central theme of the paper is how current practices are tied up with a broader theme of consumption, from night-time, formalVoltAir® dressing or dressing fashionably. The material dimension of air-conditioning is discussed, specifically in relation to ‘west is best’ housing trends in Metro Manila: certain housing styles may be lacking in the need for artificially cooled air for years to come.

General trends in the region will no doubt contribute to an increase in air-conditioning consumption, yet current consumption patterns are not homogeneous: how people go about keeping cool in Metro Manila varies greatly. This paper contemplates what the future might hold for keeping cool in one of the hottest regions of the world – hot, both in terms of economic development and temperature levels. The conclusion provides insights, which may be relevant to other megacities in the region.

TQ04-942.2

SAHED, IMAINE SAHED* (EHESS/Cadis, imaine-s@hotmail.fr)

Voluntary Risk Taking and Individual Emancipation

Background: In France, the important proportion of teenagers who develop a repeated consumption of cannabis, tobacco or alcohol consumption worries the security and public health authorities. The consumption practices among young people are clearly recognized by sociologists and social scientists and the role at night, formalVoltAir® dressing or dressing fashionably. Many scientific researches try to explain why they develop a health, social and penal risks behaviors. However, very little one has analyzed the way that experience of consumption is lived by youth. How do teenagers perceive their consumption behavior, what meanings that they attach to their behavior?

Methods: In order to apprehend the subjective experience of drugs consumption, we have led a qualitative investigation. We carried out 42 biographic interviews to twenty-one girls and twenty-one boys between seventeen and twenty years old. They live in Ile-de-France. These interviews have permitted us to apprehend subjective about their consumption experience and analyze the dynamic by which the have developed the substances use.

Results: The public health categorisation on consumption by youth does not tally with what happen in reality. The perception of the teenagers on their consumption moves away from the epidemiologic categorization. The drugs use means to the participants festivities or conviviality. Moreover, teenagers, who are currently looking for an autonomous identity, develop consumption, not to oppose to their parents or social and penal norms, limits. We observe that if the youth people develop the consumption of cannabis, alcohol and tobacco it is especially to build a personal and individual identity. It is in a context of individual emancipation (Kaufman, 2004) that we consider voluntary risk taking is part of individualization process.

Conclusion: There is a contrast between the collective and scientific perception and perception of teenagers on drugs consumption. Voluntary risk taking is a subjective and positive experience which responds to his quest for identity.

RC09-166.4

SAHOO, DR. UMEESH* (school of social sciences, S.R.T.M University,Nanded, ucsahoo11@gmail.com)

CIVIL Society and Development Perspectives

Voluntary action is an age old phenomenon in the Indian social landscape. In the past, say before colonial era it was embedded with cultural view, traditional values, social ethos which commonly atomized as humanistic, idealistic commonly act as bridging the gap of unjust social system. But in recent years, especially with the implication of liberalisation, globalisation and privatisation, the formal Voluntary Organisation (VO) is emerging as key players in the plan development process initiated by the government. Currently, they have acquired as ‘third sector’ for innovative approach, flexible structure, ability to reach the unreached, dedicated officers and BAME workers, which is expected to be completed in February 2014, after the Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development estimated that 1 million workers were concerned. A sharp rise in the implementation of this type of contract was observed in recent years, especially in the care sector in the context of the privatization of public services and the commodification of care.

The paper explores working conditions under ZHCs in the care sector and aims at shedding light on how precariousness of the workforce affects in particular BAME women in a segmented labour market. Concepts such as institutional racism, ethno-nationalism, and intersectional discrimination inform the analysis. This paper also looks into the role of trade unions in supporting their members on ZHCs and informing the public debate.

Whilst being empirically grounded in an on-going fieldwork with trade union officers and BAME workers, which is expected to be completed in February 2014, the analysis also draws on earlier studies on vulnerable and precarious workers (TUC, 2008; European Foundation, 2010; McKay et al., 2012), ethnic penalties (Heath and Cheung, 2007; Raymond and Modood, 2007), as well as care regimes and gendered work (Pflau-Effinger and Rostgaard, 2011; Dahl et al., 2011; Simonazzi, 2009; Bettio and Plantenga, 2004).

RC48-784.4

SAHU, DIPTI RANJAN* (University of Lucknow, sahu.dr@gmail.com)
Development Induced Protests in Contemporary India: Response from the State and Civil Society

The issue of forced human mobility has been receiving much attention from the government, policy makers, civil society organizations, activists and academia in contemporary India. Social scientists interpret forced human mobility as involuntary migration and internal displacement. The desire to take control over a certain territory and its resources becomes a cause of conflict which forces its residents to leave their current homes. The most visible are displacements associated with conflict over resources or antagonisms based on ethnic background. In the case of development-induced displacement or conservation-induced displacement, territory becomes an arena of specific conflicts between the interests of the public or private sector and the needs of people displaced or affected by particular development decisions. Development-caused displacement is often associated with conflict over resources which have led to landlessness and consequent problems.

The paper attempts to analyze the contemporary Indian society and development-induced displacement from a class-caste-gender perspective. The lower one is on that ladder, the greater the negative impact of changes introduced in their lives without their consent. The marginalized communities especially Dalits and tribals feel it more than the others do and women among them are the worst affected. They are deprived of the resources that were basic to their survival and are denied access to education, health services and nutrition. It forces them to deny their children right to childhood and to a decent adulthood. Women are deprived of the autonomy they had. Development cannot be real till such failures are remedied and its benefits reach those who pay its price.

RC14-253.4
SAID HUNG, ELIAS* (Universidad del norte, saide@uninorte.edu.co)
VALENCIA-COBOS, JORGE (Universidad del Norte)
Factores Que Inciden En La Influencia De Los Usuarios Twitter Más Prominentes En Iberoamérica

En el marco de esta ponencia se expondrán los resultados generados del proyecto “Análisis de los usuarios Top20 más prominentes en Twitter en Iberoamérica”, en el que se analizaron, a partir de la recolección de datos primarios y secundarios, a través de Twitter, BrandTweet Statistics, Panoracy y Blog, entre otros, la generación de datos generales de esta red social, los rasgos que caracterizan este tipo de usuarios en 22 países Iberoamericanos y los mensajes que han generado mayor compromiso (engagement) en este social media, así como los rasgos que distinguen las relaciones construidas entre sus seguidores y followers, además de las redes construidas y factores que inciden en el proceso de generación de influencia de estos usuarios, tanto a nivel global como dentro de cada uno de los países en los que ejercen un rol prominente desde esta red social. El abordaje de este tema, ayudará a debatir en torno a los escenarios de participación y movilización social generado por parte de este tipo de usuarios en Twitter, en constante interacción con sus followers y followers.

RC14-241.4
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JABBA-MOLINARES, DALADIER (Universidad del Norte)
GERTRUDIX-BARRO, MANUEL (University Rey Juan Carlos)
GERTRUDIS, MARÍA DEL CARMEN (Ciberimaginario Group)
ALVAREZ, SERGIO (University Rey Juan Carlos)
Red Telemática De Cooperación y Formación Médica

La propuesta aquí planteada busca exponer los avances realizados en el marco del proyecto Red telemática de cooperación y formación médica, financiado por Colciencias en Colombia, ejecutado por la Universidad del Norte y Salud Software House en Colombia, en el que se diseña, desarrolla e implementa una Red telemática para profesionales de la salud que permita fortalecer y actualizar de forma dinámica y continua sus competencias y habilidades profesionales que deben tener en la actualidad los profesionales de la salud en cuanto a la atención sanitaria que requieren y exigen los pacientes, a través de soluciones tecnológicas innovadoras en materia de eSalud y mSalud, orientadas al fomento de las buenas prácticas, asistencia a usuarios del sistema, gestión administrativa, entre otros aspectos vinculados con este sector de atención ciudadana.

Para los fines expuestos en el párrafo anterior, la propuesta presentada estará encaminada a exponer los avances generados en el marco de este proyecto, orientados a facilitar, mediante diferentes herramientas de comunicación sincronas y asincrónas, los avances que la Red telemática de cooperación y formación médica ha logrado en el desarrollo de estrategias novedosas de aprendizaje conectivo y colaborativo, así como de sistemas de co-diagnóstico, gestión administrativa y establecimiento de estrategias de prevención sanitaria, gracias a la acción compartida de los servicios TIC brindados por la empresa Salud Software House S.A en Colombia.

RC14-247.6
SAIDANI, MOUNIR* (Tunis Al Manar University, mounir@ yahoo.fr)
Democratization of Art Production and Voicing Subversive Vision of the World

Tunisian youths are experiencing new form and styles of art production. This is especially true for rap music and graffiti. Facebook and you tube networks are the predeemed means of diffusing the products. One can see in this a wave of democratization of the production of art which sappers the old rules of ranking popular and mass arts. In the other hand, the content of these products are more and subversive especially after a massive youth participation in the revolution which did not keep a real change. This widespread disappointment enhanced practices of anger and refusing. A subversive imaginaire is more and more inspiring the youth vision of the world. Authorities are facing these new manifestations of the youth rebellion with police controle of the scences of shows, trials... Is this a new style of telling the crisis ? Why does the social narration of inequalities take this form?

RC32-563.10
SAIKIA, JYOTI* (Dibrugarh University, saikia.jyotiprasad@yahoo.co.in)
Spousal Violence Among Rural Women: A Sociological Study in North-East India

Spousal violence is a grave challenge to a happy marital life. When proclivity of violence takes place in dyad relationship, it crushes the bond of family. Therefore, spousal violence has been considered as one of the most serious social problems throughout the world. Hence, this issue has a sociological significance. The theoretical arguments regarding spousal violence can be classified into different categories. But in this study specific focus has been laid upon wife-battering only. This paper seeks to know the nature of violence and to find out the causes and consequences of spousal violence in rural areas of North-East India. Apart from these two objectives, awareness and knowledge of the victims towards legislative measures to save them from spousal violence have also been investigated with proper method. The field of the study concentrates around a village namely Gooskata in North-East India. Keeping in view the objectives of the study, basic information about spousal violence was gathered from 100 married women out of 208 households of Gooskata village. The data were collected purposively and in this context accidental sampling procedure was followed. The findings of this study have revealed that rural women of North East India have been suffering from spousal violence. The relationship in between the husband and wife become more crucial and complex in rural areas, but it is also true that most of the violence have been hidden from public eye. Due to rigid traditional norms and values of rural society; victimized women never try to disclose it. The rural societies have been strictly controlled and regulated by traditional norms. This is the reason behind the failure of rural women to accept spousal violence as a serious criminal offence; which presents a grave challenge to society.
cases relating to spiritualism, and enjoy this authoritative position as it gives them the opportunity to spend their leisure in a healthy manner. A considerable demarcation thus separates the Marwari men and women in connection to their notion of leisure in spiritualism and this is what this paper intends to throw light upon. A detailed survey-work has been undertaken with some in-depth interviews to represent this field as accurately as possible.

RC16-287.1

SAITO, HIRO* (University of Hawaii at Manoa, hsaito@wcfia.harvard.edu)

Two Visions of Cosmopolitics

This paper explores how Ulrich Beck’s world risk society theory (WRST) and Bruno Latour’s actor-network theory (ANT) can be combined to advance theory of cosmopolitics. On the one hand, WRST is good at illuminating how relevant political actors interact with each other to deal with global risks while negotiating the two logics of politics, cosmopolitanism and nationalism. On the other hand, ANT is good at showing how scientists participate in the construction of global risks and helps to elaborate how science and politics are intertwined in cosmopolitics. By combining the strengths of WRST and ANT, it becomes possible to examine simultaneously the tension between the two logics of politics and the co-constitution of science and politics, both of which, I argue, are crucial for theorization of cosmopolitics. The proposed synthesis of WRST and ANT also force sociologists to critically reflect on their role in cosmopolitics and envision a new form of critical theory.

WG02-897.10

SAITO, MAYUKO* (Japan Women's University, mayu0415@gmail.com)

Nation Consciousness and “Multiracialism” of the Singaporeans: Focusing on the Concept of “Racial Difference” and Their Interactions

Singapore is well-known as a ‘multi-racial’ society, but then, how they form their identity as ‘Singaporean? Considering this problem, ‘multiracialism’ becomes an important concept in making ‘Singaporean’. However, its purpose is to make ‘racial differences’ obvious and emphasized. Therefore, how do people create Singaporean consciousness in these kind of society?

The aim of this research is to study this problem by using free talking interview and observation data carried out by the speaker. We can say that the government of Singapore reinforces the ‘races’ in order to make differences among ‘races’ highly visible by emphasizing the differences among the ‘races’. In Singapore, differences among ‘races’ are visible even though people from different ‘races’ interact with each other daily. Moreover, a sense of community or even of being a ‘Singaporean’ begins to grow and maintains; at the same time, differences among ‘races’ are maintained.

JS-82.4

SAJA, SRINIVAS* (BITS PILANI Hyderabad Campus, sринivasajja@hyderabad.bits-pilani.ac.in)

Rainfall Variability, Coping Strategies and Livelihoods: Case Study from Godavari Basin, India

Natural resource-dependent rural households are likely to experience a disproportionate burden of the adverse impacts of climate change -- droughts, famines, floods, variability in rainfall, storms, coastal inundation, ecosystem degradation, health epidemics, and conflict. In some parts of the world, these effects may already be in play with potentially disastrous consequences for the poor. Reliance on subsistence agriculture means the impact of stresses and shocks (such as droughts or floods) are felt keenly by rural poor people, who depend directly on food system outcomes for their survival, with profound implications for the security of their livelihoods and welfare.

Variability in rainfall had been plaguing the farmers of Andhra Pradesh during the recent past resulting in crop failure and indebtedness. It would be important to find out the coping mechanisms that are being developed by the farmers to deal with variability in rainfall and the support being provided by the government. In some parts of the state, farmers are opting for cultivation of commercial crops instead of food crops as they are finding better returns from these new types of crops which could lead to issues like food security and loss of livelihood for certain communities.

This paper focuses on identifying livelihood adaptation strategies of cultivators in Nizamsagar project, where farmers developed new water sharing mechanisms and brought about changes in farm practices to deal with rainfall variability.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Data used for this study were derived from a web questionnaire survey conducted in September 2013. The sample is consisted of women having husband and children (under 15 years old), who reside in the Tokyo metropolitan area. In order to correct the potential bias of the registered monitors, we adopted stratified random sampling based on job status and the age of the smallest child. The valid sample size excluding quite short time response and/or inappropriate answers was 483. The average age of these women is 40.5, 59.8% are employed, and 40.2% are non-employed.

Multiple regression analyses the effects of employment and marriage cohort, family resources and normative status of them and the support in the workplace, upon the recognition of birth experience. Our results indicate high housework frequency of the husband decreased their first birth hesitation. On the other hand, positive recognition towards birth experience is influenced by the support in the workplace. Smooth communication with both family and workplace members leads to a possibility of a positive impact. These findings advance our understanding of how Japanese companies can take specific measures to improve low fertility.

One of the features of ICT use is greater alleviation of time and location restraints in communications. Although positive effects of ICT for improving work-family life have been reported, much of the ICT literature stresses negative effects on work-family life through increased extra work. Sakamoto and Spinks (2011) found that a higher degree of using ICT tools directly related to a higher work-family conflict of Japanese workers. This study explores the effective mediating factors that can reduce the negative impact of ICT use, applying work-family border theory to measure the concepts and propose hypotheses.

Data used for this study were derived from a web questionnaire survey conducted in September 2013. The sample is consisted of women having husband and children (under 15 years old), who reside in the Tokyo metropolitan area. In order to correct the potential bias of the registered monitors, we adopted stratified random sampling based on job status and the age of the smallest child. The valid sample size excluding quite short time response and/or inappropriate answers was 483. The average age of these women is 40.5, 59.8% are employed and 40.2% are non-employed.

Multi-group analysis of covariance structure modeling test the effects of using ICT on work-family life focusing on the housework frequency, time use and their perception of them. We analyze the mediating effect of domain identification, influence and across-the-border communication. Our findings advance our understanding of how we manage the permeability between work and family life.

This presentation will examine the work and private life situations of female and male university professors in Japan, and offers some examples of positive or affirmative action taken by Japanese universities and discuss its effectiveness. In Japan, the ratio of female researchers is low, as is the case of other countries. In 2011, just 13.6% of university professors (full professor, associate professor, lecturer, assistant professor) were female. From around 2006, the Japanese government started a positive action policy to increase the ratio of women. The government grants subsidies to offer about 10 universities each year for three years. The universities offer support centers for women, gender equal office, childcare centers and so on.

The presenter has worked in one of the gender equal offices as a staff member. My observation there and a questionnaire research for university professors are the main data source of the presentation. First, the presenter will discuss their work and private life situations. Many researchers have shown that male productivity tends to be higher than that of females. However, the results show gender does not mean scientific productivity when other control variables. First, they have specific marriage patterns. For example, most female professors tend to be single or have partners who are professors. Many couples live separately. However, women tend to shoulder domestic work and child rearing, as is the case with other occupations.

Many universities have set the goals of numbers or ratio of women and introduced many types of positive action. The presenter will show examples of them and discuss effective ways to support both sex and foster gender equality in universities.

Man has been using the wind for sailing ships, for pumping water and for propulsion with power for a very long time. The increasing concern for environmental and the high price of oil have made generation of electricity from the wind a realistic alternative. The question today is whether the costs and other disadvantages of oil and nuclear power have reached the point where wind generators developed by modern technology can be considered to be competitive. The wind power in India began in 1990 and has significantly increased in last few years. India has installed high capacity wind jammers to exploit wind and converts it as wind energy for its socio-economic inclusive development programme. As on 31 January 2013 the installed capacity of wind power in India was 19.64 gw.

Maharashtra state has the second position in wind energy in India. The first wind power project in the state was installed at Jamsande in Sindhudurg district in 1996. Vankuswade Wind Park is located on a high mountain plateau at 1,150 m. above the Koyana reservoir near Satara which is Asia’s biggest wind power project. The paper presents the overall situation of Vankuswade Wind Park, its need as well as ground level perceptions in Satara district of Maharashtra, India.

RC41-689.8

SAKATE, PUSHPALATA* (Samataawadi Mahila Manch, Maharashtra, pushpalata.sakate@gmail.com)

Role of Dalit Mahila Vikas Mandal Against Femalefeticides in Maharashtra, India

Strong preference for sons over daughters exists in the Asian countries and Indian Subcontinent. The female feticides over the last four-five decades have distorted sex ratios at birth in several Asian countries in general and in India particularly. Foetal sex determination clinics have been established all over India in the last two decades. There are studies on the outcome of an intensive abuse of prenatal diagnostic techniques for sex selection in India. Parents tend to be calculative in choosing the sex of the next child and the decision is based on the birth order, sex sequence of previous children and number of sons. The misuse of medical technology in India is resulting in reinforcement of patriarchal values as professional medical organizations seem to be indifferent to ethical misconduct.

The paper presents the assertive action by ‘Dalit Mahila Vikas Mandal’, a social organization which was established in 1990 in Maharashtra. Female feticides were done by medical fraternity have been exposed by this organization through sting operations carried out in Maharashtra and Gujrat state. The shocking facts found during the field work carried out by the author are also presented in the paper.

RC52-835.1

SAKES, MIKE* (University Campus Suffolk, m.saks@ucs.ac.uk)

Professional Turf Battles Vs. Inter-Professional Collaboration: Their Impact on Inequalities in Health and Social Care in the UK

From a neo-Weberian perspective, it is argued that professions have long competed with each other in turf battles to enhance their respective positions in terms of income, status and power from the viewpoint of their professional self-interests. Using illustrations drawn from health and social care in the UK, it is argued that this has come at a substantial cost to both the user and the wider public - and has in particular exacerbated existing social inequalities. This paper outlines the growing trend for inter-professional collaboration in health and social care in the UK. Although there can be downsides to greater inter-professional working in relation to such issues as the complexity of communications and supervision arrangements, there are many positive generic reasons for such engagement – from creating a more satisfying work role for the professionals involved to enhancing the service given to the user. This paper specifically asks questions about the benefits or otherwise of inter-professional working in terms of social inequalities. In so doing, it acknowledges that inter-professional collaboration can take a number of forms. It also again draws on examples from health and social care in the UK to support its general argument that inter-professional collaboration can make a significant impact on social inequalities, not just in the UK but more globally.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Broken Promises. Temporary Labour Migrants’ Experiences of Working Conditions and Social Security in Finland

West European countries, including Finland have started to recruit more labour migrants to low-income sectors in hope of a partial solution to the consequence of rapidly aging working population. This paper demonstrates how highly skilled labour migrants from non-EU member countries face social disqualification in their efforts to become part of the Finnish labour market. Particularly, African and South-Asian male workers find mainly cleaning or dish-washer jobs despite their academic background. Our study explored the temporary labour migrants’ experiences of acquiring opportunities to working rights and social security. The results show that the majority of the interviewees had been reluctant to look for information either due to the fact that they were working only temporarily in Finland or due to their week bargaining positions. The information of recruitment, working rights, the Finnish taxation system, and of the Finnish social security rarely reaches the labour migrants. These features can partly be explained by labour and migration policies, and by the natives’ strong creation of ‘otherness’ between the native Finns and the non-white foreigners. In the analysis an intersection of gender, ethnicity and class has been applied to describe the unequal and sometimes precarious position of the labour migrants. The research material consists of documents, memos based on ethnographic observations and of seventy-eight semi-structured interviews, of which forty-nine were conducted among cleaners, bus drivers, and seasonal agricultural workers.

Re-Creating Mutual Belonging: Filipino Labour Migrants’ Local and Transnational Practices Between Finland and the Philippines

This paper demonstrates the unequal embeddedness of transnational Filipino labour migrants in the Finnish and Filipino society. My study of Filipino labour migrants’ working and living conditions in Finland explored the migrants’ adaptation strategies in their efforts to become integrated in the Finnish society and in staying in touch with the ones left behind. The analysis showed how the integration of Filipino labour migrants to their new host society is influenced by their adaptation strategies, such as of the migrants’ local and transnational practices and contacts. The active participation in sociocultural and religious practices helps the Filipinos to find their way of being in Finland without losing their contacts to the Philippines. The migrants’ adaptive strategies strengthens the Filipino ethnic identity and its mixture / ethnic belonging to an ethnic minority community in Finland, as well as to a transnational community. These two communities should not be perceived as two opposites but as dual sites of mutual belonging consisting of a hybridity of transnational and ethnic collective identities. At the same time, the migrants’ opportunities to become familiar with the Finnish society and to learn the Finnish language have been vague. There is a risk of segregation from the Finnish society if the Filipinos do not become familiar with the Finnish society and language. The research material consisted of open-ended interviews conducted among twenty Filipino cooks, nurses and cleaners and of memos based on ethnographic observations.

Occupy Gezi: From an Uprising to a Social Movement?

Occupy Gezi started as a small protest to oppose the demolition of a park in Istanbul and quickly transformed into a national grassroots initiative against the government’s authoritarianism and a hybrid democracy, which locks political action into the ballot box. After a month of intense street protests leaving 5 dead, dozens wounded and under arrest, it has shifted to “park forums” as thousands gather in their neighborhood parks to discuss the future and come up with a game plan. This lecture will look into how the #OccupyGezi experience opened new social and political possibilities, spaces of political action (online and off) and a new kind of political language; what shook the so-called “apolitical” generation out of their comfort zones to the streets; and brought people from all walks of life and political spectrums together. It will also look into the chances of Occupy Gezi becoming a full-fledged social movement and the limitations it faces in the process.
Materials and methods: the variables in the model proposed by the pilot study have been reviewed on the basis of the individual data available in the information systems of the local actors. They have been used for defining evaluation models based on the characteristics of the individuals, with the same techniques used in the pilot study. As a case study the municipality of Genoa, whose population is among the oldest in Europe, has been taken into account.

Results and discussion: The passage from regions to individuals in a large municipality confirms the validity of the model for people 65+ years old. ADL abilities are the main disability dimension with highest association with the worsening of the SE condition, also due to the effect on the social relations dimension. The public strategies seem to better protect individuals and families, with the help of the informal network of support for the family care. The indicators in the models could be very useful for the Social Services, in order to develop tools for better addressing policies and intervention at local and national level. Moreover, this work could extended wherever these kind of data are routinely collected.

RC33-581.5

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What's the Impact of Coverage Error to the Study of Social Inequalities?

In some European countries, including Italy, survey organizations use the Directory of Landline Phone Numbers as sampling frame to survey the general population and study social inequalities (Häder and al. 2012). Under certain conditions, the use of this sampling frame may be problematic.

In Italy, with the only exceptions of Callegaro's work (2004 and 2008), there is very little interest in it. Little is known, for example, on the extent to which coverage error occurs and its impact on survey estimates, although in 2011 only 50% of households are included in the sampling frame (e.g., the directory of landline phone numbers). We believe a clear understanding of the nature of coverage error is urgently needed (households may be excluded from the sampling frame for different reasons) to develop appropriate strategies to tackle the coverage problem.

The overall aim of the paper is to evaluate the impact of coverage error on the accuracy of the survey estimates for a set of key socio-economic variables and, should evidence be found, to discuss possible strategies to correct for it.

We first describe changes over time in the pattern of coverage error by focusing on three groups of Italian households (household included in the sampling frame, households excluded from the sampling frame as they do not have a telephone, households excluded from the sampling frame as they do have a telephone but the telephone number is not listed). We then explore whether there are any differences in these groups in their socio-economic characteristics, including indicators of general trust and, for a selection of survey items (including income, health and social class), investigate the impact of coverage error on bias.

We use the 1997-2012 Multiscopo survey (“Aspetti della vita quotidiana”) run by the Italian Statistical Institute (n=20,000 households).

RC20-346.1

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Research on preschool education and day-care programs is gaining momentum since the discovery of its potential to reduce social inequalities in education at an early age. Much of this research relies on case studies to measure mid and long term effects of preschool attendance on academic performance and school transitions. In this paper we adopt a broader focus and a comparative approach by exploring the extent to which early (pre-primary school) child stimulation can reduce background differentials in learning outcomes across 28 countries from the Americas, Asia and Europe.

Particularly we seek to unveil the relative impact of direct parental involvement and preschool education, as different ways of child rearing, on educational disadvantages that stem social origins, and the extent to which this applies to all the countries in our sample. Are the effects of both practices (institutional vs. parental form) statistically significant or do they show a different impact in different countries? How do institutional characteristics of the educational system affect performance at this stage?

To answer these questions we use PIRLS 2011, an international data source clustering students of primary education (4th grade) across countries. PIRLS provides a standardized measure of reading literacy among 4th grade students. We estimate random-constant and random-slope multilevel models to assess the effect of the type of child care adopted by families on educational outcomes, with a particular focus on the potential for a broad comparison of multi-layered processes that result in unequal life chances among children.

RC39-658.2

SALAZAR, ROBERT* (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, salazarrobert@yahoo.com)

Climate Change Discourse and Action in the Philippines: Views, Voices, Vignettes
In the Philippines, there has been some amount of talk and, fortunately, some amount of action too, about climate change. We ask: What is being said and done about climate change in the country? How is climate change being framed and acted upon? Why are these developments unfolding the way they do? How do these discourses and practices reflect and influence sociocultural dynamics? The paper presents some views, voices, and vignettes from the country. It attempts an understanding of these realities by drawing from social constructionism, critical discourse analysis, and social movement theory.

Managing NGOs for Older Persons in East and Southeast Asia: Lessons and Good Practices from the Field

The paper reviews the roles and experiences of non-governmental organizations for older persons (NGOs-OPs) in East and Southeast Asia. It is based on case studies of selected NGOs from Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. The study finds an increasing number of NGOs-OPs present in the region, working in diverse areas of service delivery, education, research, training, and advocacy. Community-based older persons' organizations or senior citizens associations are also becoming more active, with some organizations beyond social and recreational activities, and venturing into policy advocacy and other areas traditionally served by non-community-based NGOs. Most NGOs are taking on multiple roles simultaneously, e.g., adding advocacy to their other programs, while a few are beginning to focus on a specific target group, activity, or service. On the organizational and management side, NGOs-OPs are also becoming more accountable and are taking creative and innovative steps in meeting the challenges of management. To be sure, NGOs-OPs need to solicit critical, hopefully constructive feedback from the older persons they are serving. Nevertheless, like the older persons they are working for and with, NGOs-OPs themselves are getting more active and growing wiser with age.

An Experimental Study Of The Relationship Between Knowledge, Attitudes and Recycling Behavior In Iran

It is often assumed that knowledge and attitude about the recycling will engage in recycling behavior. We used data from a survey on Mazandaran province, Iran in 2013 to investigate this premise. A survey method was utilized to conduct this investigation and by employing cluster sampling, a total of 300 respondents were selected randomly. A self-administered survey was employed to collect the data. Finally, 286 valid questionnaires were obtained. The research was conducted during February and March 2013. The data was analyzed using SPSS. We examined two types of knowledge: knowledge new programs and knowledge about recycling process. The regression analysis indicated that knowledge is associated with recycling behavior. The three central research questions are: 1) Do traditional demographic measures (i.e. race and class) adequately capture the phenomena of change? 2) Why do neighborhoods experiencing gentrification seem to look similar to each other and utilize the same semiotic tropes? 3) What are the physical indicators of neighborhood change and how are they involved in symbolic boundary construction between old and new residents?

Between Market, Art and Politics: The Different Ways of Resignification of the Old Industrial Spaces in the City of São Paulo

Since the beginning of this century, the old industrial buildings and spaces of the neighborhood of Monca, in the city of São Paulo, have been the subject of economic, political and social practices guided by a cultural sense with an increasing aesthetic relevance. Photography, painting, advertising, heritage practices, graffiti, have contributed to bring a new sense to these spaces, which goes from their private appropriation of spaces to the appreciation of public space by heritage state agencies. This implies in a redefinition of the relations between aesthetics and politics in a “postmodern” logic (Jameson, 2000; Harvey, 2000).

One of the consequences of this process is the construction of “postmodern urban landscape” characterized by gentrification and disneyfication (Zukin, 2000, Smith, 2000). On the other hand, according to Huyssens (2000), there is no pure space outside the market culture, which leads us to question the limits of these
processes, namely to consider the “specific strategies of representation and com-
modification and the context in which they are represented” (2000:21), or the cri-
tics to the regressive aestheticization of politics (and economy) by the politicization of art (W. Benjamin, 1985).

We will analyze the use of these strategies in the practices of artists, entrepre-
nears, experts, dwellers and their conflictual context - involving real estate boom and heritage practices (Pereira, 2010; 2013); the formation of gated communities (Caldeira, 1997) and the resistance against them (ibid., 2012). How they give new meanings to identities, places, revealing the tensions and complementarities be-
 tween advertising-driven aestheticization and politicization of art and problematize the construction of a singular public space: a heterogeneous urban landscape and a democratic political sphere, both institutional and non-institutional (Arendt, 1991; Habermas, 1984) in the city of São Paulo. We will use the methodology of visual sociology (Ferro, 2005), problematizing it in an interdisciplinary approach.

**RC44-727.9**

**SALLAZ, JEFFREY* (University of Arizona, jsallaz@email.arizona.edu)**

**Can Outsourced Workers Organize? a Case Study from the Philippines**

This presentation will detail an attempt by outsourced workers in the Philippines to form a labor union. These workers are in the “knowledge process outsourcing” sector, meaning that they possess significant human capital and do skilled tasks for firms of the Global North. The case immediately presents two puzzles. First, given the many structural barriers known to impede unionization by outsourced workers in the Global South, how did a union campaign emerge? Second, why did this unionization attempt ultimately fail? My ethnographic re-
search inside the outsourcing facility provides answers to these questions. Rep-
resentation struggles were initiated by highly-skilled workers and in response to new, driving tactics on the part of local management. The latter were reacting to pressures put upon them by their Western clients. The unionization campaign appeared to have caught local managers by surprise, and throughout it they were very concerned to keep news of it from reaching the government, the press, and Western clients. In short, employees possessed significant structural and work-
place power in their attempt to gain recognition. Ultimately, however, it was local management’s ability to harness greater associational power that led to the de-
feat of the union. One general implication is that studies of labor in global supply chains should theorize and examine empirically the vendor-client relationship. In these supply chains, vendor firms and client firms have different interests and resources.

**RC44-735.1**

**SALLAZ, JEFFREY* (University of Arizona, jsallaz@email.arizona.edu)**

**Foxxconning Science: The Globalization of Academic Publishing**

This paper presents ethnographic work done inside an outsourcing firm in the Philippines. This firm is part of the emergent knowledge process outsourcing, or KPO, field. It contracts with publishers wishing to outsource such work as copy-
editing, typesetting, authorial communications, and more. Most major scientif-
ic publishers now contract with such firms. I present evidence that the nature of these strategies supplies outsourcers with a new practice for organizing work. Suppliers lack basic knowledge of the overall field of production (in this case, academic publishing), and so judge themselves against unknown compet-
itors. They compete on price, rather than quality, and so continually engage in various “low road” techniques of management. Most notably: wage suppression, the “driving” of workers, and forced overtime. I conclude the paper by discussing at length one incident that provides a prism into the entire labor regime: a unio-
nization dispute that took place at this facility. Global pressures induced worker

**RC29-505.3**

**SALLÉE, NICOLAS* (University of Montreal, nicolas.sallee@umontreal.ca)**

**Rehabilitation and Punishment, a New Model of Rehabilitation in the French Youth Justice System**

According to recent research in policy transfer studies, youth justice systems across Western Europe are taking a “punitive turn” (Muncie, 2008), marked by the emergence of a new “culture of control” (Garland, 2001). This process is particularly significant in the United States and Great Britain, however it appears that other European countries are following suit (Bailleau & Cartuyvels, 2007). A closer look, however, reveals complexities: the level of youth incarceration, a commonly adopted indicator of punitiveness, differs considerably between coun-
tries. The French youth justice system, analyzed in this paper, does not escape these complexities: since 2002, the youth incarceration rate is decreasing, while the content of political discourse and legislative changes seems to fuel the in-
crease of a new punitiveness (Bailleau, 2008). To understand this apparent par-
adox, we will describe how political injunctions aimed to “get tough” on young offenders, are translated and reworked, at a lower level, through the activity of the administrative agency responsible, in France, for the functioning of youth centers: the judicial Protection of Youth (JYP). This analysis will allow us to highlight the crystallization of a new model of rehabilitation under constraint. First, using quantitative data, we will describe the increasing use of semi-closed youth facili-
ties as an alternative to prison. Tied to the development of new prisons for youth, supposedly “rehabilitative” (Chantreille & Sallée, 2013), this evolution is changing less the level of confinement than its meaning. Formerly perceived as anti-rehabil-
itative, confinement is now legitimized as an inseparable feature of rehabilitative processes. Second, we will analyze knowledge production practices, particularly child psychiatric and psychological knowledge, mobilized by the JYP to support this legitimation process. This paper will defend the idea that this new knowledge underpins old disciplinary recipes, and symbolizes the growing concern surround-
ing, in France, the institutional fabric of socialized individuals.

**RC23-415.4**

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**The Relationship Between First Principle Production in Brazil and the International Demand**

The following research approaches the criticism of the production system of knowledge in Brazil, focusing on a laboratory of Theoretical Physics which works with First Principle Model (FPM), order to analyze the institutional dilemma and the relationship between the laboratory and the central spaces of knowledge pro-
duction linked to this research area. The production of science, how is the current in Social Studies of Science and Technology, demand an articulated network of researchers and analysis of published material for one label of FPM which is related to a Brazilian University. With the following research, we aim to contribute for the debate about the production process of knowledge, bringing reflexive elements about the role of Brazil in the production of FPM knowledge.

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* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
The Notions of Otherness and Critical Construction Sites: Theorizing Professional Boundaries within

This paper is about social and symbolic boundaries (Lamont & Molnar 2002). The aim of this paper is to suggest a theoretical way to understand constructions of ‘Otherness’ within professional boundaries. I draw on the empirical case of the doctors with immigrant backgrounds in the Swedish medical profession and use the notion of critical construction site by Cornell & Hartmann 2007. In order to bridge the gap between structure and agency the study started with a review of the Swedish research literature in order to see how ethnicity, ‘race’ and ‘Otherness’ had been received in research. In this review I found that ‘Otherness’ is often something that is ascribed to patients and not doctors. I then went on reviewing the professional debate around the issue of doctors with immigrant backgrounds in Sweden I found something I theorized as underlying assumptions of ‘the Other’. This ethnic ‘Otherness’ was not about doctors’ ethnic identity, nor about ‘race’ instead it had to do with that the doctors had immigrated and was perceived as something stable and predetermined.

This notion of ‘Otherness’ was later also found in interviews with doctors with immigrant backgrounds. In the interviews I expectedly found stories of discrimination, prejudice and even racism but I also found stories of agency, and coping strategies where the ‘Otherness’ they were ascribed with was used a way to construct their role in the Swedish health care system; to take care of patients with immigrant backgrounds.

The paper argues that as doctors with immigrant backgrounds seem to be using a primordial definition of the ‘Other’ in a circumstantial way in order to find their place within the Swedish medical profession which I argue, is a critical construction site.
Does the Transition to (grand-)Parenthood Change Intergenerational Relationships?

Existing studies suggest a close relationship between the presence of grandchildren and intergenerational solidarity. For example, studies on grandparental involvement in parenting show that the birth of a child increases opportunities for associative solidarity between generations as well as it increases the demand and supply of functional solidarity, both with regard to material help or childcare as well as information and advice. This, in turn, may also result in increased affective solidarity. But it might also operate in opposing directions: if the demand for intergenerational solidarity meets supply from the grandparental side, this may enhance the existing intergenerational relationship; in case of incongruency, the event may result in increased intergenerational conflict or detachment. Yet, more research is needed on how intergenerational relations adapt to the new family structure and needs of family members after the generational transition. Past research mostly concentrate on the presence of grandchildren regardless of their age, consider only one direction (parents or grandparents perspective), or are analyze cross sectional data. The present study examines the transition to first parenthood and the associated development in intergenerational relations over a two year period concerning various dimensions of the Bengston-Silverstein-solidarity-model. The German Family Panel (pairmon) is chosen as the appropriate data-set to addressing the research question, including reports from both perspectives, gathered in 2010 and 2012. Using difference score regression, N=7,163 children, the analysis focused in the frequency of contact and practical support only from the elder to the younger generation. No changes were found for financial transfers. Regarding the frequency of conflicts, the generational transition has a decreasing impact.

Invisibility of Sexual Minority “Women” in Japan

There are no existing laws that either discriminate against or guarantee the rights of sexual minorities in Japan. It is partly because in Japan LGBTs are quite invisible in every day life in Japan, except on TV shows. It is not strange to see a gay man or a man who appears to be so on TV. They often talk like women, crossdress, and are expected to be teased or to play the fool. However, we hardly see a lesbian or a woman who can be seen as an FTM (Female to Male) transgender even on TV.

In a LGBT community, some says the number of lesbians is less than that of gay men, because they don’t see them so often, and others mention most women are bisexual, so there not so many lesbians in Japan. Why do they appear to be fewer “lesbians” than gay men? Do most of them recognize themselves as "bisexual", in their presentation, I will compare interviews of sexual minority men and women focusing not on “the number” but the invisibility of the sexuality of women in terms of three points: the first is their different experiences when coming out, the second is a sexual double bind, and the third is ambiguity of sexuality which is beyond description in binary categories (e.g. homosexual and heterosexual). By introducing narrative, I will discuss how these elements make it difficult for “women” to talk about their sexual orientation and sexual identity.
Church/faith-based migrant formations that are spread out around the country. “Membership” knows neither boundaries nor time limits. is no stopping the migrant Filipinos from organizing cyber communities. Their –local or migrants– in whatever form and orientation is almost a taboo, there ing their unions and merging into coalitions of different migrant nationalities. campaigns critical of policies in the Philippines.

On the second part, we try to understand the emergence of this new reality and cal implications of the non-wage based relations for labour relations in general. pushing forward with their agenda.

SANCHEZ, FÁBIO* (Universidade Federal de São Carlos, sanchefacio@uol.com.br)

New Configurations of Informal Work in Brazil: Besides the Informal, Short of Rights

This work aims to examine the non-wage based labour relations and understand its implications for the State and Society. These kinds of labour relations have been referred to as “informal” or “non typical”. In this sense, they have been viewed academically and politically as lacking or unviable. However, if it is true from the perspective of the traditional labour institutions (Unions, State, and the juridical forms of labour regulation) these labour relations are aliens and cannot be characterized but for absence of the key attributes that traditionally have defined labour, in the context of political and economical changes that took place in the past decades, these labour relations are an important part of the accumulating history and have generated new field of conflict and have been trying to get politically organized, building identity and pushing forward with their agenda.

The first part of the work focus on understanding the theoretical and political implications of the non-wage based relations for labour relations in general. On the second part, we try to understand the emergence of this new reality and the development of new political subjects with their own agendas and identities. However, although these labour relations and their workers are not informal, they still not recognized in their relation with the State as having rights.

SANCHEZ, FÁBIO* (Universidade Federal de São Carlos, sanchefacio@uol.com.br)

The Solidarity Economy and the Social Struggles in Brazil: The Right to Associated Labor

One of the most important examples of a collective subject rising in the public arena in Brazil is the solidarity economy, which for several years has been shaping itself as an autonomous social movement. In this process, it has been trying to build new social rights for Associated Labor. It is a description and analysis of this process that this work intends to develop.

With this objective, it starts by rebuilding the history of the Solidarity Economy in Brazil, its development, but also the legal and political problems that have defined the movement. Associated Labor was in Brazil not only in the last thirty years that it has assumed a new configuration and new meanings as a result of the social and political changes that took place in Brazil after the eighties. The second part of this work focuses on showing how the Solidarity economy today has become a new social, economical and political reality in the Brazilian society however; the subjects of the Solidarity Economy still lack the institutional recognition of its rights.

Lastly, we analyze how the subjects involved with the Solidarity Economy have been for years mobilizing and requesting the rights to Associated Labor and have achieved some successes in this process such as the creation of the National Secretariat of Solidarity Economy and the approval of laws for the Solidarity Economy. As a result, the analysis of this movement in Brazil demonstrates that there are no natural rights but rights are political constructions consolidated from processes of social struggles that aim to expand democracy and transform society. It is some of these political agendas that we try to explore in this work focusing on showing the arenas where the struggles and debate around the development the right to Associated Labor take place.

SANCHEZ, FÁBIO* (Universidade Federal de São Carlos, sanchefacio@uol.com.br)

Building Global Worker Communities: The Case of Filipino Migrant Workers

Building global worker communities: The Case of Filipino Migrant Workers. Filipinos overseas are not wanting of associations or organizations to belong to wherever they may be. Commonplace are social organizations around common professions, faith/religion; also based on geographic regions or ethnolinguistic origins in the Philippines to name a few. These formations are meant to provide support to the members, enhance their profession, religion/faith, ethnolinguisit identities and the like. Rarely do they get in conflict with the laws and policies of the host countries; neither were they inclined to have sustained campaigns critical of policies in the Philippines.

Fastforward, 4 decades later, we see an expanded and varied landscape of mi- grant communities. In Hongkong, migrant domestic workers are joining and form- ing their unions and merging into coalitions of different migrant nationalities. In the Gulf, Gulf Council (GCC) countries where organzing of workers –local or migrants– in whatever form and orientation is almost a taboo, there is no stopping the migrant Filipinos from organizing cyrber communities. Their “membership” knows neither boundaries nor time limits.

In other nations such as Taiwan, what is feasible are support groups such as Church/faith-based migrant formations that are spread out around the country. Every Sunday, these formations touch base with more than a thousand Filipino migrants who congregate in the churches for the worship service. Off and on the pulpits, migrant issues are raised, activities and campaigns are undertaken. Interestingly, the ways and ways of organizing migrants paves the way for more direct involvement of migrants on issues that impact them; for more con- solidated actions and responses and for support and solidarity between migrants of one country and with migrants of other nationalities. Indeed, migrant worker organizing is the future, once that challenges the boundaries of nation-states in more ways than one. #
Coffee, Certification Schemes and Standards in the Reshaping of Sustainability Markets, Tracing Global-Local Tensions

In the last fifteen years, certification schemes (and the standards they enact) for producing sustainable products have become one of the most important strategies for enhancing sustainability into commodities (such as coffee) market. Similarly, certification schemes are introducing important changes in the governance of agriculture systems. Such transformations have been the focus on a wide set of works that critically highlight how certification schemes are embedded into a new global economy.” As well as the city-region context in the context of a moral economy. Although many of these approaches isolate technical and social dimensions as separated realms relative less attention have been put on how certification schemes are enacting sustainability in terms of trust, a key element in the material shaping of any differentiatied market.

Following Busch (2011) contributions on standards, enacted in the Certification schemes (Van Der Kamp, 2012), and trust I explore how certification schemes can produce two version of it in two different locations. First, trust as consistency in the International Coffee Organisation (ICO). Here I describe how certification schemes are designed to produce trust in the market related to the transparency and the consistency of coffee production according to international environmental standardised criteria. This trust, then, is limited to the boundaries of a certificate. Second, I describe the experience of a small coffee roaster and retailer with certification schemes in the UK, J. Atkinson & Co. What emerges there is a concept of trust as trustworthiness. Certification schemes are framed in terms of coffee relationships, these involve a more emotional and sensuous experience of the market. I present how some standards can be harmonically integrated in these arrangements and how sometimes such integration cannot be possible. As a result, an alternative version of sustainability is produced.

Marriage Selectivity and Stepfamily Formation

Although child outcomes specific to stepfamilies have been well researched, the literature is not resolved on the process by which these families are formed, nor which persons are likely to enter these types of unions. It is well known that stepfathers are likely to significantly impact coresident stepchildren, yet we would expect this influence to differ depending on many factors, including stepfather characteristics. Thus, determining which men are prone to become stepfathers is paramount to understanding conditions that promote both negative and positive outcomes in stepchildren. Two potential explanations of stepfamily formation are frequently invoked in discussions of stepfamily formation: 1) marriage selectivity, in which the quality of male partners available to women with children varies with marriage market conditions; and 2) marital search theory, in which single mothers have an increased desire for partnering with “good providers” as opposed to non-partners. These theories involve a more emotional and sensuous experience of the market. I present how some standards can be harmonically integrated in these arrangements and how sometimes such integration cannot be possible. As a result, an alternative version of sustainability is produced.

RC06-124.6
SAND, ANN-BRITT† (Stockholm University, ann-britt.sand@anlhorigo.se)
Caring Responsibilities and Gainful Employment in Middle Age: A New Population Based Study in Sweden

The Swedish welfare model is based on the premises 1) the society, not the family, has the main responsibility for care and 2) all adults are gainfully employed, from the time of employment until retirement. Sweden has a high proportion of women in the work force, also in their 50-60ies. Nonetheless, it is estimated that about 70 percent of all elderly care is performed by relatives. It focuses the care responsibility have any impact on paid work, maintenance and everyday life as well as their experience of public care, possibility to leave job and payment for care. Theoretically the study is connected to feminist welfare research. Of central value is to analyse gender, class, ethnicity and age. Early results shows that over 40% of the respondents help give help and 30% of women and 27% of men, help old, disabled or ill family member at least once a week and 15% of women and 12% of men help daily or several times a week. Care affects life in different ways; feeling mentally and physically exhausted, having difficulties to focus on work, less time for leisure. More women than men have made changes in their working life in order to manage the situation. Corresponding to 7% of women and 4% of men 45-66 years in population we can see that 100 000 women and 50 000 men has made changes in their working life; reduced working hours, stopped working, take early retirement as a result of caring.

RC03-68.3
SANCTON, ANDREW* (University of Western Ontario, asancton@uwo.ca)
Global Cities Making Policy or Making Policy for Global Cities?

Everyone acknowledges that cities have become increasingly important in the world economy. But there is much confusion about what this means for how they are governed. A natural assumption is that the municipal governments of the central-city municipalities is a global city-region are becoming more important for urban policy-making. But, unless the boundaries of such a municipality corresponds to the entire city-region (however defined), which is highly unlikely, then the central-city municipality will be quite incapable of responding to the most important policy issues, especially those relating to urban sprawl. The result in many countries is a search for the perfect municipal structure to enable effective city-region policy-making.

But what is forgotten in this kind of analysis is that, if city-regions are becoming relatively more populous in relation to small towns and rural areas, then our national and sub-national legislatures are becoming increasingly delineated by urban voters. In countries with one dominant city (France, England) and in federations and countries with strong devolved regional legislatures, urban policy for city-regions will not be made at the municipal level, whatever the municipal boundaries and structures might be. We are used to hearing that “all politics is urban.” What we need to consider is the likelihood that “all politics is urban.”

Although examples will be drawn from around the world, particular attention will be paid to the Toronto city-region (the Greater Golden Horseshoe) and Ontario, the Canadian province in which it is situated. Despite Ontario’s vast territory, the Ontario provincial government has many legislative measures that touch on city-regions. Ontario’s politics is urban politics. Although the main argument of this paper derives from my 2008 book, The Limits of Boundaries: Why City-regions Cannot be Self-governing, the paper modifies the analysis in light of recent developments.
caregiving; reducing working hours, stop working, taking early retirement etc., women are affected considerably more than men, which is the case in Japan as well.

RC46-760.1

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Oil-Drilling in Arctic and Ecosystem-Management Plan of the Barents Sea

In the High North, The Barents Sea has large resources of petroleum and sustainable populations of fish. The international challenge lies in implementing the conservation of marine biodiversity, at the same time managing sustainable exploitation of natural resources in the Arctic region. The Norwegian government has tried to solve conflicts of interest by the making of a large scale ecosystem-based national management plan for The Barents Sea and Lofoten Islands. The national goals are sustainable use of petroleum, fishery resources and conservation of the structure of the maritime ecosystem. In this paper, I present an empirical case study of Norwegian national decision-making in ecosystem-based management of The Barents Sea. This new system of planning is implemented as the second sea area in the world. Australia has implemented a large ecosystem management plan at the east-coast with the Great Barrier Reef. In the paper, I discuss in a critical perspective of sociology of knowledge the social effects of the new environmental policy and environmental institutions of problem-solving of management of large sea area in the Arctic area. In the paper, I want to investigate how the social effects of the development of national planning of the sea ecosystems in the Arctic area. The question is: Does the government eco-system management planning of the Barents Sea provide a suitable institutional framework for solving the social conflicting interests between oil-drilling and conservation of nature in the Norwegian societies?

RC31-538.9

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MALDONADO, MARTA (Iowa State University)

Integration and Belonging in Two U.S. New Destinations

The extension of border politics, and specifically, a policy-legal context characterized by increased surveillance of immigrant populations and the hardening of immigration controls, is concomitant with the emergence of new destinations (Massey 2008). In this sense, the border has been “pushed inward” (Coleman, 2007). Additionally, a growing number of state and local governments have proposed and/or enacted a wide range of policies with consequences for the lives of immigrants and their families. Some such policies are aimed at local policing and enforcing of immigration controls while others regulate access to jobs and housing, and more generally, the provision of services. This “variegated landscape” of local policies (Walker and Leitner, 2011) results in contexts of reception that vary significantly across U.S. spaces. From a research standpoint, questions about the interaction between socio-spatial scales (the global, the national, the regional, and the local) in the shaping of the conditions facing Latin@ immigrants gain centrality. How does the broader context interact with local contexts to shape the conditions facing immigrants? How do policies, social relations (shaped by power, as they are), and institutional arrangements at these various scales interact to produce particular outcomes for immigrants? We investigate these questions by exploring the experiences of Latin@ immigrants in two rural new destination communities in the U.S. Midwest region. We draw upon a theoretical framework that understands immigration and integration as racialized and gendered, political-economic processes. We utilize quantitative and qualitative data gathered through original research in rural new destinations in Southwest Kansas and Central Iowa.
Youth in Social Transformation Through Education

India, known as a country of youth, with the potential to help build a stronger democracy through social entrepreneurship. There is a need of enthusiastic and pro-active youth for any transformation. They need a balance while addressing country’s growth and social issues.

Education is a progressive approach for transforming society. Existing education policies has many shortcomings. There are many discriminatory practices applied at ground level. However, despite this adverse situation the young generation is engaged in creating an atmosphere for change in rural Maharashtra, India.

Idea of bringing education in the main stream of education has been established. But, due to distress & seasonal migration of deprived sections of the societies with family, education of students gets affected badly. Some experimental learning centres such as SAKHARSHAALA for sugarcane workers and PASHANSHAALA for stone crusher workers have been started for the education of deprived communities.

In tribal area, language is a big issue which cuts masses from education. In Gadchiroli (Indian Village), youth started translating the formal text books in Gondi, a colloquial tribal language, which was successful, and tribal students continued in schools. However, they are born in a society where there are three modes of moral reality that have various implications for charitable giving, moral obligations and civil society. First, moral conventionalists, who value familial and social networks, use charity as an opportunity to socialise and to have fun. Second, moral individualists, who are strongly committed to work and career, view charitable practices as performative acts that demonstrate their knowledge and skills. Third, moral critics are deeply committed to charitable causes, motivated by strongly held values and beliefs, which offer alternative visions for society.

The paper draws upon an ESRC-funded investigation into charitable giving that involved 41 semi-structured interviews with men and women of working and middle class social backgrounds, mostly white interviewees. Each interview lasted on average 2.25 hours, divided into two parts: the first part asked the interviewees to recount their life history, describing the twists and turns in their lives, their personal goals and their everyday practices, and in the second part, they recalled significant acts of giving and volunteering, describing their feelings and motivations. Another interview lasted on average 1.5 hours, divided into two parts: the first part asked the interviewees to describe the history of their organisations, and to outline their current strategic themes and priorities; and in the second part, they explained the use of the concept ‘social justice’ in their organisation. In addition, further interviews were conducted with sixteen participants from the first round either via Skype or emails to collect extra information.

Social Justice, Liberalism and Philanthropy in the UK

This paper examines how charitable and community foundations as normative institutions relate to issues of social justice, legitimacy and accountability. We will argue that grant-making foundations use their resources to support basic liberties and to assist the most disadvantaged groups in society, pursued a liberal conception of social justice and equality. But there are some tensions and limitations, partly arising from their historical legacy, internal features and structural positions within the polity. Foundations tend to have UK-focused mission statements, operate with minimal accountability, have parastatic endowment and sources of philanthropic donations, have privileged and conservative trustees, and face pressure from the right-wing media. To achieve a Rawlsian liberal form of social justice, foundations have to change their institutional practices and routines, aiming for justice and a socialised and democratic production system, rather than regulating economic and social inequalities.

The paper draws upon an ESRC-funded investigation into philanthropy that involved 34 semi-structured interviews with executive directors or senior project managers of charitable and community foundations and grant-makers. Each interview lasted on average 1.5 hours, divided into two parts: the first part asked the interviewees to describe the history of their organisations, and to outline their current strategic themes and priorities; and in the second part, they explained the use of the concept ‘social justice’ in their organisation. In addition, further interviews were conducted with sixteen participants from the first round one by one directly, via Skype or emails to collect extra information.

The paper underlines the importance of the role of charitable foundations and grant-makers in achieving social justice. A critical aim of the paper would be to highlight the challenges and opportunities for charitable foundations and grant-makers in achieving social justice.

The paper underlines the importance of the role of charitable foundations and grant-makers in achieving social justice. A critical aim of the paper would be to highlight the challenges and opportunities for charitable foundations and grant-makers in achieving social justice.

Increased Precarity and Widening Disparity of Youth Transitions, and Inclusion in the Labour Markets

The Youth Cohort Study of Japan (YCSJ) was a major programme of longitudinal research undertaken to monitor transitions from school to work in Japan from 2007–2011. The first survey was undertaken when respondents were aged 20. The respondents, who were selected nationally through random sampling, were
followed up annually for five years. The achieved sample size and response rates of the YCS are as follows: 1678, 40.2 % (2007); 1361, 82.0 % (2008); 1141, 86.2 % (2009); 1009, 90.7 % (2010); 891, 88.3% (2011). Based on the datasets of the YCS, we explore four main topics in this paper.

First, we analyse youth transitions to work, documenting the increasing precariousness of youth labour markets. Here we have used indices such as low income, irregular jobs, and unemployment, to examine the extent to which vulnerable situations in youth labour markets have expanded. Second, we investigate which cohorts are more likely to become precarious. Against precarity indices, we found key variables of disadvantage in relation to individual attributes, family socio-economic backgrounds, residential area, and current jobs were relevant to risk factors with statistical significance. Third, we consider forms of disparity in working conditions including work content and developmental opportunities. Here we find that there remains a significant structural disparity between genders and amongst transition types in working conditions.

Fourth and finally, we investigate the mechanism of inclusion in the labour market. We find amongst most of the transition types, irrespective of gender, that demands for high commitment to work – such as acceptance of long working hours and heavy responsibility – has increased every year despite an apparent disparity in many aspects. We propose two key factors to enable inclusion in labour with high commitment: discretion and participative involvement; and positive human relationships in the workplace.

RC06-129.3

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Economic, Social Change and Son-Preference in Nepal

The purpose of this study is to clarify the promotion factors of son-preference, such as the neglect of female child, trafficking of girls and the interruption of the female fetus, in Nepal. According to UNDP (2010), the number of the “missing women” in Nepal is estimated to be about 0.1 million. Republica, local newspaper, on 29 Nov 2012 reported that the female population is 2.3 percent less than male in the 0-10 year age group in the latest census.

In this study, the findings of the ongoing research implemented in seven districts in Nepal, during March 2012 –March 2014, will be shown. The questionnaire survey of 1500 men and women both married and unmarried 18-80 year-old were selected based on a multi-staged random sampling technique. The data will be analyzed by modified framework of sustainable livelihood approach. This framework consists of three components such as livelihood assets, policy institution process and livelihood outcome (Chambers and Conway1992). This leads to analyze consequences among these three components. Livelihood assets, furthermore, consist of financial capital, natural capital, physical capital, human capital and social capital.

Former studies reveals the correlation between the property (financial capital, natural capital), relatively high educational level (human capital) and son preference (Clark2008; Banerjee2012; Republica 2012). In this study, the correlation among social institution such as family structure, 5 capitals and son preference, will be analyzed, in addition to the former studies. As the result, following three findings have been verified: (1) Even though lack of some of capitals, those who has variety of network does not tend to be son preference, (2) Even though abundant in capitals, those who live in extended family tend to be son preference, (3) Those who have female family member who reference (Clark2008; Banerjee2012; Republica 2012). In this study, the correlation among social institution such as family structure, 5 capitals and son preference, will be analyzed, in addition to the former studies.

RC41-688.2

SANO, YUJIRO* (Memorial University of Newfoundland, ys4166@mun.ca)

Unequal Identities: The Attainment of National Identity and Ethnic Identity Among Children of Immigrants in Canada

Despite growing interest in “the new second generation,” quantitative analyses on the psychosocial adaptation among non-white offspring are limited, especially in Canada. This study addresses this gap by assessing the impact of ethno-racial characteristics among children of immigrants on the establishment of self-labelled national and ethnic identities using a nationally representative survey, the 2002 Equity, Diversity Survey. Results from binary logistic regression suggest that while white children of immigrants are more likely to form national identity, ethnic identity is more likely to be established among in their non-white counterparts. While this is consistent with the segmented assimilation theory, the study also reveals that the level of parental education does not explain the results, countering the assumption. As the result, following three findings have been verified: (1) Even though lack of some of capitals, those who has variety of network does not tend to be son preference, (2) Even though abundant in capitals, those who live in extended family tend to be son preference, (3) Those who have female family member who support family economically does not tend to be son preference.

RC11-207.15

SANTORO, MONICA* (Università degli Studi di Milano, monica.santoro@unimi.it)

Married and Cohabiting Adults with Ill and Old Parents: Does Intergenerational Solidarity Change According to Family Conditions?

The objective of this paper is to compare the patterns of intergenerational solidarity among children who cohabit or are married, with their own parents and those of their partners. To this aim, I report the results of qualitative research I performed in Italy, based on 50 in-depth interviews of cohabiting and married couples, with an age range between 26 and 56 years. The dimensions of family solidarity investigated, included the financial support provided by parents to their offspring, help in child-minding the grandchildren, the frequency of phone calls and visits and finally, the willingness (also in the past) of the offspring to look after one of their own parents or their partner's parents when ill and old. The analysis of the interviews has highlighted the varied types of interpersonal relationships established with parents by the cohabiting partners. While those who were married kept closer relationships and appeared to be more willing to help their parents and in-laws when ill and old, among those in cohabitation, only those who had a background of formation of a traditional family model, similar to marriage, adopted the same manner of solidarity. Those who had begun cohabitation, following separation or co-habited with a partner who was separated, felt less responsible towards their partner’s family members, to the extent that they did not perceive any kinship ties nor obligations. Consequently, they felt that caregiving activities were not their responsibility. Finally, the length of the marriage or cohabitation was seen to have no effect.

RC38-653.4

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FONTELLA, ODIL MATHEUS (PUCRS)

Between Subordination and Protagonism: Violence Experience of Young Women through Biographic Narratives

The involvement of women in violent actions and criminal activities is growing in Brazil. Even though, sociologists are not given an adequate attention to this issue. This paper discusses the relation between young women and violence in Brazil, stressing the main interpretations available in Brazilian sociology, which mostly emphasizes, on the one side, the secondary position of women, dominated by their male partners and peers, and, on the other side, the structural conditions of the Brazilian society – for instance, inequalities, uncertainty in work market, drug uses and school evasion – as the main reasons for this phenomenon. Besides this, the literature stresses the position of women as victim in violent actions, almost monopolizing the analysis when violence and women are connected. An omnipresence seen in the sociological perspective approach. This is the approach that stresses the disruption of norms and legal rules, neglecting this way another component of the practice of violence, that means, a subjective interpretation of reality. Biographic narrative approach permits to offer other possible interpretations to the engagement of young female in violent and in criminal activities. Based on preliminary findings of a research that are investigating direct and indirect experience of violence of young females, the paper presents the main antagonist positions founded, that means, between the subordination to dominant males and a more relevant and protagonist role played by women. The results show that using this kind of “inside” approach is possible to obtain new elements for the interpretation of the experience of violence in which the women’ role as victims and perpetrators are not always well defined.

RC38-646.8

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SUSIN, PRISCILA (PUCRS)

Narratives on Violence and the Everyday Life of Children and Families Living in Favelas of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

This paper discusses the everyday life experience of violence of children and families living in favelas - impoverished communities - of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. This research was conducted during 2012 and 2013 and aimed to understand the different possibilities of biographical construction in social contexts marked by intense violence, perpetrated by the police, by drug dealers and by parents against their own children. For that purpose, it was conducted two different narrative research instruments: biographical narrative interviews with two generations of families, and biographical episodic narratives interviews with groups of special children. Even though violence not put directly as a topic to be discussed by children and family members, the two instruments allowed the investigation on how violence is part of their everyday life, as well as the different
Instrument of Personal Networks

Social Network Analysis Measurement Versus Traditional Survey

Personal Networks and Changing Openness Toward Immigrants:
JOYE, DOMINIQUE (Université de Lausanne)

The study of social vulnerability to disasters has generally focused on understanding how social stratification relates to disasters and how social forces can create the possibility of a hazard to become a disaster. Ben Wisner and his colleagues assembled a working definition of social vulnerability as they were studying the famine that unfolded in the Sahel from 1967 to 1973. In the book At Risk: Natural Hazards, People's Vulnerability and Disasters (2004), Wisner and his colleagues defined social vulnerability as "the characteristics of a person or group and their situation that influence their capacity to anticipate, cope with, resist, and recover from the impact of a natural hazard". Their definition includes the difficulties and chances that people may encounter as they mitigate, prepare for, deal with, respond to, and recover from the impact of a natural hazard. However, there is no firm definition of social vulnerability. Rather, it can be considered as an evolving concept. Despite its focus on process, applications of the concept of social vulnerability in research often fall short in capturing the elements and dynamics of vulnerability. This research uses Puerto Rico as a case study in which social vulnerability is conceptualized as steaming from evolving structural and behavioral forces. This research presents a dynamic situational approach to social vulnerability and explores how the practice of emergency management may impact, address, or fail to address the needs of impoverished marginal communities and their contrasting perceptions. The findings provide insights that could assist emergency management practitioners and disaster researchers and practitioners working in the areas of marginality, development, emergency management, bureaucratic change, rationalization, decision-making, and policy making.

SANTOS-HERNANDEZ, JENNIFER* (University of Puerto Rico, jennifer.santos@gmail.com)

Social Vulnerability to Disasters In Puerto Rico: An Outlook of Evolving Structural and Behavioral Forces

The study of social vulnerability to disasters has generally focused on understanding how social stratification relates to disasters and how social forces can create the possibility of a hazard to become a disaster. Ben Wisner and his colleagues assembled a working definition of social vulnerability as they were studying the famine that unfolded in the Sahel from 1967 to 1973. In the book At Risk: Natural Hazards, People's Vulnerability and Disasters (2004), Wisner and his colleagues defined social vulnerability as "the characteristics of a person or group and their situation that influence their capacity to anticipate, cope with, resist, and recover from the impact of a natural hazard". Their definition includes the difficulties and chances that people may encounter as they mitigate, prepare for, deal with, respond to, and recover from the impact of a natural hazard. However, there is no firm definition of social vulnerability. Rather, it can be considered as an evolving concept. Despite its focus on process, applications of the concept of social vulnerability in research often fall short in capturing the elements and dynamics of vulnerability. This research uses Puerto Rico as a case study in which social vulnerability is conceptualized as steaming from evolving structural and behavioral forces. This research presents a dynamic situational approach to social vulnerability and explores how the practice of emergency management may impact, address, or fail to address the needs of impoverished marginal communities and their contrasting perceptions. The findings provide insights that could assist emergency management practitioners and disaster researchers and practitioners working in the areas of marginality, development, emergency management, bureaucratic change, rationalization, decision-making, and policy making.

SAPIN, MARLENE* (FORS, marlene.sapin@fors.unil.ch)

Personal Networks and Changing Openness Toward Immigrants:
Social Network Analysis Measurement Versus Traditional Survey
Instrument of Personal Networks

Recent literature underlines the surprising integrative role of the family (DiPrete et al., 2011). The growing heterogeneity of families produce family based social networks that are less segregated on a number of dimensions than are other social circles. Heterogeneous family networks might favor changing norms and more open attitudes. The aim of this paper consists in comparing two instruments measuring family networks and in testing their predictive power on social vulnerability. The analysis of board interlocks reveals the structure of the environmental and climate policy network that links the corporate sector, the NGO sector and the transnational state, and emphasizes the mediating role played by policy-planning groups. At the level of individuals, the linkages between members of the global corporate, political, and scientific elites involved in producing and maintaining environmental knowledge suggest the existence of a powerful and interna
class faction, whose ascendency nevertheless remains highly uncertain.

SARAVI, GONZALO* (CIESAS, gsaravi@ciesas.edu.mx)

School Divide and Social Fragmentation in Mexico

Inequality seems to be endemic in Mexico. After a decade of moderate economic growth and improvements in some social indicators, the country continues to show very high levels of social inequality. In a context of contradictory trends, a new model of unequal inclusion, is emerging. Privilege and deprivation exist side by side, ignoring each other and even tacitly accepting each other. Inequality has taken a qualitative leap towards fragmenting the social structure through spaces of inclusion that are not only unequal, but also socially and culturally distant. This paper will explore the contribution of educational segmentation to this broad process of social fragmentation. Access to education in Mexico has increased substantially in the past few decades. Between 1990 and 2010, basic education coverage became almost universal, and the average years of schooling of youth age 25 to 29 increased from 7.9 to 10.2. In addition, there were several constitutional reforms that extended compulsory education, most recently, in 2011, making it compulsory until the age of 12. But, parallel to this process, the educational system has experienced a deep fragmentation. Thus, privileged children and youth attend the same private schools, have more and better resources for learning at school and at home, and receive an education of higher quality and greater variety. Among poorer groups, children and youth also attend socially homoge

SARBU, MIHAI* (University of Ottawa, msarb016@uottawa.ca)

Transcending Frontiers: A Contribution to Overcoming Instrumental Rationality in Our Relationships with Nature and with One Another

Environmental sociology is uniquely positioned to analyze the relationships between humans and nature and expose the societal factors that lock our civilization into carbon dependence; it can also analyze why the issue of climate change is becoming increasingly politicized and divisive. Moreover, it can examine how social inequalities—ubiquitous in this era of unemployment and economic decline—compound environmental crises and aggravate the suffering of the most vulnerable.

This paper argues that the social and environmental hierarchies prevalent in the world today can be meaningfully analyzed using the theoretical framework of instrumental rationality. In a nutshell, using instrumental rationality means applying the means of reason short-sightedly to solve a problem without considering the larger context—burning fossil fuels to fulfill most of our energy needs is a prime example. Instrumental rationality has been linked to the drive for self-preservation and using this link as a conceptual tool can offer new insights: The first insight is that—paradoxically—we often hurt nature because we are (partially) from nature; the second insight is that our drive for self-preservation can be easily fused with an apparent and shallow (instrumental) rationality, leading to a substantial irratio

class faction, whose ascendency nevertheless remains highly uncertain.

The challenge then becomes to find ways to overcome instrumental rationality and this is the main purpose of this paper. It is an arduous task and one that needs to be assumed urgently to help us escape from the unsustainable path we currently follow.
RC24-433.2
SARDOJO, SOLASTR** (University of Indonesia, sulastr@ui.ac.id)
Between the Corporate and the Government Responsibility: The Livelihood Issues Experienced By the Local Community in the Surrounding Conservation Forest in West Java, Indonesia

Until about ten years ago forest had ever been the primary source of income for the community living in the surrounding area of the Halimun-Salak mountain, West Java. This situation has been changing since the government launched the new regulation that prohibited people to get anything from the forest because the area was designated as forest conservation. Since that time the community has been experiencing a decline in their standard of living, especially who were only had the forest as their source of income. Besides, for many years, the community has only been provided with inadequate basic infrastructure (i.e. health, education, transportation) that supposed to be the government’s responsibility. The situation becomes increasingly critical when the people knew that there was a multinational company that has been exploring geothermal energy within the conservation area which has further caused anxiety and uncertainty in local people livelihood. The latest development seemingly has been overlooked by the local government since it has not been taken any significant action to help the people. Moreover, the conflict between local people and the MNC sometime has been raised as critical issues for the economic or political interests of certain actors in the community. Pressures to the company have been increasing since the government regulation stated that the company should perform the social and environmental responsibilities. Based on the ongoing research in the area of Halimun-Salak Mountain, this paper analyzes the relation between state, market and society (Martinussen, 1997) that might be applied in the case of the production of geothermal energy in West Java, Indonesia. This paper also examines the issue of local conflicts over foreign investment and the corporate practices when the host country government has the tendency to corrupt or indifferent to environmental protection and community development (Vogel, 2006).

JS-73.1
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BHATTACHARYYA, IPSITA* (DHSK Commerce College, Dibrugarh, ipsita31@gmail.com)
: Comparison of Leisure Activities of Children of Tea Garden Community and Other Groups in Anganwadi Schools: A Case Study of Dibrugarh District, Assam, India

Dibrugarh is an easternmost city situated in the Banks of the river Brahmaputra. The place has the highest number of tea gardens giving it the status of ‘Tea Capital of Assam’. Though tea is a big industry, the children of the tea garden community do not get adequate facility of good education, health and leisure facilities. There are Anganwadi schools in the tea garden areas which look after the mental, physical, and emotional development of children between the age of 0-6 years. They also provide nutrition and value based education to children in the age group of 3 to 6 year. The conditions of these schools are not satisfactory to provide the pre-schoolers the pleasure of enjoying their childhood as compared to the Anganwadi centers for children in other parts of the city.

The dropout rate from the schools in tea gardens is very high, as a large number of the children are engaged in child labour and some help their parents to look after the younger siblings or help in the household work. Some children, who go to school, go there for the food provided as the mid-day meal. The leisure time activities of these children include playing with other children or helping their parents. They play in groups but very few have access to playing equipments. The facilities provided at school are not adequate as compared to other Anganwadi schools and in some cases, the teacher do not come to school regularly. These children are thus deprived of quality education, satisfactory leisure activities etc. as compared to the schools and Anganwadi centres in the city.

The paper attempts to do a comparative study of education and leisure activities provided by Anganwadi schools to tea garden community and other children in Dibrugarh.

JS-45.5
SARMA, PRANJAL** (Dibrugarh University, sarma.pranjal1@yahoo.co.in)
Leisure, Tourism and Environmental Degradation—a Study Based on Assam, India

Tourism in Assam holds large prospects as the land is bestowed with natural beauty and resources. Tourism in Assam is essentially nature based. Assam has a rich cultural and ethnic heritage that has also made it a favourite tourist-spot. It is counted as one of the prime Eco-Tourism destinations in India. The rich bio-diversity of the region encourages eco-tourism. But compared to some other states in India, eco-tourism is not yet developed in the real sense in Assam.

A lot of tourists come to Assam for different leisure activities as the region is still less explored and provides for peaceful existence with nature. The eco-camps set up in areas like Nameri in Sonitpur, Tipam Phake village in Eastern Assam, camps set up around Kaziranga National park, famous for the one horned Rhino, attracts lot of foreign as well as domestic tourists. They are provided with facilities like boating, fishing, trekking in the wild etc. and misuse of these can lead to severe environmental degradation. Illegal destruction of forests to set up hotels for tourists near Kaziranga, excessive boating and fishing etc. has also been increased.

The land has the opportunity to develop several leisure activities based on eco-tourism where the rich bio-diversity of the region can be explored without environmental degradation. But activities like using the areas as picnic spots and then leaving behind plastic waste has already destroyed some of the natural spots. A systematic development of tourism involving local population, who can look after the protection of environment, is needed to increase the inflow of tourists.

This paper attempts to analyse the tourism scenario, development of eco-tourism inspired leisure activities and how tourism can be used positively to social inequality, and lead the way towards a more socially and environmentally responsible tourism practices.

RC55-886.2
SARRACINO, FRANCESCO* (STATEC, f.sarracino@gmail.com)
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What Was All That Growth for? Explaining Chinese Decreasing Well-Being in Times of Economic Growth

China is one of the countries that experienced the most impressive and sustained rate of economic growth. Since 1990s its economy has been increasing on average by 9.7% each year. Arguably, economic growth allowed a general improvement of several social, economic and sanitary dimensions of people's life. However, in the same period people's satisfaction with their life decreased.

What does explain this outcome? And who are the winners and the losers from economic growth? Finally, if economic growth did not improve the human lot, did it at least reduce well-being inequalities?

Using data from the World Values Survey, this paper identifies the determinants that shaped people's life satisfaction in China between 1990 and 2007. Results suggest that the erosion of social capital and social comparisons are the two main factors explaining why economic growth did not turn into higher people's well-being. Moreover, economic growth resulted in higher well-being disparities among people: those in the lowest three deciles and the middle-class experienced a significant reduction in well-being, whereas richer people substantially improved their conditions.

RC26-453.2
SARRIS, NIKOS* (National Centre for Social Research, nsarris@ath.forthnet.gr)
“the Influence of Institutional Framework on Local Community Schemes in the Period of Economic Crisis 2011-2013: The Example of the Municipality of Athens”
The aim of the paper is first to present the institutional framework concerning the role of participative action in Greece. The institutional foundation for cooperatives and unions is primarily set by Article 12 of the Greek Constitution, while specific laws provide the role of Social Cooperatives in Greece. After a short analysis of the legal framework the paper will examine the main sectors of activities of NGO’s and other bodies (organizations) that belong to the civil society, especially those acting in Athens.

More specifically this paper examines the schemes of the municipality of Athens to promote specific policies and volunteerism in order to contribute to the solution of problems that vulnerable social groups, who live in the city of Athens, in the period of economic crisis 2011-2013 face. An emphasis is given both to Law 4071/2012, which concerns the possibility of local authorities to set up social supermarkets, and the possibility of collaboration between local authorities and NGO’s. Structural impediments to such policy developments are also elaborated. Overall, the paper will attempt to answer the main critical questions of how the top-down and bottom-up models can co-exist in the implementation of public policies at a local level, and of how ways of cooperation concerning everyday problems can emerge from the economic crisis.

**RC45-745.5**

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**PLANCARTE, RAFAEL** (Universidad Autónoma de Queretaro)

**Micro-Motives and Collective Action: Measuring Individuals’ Reasons for Participation in the #YoSoy132 Movement in Mexico**

Individual’s political mobilization has been explained by rational choice theory according to the main tenets of its approach to human behavior (Becker, 1968; Olson 1971). Following the well-known distinction between the narrow and the broad theory of rationality (Elster, 1988), this paper presents a more extensive view of political mobilization, considering the individuals’ strategic calculus for their participation in a contentious collective action (Tarrow, 1997). Following the broad theory of rational choice, the work incorporates cognitive, normative, and emotive factors to the explanation. So, first, we propose that the movement can be treated as a production function with two phases, where in each of them there are different mechanisms and games that help to explain the process of collective action. The first phase, which we call accelerative, is triggered by a political opportunity that incorporates elements such as coordination between groups, high expectations, and a focal point equilibrium. The second phase, called not-accelerative, arises once the election finishes and it is characterized by a lack of coordination, internal conflicts between groups, and lack of participation. From a set of three interviews to active participants in the movement #YoSoy132 Mexico City (14 women and 16 men), the findings show the variety of reasons present in the interviewees, and that some actors may have a predisposition to behave according to a kind of reason (i.e., instrumental vs. normative). The main conclusion we arrive is that the two versions of rational choice allow a better approximation to the individual and collective action in the movement #YoSoy132 in Mexico.

**RC52-840.9**

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**KIRKPATRICK, IAN** (University of Leeds)  
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**Clinicians in Governance: Evidence for Hospital Performance from the Italian NHS**

The study explores the effects of clinicians’ involvement in governance on hospital performance through an empirical investigation in the Italian NHS. By drawing on the board human capital literature (Hillman & Dalziel, 2003; Kor & Sundaramurthy, 2008; Kroll et al., 2008) and the empirical evidences on clinicians in hospital governance (Dorgan et al., 2010; Goodall, 2011; Molinari et al., 1995; Veronesi et al., 2013), we develop our research hypotheses. More specifically we conjecture that hospital chief executive officer (CEO)’s (i) clinical expertise, (ii) previous governance experiences in the NHS, (iii) public health specialization, and (iv) business/administration specialization, have individually a good effect on the organizational performance.

We follow three steps. Data are collected for 3 years and the sample is composed by 278 observations. CEO’s expertise, experience and specialization are main independent variables. Six indicators in terms of financial/non-financial performance are instead used to measure the hospital performance. We employ a panel data approach and we estimate different empirical fixed/random effect models.

Main findings report a positive (negative) effect of clinical CEOs on non-financial (financial) performance. By contrast, non-clinical CEOs negatively (positively) influence the non-financial (financial) dimension. Paper argues a differentiation in the provision of skills to the strategic process, as well as in the relationships with the clinical/non-clinical staffs. Findings also report good effects of CEO’s previous governance experiences and public health specialization.

Paper contributes to research in different ways. First, we corroborate the relevance of human capital in governance for the organizational performance. Second, we discuss the dissimilar effects of clinical/non-clinical expertise by arguing their reasons in setting peculiarities. Finally we investigate never explored effects of clinical/non-clinical specializations and experiential background.

For what concerns the practice, we suggest policy makers to pay more attention to the expertise legal requirements for CEO candidates.

**RC47-769.19**

**SARUYA, HIRO** (Sophia University, h-saruya@sophia.ac.jp)

**Cultures, Strategies, and Organizations for Mobilizing Social Movements: Divergence and Convergence Between Social Movements and Labor Movements**

There have been few comparative studies of social movements and labor movements. Social movement studies have examined the conditions, development, and outcomes of social movements using various theoretical frameworks. In contrast, largely driven by Marxist and post-Marxist theories, labor movement studies have often focused on whether and how workers have organized themselves as a coherent force—i.e., as a class. In brief, in labor movement studies, workers’ movements have often constituted a sub-topic of the study of class, and the ways workers have organized as workers. But how exactly do these two movements differ? Or what do these movements share? By examining a Japanese social movement, the protest against the revision of the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty (commonly referred to as the 1960 Anpo protests, named after the acronym of the treaty in Japanese), this paper explores divergence and convergence of movement cultures, ideologies, and strategies, and the organization of social movement and labor movement groups. I compare two groups that participated in the 1960 Anpo protests—the Bund, a new left student movement group that became prominent during the 1960 Anpo protests, and a new left faction of the Osaka Central Telegraph union that became prominent among new left labor unions in the 1960s. This paper argues that despite similarities in ideology between the two groups, external constraints on their organizations shaped different strategies for mobilization. Furthermore, the two groups never merged nor worked together. Although they explored possibility, despite their common political goals and similar ideologies. This was due to intergroup culture differences, as well as problems with mutual trust acting as a wedge between them. The empirical data collected from interviews, for instance, show that while knowledge was a key issue for mobilizing student movements, trust was a key issue for organizing the workers’ movements.

**RC37-640.3**

**SASAJIMA, HIDEAKI** (Osaka City University, sasajima@lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp)

**Alternative Art-Production Networks in Lower Manhattan in the 1960s-1970s: An Organizational Account of the SoHo's Gentrification**

This paper deals with an early period of an artist-led gentrification in SoHo in New York City in the 1960s and 1970s, from the standpoint of alternative arts-production-networks in Lower Manhattan then. A couple of studies have already dealt with the gentrification in SoHo (Simpson 1981; Zukin 1982). Given roles of the artists in the SoHo’s gentrification, previous studies have shown that there are two issues: a creation of living spaces and a construction of symbolical and institutional boundaries of art districts. These former studies contributed to examined that the artists’ spaces and their aesthetical images, fortunately or unfortunately, contributed to the subsequent creation of a commercial and consumption district there. Although these findings are valid and quite important, this paper argues that there was another fundamental issue in the SoHo’s gentrification; alternative arts-production-networks in downtown also critically contributed to construct physical and symbolical bases there.

In order to explore this issue, I will focus on artists’ activities and their networks from the standpoint of organizational sociology and production-of-arts theories (Becker 1982, DiMaggio and Hirsch 1976; Peterson and Anand 2004; White and White 1965). Some artists pursued alternative production and distribution systems against the backdrop of a flourish of art museums and commercial galleries in uptown. These anti-uptown ideologies consisted of organizational fields of art production-networks in downtown also critically contributed to construct artistic aesthetics bases in SoHo.

**INTE-19.2**

**SASAKI, ELISA MASSAE** (Rio de Janeiro State University, elisamasae@gmail.com)


This paper deals with an early period of an artist-led gentrification in SoHo in New York City in the 1960s and 1970s, from the standpoint of alternative arts-production-networks in Lower Manhattan then. A couple of studies have already dealt with the gentrification in SoHo (Simpson 1981; Zukin 1982). Given roles of the artists in the SoHo’s gentrification, previous studies have shown that there are two issues: a creation of living spaces and a construction of symbolical and institutional boundaries of art districts. These former studies contributed to examined that the artists’ spaces and their aesthetical images, fortunately or unfortunately, contributed to the subsequent creation of a commercial and consumption district there. Although these findings are valid and quite important, this paper argues that there was another fundamental issue in the SoHo’s gentrification; alternative arts-production-networks in downtown also critically contributed to construct physical and symbolical bases there.

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Historical Overview of Migratory Flows Between Brazil and Japan

This paper will present an historical overview of the migratory flows between Brazil and Japan. The first part discusses the immigration of Japanese to Brazil at the beginning of the 20th century. During this time, their presence in Brazil not only sparked a heated debate among the politicians of the Brazilian elite as to whether or not they should be accepted. The Japanese were labeled as “not white”, an undesirable state according to the eugenicist policies of the time. At the same time, Japanese government closely accompanied the entire migratory process, helping to establish the Japanese immigrants in Brazil. In the second part, I will focus in the inverse route, upon the ending of the 20th century and beginning of the 21st century, when Brazilians of Japanese descent began to migrate to Japan. They were favorably contemplated in Japan’s 1990 immigration reform law, a factor which contributed to the increase of the population, especially during the first half of the 1990’s. From that time on, the Brazilian community began establishing itself and consolidating social networks within the host country, losing sight of its original temporary expectations and intensifying the flow of people moving between Brazil and Japan. However, after more than two decades, the Brazilian population in Japan began decreasing in 2008. At this time, the world financial crisis resulted in a rising unemployment and one third of the Brazilians in Japan returned to Brazil. They are facing great difficulties as they try to reinsert themselves into a new or different social and cultural reality in their own homeland, encountering problems in linguistic and educational fields as well as the local labor market.

RC06-120.8

SASANO, MISA* (Seoul National University, sasamonisae@gmail.com)

The Meaning of the International Marriage in Korea

Nowadays in Korea, international marriage has increased since 2000 rapidly. Increase in this international marriage is not the change of the marriage from the influences of globalization. Because Korean people have protected their blood principle rigidly for a long time. It is a big change increasing to international marriage in Korea, and it is shaking now family value from the bottom. In this report I ask why has international marriages increased in Korea rapidly these days? Also, who and why do people choose an international marriage? I pay attention to the change of the marriage and the family in Korea today and intended to consider the meaning of international marriage.

This study developed the result of the data analysis of the census (1995, 2010) that I analyzed before. In the former analysis, I compared the change that was in the marriage form with the census of 1995 and 2010 according to sex, age, and educational background. The result implies from the rapid increase of international marriage today in Korea that it is due to the increase in high educational background of the woman from the 1990s and the economic power drop of the man from the late 1990s. Based on these findings, I will include variables such as economic activities state, occupation, occupational position and compare and contrast according to the man, woman and combination of couples who chose international marriage using census data. Furthermore, I will use the “dynamics statistics data” and cast the education level between the couples who married a person from a different nationality, the variable such as the nationality of the partner and consider the meaning of the international marriage in Korea these days by clarifying the sociodemographic characteristic of the couple who choose to international marriage.

PLEN-7.3

SASSEN, SASKIA* (Columbia University, sjs2@columbia.edu)

Expulsions: When Complexity Produces Elementary Brutalities

The past two decades have seen a sharp growth in the number of people, enterprises, and places expelled from the core social and economic orders of our time. This tipping into radical expulsion was enabled by elementary decisions in some cases, but in others by some of our most advanced economic and technical achievements. I use the notion of expulsions to go beyond the more familiar notion of growing inequality and get at some of the more complex pathologies of today’s global capitalism. It brings to the fore the fact that forms of knowledge and intelligence we respect and admire are often at the origin of long transaction chains that can end in simple expulsions.

The talk is based on Saskia Sassen’s forthcoming book Expulsions: Brutality and Complexity in the Global Economy (Harvard University Press 2014)

JS-63.1

SASSEN, SASKIA* (Columbia University, sjs2@columbia.edu)

Expulsions: Brutality and Complexity in the Global Economy

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RC02-52.3

SATGAR, VISHWAS* (University of the Witwatersrand, Vishwas.Satgar@wits.ac.za)

Wandering Career Paths Among Japanese Youths: An Analysis of Jgss Life Course Study

In Japan, there had been a standard life model that many youths follow. Once students entered the labor force, their full-time employment was virtually guaranteed until retirement. Since the mid-1990s, however, many young Japanese did not (or were unable to) follow this standard life model. Increasingly, Japanese youths have started their careers as contingent employees. For many younger adults with unstable careers, incomes did not grow, and thus the gap between regular employees and contingent employees expanded. In addition, for many Japanese, marriage and childbirth became no longer an ordinary path of life.

The goal of this study is to illustrate diversified career paths of Japanese youths and investigate the causes and effects of the career paths. Life Course Study contains detailed life history, including educational background, work experience, marital record, with a national sample of men and women aged 28 to 42. Mix-ture modeling with longitudinal data was employed to classify Japanese career paths. In this model, retrospective data were treated as if we collected types of respondents’ employment each year.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Food Sovereignty and the Solidarity Economy Alternative

This paper explores the relationship between food sovereignty and the solidarity economy. It brings out the extent to which food sovereignty as an attempt to address corporate control of food systems, engender adaptation to and mitigation of climate change and ensure popular control of food systems embraces and articulates with the solidarity economy. The solidarity economy in this paper is not understood as a codified definition but rather a transformative practice emerging from below with an emancipatory utopian dimension, a new conception of common power and a commitment to deepening democracy. This exploration is carried out through the prism of two case studies. The CECO-ESOSA worker cooperative movement in Venezuela and its attempts at popular control of a food economy and the emergent food sovereignty movement in South Africa.

RC44-731.2
SATGAR, VISHWAS* (University of the Witwatersrand, vishwas.satgar@wits.ac.za)
The Forces of Labor in Sub-Saharan Africa

How has the evolution of global capitalism in the course of the 10 years since the Forces of Labor was written, changed the political and economic challenges confronting labor in Subsaharan Africa. This discussion will focus particularly on the evolution of labor’s role in South Africa and the broader regional implications of this evolution.

RC24-438.15
SATO, AKIHIKO* (Fukushima University, satoo@sa2.so-net.ne.jp)
Structure of the Issues Surrounding the Nuclear Accident Evacuees: What Has Been Seen While Supporting Town Meetings

Since August 2011, “Tomioka sub group” of the Sociology Study Group of Large-scale evacuation (representative YAMASHITA, Yusuke) has been conducting interviews with Tomioka town residents in Fukushima Prefecture that were forced to evacuate from their home town due to the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear accident. While supporting town meetings organized by stakeholders, we recognized the following issues clearly.
1) Problems that evacuees have faced are complex and very extensive.
2) However, those issues are not correctly recognized by policy makers.
3) Therefore, the present policy does not effectively relieve the affected people.
4) As regional restoration plans were decided hastily, the problems of the affected people deteriorated.
5) The problem of Japanese legal system which surrounds local autonomy is behind such issues.
6) In addition to these issues, it is not possible to deny the existence of public opinion to boost the seriousness of these problems.

Therefore, this paper will draw on the theory and methods of both those who study the Northern corporation led market-oriented development activities and the extend of bioterrorism local autonomy in Japan. The focus of this presentation is the recent increase of atypical employment in Japan.

JS-9.1
SATO, CHIZU* (Wageningen University, chizu.sato@wur.nl)
Women’s Empowerment Beyond ‘Smart Economics’: A Transnational Feminist Perspective

Since the economic crisis of the last decade, integrating women into development has become the major ‘smart economic’ strategy. UN Women states that “equality means business” and the year 2012’s World Bank report set gender equality as their top priority. Today, in the global South, Northern private corporations, like Coca Cola, aim to empower women in their value chains or at the ‘bottom of the pyramid’ by turning them into petty traders and vendors. Simultaneously, in the global North, corporations use cause-related marketing to empower privileged mothers to care for distant others by consuming ‘ethically’.

Critical feminist scholars separately argue that each approach may be functional to structural inequalities. However, from a comparative perspective, both approaches involve women in market-oriented activities, see women as caring mothers and responsible consumers and frame investment in women as ‘smart economics.’ In order to strengthen existing analyses, ‘ethical’ consumption and Southern livelihoods, presented thus far separately by critical feminist scholars, should be studied together. Such a study will, necessarily, be transnational and will draw on the theories and methods of both those who study the Northern consumer society (e.g. lifestyles and marketing) and those who focus on low-income societies (e.g. sustainable livelihoods).

This paper uses a transnational feminist perspective to examine existing feminist literature in a comparative study of the practices through which women generate livelihoods and the lifestyles women produce through their participation in Northern corporation led market-oriented development activities. This paper links inter-related constructions of mothers in the North and South in order to generate and test the foundations necessary to later study empirically if and how market-led corporate sponsored ‘smart economic’ development approaches obscure and/or transform structural inequalities in the name of women’s empowerment.

RC30-508.1
SATO, HIROKI* (The University of Tokyo, hiroki@iss.u-tokyo.ac.jp)
Atypical Employment in Japan

The aim of this panel session is to outline the changing practice of the Japanese employment system. The Japanese system has been classified as a organization-oriented”, the key feature being the security of long-term employment within the same firm. The main feature of the Japanese industrial relations system is the enterprise union, which appears to have reinforced the employment security. The Japanese practice of offering new recruits work straight after completing their education enables students to immediately begin their work-life as ‘regular employees’.

The Japanese employment practice, however, is also faced with different employment practices of other countries due to globalization, and it is becoming more difficult to maintain the high level of job security for various types of work in Japan. The focus of this presentation is the recent increase of atypical employment in Japan.

TG04-953.1
SATOH, SHIHO* (The Norwegian School of Sport Sciences, shinho.sato@nih.no)
Health Discourse, Ruling Relations and Work Knowledge

Research in Institutional Ethnography (IE) has increasingly shown how institutional discourse frames the way individuals think and act within their everyday practices. For example, Luken and Vaughen provide compelling evidence that state affiliated organizations created a discourse about family housing that structured parents talk and actions concerning their living arrangements (2006, 300). This further highlights those ruling relations that served to organize parent’s daily family life.

This presentation will argue that an analogous case can be made in relation to modern discourses involving the use of health’ and ‘physical activity. It focuses on the case of rural female workers who live outside the mainstream conceptions of health and physical activity. Very little is known about these rural communities and the kind of contributions that women make in these environments. My aim

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
is to explicate some of the ruling relations that organize work activities in relation to women's health in these different cultural settings.

A key resource for this research is the concept ‘work knowledge’. ‘Work’ in IE points to anything that requires time and effort, that is conducted under specific conditions with specific resources and which may need to be thought about. This view helps the institutional ethnographer stay focused on what people are actually doing and what it is that they need to carry out their work. I show how it is especially suited to examining how women in rural communities think, plan and feel about the kind of work and physical activity that they engage in. I further demonstrate how in such rural communities and the kind of contributions that women make in these environments. My aim will be to show how sport is largely absent from these females lives but that physical activity is central for how they conceive of their work and health.

A key resource for this research is the concept of ‘work’ found in institutional-ethnography. In Institutional-ethnography work activity is conducted under specific conditions with specific resources and which may need to be thought about. This view of work helps researchers to stay focused on what people are actually doing and what it is that they need to carry out their work. I show how it is especially suited to examining how women in rural communities think, plan and feel about the physical activity and work that they engage in. I further demonstrate how in such rural settings work, health and physical activity are interconnected and not isolated as in their urban counterparts. The importance of a healthy lifestyle is then a product of the physical activity that is part of their overall work life and is not derived from sporting activities or government policies and recommendations.

PRE-1.4
SATOH, YOSHIMICHI* (Tohoku University, ysatoh@sal.tohoku.ac.jp)
ISA Worldwide Competition for Junior Sociologists. Presentation of Winners

RC45-743.2
SATOH, YOSHIMICHI* (Tohoku University, ysatoh@sal.tohoku.ac.jp)
Meta Rational Choice Analysis of Social Action

Various behavioral models have been proposed to explain human behavior. However, it seems to be under way to create a general theoretical framework that deals with the models in a coherent way. This paper proposes a theoretical first step toward such a framework. More concretely, I propose a mechanism that shifts the two mode of rational action: Forward-looking rational action and backward-looking rational action. In conventional rational choice theory and game theory in particular the former model has been used. The model assumes that an actor chooses his/her action based on his/her calculation of expected utility. The backward-looking rational action model, in contrast, has been used in evolutionary game theory and assumes that an actor chooses his/her action based on his/her experience in the past. Although both of them are plausible models of human behavior, an actor uses both of them in reality. Suppose that a person catches a cold and needs to go to a doctor. Then he/she would visit his/her family doctor without serious consideration. Suppose, in contrast, that the person is diagnosed with lung cancer during an annual checkup. He/she would collect as much medical information on the cancer as possible and try to find the best doctor who would properly deal with the cancer. The same person uses the backward-looking rational action model in the first case and the forward-looking rational action model in the second case. In other words he/she swings between the two models. How do we explain this swing? My argument is that an actor chooses one of the two models depending on the cost of searching for the information and the benefit of the result of the search. I will try to generalize this idea and present a more comprehensive theoretical framework.
political parties. I will call those civil organizations here as infrastructures for a post-nuclear society. They were, however, rather isolated before the Fukushima Daiichi accident. Whether was the situation changed or not?

To analyze it, Study Group on Infrastructure and Society conducted a survey during February and March in the year 2013 on 904 civil organizations, and got 326 answers from them (the collection rate was 32.6%). We find that firstly organizations which worked in the nuclear energy policy domain increased more than two and half times than before the Fukushima accident. Secondly, those new comer organizations handle new issues such as recovery from the disaster and measuring radiation level. Consequently, they widen the context of the nuclear related issue and broadened the connection between civic life and policy. Thirdly, those organizations discuss the policy based on data and information and sometimes collaborate with public sectors, which are crucial criteria for the post nuclear society. Fourthly, however, a coalition between the organizations often disappeared when they succeeded to set a clear enemy such as the government and TEPCO, but they do not share the concrete image of post new clear society.

RC32-563.2
SATOMURA, WAKAKO* (KYUSHU UNIVERSITY, w.satomura@gmail.com)

Handmade Housewives: Between Production Labor and Reproduction Labor

The aim of this presentation is to clarify and better understand the relation between production labor and reproduction labor. I focus on Japanese housewives who make handmade goods and sell these. Since enforcing Basic Law for a Gender-Equal Society at 1999, the Japanese Government switched a “kind treatment” policy to the housewife and has aimed at making women work force. But it is difficult to continue working due to not only the heavy burden of parenting but also the unsupport system of raising children. Therefore women cannot help being a housewife through a birth. In other words women hold dilemma between the difficulty to participate in production labor by child care and the pressure which they should do production labor. In such a dilemma, what kind of compromise do housewives have? To clarify the question, I paid attention to “Sakka-san” and their group who are not only housewives but also making and selling handmade goods which are fabric accessories, leather crafts, woodworks, knits, etc. I investigated the reason of the act why they produce and sell goods through the field work to them. As it turned out, it might be the act from the gender division of labor at first, but they transcended that unawares and present the new way of labor to us.

RC45-744.2
SATTLER, SEBASTIAN* (University of Cologne, sebastian.sattler@uni-bielefeld.de)
MEHLKOP, GUIDO (University of Erfurt)
SAUER, CARSTEN (Bielefeld University)

The Influence of Drug Characteristics, Social Environment, and Personal Characteristics on Cognitive Enhancement Drug Use

Cognitive enhancement (CE) via pharmaceutical agents has been intensively and controversially discussed by scientists and the media. We investigate several drivers of and obstacles to the non-medical use of prescription drugs to augment brain capacity by using an extended version of the Rational Choice Theory (RCT). We conducted a web-based study among 2,877 students from randomly selected disciplines and German universities. Via a factorial survey, respondents expressed their willingness to take a hypothetical CE drug described by five experimental drug characteristics (costs and benefits) and three varied characteristics of the social environment. Personal characteristics and demographic characteristics were measured. We found that 65.3% of the respondents strongly refused to use CE drugs. The results of a multivariate negative binomial regression indicated that drugs promising strong augmentations of brain capacity (benefits) and a high probability of achieving this amplification increased respondents’ willingness to use CE drugs. A high probability of side effects (costs) and a high price decreased this willingness. Prevalent CE drug use among peers increased willingness, whereas a social environment that strongly disapproves of these drugs decreased it. Regarding the respondents’ characteristics, strong academic procrastination, high cognitive test anxiety, low intrinsic motivation, low internalization of social norms against CE drug use, and experiences with CE drugs increased willingness. No effects were found for the severity of side effects, social recommendations about using CE drugs, risk preferences, and competencies.

The application of the rational choice theory and our findings contribute to the understanding of factors influencing CE drug use. They support the assumption of instrumental drug use and may contribute to the development of prevention, policy, and educational strategies.

RC47-769.13
SATYBALDIEVA, ELMIRA* (None, elmira.satybaldy@gmail.com)

Loud Rebels: Politics Of ‘Revolutionary Women’ In Kyrgyzstan

Drawing upon Bourdieuean class analysis and Andrew Sayer’s ideas on social class, lay normativity, this paper explores how class, emotions and moral worth shape everyday politics in southern Kyrgyzstan. The research paper focuses on so-called ‘revolutionary women’ (also derogatively referred to as OBON - Otroyd Bab Osobogo Naznachenia [Women Units for Special Purposes], who have emerged as a visible and vocal political group, often engaging in protests and sit-ins. The study shows how this group of stigmatized women capitalizes on their limited symbolic capital as ‘elderly mothers’, social emotions (such as shame, anger and resentment) and moral and egalitarianism to counter the neoliberal policies and domination in all spheres of life. The paper argues that class and moral sentiments are an important part of human subjectivities that cannot be reduced to power or social conventions. The paper draws upon fieldwork data collected in southern Kyrgyzstan that includes 65 interviews with ethnic Kyrgyz rural migrants and urban middle class ethnic Uzbek and Kyrgyz residents during summer 2011 and spring 2013.

WNG-888.2
SATYBALDIEVA, ELMIRA* (None, elmira.satybaldy@gmail.com)

Why Class Matters In Kyrgyzstan: Everyday Experiences, Class and Moral Sentiments

Comparing Climate Policy Networks in the Germany and the UK

This paper compares, contrasts and accounts for the different outcomes of the climate policy networks of two western industrialised nations: Germany and the UK. Both are generally considered to have undergone changes in their environmental policy discourse from end-of-pipe solutions to more integrated forms of environmental management associated with ecological modernisation. Yet the two countries differ in terms of their climate policy networks. In Germany, the most influential policy actors are drawn mostly from policy arenas, industry and science. This is typical of what we might expect under conditions of ecological modernisation. In the UK, in contrast, the most influential actors represent either government or quasi-governmental institutions or the NGO sector. The UK has probably the most ambitious climate change legislation across the world, instituted in the Climate Change Act (2008), which calls for cuts in carbon dioxide of 80% on 1990 levels by 2050. However, little serious effort is underway to make headway towards achieving the targets. Thus, climate policy in the UK represents what one might anticipate given the nature of the policy network: the presence of strong advocacy coalition calling for large-scale cuts in GHG emissions, but one that has relatively little influence compared to climate policy network actors advocating business as usual. What is surprising, though, is the relative lack of influence of the energy giants. In Germany, less ambitious targets for reducing emissions and a set of more discrete concrete actions to address climate change could be considered the result of a policy network of ecological modernists, where pragmatic realism pervades.
The Changing Profiles Of Inequality and Exclusion In Australia

Despite evidence that income inequality has increased and is of community concern, Australian policy makers have emphasised their commitment to the fair go but replete with features in political debate, reproving the fears of a voter backlash in the face of reforms that involve losers as well as winners. Both major parties favour ‘growing the pie’ over ‘dividing up the slices’ yet fail to recognize that even a larger pie must be distributed fairly. Establishing how inequality has changed is complicated by definitional changes that have undermined the comparability of income distribution data, and the confusing picture portrayed by public opinion data on attitudes to inequality provides little guidance about how much actual redistribution (as opposed to how little inequality) the community is prepared to support. The emergence of social inclusion as a policy priority has given new energy to the search for inequality and social exclusion, although this relationship is poorly understood conceptually and inadequately documented empirically. This paper draws on a range of survey data to examine recent trends in different dimensions of economic inequality and social exclusion in Australia. Attention focuses on how the profile of social exclusion varies across the income distribution, on the extent and nature of exclusion-inequality itself, and on the association between these measures (in isolation and in combination) and the subjective well-being of those affected. The paper will conclude with some reflections on the implications of the emergence of social exclusion as a policy issue on egalitarianism and the redistribution agenda.

RC21-362.3

SAVINI, FEDERICO* (University of Amsterdam, f.savinii@uva.nl) ENLIL, ZEYNEP (Yildiz Technical University of Istanbul) DINCER, ICLIL (Yildiz Technical University of Istanbul) CAN ÇETİN, BURCU (Yildiz Technical University of Istanbul)

Contesting Time and Space in Istanbul: Differential Civic Activism in Urban Development

The paper explores the re-appropriation of urban space as a practice of collective contestation against established frames of time and space in urban policy making. Crisis and uncertainty in the governing of urban form have showed the spillovers of a rational model of spatial organization, based on long term future prediction of city growth and supply-oriented urban policy making. Civic society and urban users have been generally regarded as customers or users of urban space, whereas sometimes they are understood as strategic or political players. This paper argues that contemporary urban policy making are too much framing urban agency as a ‘governmentally designed object’, through preconstituted statuses and frames of urban policy making. This is why civic political activism as a practice of opposition against these space-time frames in urban policy making. It defines urban activism as the creation of differential space-time frames in urban policy making, driven by the objective to manipulate ‘time-space’ and ‘space-time’ constitutions of urban intervention. These borders constitute the major coordinates of contested urban agendas. The paper discusses how practices of creative resistance are targeted at governmentally defined time-space borders and underline that emerging conflicts lead to specific problems, which we call of spatial disaggregation. Eventually, the paper explores the attention given to ICT in urban intervention. These recent waves of protest in Turkey have been linked to a restructuring of urban activism against authoritative governmental policies. Despite its broad social and economic implications, we will particularly focus on the practices of framing urban interventions in the city and on the conflict between the modern logics of governmental intervention and the emerging relational spaces of urban activism.

RC07-132.4

SAWANGDEE, YOTHIN* (Mahidol University, yothin.saw@mahidol.ac.th) KATEWONGSA, PIYAWAT (Mahidol University)

Family Structure, Socioeconomic Well-Being and Elderly Chronic Illness in Thailand

Thai culture which is related to caring of the elderly has been named as one of a very strong one in the world. The family, in general, has to look at their elderly in every perspectives. This study focuses on Thai elderly ages between 65 and 84 years old quality of life, under the rapid changing of Thai society that moving from agricultural one to industrial one. The research examines effect of family structure, household socioeconomic well-being on elderly quality of life that measured from chronic illness. The research employs a national survey of Thai elderly sport, exercise, and physical activity, and elderly quality of life in Thailand 2012 by the Institute for Population and Social Research Mahidol University. Finding shows that the elder who live in a nuclear family which is among them or a lone are more likely to have some chronic illness, and lonesome when compare to those who live in extended family. Family support is more likely depending on household well-being, and living arrangement of them and their children. Those who have some chronic illness and participating with elderly club are more likely to do some exercise, and some physical activities when compare to those who do not involving in the club. They are a person who is mostly living in a nuclear family where do not have household registration. Thai elderly who would receive support from government need have some household registration. This result suggests that, to reduce some inequality of elderly quality of life when having some chronic illness, there should be some policies and some social welfare to support the illness elder, even if they do not have any household registration. This people are not a homeless person. They are Thai. But they may lose their household registration form.

RC14-256.8

SAWAOKA, SHINO* (DIA Foundation, sawoaka@dia.or.jp) KOYANO, WATARU (Seigakuin University) ANDO, YUICHI (National Institute of Public Health) OSADA, HITOSHI (Suginami City)

ICT As a Communication Tool for Older People (aged 80) in an Urban Area

While ICT (Information and Communication Technology) has been spreading dramatically in Japan, little is known about how seniors use it as a tool to communicate with non-relatives.

The authors conducted interviews with residents (aged 80) of Suginami City, Metropolitan Tokyo, in October and November 2013, regarding communication with non-relatives. A total of 513 people responded.

About 60% of the respondents met and spoke with “friends” and “people they have known from childhood”; men were more likely to do so than women. In all types of relationships, a conventional phone was the most popular choice as a usual communication tool, followed by “letter” for “people they have known from childhood”, as well as “face-to-face meeting” and “cell phone” for “friends” and “people in the group they are members of.” In all types of relationships, 10% of the respondents chose “e-mail.” Men were more likely to send e-mails from a computer than women.

In North American urban sociology, there is great interest in how the faster communication, resulting from the increasing availability of affordable and efficient transportation and ICT, affects interaction among individuals. As the usage of ICT becomes more common among seniors, the ways the very old persons communicate with others are also expected to change.

RC18-325.11

SAYÃO LOBATO COPPETTI, CAROLINA* (Ministry of Social Development, carolocoppetti@gmail.com)

Social Policies and Political Identity: Analysis of Bolsa Familia Program in Brazil

There are few studies analyzing how policies impact on political identity construction. Following the cognitive approach in policies, recent studies show that State actions creates new social actors: individuals that become beneficiaries but who didn’t constitute their identities in relation to the State before. Therefore the State is a space of cultural and symbolic production, where new identities are constructed and new political lessons are learned.

The social construction of target groups framework (SCTG), from Helen Ingram and Anne Schneider, brings a new element to the relation between policy and political identity analysis. It makes explicit the contentions that occur in the definition of what are the social problems which will receive attention from the government, their possible solutions and who will be the beneficiaries. This framework allows us to understand the political and social consequences and motivations inside policy design. The social construction of target groups becomes an important attribute, because it affects the relation between beneficiaries, govern and political approval.

There are two main dimensions for SCTG: political power and image. Political power measures the organization and mobilization capacity of groups affected by policies. It can be high or low, depending on the group influence to bring their decisions into account. Image can be positive or negative, affecting the way beneficiaries understand themselves and their space in the political sphere.

This paper analyzes the social construction of image between beneficiaries from the national conditional cash-transfer Bolsa Familia Program in Brazil as a dimension of the political identity. It analyses the role of the State, the media and other institutions in the construction of the public sphere. These elements are tightly connected and the beneficiaries are aware of the constant contention around the program's legitimacy. They react actively to the negative image constructed by the media and that is reproduced inside their sociability relations.

RC07-133.2

SCALON, CELI* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, celiscalon@gmail.com)

Family Structure, Socioeconomic Well-Being and Elderly Chronic Illness in Thailand

Thai culture which is related to caring of the elderly has been named as one of a very strong one in the world. The family, in general, has to look at their elderly in every perspectives. This study focuses on Thai elderly ages between 65 and 84 years old quality of life, under the rapid changing of Thai society that moving from agricultural one to industrial one. The research examines effect of family structure, household socioeconomic well-being on elderly quality of life that measured from chronic illness. The research employs a national survey of Thai elderly sport, exercise, and physical activity, and elderly quality of life in Thailand 2012 by the Institute for Population and Social Research Mahidol University. Finding shows that the elder who live in a nuclear family which is among them or a lone are more likely to have some chronic illness, and lonesome when compare to those who live in extended family. Family support is more likely depending on household well-being, and living arrangement of them and their children. Those who have some chronic illness and participating with elderly club are more likely to do some exercise, and some physical activities when compare to those who do not involving in the club. They are a person who is mostly living in a nuclear family where do not have household registration. Thai elderly who would receive support from government need have some household registration. This result suggests that, to reduce some inequality of elderly quality of life when having some chronic illness, there should be some policies and some social welfare to support the illness elder, even if they do not have any household registration. This people are not a homeless person. They are Thai. But they may lose their household registration form.
A New Middle Class? Challenges for Inequality in an Emerging Country

The changes in the contemporary world have been quick and frequent, particularly in countries considered as emerging nations. They have an impact on the living standards and consumption, creating new social groups, resulting from those dynamics. Recently in Brazil, the debate on the emergence of a new class “average” gained relevance and academic crossed the borders, having an enormous impact in the public arena. Some economists define this “new middle class”, from their income. While recognizing the importance of this element in the study of inequalities, the concept of class demand more complex analyzes that include socio-occupational factors, as well as perceptions, values, expectations and worldviews regarding personal projects and processes of distinction.

As the task of studying multiple and varied dimensions of social life can not be restricted to a specific focus, either theoretical or methodological, we have been working with quantitative and qualitative methodologies. The work we propose to present is based on the fieldwork we carried out in Rio de Janeiro with individuals who fall into the two groups that we are defining “traditional middle class” and “new middle class”. Our goal is to understand their trajectories, as well as, their projects for maintaining or improving their living conditions in the future.

RC24-428.1
SCANU, EMILIANO* (Laval University, emiliano.scanu.1@ulaval.ca)
Multilevel Climate Governance In Europe: Are Cities Undermining Nation-States Role In Climate Policy?

Global environmental problems are increasingly showing the nation-states lack of will, as well as their inability, to take the path of sustainability. Climate change is probably the best example of the downsizing role of the nation-state in the pursu- ing and diffusion of environmental policies and actions. That’s the case in Europe, where the European Commission is becoming a global leader in this field, and, at the same time, an increasing number of cities and regions are getting involved in climate governance. Furthermore, climate initiatives like Covenant of Mayors are showing how sub-nationals and supranational institutions interact with each other by circumventing national governments. Starting from these considerations, this paper presents an empirical study on the involvement of Italian cities in the Covenant of Mayors: a multi-level governance perspective. Its aim is to understand the role of the nation-state with respect to that of a supranational institution like the European Commission. Our results show that the inaction of the Italian government in the past years related to environmental and climate issues, as well the proactive role of the European Commission, explain the massive participation of Italian cities in the Covenant of Mayors. The Italian case is paradigmatic, to the extent that of 5000 signatories of the Covenant, half of them are Italian. However, even if the role of Italian cities in climate and energy sectors is shifting from that of policy-takers to that of policy-makers, and that what it means to be the “state” is being reconfigured and contested, the nation-state remains a key actor, notably with respect to national policies that can foster and strengthen local and global climate actions. Nation-states scope and powers remain crucial in climate policy, and the day when local institutions take their place in the environmental domain still seems distant.

RC06-127.4
SCHADLER, CORNELIA* (Ludwig Maximilians University, cornelia.schadler@univie.ac.at)
RIEDER, IRENE (University of Vienna)
ZARTLER, ULRIKE (University of Vienna)
SCHMIDT, EVA-MARIA (University of Vienna)
RICHTER, RUDOLF (University of Vienna)
The Standardized Transition to Parenthood: How Standardized Practices Produce Gendered Subjects at the Transition to Parenthood

The transition to parenthood in Austria is constituted through a set of standardized practices that includes medical care, legal processes, public discourses on women’s health and decisions around public aid affect every pregnant women and most of their partners. In Austria the transition to parenthood leads to more traditional role configurations and to an increase in unequal distribution of labor. However, women in Austria are generally highly educated, have full access to the labor market and value and demand gender-equality, it seems crucial that throughout all levels of education women experience a retraditionaliza- tion of gender roles during the transition to parenthood. A focus on standardized practices is a sufficient way to show how even highly educated, career oriented and breathing partners, women become non-working mothers. As lack of discussion about the transition to parenthood. Standardized practices enforce and attenuate specific figurations of men and women. Since they are a major part of the transition to parenthood we suggest to pay closer attention to the sequence of those practices and the formations of men and women they seem to favor. Our questions are: How do standardized practices at the transition to parenthood produce gendered subjects? Which formations of women and men do they enforce? We answer those questions by deriving practices from 40 interviews with men and women during pregnancy and 40 interviews with men and women six months after birth. In addition we collected documents used in those practices. Within an ethnographic interpretation process lead by the theoretical principles of new materialism we derived sets of activities and participants, which later on where categorized into practices. The focus of our paper is on four processes of retraditionalization of the relationship between mothers and fathers during the transition to parenthood and how they are embedded into standardized prac- tices.

RC33-573.1
SCHADLER, CORNELIA* (Ludwig Maximilians University, cornelia.schadler@univie.ac.at)
We Have Never Been Individuals – New Materialist Ethnography

In 2011 I finished an ethnographic project on the transition to parenthood from the perspective of new materialism (Schadler 2013a, 2013b) and started another empirical project on definitions of family from this perspective. My talk will summarize the theoretical principles and onto-epistemological foundations of these theories and how they are transformed into an apparatus (Barad) that act as a tool for actual empirical research. I will also discuss how the researcher, research and a research field are established within this process. Theoretically we cannot perceive the researcher as a subject acting on a field, but the researcher is becoming with and figured with it during research. However, this process is also producing research outcomes, which are therefore not a product created by the actions of the researcher, but a part of the practice of researching. The researcher is formed as the part of the practice that assembles outcomes and provides them in writing and talking to research communities.

In particular I rely on the work of Karen Barad, Rosi Braidotti, Donna Haraway and Stefan Hirschauer. In my talk I also want to provide information how I derived a concrete method of analysis from the principles of new materialism. To collect data I used interviews, observations, documents and self enactments. For analysis a developed a coding process, that reconstructs practices and the estab- lishment of the boundaries, which separate components/participants in order to make them perceivable. The consequence is an ethnographic transcription of the figurations of interest (e.g. becoming parents) and the worlds they are becoming with. The researchers’ tools become an apparatus (Barad), which is becoming with a research environment. As a consequence research has its part in the formation of those boundaries, which are researched and in the figurations of the “object”, while we study how the object is figured.

RC28-484.3
SCHAEFFER, MERLIN* (WZB Berlin Social Science Center, merlin.schaeffer@wzb.eu)
HÖHNE, JUTTA (Wirtschafts und Sozialwissenschaftliches Institut (WSI))
TENEY, CELINE (WZB Berlin Social Science Center)

Ethnic Inequalities in Educational Returns: Overeducation, Language Skills and Social Capital

According to existing studies, the persistence of ethnic inequalities on Western labour markets is largely due to ethnic differences in educational attainment. Empirically less important, but socially more relevant are differences in educational returns: why is education less beneficial for immigrant minorities in meritocratic societies? Apart of taste based and statistical discrimination, we argue that miss- ing language skills and a lack of social capital could explain why immigrants and their children cannot make full use of their education. For income, we additionally analyze the consequences of lower employment returns to education. Be- cause education is less useful in terms of finding a job for persons of immigrant origin, they are probably overeducated more often and in consequence their overall education has lower income returns.

Using data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP) from 2006-2009, we show lower educational employment and income returns for first and second generation Patauass- iedel as well as persons of Italian, Greek and Turkish origin as compared to native Germans. Results of simultaneous conditional quantile regressions show similar- ly stark percentile and median differences for first and to a lesser degree also second generation immigrants. Missing language skills and social capital seem unlikely candidates, given the equal pattern of differences for different percentiles. Yet, these differences in educational returns are largely accounted for by the larger degree of overeducation among persons of immigrant origin. The results also show that lower returns to education have two sides of a coin: the returns are lower, but in addition the returns to education are less disadvanta- geous. If education counts less, so does its lack.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
The All-Pervasiveness of Racism in Germany: Difficulties and Challenges in Addressing Racism

Racism is a societal imbalance relationship which structures social order, with social practices of difference, the construction of social groups and social meanings and inclusions and exclusions.

When looking at the mechanisms, attributions and manifestations of racism in Germany, global, European and national “lines of tradition” and histories of racism have a powerful effect. If one speaks about racism in Germany, its specific expressions and effects, the history of racism in Germany needs to be taken into consideration.

Studies show that racism today is institutionalised. For example in state employment agencies with regard to social security allotment or in institutions of education and social work and in the actions of professionals (Melter 2006, Fläm 2007, Gomolla/Radke 2007).

The focus of this paper will be on a reconstruction of a racist normality in Germany, constantly present as a societal relationship in the every day life of people to whom a migration history is attributed, as everyday occurrence and manifest in in normative practices of differentiation, isolation and exclusion. The analytic perspective of this paper will be on the subjective experience and interpretation and consequent strategies of action and negotiation of young people, whose everyday life is negatively impacted by racism.

In the international context of the conference it will be interesting to discuss with other researchers about the conceptualisations of racism and their influence on today's understanding of and acting on racism in the world.

The research presented in this paper is based on group discussions, and problem-centred interviews with eight young adults (age 14-20). Part of the data was collected during a 4-day workshop with young adults with a migration background, where reflections and discussion about experiences and strategies among participants took place.

RC22-386.4

SCHENK, SUSANNE* (Goethe-University Frankfurt, s.schenk@em.uni-frankfurt.de)

Nonreligious Actors and Their “Others” – How Questions of Justice Become Matters of Identity

Whether in a highly secular context, as in Sweden, or in countries where religion plays a more influential role in the public sphere: Nonreligious groups, like humanist or atheist organizations, often construe “religion” and/or religious actors as obstacles to different cultural visions to normative orders, at how they position themselves in relation to religious actors – thereby navigating through the sometimes narrow path between mere advocacy for a secular state and social justice on the one hand and anti-religious criticism of faith communities on the other –, the socio-political dimension of being nonreligious becomes apparent – a dimension which so far has been hardly scrutinized by social scientists.

RC52-836.5

SCHEPERS, RITA M.J.* (Catholic University Leuven, Rita.Schepers@soc.kuleuven.be)

The Belgian Health Care System. General Practitioners and Medical Specialists

9/30/2013

The Belgian health care state: general practitioners on medical specialists

Prof. Dr. Rita Schepers, Centre for Sociological Research (CeSo), KU Leuven, Belgium.

Klein (2000) described the health care state as different from the welfare state because among other reasons, the medical professions are service professions with high specialized knowledge and also because of medical technology is advancing rapidly and creates demand.

In Belgium, the sickness funds play a crucial role. (In modern terminology, the purchase of care). The paper will briefly introduce the role of the sickness funds in Belgian health care. Then, the attention will be focused on the professionalization processes of doctors in medicine, surgery and gynecology. (Original title in 1849). Specialization processes started already in the 19th century but the coming into prominence of medical specialists started after the second World War, together with the introduction of obligatory health insurance (1944). The already existing rivalry between ‘general practitioners’ and medical specialists became very prominent. A sort of solution was reached at the end of the 20th century. In the meantime the position of general practitioners has improved.
JS-13.5

SCHIFF, REBECCA* (U.S. Naval War College, rschiff1@msn.com)

Nato's Quest for Greater Operational Effectiveness: Concordance Theory and Civil-Military Personnel Relations

Many defense organizations are comprised of both military and civilian personnel working towards the realization of defense goals. Civilian personnel in defense organizations often work closely with their military counterparts. The issue of civilian-military personnel collaboration within defense organizations is an important issue that affects both operational and organizational effectiveness.

Personnel collaboration also has significant impact on civil-military relations theory. Civilian and military institutional separations has been the hallmark of the civil-military relations field since the post-World War II era. Focusing on the need for greater collaboration among civilian and military personnel in defense organizations challenges the traditional focus on separation. Objective civilian control does not exist at all levels of the civil-military relationship spectrum. The reality is that civil-military relations may call for broad institutional separations as well as more fluid and collaborative roles within defense establishments. Personnel relationships in defense organizations, often warrant more integrative dynamics and directly affect the development and execution of military strategy as well as operational and organizational effectiveness. Enhancing collaboration between military and civilian personnel points to a theoretical model, such as concordance theory, which embraces broader institutional separations as well as cultural conditions requiring more flexible civilian and military relationships. This presentation is created within the context of a NATO Human Factors and Medicine Research Task Group (HFM RTG-226) and a cross-national survey initiative.

RC21-366.2

SCHINDLAUER, SANDRA* (Bauhaus University Weimar, sandra.schindlauer@gmail.com)

The Alienation of Public Spaces by the Homeless

Since the 1970s, German researchers have turned their back on the topic of homelessness. As a result, Germany has neither a universal definition, nor an official statistic on the amount of homeless people living in the country.

Today, most German cities are facing a significant lack of affordable housing. Additionally, the borders of the EU have been opened towards Eastern Europe (2004 and 2007). In the hope of jobs and wealth, Eastern Europeans flock to Germany. However, a lot of them fail to fulfill their dreams and end up homeless as they are not eligible for German welfare. Hence, the number of homeless people being visible on the public spaces of German cities increased constantly in recent years.

As the cities are afraid that the ascending presence of homeless people contricts the consumer climate (especially in pedestrian and representative areas), they are seeing themselves forced to act. In contrast to the USA, where the cities usually formulated a housing strategy, the methodology chosen is displacement and decentralization of the homeless. During my presentation, I would like to focus on one of the most subtle ways to achieve these goals: structural modifications and installations which aim to prevent the “alienation” of public spaces by the homeless and other undesirable groups. I would like to complement my remarks with a discussion on how these actions are being implemented and justified by the cities and why people who do not belong to the “target group” are not able to decode their function.

People say that public spaces are a reflection of the society. The stepwise exclusion of unwanted persons from public spaces not only creates a distorted picture of the reality; it also calls a fundamental characteristic of modern democracy into question. We are talking about participation.

RC21-364.5

SCHINDLER, SETH* (Humboldt University of Berlin, schindse@hu-berlin.de)

Governing CO2 Emissions in Delhi, India: The Clean Development Mechanism and the Informal Recycling Sector

There is a consensus among policy makers that climate change must be addressed through global governance frameworks based on the measurement and reduction of CO2 emissions. This ‘carbon control regime’ at the global scale requires cooperation from municipal governments whose task is to enforce its implementation locally. Scholarly research on metabolises in the global South tends to focus on policies aimed at adapting to climate change, and this paper seeks to contribute to a growing body of scholarship focused on the efforts of municipal governments in the global South to mitigate CO2 emissions. I examine the impact of the UNFCCC’s Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) on solid waste management in Delhi, India. The main argument of this paper is that the CDM has contributed to the emergence of an environmental urban governance regime based on calculating and reducing CO2 emissions. This data fetishism obscures the relatively high recycling rates achieved by Delhi’s large informal sector, which is ubiquitous but difficult-to-measure. This has justified a dramatic shift in Delhi's waste management strategy, as plans to build sanitary landfill has been abandoned in favor of waste-to-energy incinerators, three of which have been approved by the CDM. This policy shift has precipitated conflict over the ownership and control of waste between small-scale informal enterprises and large formal-sector enterprises, and it relocates value from the labor of informal-sector waste collectors to waste matter itself which is required for the operation of waste-to-energy plants. I conclude that the overriding principle of this emergent governance regime is capital accumulation rather than the mitigation of CO2 emissions, and its inability to incorporate extensive informal environmental management systems calls into question its overall effectiveness.

RC21-358.4

SCHINDLER, SETH* (Humboldt University of Berlin, schindse@hu-berlin.de)

Making Delhi World-Class: Relations Between Informal Service Sector Workers and the ‘New’ Middle Class

Governments at multiple levels have ambitiously committed to transforming India's metabolises. In this context formal electoral politics increasingly favor the so-called ‘new middle class,’ while the urban poor are typically excluded from formal politics and the formal economy. While scholarship tends to compartmentalize the politics of the new middle class and the urban poor by focusing on how they interact with the state, little is known about inter-class relations. In this talk I present original research on relations between workers in the informal service sector (i.e. street hawkers and wastepickers) and associations that represent the new middle class (i.e. resident welfare associations and market traders’ associations). I show that in the case of Delhi, conflict between these groups is typically over the terms of use of urban space rather than zero-sum conflicts over space. Furthermore, the analysis shows that these classes are interdependent; the poor depend on demand for services from the new middle class for their livelihoods, and the lifestyles of new middle class are enabled by services provided by the informal service sector. However, both groups also require access to space; it is the most important means of subsistence for the poor working in the informal service sector, while members of the new middle class require the production of ‘world-class’ spaces where they can practice cosmopolitan lifestyles that serve as a basis for class membership. I conclude by examining how this class and the poor undoubtedly enable and participate in Delhi’s transformation into a so-called ‘world-class’ city. However, the reconciliation of competing visions of urbanization – one geared toward subsistence and the other social reproduction – is what is at stake in contemporary inter-class relations in Delhi.

RC24-432.24

SCHINKEL, WILLEM* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, Schinkel@fsw.eur.nl)

Climate (F)Acts. Climate and/As the Social

This paper investigates the ways in which ‘climate’ can be considered as social assemblage. It does so by showing how climate facts and factors have often been construed as climate acts and actors. This is illustrated by considering three ways in which climate has historically been construed in relation to the social. The first is to consider climate as a causal (f)actor. This has been prevalent from classical authors such as Hippocrates and Ovid to modern authors such as Monestaque, and has persisted up until the origins of modern climate science. This is illustrated with historical examples.

The second construes climate as an enrolment assemblage. Here, climate becomes an assemblage of various heterogeneous (f)actors working together with human actors to produce what we now call climate. This is illustrated in this paper using data from an ethnographic field study among paleoclimatologists.

The third way to consider climate as a social assemblage is to construe climate as medium of relationality. In this view, inspired by authors ranging from Watsuji Tetsuro to Tim Ingold, climate is a relational web that is the space in which life unfolds. The paper concludes by illustrating climate as medium in a speculative way, arguing that this conception implies a significantly different social ontology from that which has characterized modernity.

RC37-634.1

SCHINKEL, WILLEM* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, Schinkel@fsw.eur.nl)

The Art of the Other. the Paradox of Universality in Western Conceptions of ‘Japanese Art’ (1860-1940)

The era of the rise of modernism involved the emergence of art as an autonomous and universal category. This paper argues that, given the universal claims of the category of ‘art’, it saw an expansion to Asia in general and Japan in particular. This expansion, shaped through various orientalist categories of ‘Asian’ or ‘Japanese’ similarity and commonality as juxtaposed to ‘the West’, helped to provide

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
The worldwide outlook for children: A model for monitoring and studying children's rights?

The worldwide outlook for children (WOC) is a web resource of information and indicators of young people's wellbeing, rights, and interests. It may serve as a basis for human rights research, particularly for investigations of experiences, choices, and inequalities young people experience. WOC is a web resource designed for use by everyone, from scholars to policy makers to young people, and can be the site of an 'exemplary expansion' of the concept of art. Sociologically, this expansion served to a significant degree to communicate an understanding of western art as an autonomous and potentially universal category, the emergence of which has been analyzed by, for instance, Bourdieu, Heinich and Luhmann. WOC is a useful resource for identifying, understanding, and explaining young people's experiences across the world. WOC presents vast evidence about children, including indicators of their physical health and survival, educational attainment and resources devoted to educational success, violence committed against young people, and children's work experiences. WOC will raise awareness as well about indicators of children's wellbeing that are not yet available for many countries. As such, WOC may be an instrument for identifying what we do not know about young people's wellbeing, rights, and interests. Over time, WOC will work from a global perspective to share information regarding young people's wellbeing, rights, and interests.

RC53-852.4

SCHMEECKLE, MARIA* (Illinois State University, mhschme@ilstu.edu)

The worldwide outlook for children: A web resource of young people's wellbeing, rights, and interests

The worldwide outlook for children (WOC) is a web resource of information and indicators of young people's wellbeing, rights, and interests. WOC is available to social scientists who seek to identify, understand consequences of, and explain disadvantages and inequalities young people experience. WOC is a web resource designed for use by everyone, from scholars to policy makers to young people, and is available in multiple languages. Recent innovations in the Sociology of Childhood have focused attention on children as active agents with interests and perspectives worth knowing about. WOC provides evidence of children's physical health and survival, educational attainment and resources devoted to educational success, violence committed against young people, and children's work experiences. As sociologists learn more about children's legal and informal rights, interests and aspirations, psychological wellbeing, social interactions, choices, levels of resilience, and spiritual beliefs, we become aware of much more that we want to know about young people and the range of inequalities they experience from a global perspective. During this presentation, we will discuss methodological challenges and substantive gaps in global knowledge of children's wellbeing, rights, and interests, and how we might move forward to develop more comprehensive and holistic understandings. We will consider how measurement, theoretical, and cross-cultural questions challenge sociology's ability to grasp outcomes for young people worldwide.

RC06-122.6

SCHMIDT, EVA-MARIA* (University of Vienna, eva-maria.schmidt@univie.ac.at)

The influence of real life and online peer groups on caring fathers at the transition to parenthood

While the transition to parenthood is still linked to a retraditionalisation of gender roles, a small but growing number of fathers aims at taking up an equal or major share of care-work, and reduce their work hours or take parental leave to do so. Our analysis of in-depth 20 interviews with fathers-to-be, bulletin boards and website shows how those fathers reflect, organize and perform this work within structural constraints that (in Austria) still favor breadwinning fathers. Our data derive from two different pieces of work: a study on fathers on parental leave and a study on the "gendered transition to parenthood" (within the consortium FamiliesAndSocieties, funded by the European Commission FP-7).

TG03-935.7

SCHMEECKLE, MARIA* (Illinois State University, mhschme@ilstu.edu)

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RC53-852.4

SCHMEECKLE, MARIA* (Illinois State University, mhschme@ilstu.edu)

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RC06-122.6

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While the transition to parenthood is still linked to a retraditionalisation of gender roles, a small but growing number of fathers aims at taking up an equal or major share of care-work, and reduce their work hours or take parental leave to do so. Our analysis of in-depth 20 interviews with fathers-to-be, bulletin boards and website shows how those fathers reflect, organize and perform this work within structural constraints that (in Austria) still favor breadwinning fathers. Our data derive from two different pieces of work: a study on fathers on parental leave and a study on the "gendered transition to parenthood" (within the consortium FamiliesAndSocieties, funded by the European Commission FP-7).
Contacts to other fathers that are or have been in the same position play an important role for those “new fathers”. Some fathers already have access to other caring fathers within their peer group. Some try to find contact to other fathers through the use of new and social media. They attend “new fathers” groups on Facebook, are members of bulletin boards that are crowded mainly by fathers, or use blogs and focusing on the fathering process. On these sites, they often share their opinions, the everyday obstacles they encounter being stay-at-home fathers, or happy times and events with their children. In our talk we explore how those communities help fathers to maintain their role as caring fathers, with sometimes hostile or non-encouraging environments. The ability to share their experiences interplays with their well-being, their persistence against structural disadvantages and adverse comments, and the quality of the father's relationship to the mother and the child.

RC26-462.4

SCHMIDT, JOACHIM K.H.W.* (SoReGa EV, jkhws@aol.com)
Sociotechnics of Economy

Joachim K.H.W. Schmidt
Sociotechnics of Economy

Revisiting my sociotechnically informed economic theory on autonomous humans (Göteborg 2010), Onati and Athens (2B11), not any longer based on Capital, Market, etc., as done by mainstream economists who failed for several hundred years. Mainstream theories have been spatially based, time only occurred as space-time as well as properties as measurements within space, and humans only as objects like game pieces. - My present paper will enlarge the common Factors of Productivity, traditionally Land, Labor, and Capital, by Time. Autonomous humans are characterized by Time as duration of their life which they have again and again to invest in portions as resource for their reproductive survival. An economic theory ignoring real time must fail, cutting out some half-century being sold for inauthentic slavery work. Excesses of present financial markets condemn the inefficiency of traditional economic theories responsible for such perversity. - Sociotechnics as empirical science designs and implements institutions, and these going concerns are dramatically changing; we move out of an age predetermined by analogous Greek ideology focusing on the organization of respective closed spaces, cf. Plato's Parable of the Cage, without time and movement, becoming manifest in positions, prohibiting time and movement. Greek world: A GIVEN one circling around positions. In opposition to this autonomous humans succeeding to leave Plato's Cage of perverted reality-concept, Time condensing themselves confronted with a digital reality, and experience themselves as homeless, being asked to construct their >homes< themselves by way of computation. Greek-Western institutions must necessarily be replaced, since nearly all passed down institutions of analogous Greek-Western world prove inadequate in present digital age, including presently still prevailing economic theories. In digital age social life will not any longer turn around positions, but will happen in networks in which being will be replaced by relation.

RC26-462.3

SCHMIDT, JOACHIM K.H.W.* (SoReGa EV, jkhws@aol.com)
The Cultural Influence on Social Institutions

The Cultural Influence on Social Institutions

Joachim K.H.W. Schmidt, Berlin/FRG

Social institutions are culturally predetermined, the going concerns of people express beliefs in way of reality-perception. Cultures are different round the globe. Diversity of cultures contains a gigantic richness of human resources. Cultures actualize in human relations via common actions, and/or communication. Every culture has developed an own language for its communication. Western languages, especially Anglo-American languages, have presently become globally dominant, including Western civilizing culture which they embody. - The powerfulness of Western languages is subject to Greek ideology, its assumed fictional identity of thought and being, first expressed by Parmenides 2500 years ago. Greek ideology circles around an absolutely perfect and analogously conceived spatial Being, a fictive replication of an ideal world excluding change by Time and Movement. Greek ideology gets manifest in fictive positions: its operational base. All Western languages share the COPULA as constitutive element, expressing that everything will be defined either as this or that, e.g. either Greek or barbarian, or e.g. Nazis defined Jews as non-human and sent them into the gas chamber, or e.g. formerly Christians victimized heretics on auto-da-fé, and presently victimization of humans labeled terrorists by obamacare, using areal drones as killing machines. And we should not forget the multiple bio-, culture-, and genocides committed by Western people under the influence of Greek ideology. - As can be not overlooked by everyone, Western analogous civilization and culture is decaying with dramatic speed, getting its deathblow by digitalization of Western societies, and consequently all central institutions have to be redesigned, adapted to starting digital life of Western populations in the Third Millenium. My paper will create awareness of the problems to be faced in near future: A job for sociotechnicians.

RC16-284.3

SCHMIDT, LISA-MARIAN* (Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, schmidt@ash-berlin.eu)
Circulating Ideas and Visualizations in Educational Transition Discourses

Circulating representations of knowledge have been a central concern of Science and Technology Studies (STS). Depending on the conceptual approaches, they highlight either the stabilizing or flexible aspects of distributing and bridging knowledge through social worlds (e.g. Latour, Griesemer/Star).

For conceptualizing the circulation and transformation of ideas and knowledge (Latour), I will focus on commonly used circulating visualizations (maps, lists, graphs, icons) and related practices that visualize and facilitate the transition from school to work. Visualizations can be conceived as mediators, instruments and symbols of specific social orders and related knowledge formations. They typically serve to stabilize the relationships in which they are embedded. As representations and material artifacts they enable and/or constrain the distribution of knowledge. For a systematic analysis and a deeper understanding of the relationship between ideas, knowledge, and their visualizations I will combine STS concepts (e.g. immutable mobiles and boundary objects) with a discourse perspective from the sociology of knowledge (Keller).

The study of the circulation of ideas, knowledge, and symbols needs to take these aspects into account. In addition, it should focus on the practices of translating and transforming the visualizations between different social worlds or the strategic use of certain communicative forms e.g. in arenas, where the constituencies of relevant topics or problems are negotiated.

RC35-610.2

SCHMIDT, LISA-MARIAN* (Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, schmidt@ash-berlin.eu)
Producing Individuality: How Occupational Trajectories Are Embedded in Educational Practices

Referring to the pragmatist process perspective of social order and the constitution of self (Dewey, Mead, Strauss) I'd like to propose a conceptual suggestion and present empirical findings, that combine this perspective with a socio-historical understanding of the subject matter (Foucault). The concept will be presented in interplay of theoretical considerations and empirical results that derive from a current research project about the transition preparations in school and mentoring projects (school to work transition). I will specifically focus on schools because they are major institutions for the organized production of subjects.

Mead and Strauss described the different processes, phases and social interrelations that shape identity/ the individual. On this perspective, identity is a constant course of action and interaction between different concerned actors, things and the work of the individual on the integration of the plenty “me`s” to a self. This process can be conceptualized as a trajectory of the subject that helps to study this ongoing transformation. The trajectory concept allows the analysis of two perspectives. On the one hand all the situated and participating actors and (inter-)actions come into focus. On the other hand the perception and experience of the subject in this process can be understood.

Interwoven with these practices of the self are typical historical knowledge formations of the subject itself. In contrast to the pragmatist process perspective Foucault offers such a historical conceptualization about the emergence of the individual. This includes sensitivity towards questions of power and their productive effects in specific institutions. Linking pragmatist concepts with a discourse approach will enable a balanced theoretical conceptualization of individuality in modern societies and elaborate analytical tools for research.

RC24-434.4

SCHMIDT, LUISA* (University of Lisbon, schmidt@ics.ul.pt)
PEREIRA, SÉRGIO (ICS-UL)
Fukushima and Media Discourses on Traditional and Future Nuclear Energy

This paper presents results of a collaborative research funded by the European Fusion Development Agreement, consisting in an international comparison of media coverage of fusion and fission energy in three countries (Germany, Spain and Portugal) and in the English language international print media addressing transnational elite, from 2008 to 2012.
The analysis showed that the accident in Fukushima in March 2010 did not have significant impact on media framing of nuclear fusion in the major part of print media under investigation. In fact, fusion is clearly dissociated from traditional nuclear fusion and energy from nuclear accidents. It tends to be portrayed as a safe, clean and unlimited source of energy, although less credited with respect to research costs, technologic feasibility and the possibility to be achieved in a reasonable period of time. On the contrary, fission is portrayed as a hazardous source of energy, expensive when compared to research costs of renewables, hardly a long-term energy option, susceptible to contribute to the proliferation of nuclear weapons or rogue military use. Fukushima accident was consistently discussed in the context of safety problems of nuclear power plants and in many cases appeared not as an isolated event but rather as a reminder of previous nuclear disasters such as Three Mile Island and Chernobyl.

The analysis suggests that the public discourse on fusion is constructed mainly around research challenges, clamorous events and scientific and technological achievements, rather than energy policy debate, climate protection or future economic compensations of fusion research.

SCHMIDT, ROBERT J.* (Technical University of Berlin, robert.schmidt@tu-berlin.de)

Collective Action, Trust and Robust Innovation: The Case of a Regional Network of Research-Groups

Cooperation between working groups with heterogeneous disciplinary backgrounds is an important phenomenon for modern sciences. It stems on the one hand from the necessity of expertise and technology needed to answer fertile research questions, to succeed in scientific competition and on the other hand it is required by many forms of research-funding. The contribution focusses on a special form to deal with both: an enduring network between research-groups, which realizes different lines of research and funded projects in a remarkably successful way. Success hereby not only means that they get funded, they also managed to create highly relevant findings in a robust way (Ferry/Granovetter 2009). The case study concentrates on the phenomenon of emerging project-networks to enable flexible and also enduring, reliable collaboration between heterogeneous actors (e.g. Windeler/Sydow 2001) but conceptualizes it as one of the actualization of collective action. Within a practice-theoretical perspective (Giddens 1984), we can describe the latter as collective agency, as differences in praxis done collaboratively in a highly bounded way towards an end collectively framed. The first part of the presentation explores different roles collective action between heterogeneous actors play in the episode of robust innovation in the network during 2005-2013.

The second part focuses on trust as a specific quality of network-relations that makes it possible to actualize these lines of collective action between research-groups. It shows the importance of trust-relations in different sub-populations of the network for the network as a whole and its robust ability to produce relevant findings. In the end, the study can provide a more detailed picture of the implications of broad spillovers from the prison system to the health care enrollees, all indicators of a lower overall quality of care. Similar processes are evident when confronted with research costs, technologic feasibility and the possibility to be achieved in a reasonable period of time. On the contrary, fusion is portrayed as a safe, clean and unlimited source of energy, although less credited with respect to research costs, technologic feasibility and the possibility to be achieved in a reasonable period of time. On the contrary, fission is portrayed as a hazardous source of energy, expensive when compared to research costs of renewables, hardly a long-term energy option, susceptible to contribute to the proliferation of nuclear weapons or rogue military use. Fukushima accident was consistently discussed in the context of safety problems of nuclear power plants and in many cases appeared not as an isolated event but rather as a reminder of previous nuclear disasters such as Three Mile Island and Chernobyl.

The analysis suggests that the public discourse on fusion is constructed mainly around research challenges, clamorous events and scientific and technological achievements, rather than energy policy debate, climate protection or future economic compensations of fusion research.
Passing As Italian: The Image of the Friendly Southerner As a Crisis-Solution Strategy

People in a southern region of Austria (Carinthia), where over decades sharp conflicts between the German-speaking majority and the Slovenian-speaking minority reigned, some people claim an Italian family background in order to bypass discrimination as “Slovenian”. While relations with Slovenia are still tense, in several cities colourful “Italy festivals” have been held. In another regional context, Vienna, a similar phenomenon could be witnessed. In the 1970s and 1980s quite large number Palestinians came to live in Vienna – as a consequence of the political engagement of Bruno Kreisky in the Middle East. Some of them opted to open a business in gastronomy. But since the image of the Middle East was crisis driven, and food from this area (as well as a multiplicity of ethnic places) were still unknown to most Austrians, they opened “pizzerias” – in this way using the positive reputation such “Italian” establishments had built up at that time. And in a yet very different regional setting, in New York after 9/11, Iranians adopted a similar strategy. As one middle-aged man in a documentary showing the life of this community claimed: “Passing as Italian became a kind of survival strategy.”

All these examples have in common that the image of the friendly Italian is used and adopted by non-Italians in order to bypass ethnic, political, social and cultural conflict and to deal with ambiguous situations full of hatred and resentment against certain groups. The first goal of this paper is to explore the image of the friendly Italian constructed by way of such narrations and to highlight the persistence of stereotypes as well as milieu-specific alterations. The second goal of the paper is to propose a methodological approach to images as a symbolic strategy to confront and defer conflicts and discomforts in everyday life.

Patient Participation in Rehabilitation Centres: How Professionals Integrate Patients’ Expectations about Discharge Plans

Today, patient participation is considered “best practice”. Yet, there are different perspectives on what patient participation means. While there is a line of argument that patient participation “is justified on humane grounds alone” and in line with patients’ right to self-determination (Guadagnoli & Ward, 1998), there is evidence that not all patients desire to be involved (Thompson et al, 2007). Policies on discharge planning from rehabilitation centres stipulate moreover that patients participate actively. It is less clear, however, how patient participation occurs and how this process is achieved interactively. The goal of this paper is to analyse how patients participate in planning their discharge from rehabilitation centres in multidisciplinary meetings and within the health providers-patient interaction.

Three rehabilitation centres in Switzerland with a total of 37 patients and their teams of health professionals (physicians, nurses, occupational therapists, physiotherapists, etc.) participated in the study. Over 150 meetings were video recorded and analysed using Conversation Analysis, an inductive, observational method. Patient participation is shaped by organisational structure, by health professionals’ communicative practices and by opportunities for patients to engage actively. 1) Patients participate in weekly interdisciplinary meetings, and have the opportunity to intervene directly and thereby shape decisions. 2) Primary nurses coordinate care for patients throughout their stay, and relay the patient’s point of view to other health professionals. Professionals’ way to integrate patients’ opinion into final decisions might differ significantly. 3) When interdisciplinary meetings are held without patients, the patients’ point of view is thus indirectly integrated into decision-making: different professionals work as mediators. The analysis of three sites allows a reflection on professional competencies and best practices with regard to patient participation and proposes recommendations for education and practice.
vocational training. Furthermore for dropout students, years spend in education are important, especially in terms of occupational status. The acquired human capital however, can be better translated into labour market returns by those with formal credentials. For the years since 1989, or the 1930s, the acquired human capital however, can be better translated into labour market returns by those with formal credentials.

**RC28-482.3**

SCHOLTEN, MIRTE* (MZES/Mannheim University, mirte.scholten@mzes.uni-mannheim.de)

**School-to-Work Transitions of Higher Education Drop-Outs: Human Capital or Signalling?**

Graduates from tertiary education have good labour market perspectives but it is not well examined yet how the career perspectives of tertiary drop out differ from those of graduates. This paper aims at identifying differences in school-to-work transitions between tertiary education graduates and dropouts as well as students who did not participate in tertiary education but completed vocational training after upper secondary education. The focus will be on the different returns of different educational levels. Referring to Human Capital Theory and Signalling Theory we examine if additional years of tertiary education or rather credentials deliver higher returns to tertiary education non-completers. Especially in economic crises we expect that tertiary education drop out will have huge difficulties in entering the labour market as jobs are scarce and the competition is hard. In a first step we study the probability of entering the labour market and job search durations of the different educational levels. The further step comprises the close scrutiny of job quality (occupational status of the first job) and adds information about economic crises to the analyses. Our results show that higher education drop outs in Germany do have difficulties entering the labour market but obtain a higher occupational status job than students with vocational training. Furthermore for dropout students, years spend in education are important, especially in terms of occupational status. In times of economic prosperity job search durations of tertiary graduates and non-completers are the same, while tertiary education completers fare better in economic crises.

**RC35-609.2**

SCHOLTZ, HANNO* (University of Konstanz, hanno.scholtz@unikfr.ch)

**Debating Alternative Conventions and Defying False Friends: The Concept of Crisis in the Rational Choice Theory of Institutions and Historical Social Change**

Although the term „crisis“ seems to be ubiquitous, there are historical phases when it more abound than in others. For the years since 1989, or the 1930s, the term has (in most parts of the worlds) a higher importance than for the 1950s and 1960s. This can be understood from the fact that these times are phases in which institutional change is both going on and being prepared.

In rational choice perspective, institutions are added game elements in the game structure of human interaction, and they have both conventional and normative aspects. This perspective allow to study institutional change as characteristically depending on the complexity of organizational interaction: Independent organizations allow for early and smooth institutional change, as in the case of changing family concepts. However, there are cases as economic regulation, where organizations act in strong interdependencies and finding a new institutional setting becomes a question of social debate while the performance of old institutions degrades: These are crises. In crises, many solutions are discussed, including those with biased consequences and ‘false friends’ for which lower adaptation costs go together with a lower long-run adequacy. Hence sociological imagination and the deconstruction of old norms and perspectives can be rather helpful in avoiding false friends and desastrous consequences for solving crises.

For the understanding of the economic regulation of industrial society it can be said that unexpected consequences of the disaster (i.e. experiences of modernisation and deconstruction of old norms and perspectives can be rather helpful in avoiding false friends and desastrous consequences for solving crises.

**RC16-279.12**

SCHOLTZ, HANNO* (University of Fribourg, hanno.scholtz@unifr.ch)

**The Two-Step Nature of Modernity**

Over the last decades, the discourse over the end of industrial society and the coming of a second modernity has found evidence in recent phenomena that resemble parallels between 1860 and 1945, as globalizations, economic crises, democratizations, violence, social inequality, and global shifts in resource distribution. An understanding of the mechanisms behind these phases of crisis would be socially helpful since it is rather probable that the current one has not yet ended. The rational choice theory of institutions offers the tools to do so, but has not yet been applied to this question. The proposed paper (part of a larger book project) intends to fill the gap.

The paper develops a model of the two step nature of modernity by concentrating on the following arguments: 1. Modernity increases the availability of resources. 2. This results in changes in information relations, i.e. between positional and situation-specific information. 3. Multi-actor decisionmaking has two focal points of either relying on positional (domination / authority) or on situation-specific negotiation / argument. 4. A rational-choice understanding of tradition and modernity hence equates the two with applying the two focal points. 5. Not all games of human interaction are created equal, since organizations offer social structure and the transformation of situation-specific in positional information. 6. Hence an intermediate phase arises, with authority within and argument between organizations. This modelled intermediate phase is equated with the historical phase “industrial society”. Additional arguments analyze the nature of institutional innovations in the transitions between the phases, allowing for the confrontation with empirical evidence and for the prediction of upcoming institutional changes.

**JS-47.6**

SCHORCH, MARÉN* (University of Siegen, maren.schorch@uni-siegen.de)

**The Hidden Patients - a Qualitative Study on Informal Caregivers in Germany**

Regarding the aged population, we also detect a parallel growth of age related illnesses like dementia, Alzheimer's disease or the like. In many countries world-wide, the majority of care for people suffering from these illnesses is realised at home by informal caregivers – their spouses, family members or close friends – due to cost or personal reasons. Often, the caregivers themselves are also at an advanced age. Both, elderly and still working-age family carers bear the heavy physical, psychological and emotional burden of taking care of their beloved ones at home. They are then at increased risk for psychical and physical morbidity like depression or burnout and can be described as our society's "hidden patients" (Schulz & Beach, 1999). The contribution will present first findings from a sociological qualitative study (observation and open interviewing) with this special group of elderly, informal caregivers in a rural area of Germany (Siegen and surroundings). The study is part of a larger, international and interdisciplinary research project called TOPIC (The Online Platform for Informal Caregivers), funded by European Commission and the Federal Ministry of Education and Research with partners in Vienna (Austria) and Troyes (France). First observations focussed on the every-day activities and routines within the households and underline the above-mentioned challenges for the informal caregivers in respect to time, energy and attention. Beyond that, the caring persons expressed the need for help in our talks, and not only in terms of financial assistance as often proposed by social institutions, but also for information and emotional support. This point is especially interesting from our point of view as observed some people’s difficulties to express their feelings respectively their own needs.

**RC19-338.7**

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HALVORSEN, RUNE (NOVA Norwegian Social Research)

**Looking for a Balanced Treatment of Successive Generations: What Can Social Policy Learn from Perspectives on Sustainable Development?**

This paper argues that social policy scholars have good reasons to engage with the literature on sustainable development when analysing the challenges of how to combine different policy goals and welfare states. While many analysts have discussed the need to ensure the sustainability of welfare states and concerns for future generations, they rarely spell out the conditions for achieving welfare sustainability or provide an adequate theory of what such sustainability involves. Attempting to address these shortcomings, the paper asks what the scholarship on social policy can learn from perspectives on sustainable development.

In a European context, current debates on the need to create sustainable welfare states and how to promote sustainable development both raise difficult issues of intergenerational fairness and governance problems including tensions between economic growth and democratic legitimacy. The mantra is: ‘for a better future, citizens must make sacrifices today!’ Thus, the proposed paper is premised on the view that these areas intersect in important ways. However, they also differ, since generally questions about the welfare state are treated as problems of social/economic policy while debates about sustainable development put issues of environment and climate at the centre. Hence, linking the rich literature on sustainable development and the notion of sustainable welfare states, promises to bring new conceptual and empirical insights into the debate about welfare state futures.
The paper first introduces the notion of sustainable development. Next, we discuss how we can enrich the conceptualisation of welfare sustainability by taking on-board a broader sustainable development perspective. In addition, we ask how we might transform this improved definition into operational indicators which enable cross-national comparisons. Third, in view of the framework developed we tentatively compare a set of European countries. In conclusion we address the implications our framework has for the question of intergenerational fairness, and we highlight avenues for future research.

Young migrants unsuccessfully claiming refugee status may be ‘tolerated’ in Germany. This specific legal status positions them in the host society nearly at the end of a vertical model of civic stratification, implying restrictions in accessing central institutions of the society such as the education system or the labour market. Besides, they are constantly facing a high risk of being deported to the country of origin.

However, the impending shortage of the skilled workforce in Germany enforced a new political discourse. As a consequence young tolerated refugees hesitantly have been re-defined as educational subjects and labour market resource. Despite the still persisting inequality in the access to vocational training of tolerated youths as compared to young citizens or migrants being granted a residence permit, legal changes at the federal level have been introduced since 2009. They are to reduce vocational training boundaries for these residents with the highly precarious toleration status across Germany. But empirical evidence from our ongoing research project reveals a heterogeneous approach of new regulations. Especially migration authorities may act as institutional gatekeepers either supporting or constraining their access to vocational training. This results in regionally unequal vocational training chances for tolerated youths that cause new inequalities within this group.

What does the twofold inequality regarding the access to vocational training mean for other spheres of the social life and future prospects of tolerated youths? This is the question we would like to focus on in our presentation. To answer it we outline the current legal framework and present central findings of our comparative regional case study in Saxony-Anhalt (Schreyer and Schröder 2007). In a transnational comparison, semi-structured individual interviews and group discussions with experts. The findings argue for an enhanced consideration of institutionalised inequalities that are bound to a person’s legal status in the sociology of education.

**RC15-272.2**

**SCHRECKER, CHERRY* (Université de Lorraine/2L2S, cherry.schrecker@uni-lorraine.fr)

(How) Does “Home Hospitalization” Transform The Relationship Between Patients and Healthcare Professionals?

“Home hospitalization” was officially instituted in France by an act of parliament in 1970. It has been largely developed over the last ten years.

Two major arguments are advanced in its favor of this mode of healthcare. The first is, that this form of hospitalization is chosen by patients who prefer to undergo long-term treatment (often with a fatal outcome, as many of those concerned are undergoing palliative care) surrounded by their families. The second is that of the access to vocational training of tolerated youths as compared to young citizens or migrants being granted a residence permit, legal changes at the federal level have been introduced since 2009. They are to reduce vocational training boundaries for these residents with the highly precarious toleration status across Germany. But empirical evidence from our ongoing research project reveals a heterogeneous approach of new regulations. Especially migration authorities may act as institutional gatekeepers either supporting or constraining their access to vocational training. This results in regionally unequal vocational training chances for tolerated youths that cause new inequalities within this group.

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**RC08-161.5**

**SCHRECKER, CHERRY* (Université de Lorraine/2L2S, cherry.schrecker@uni-lorraine.fr)

In The Shadow Of Alfred Schutz: Two “Ordinary” Sociologists In Extraordinary Circumstances

Peter Berger (interviewed at Boston 22nd October 2010) has qualified the three lecturers at the Graduate Faculty who most influenced both him and Thomas Luckmann as the “Holy Trinity”. The triumvirate was composed of Carl Mayer, Albert Salomon and Alfred Schutz. Though the latter has acquired a considerable reputation posthumously, Mayer and Salomon, apart from a short mention in the introduction to The Social Construction of Reality have been very little published and have remained almost entirely unnoticed. It is in this sense that they can be qualified as “ordinary” (that is to say not renowned) sociologists.

Their ordinariness contrasts with the extraordinary circumstances which affected their lives. Both Mayer and Salomon studied and eventually obtained positions in German universities during the first decades of the 20th century and both emigrated to the United-States at the beginning of the 1930s to become members of the Graduate Faculty of the New School for Social Research (Salomon was Jewish and Mayer married to a Jewish woman). Archival material, the few published documents available and my interviews with Berger and Luckmann lead me to suggest that the reasons for the lack of impact differ. Though Mayer headed a research project on religion in Germany he never succeeded in publishing the results of his study. Salomon’s work was largely theoretical and did give rise to some publications; others were rejected as inappropriate for American audiences.

By contextualizing the production of these two men I will try to explain some of the reasons for their academic in-success. Where they really so “ordinary”?

This will of course lead me to examine the criteria by which success is established in academia.

**RC04-98.9**

**SCHREYER, FRANZISKA* (Institute for Employment Research, franziska.schreyer@iab.de)

Legal Status and Inequality: Young Tolerated Refugees and Vocational Training in Germany

**JS-56.5**

**SCHROEDER, CHRISTIAN* (University of Hildesheim, chr_schroeder@arcor.de)

Organized Movement or Moving Organization – the Case of the World Social Forum

Since the 1990s there has been a significant growth in the number of Non-Governmental-Organizations (NGO) operating on a transnational level. This was called “NGO-Boom” and was largely considered as a positive sign towards an emerging global civil society (Keck und Sikkink 1998). Some of these new transnational civil society actors organized themselves to influence the politics of international institutions and to challenge multinationals. Doing ‘lobbying’ requires an effective and efficient way of organization to compete with transnational companies. The organizational forms of these actors are often comparable to those of private business companies (Mintzberg and Westley 2000). Other civil society actors deny any form of hierarchical organization and experiment with horizontal ways of organizing themselves. One example is the World Social Forum (WSF) with its ‘open space’ concept (Whitaker 2007). In 2001 a transnational coalition of civil society actors organized the first WSF event. The last WSF took place in Tunis (Tunisia) in spring 2013. In this paper I will present some insights of an in-depth ethnographical research on the organizational forms of the WSF. I will present the major mechanism and structures which help to stick together the transnational coalition that organizes the WSF since 2001. By doing so, I will discuss the possibilities and limits of the WSF between organized movement and moving organization.


**RC32-551.7**

**SCHUBERT, TINKA* (University of Barcelona, tschubert@ub.edu)

Breaking the Silence at Spanish Universities

This paper focuses on the impunity of aggressors in most Spanish universities and on the aspects that maintain these specific gender, power and knowledge dynamics and finally lead to the expulsion of the victims instead of the aggressors. Whereas VAW at universities all around the world is a recognized problem, the educational systems at Spanish universities do not seem to be aware of it. The experience of VAW at universities all around the world is a recognized problem, whereas VAW at universities in Spain is still a silenced subject. Advocacy networks in international politics. Ithaca [etc.]: Cornell University Press.

This phenomenon, in Spain, is still silenced although first steps have demonstrated the need for researching this phenomenon. The project “Gender-based violence in Spanish universities” funded under the Spanish National RTD Program (Valls, 2006-2008) was pioneer. For the first time in Spain, a questionnaire with 1083 students, 13 in-depth interviews with professors and university staff, and 16 communicative daily life stories with students on this issue were conducted. The results, showing a more international number of aggressors, show that a high percentage of the participants knew someone or have suffered some kind of situation of VAW at the university. Besides, it evidenced that people supporting the victims of VAW become “second victims”. This research was crucial in breaking the silence on VAW in Spain.
social and civic dialogue: confronting the challenges of the post-
neoliberal economy

This paper will show that social dialogue establishes a balance of bargaining power in the employment relationship. Globalization has changed the labor market and contributed to a decline in union membership in a number of countries. It seems that the expansion of global production and the increasing mobility of capital has caused a shift of bargaining power in favor of employers. Growing inequality globally and within a number of companies and the growth of insecurity among those excluded from social dialogue are the empirical expression. In this situation, social dialogue remains a mechanism to protect workers and ensure stable labor relations for employers. Several countries have been able to use it to find ways out of the recent financial crisis: they were able to preserve jobs and to facilitate adjustment of companies.

The analysis of social dialogues in the world realized in this paper will reveal new aspects of social dialogue closer to civic dialogue. If we concede that the current democracy cannot be limited to the distribution of resources, but should also include a discussion of the means of production, the dominant idea is that the business world can not be separated from society and that it must therefore participate in the discussion on the objectives of the economic world. The increasing flexibility of the labor market requires what A. Sen and Hirschman called the capability to express oneself so that workers and capital owners together may introduce new thinking about the business world. If social Europe becomes a reality, a new model of prosperity must be built with ideas and actors from civil society. To do this, the organizations of employers and workers and the states should create new initiatives and adapt new strategies to meet the challenges of the 21st century.

christian enclaves, freedom of education and the quality of time: contested secularity in the netherlands

The Netherlands are highly secular – only one third of the population being a church member; euthanasia and same sex marriage are broadly supported – against recurrent religious opposition. In some areas though, one finds an almost reversed religious-secular setup: In the Dutch ‘Bible Belt’ orthodox reformed groups strongly influence the organization of public life. Here it is not about accommodating religious minorities – rather, given the majority religions, Christian legal traditions and the structural pluralism of Dutch secular order, these places participate religious counter culture alike.

At the same time - due to e.g. population mobility – these places are changing, thereby becoming contact zones (Pratt, 1991) of religious and secular lifestyles. Central sources of conflict are Sunday rest and religious schools. The secular-religious divide becomes more complex with regards to non-western migrant populations and their (socio-economic) integration goals. These secular-religious conflicts help discussing two central questions regarding the public sphere in religiously diverse countries: 1) what are (competing) notions of the public and how are they related to religious-secular history and 2) in what way can the state allow for multiple publics without failing to maintain social cohesion.

I discuss the conflict around Sunday openings and religious schools with regards to a changing Dutch secular model. Further I sketch how local contexts become arenas for conflict over secularity, and how these conflicts differ according to context. Based on my empirical findings I discuss the relation of secular models with religious/secular majority relations as well as the functioning of contact zones in stigmatizing secular identity formation.

References:

transforming struggles: organizational modes, mobilization outcomes, and occupy wall street

Encampments at Zuccotti Park and elsewhere have been violently dismantled, the mass media spotlight moved on, the spectacle stopped. Fissures between different tactical and organization approaches widened. Yet, the mobilization continued through manifold spin-offs, ranging from Occupy Sandy, which provided rapid relief in response to a devastating hurricane, to groups such as the Alternative Banking Working Group, which worked on new policy proposals, and Strike Debt, which developed new kinds of direct action. Although Occupy Wall Street inspired public debate and imagination, there are hardly any tangible policy achievements while recent data point to even further increasing socio-economic inequality. Assessments of the leaderless, General Assembly-based organizational form were divided over whether these were the essence of a prefigurative politics for real change and attracting participants or whether the lengthy, consensus-requiring deliberations prevented tactical efficiency, liaisons with large unions and NGOs,
and negotiations with the political establishment to win concrete legislations. What lessons can be drawn from the Occupy experience so far? How can social movement theory help to explain the rise, fall, or metamorphosis of the mobilizations? How do existing theories need to be revised in light of the new empirical experiences and the challenges ahead? Multi-method focus on the experience in select cities shows not only enormous local variation but also varied modes of connecting sites of struggle. The paper concludes with a discussion of options for future action.

WG02-902.1

SCHULZ MEINEN, HAİMO* (University of Hanover, h.schulz-meinen@ish.uni-hannover.de)

Bothering Pays for Sociologists

Bothering pays.

Segmentary societies bear inequality. All of them. Urbanized even more. Cities have proven to be inequality carved in concrete and stone. The more abundance of material culture, the more inequality. Chiefs in tribes have to bother. They remain chiefs only if they impress bothering and solving conflicts. Bothering guels even the smallest tribe.

Today's large scale social units call themselves 'modern' to claim their qualitative difference to chiefdoms and the like. Here, nobody even considers an end of inequality, it is purely unthinkable as necessarily linked with the total dismissal of the material abundance (which could and should be achieved, plans have been made).

More, bothering has become a specialized task, a branch, a profession. Clerics (clergy men and women), pedagogics, social workers, journalists – and sociologists compete here. People who have worked in the five groups can tell. So does the author.

Empirical long-term analysis of inequality studies provide evidence that the inequality index in the researched areas and regions remain more or less the same. Meanwhile, research about the economical situation of the inequality-authors shows that more than a decent living has been possible due to the inequality studies.

Bothering thus provides access to the elites and enables a stable and good living for those who bother. This is why we bother about inequality – sometimes. Have a happy conference!

JS-92.4

SCHUCHTER, FREDERICO* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, ffschuchter@gmail.com)

Social Movements and the Political Invention of Future. Considering Recent Argentina

During the 1990's, neoliberal policies drove Argentina to huge transformations of the state, economy and labour. The process left a large number of poor and unemployed people and concluded with a monster crisis in 2001. During that time, there was a very important change in the field of social movements. As a consequence of the neoliberal policies, labour movement (which has been the most important movement in whole country contemporary history) diminished roughly its statistical presence in social mobilization. This happened in 1993 and in 1996 a new kind of movements grew up. That was the case of territorial movements, established in the poor neighbourhoods and small towns in a few provinces. They were composed mostly by unemployed, who asked for elementary rights to survive. By the end of the century those movements (often known as piqueteros) reached the main cities suburbs and constitute the most important social and political agent in the country. Since 2003, when a new President was elected, the country began its normalization. With the recovery of employment, Unions regained strength and power, but the territorial movements, even diminished, didn't disappear. They have been recognized by political agents, some of then entered the parties, other even the state and many of them still have the capacity to mobilize and defy political system, at the local, province or federal level.

In this paper we analyse this process and consider why and how these new social movements have emerged as political agents and what influence they had in the recent political period. To do that we use a data base of our own (created by the coordination Euro-Guerrillas of Acção Colectiva y Protesta Social, that I lead). It has 10000 cases of contentious mobilization actions and goes from 1984 to 2011. The paper include statistical and qualitative analyses.

RC01-40.1

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RC05-106.9

SCHWARTZMAN, LUISA* (University of Toronto, luisa.fs@utoronto.ca)

Global Garlic and Its Labor Consequences

This paper investigates the dynamics of China's integration into global commodity chains and a simultaneous race to the bottom. I explore this globalization-labor topic with a case study of garlic. Even in the garlic kingdom, the race to the bottom is visible.

1) China took off as the global exporter of garlic around 1982 and has been the dominant exporter since then. In 2009, 84 percent of the globally traded garlic came from China.

2) China's 2002 adherence to WTO allowed it to export to previously closed or high-tariff markets such as the United States. In 2002, China surpassed Mexico in capturing the U.S. market.

The race to the bottom began with North-South competition. As the U.S. economy continued to contract, firms sought even cheaper labor, moving significant parts of the production process to Asia. Such moves threatened to undermine Mexico's payoff from NAFTA. This capital mobility unleashed a race to the bottom in labor standards and working conditions. It is not possible for every nation to be a net exporter: one country's gain is another's loss. Although they do not initiate the race, governments become complicit because they, as much as foreign investors, want to hold onto their “competitive advantage” of cheap labor, lax working conditions, and lenient environmental regulations.

The South-South competition is reflected in the shifts in trade and investment flows. China's export and foreign investment gains and Mexico's losses are not simply those of two nations acting independently.

Labor conditions are oppressive, but firm owners, processors, exporters, and governments are not alone in their responsibility. "Bottoming out" is a response to global importers who search for better prices.

In this research I investigate the conditions of garlic workers in China and Mexico as they relate to U.S. producers and the import market.
ELRICK, JENNIFER* (University of Toronto, jennifer.elrick@mail.utoronto.ca)
From Statistical Category to Social Category: Organized Politics and Official Categorizations of ‘People with a Migration Background’ in Germany

Social scientists disagree over whether it is acceptable for states to collect statistical data on the racial or ethnic composition of their populations and thus institutionalize these differences. Seeking to reconcile normative concerns with political desires to combat discrimination and reduce social inequality, some countries, like Germany, have chosen the ‘migration paradigm’ (i.e. using place of birth and parents’ place of birth to focus on the act of international migration) over the ‘ethnic paradigm’ (i.e. using phenotypical markers and/or cultural and linguistic links to a particular national group) as a ‘color-blind’ measure of difference. However, while much attention has been paid to categorizations deriving from survey and census variables, debates about whether and how to measure immigrant estranged population differences often ignore other processes of categorization operating at the nation-state level, such as interactions in the arena of organized politics. In this paper, we expand the terms of the debate by examining the relationship between statistical classifications and their mobilization in political interactions, in order to examine the validity of the distinction between the ‘migration’ and ‘ethnic’ paradigms in population statistics. The category of ‘persons with a migration background’ (Personen mit Migrationshintergrund), which was introduced in the German microcensus in 2005, serves as our case study. Drawing on a qualitative content analysis of 60 parliamentary documents originating in the years 2005 to 2013, we show that the way the migration paradigm is deployed by representatives of the state differs from the statistical categorization: it is implicitly representative.

Inequalities in recognized authenticity are discursive products of the same symbolic violence necessitates expanding the Bourdieusian framework while sticking to its than embodied habitus. Studying these inequalities as a unique form of symbolic social structure, the ethic of authenticity is embedded in structures of unequal recognition, and may thus encourage actors to participate in their own subjection. Inequalities in recognized authenticity are discursive products of the same symbolic power that naturalize hierarchies, yet they rely on aspirational categories more than embodied habitus. Studying these inequalities as a unique form of symbolic violence necessitates expanding the Bourdieusian framework while sticking to its mission.

SCHWARZ, ORI* (Bar-Ilan University, pri.schwarz@gmail.com)
The Symbolic Economy of Authenticity As a Form of Symbolic Violence: The Case of Middle-Class Minorities

In contemporary societies, the language of authenticity has become central to the organization of work, manners, social ties, and most interestingly; social and moral evaluation. The paper explores how the ethic of authenticity informs symbolic economies of worth in Israel and the US. These new symbolic economies differ from Bourdieu’s: mastery of legitimate practices and dispositions may in fact enhance the social worth of some actors, but also devalue other actors, whose classed habits and identity are considered ‘inauthentic’ independently of their performance. Based on analysis of wide empirical literatures on raced and classed identities in Israel and the US, the paper explores how this symbolic economy of critical middle-class minorities. When dominant ethnic groups monopolize the symbolic recognition of authentic middle-classness, middle-class members of dominated ethnic groups are at risk of being accused of mimicry (acting white, Ashkenazization). This also applies to second-generation middle-class actors: following the racialization of class culture, their deeply entrenched middle-class tastes and dispositions may be suspected as inauthentic. While dispositions are often acquired in classed contexts and their distribution is hence class-based, the recognition of authenticity often follows race/ethnicity lines. In some cases, middle-class minorities react by investing in acquiring lower-class styles and habits that lack social legitimacy but may supply them with recognized authenticity. Far from being an emancipatory power that disembeds whimsical actors from social structure, the ethic of authenticity is embedded in structures of unequal recognition, and may thus encourage actors to participate in their own subjection. Inequalities in recognized authenticity are discursive products of the same symbolic power that naturalize hierarchies, yet they rely on aspirational categories more than embodied habitus. Studying these inequalities as a unique form of symbolic violence necessitates expanding the Bourdieusian framework while sticking to its mission.

Schwittek, Jessica* (University of Wuppertal, j.schwittek@uni-wuppertal.de)
Submit, Exit or Change: Strategies of Coping with Generational Order(s) in a Transition Society

This paper aims to conceptualizing problematic conditions of transitions to adulthood in the Central Asian country of Kyrgyzstan. Previous research in Kyrgyzstan has revealed that the social order in this society comprises a strong age and gender hierarchy. Such restrictive generational order shows as well in my qualitative study of young Kyrgyz adults. Respondents describe experiences of inter- and intrapersonal conflict when their freedom of choice (concerning study subject, marriage partner, lifestyle) is confined by their parents. While this can be said to match Kyrgyz traditions and notions of ‘collectivist’ culture, this strong power asymmetry is by no means taken as a matter of course by the interviewees. My study shows that young Kyrgyz according cope with such conflicts in a variety of ways which I divided into three categories: ‘submit’, ‘change’ and ‘exit’. The first category refers to strategies which imply the submission of the young under the rule and decisions of the elders (mainly parents or parents-in-law). ‘Change’ subsumes all those strategies with which the young manage to follow through with at least part of their personal aims, engaging in compromises, trade-offs or negotiations. With the last category “exit” I labeled attempts of full or partial escape away from the existing social order. Furthermore, my analyses indicate, that certain narratives are used to legitimize the respective strategies: While people who engage in “change”-strategies (paradoxically) often relate to traditionalized narratives, those who submit under others’ demands in most cases deploy an individualized and self-related explanation. In the paper I wish to present the above concepts more closely, and to discuss the seemingly paradox patterns of applying and legitimizing solutions of intergenerational personal conflicts. Beyond that, I would like to discuss which implications such patterns have for the potentials and barriers of social change in a so-called “transition society”.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.

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Identifying Sensitive Questions with Non- Reactive Methods

Sensitive questions result in misrepresented responses and identifying those questions is crucial to get straight answers to sensitive topics. Using para-data as non-reactive data should reflect the uncertainty and the perceived social desirability while answering the questionnaire. By tracking response change and page change in addition to item non-response and response latencies, the researcher has a powerful tool to reveal exceptional response patterns in web surveys. In practice, these methods can also help to cut costs of further surveys that are usually used to identify sensitive questions and they can also show problems with wording and too high cognitive effort in earlier stages.

Non-reactive methods such as measuring response latencies and event tracking adds information to be analyzed without adding load to the respondents. Such events are filling in the questionnaire, for example, changing the page and selecting or changing an answer option. Tracking these events not only by time, but with multiple answers over time per item, view the process of completing the questionnaire instead of leaving the black box untouched, which is between handing out the form and getting the (final) responses. In this way it is possible to reveal answers of first choice, response change and page change as event types besides response latencies and the order of completion.

The para-data from a web survey is compared to data from a questionnaire about the perceived social desirability and threat of disclosure of the questions used in the former one. The response patterns uncovered by the event tracking should correlate with these sensitivity measurements. Sensitive questions should have, in addition to the occurrence of non-response, a) higher response latencies, b) multiple page views, c) more response changes and d) lower intra-item correlation between the first and final answer.

The Impact of Work, Family and Gender Equality Policies on Vertical Occupational Sex Segregation: Comparative Analysis Across 21 European Countries

Labour markets in Western welfare states are highly gender segregated with women concentrating in less prestigious occupations and industries and being underrepresented in top positions. During the last two decades a whole set of EU and national policies in Western European countries have been aiming at gender equality on the one hand and promoting an adult worker model on the other. While these policies can be seen as separate, the first addressing discrimination, the latter better reconciliation of work and family, they both have an effect on gender inequality in the labor market. However, little is known so far about the outcome of these policies in comparative perspective.

We will address this lacunae by looking at the impact of work, family and gender equality policies on vertical occupational sex segregation. The study starts with a comparative assessment of different welfare state regimes in terms of overall division of labour to identify the type of breadwinner model and then map the relevant recent policy reforms in 21 European countries. Special emphasis is given to policies reconciling work and family and gender equality policies. While it can be assumed that these policies have an effect on female representation on the top and middle ranges of the job hierarchy, female concentration at the lower end might be less affected. Since low representation of women at the top often is the top and middle ranges of the job hierarchy, female concentration at the lower end might face. True gender scholarship requires a more critical appraisal of gender relations that is inclusive of the male voice in family tourism. There has been whole-family research highlighting the role of fathers in taking on primary responsibilities as entertainer of the children and facilitator of mothers’ own interests (Schanzel and Smith, 2011) which requires further inquiry. However, research into fatherhood also needs to be more inclusive of diverse family forms and a range of fathering experiences, such as, solo-fathers, non-resident fathers and gay fathers. This study extends previous research into nuclear families and focuses on the family holiday experiences of fathers travelling with their children without the mother present. It is structured in an analysis of solo and non-resident fathers in Auckland, New Zealand and conducted after the summer holidays in January/February 2014. Because of the explorative nature of this research an interpretative paradigm and in-depth interviewing is chosen. The aim of this study is to understand the experiences and meanings gained by single fathers travelling with their children. The findings of this research and comparisons to earlier research on nuclear families will be presented.

The lack of research into fathers on holiday is a reminder that understandings of work research that focuses on the middle class in comparatively developed countries because it may serve as some sort of ‘reference frame’ for an improved understanding of socio-structural driving forces perceptible in developing countries. For Developing Countries

We would like to take up this understanding by contributing a piece of groundwork research that focuses on the middle class in comparatively developed countries because it may serve as some sort of ‘reference frame’ for an improved understanding of socio-structural driving forces perceptible in developing countries. With these preliminary reflections in mind, we use data of the International Social Survey Programme (2009; module “social inequality”) in order to compare perceptions and evaluations of stratification realities and aspirations. On the basis of five distinct types of stratification, respondents of 26 primarily European countries were asked for their assessments regarding the current and the desired social standing of their respective occupational group. By performing multinomial logistic multi-level regressions we identify individual- and country-level determinants.
Concerning stratification realities gender, age, education and (subjective) socio-economic status prove to be significant predictors. On the country-level, the objective socio-structural shape (income-based percentage of lower, middle and upper class), the GDP per capita and social expenditure (as a percentage of GDP) turn out to be relevant. With regard to stratification aspirations results indicate that responsible citizens in the majority of countries under study opt for a society with a broad middle segment – in fact, irrespective of any stratification realities. Thus, context effects impact solely on perceptions of stratification realities, whereas we observe a universalistic preference for the ‘middle class’ society.

In our view an understanding of the normative leaning towards the middle class in developed countries may improve the comprehension of mental mechanisms and orientations in developing countries.

SCODELLARO, CLAIRE* (Université de Lorraine, claire.scodellaro@univ-lorraine.fr)
Le “Libre Choix Des Patients Dans Une Relation Plurielle Et Diachronique

Le droit des usagers au « libre choix », tel qu’il est formulé dans la loi du 2 janvier 2002 en France, semble sous-tendre que les patients s’inscrivent dans une relation duale avec les médecins au sein de laquelle ils seraient des sujets singuliers, raisonnables et autonomes dans leurs décisions. Les travaux sociologiques ont cependant montré d’une part que la réalisation de ce modèle bête contre des obstacles notamment liés à aux positions de classe, genre et âge des patients et aux situations de crise qu’ils rencontrent ; d’autre part que les maladies sont rarement traitées dans leurs parcours de soins mais souvent aidés par des membres de l’entourage. Quant aux décisions des médecins, elles sont de plus en plus fréquemment prises en équipe pluridisciplinaire. Nous faisons donc l’hypothèse que les décisions de soins doivent être analysées dans le cadre d’une relation plurielle autour du patient, qui questionne la voix au chapitre de chaque acteur.

Par ailleurs, techniquement révocables à tout moment, ce qui invite à les analyser de manière diachronique.

Notre recherche porte, dans ce cadre, sur les décisions de primo-entrée en hospitalisation à domicile (HAD) et de sortie du dispositif. En fort développement en France sous l’impulsion des pouvoirs publics, l’HAD est censée constituer une solution économique pour les finances publiques et répondre au souhait des patients et aux situations de crise qu’ils rencontrent ; d’autre part que les maladies sont rarement traitées dans leurs parcours de soins mais souvent aidés par des membres de l’entourage. Quant aux décisions des médecins, elles sont de plus en plus fréquemment prises en équipe pluridisciplinaire. Nous faisons donc l’hypothèse que les décisions de soins doivent être analysées dans le cadre d’une relation plurielle autour du patient, qui questionne la voix au chapitre de chaque acteur.

Par ailleurs, techniquement révocables à tout moment, ce qui invite à les analyser de manière diachronique.

SCOTT, BERNARD* (Centre for Sociocybernetics Studies, bernces1@gmail.com)
Reflections on the Sociocybernetics of “Cybernation” and the Emerging “Cyber-Nation”

The term “cybernation” refers to the existing and imminent cybernetic technologies of control and communication, data storage and retrieval, social media, user modeling and intelligent support for man-machine conversational interaction. The term “cyber-nation” refers to the emerging internet-based communities that promote social change and, explicitly or implicitly, practice forms of non-hierarchical (hierarchical) democracy. Well-known examples are Wikipedia (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page), Avaaz (http://www.avaaz.org/en/) and Change.org (http://www.change.org). A less well-known example is the Zeitgeist movement (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Zeitgeist_Movement), that developed from the Venus Project (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Venus_Project), initiated by the late Jaques Fresco and Roxanne Meadows. Fresco coined the term “sociocybernetics’ (there is a Facebook page dedicated to his work (https://www.facebook.com/pages/SociocyberneticsIn-world-a-better-place/175409582507177)). A well-known example of an hierarchical organisation that works towards social change through cyberspace is Google (http://www.google.org/). There are many other organisations that use the internet to promote their particular vision of global harmony and utopian futures. A useful list can be found here: http://www.peoplefromharmony.org/?cat=en-1. Questions addressed in the paper include:

- What is the current state of play?
- What does the future hold?
- What influences are at work in terms of checks and balances on privacy and social control?
- Who owns cybernation (hardware, processes, data)?
- How viable is the concept of a cyber-nation in the context of existing dominant belief systems and institutionalised practices?


SCOTT, JAMES* (University of Eastern Finland, jAMES.scott@uef.fi)
LAINÉ, JUSSI (University of Eastern Finland)
Border Regimes in the European Neighbourhood: Is Their Multilevel Negotiation Possible?

Tensions between securitisation and cross-border interaction have been a major focus in many European border studies - particularly as a result of human suffering and deaths of immigrants “sans papiers” attempting to enter the EU from the South and East. Perceptions of a Fortress Europe and a unilateral imposition of border security regimes in many ways challenge the European project of cross-border and regional partnership with its neighbours. As part of the negotiation of such regional partnerships (e.g. within the scope of the European Neighbourhood Policy - ENP) security and border management have been defined as policy areas conducive to “co-development” and, to an extent, “co-ownership”. Yet it is unclear to what extent a true multilateral and multilevel process along these lines has materialised or is indeed possible under present circumstances. The paper will explore the evolution of new border regimes between the European Union and its eastern neighbours. It investigates the negotiation of border regimes between the EU and Russia, Ukraine and Moldova, we will identify to what extent the co-ownership and/or co-development of border policy has been possible. Do EU and its neighbours indeed share common interests in terms of border-related issues, including security? We will also investigate the extent to which local development concerns have been considered as part of negotiating such border regimes and the possibilities for greater local participation in future.

RCO9-178.4
SCRAZE, TIM* (Australian Catholic University, tim.scrase@acu.edu.au)
In the Middle or in a Muddle: Socio-Cultural Politics and the Indian Middle Classes

The state of middle class culture and politics in India is complex and often contradictory. While many among the estimated 200 million middle class have ethical and economic concerns, the social mobility over the past 20 years, large numbers of salaried professionals in government service and small companies have seen their status and incomes decline relatively over the same period of time. As such, we see notable schisms within the middle class: the new rich and the entrepreneurs as compared to traditional salaried workers; the middle classes in India’s many regional towns, as opposed to those residing in vast urban metropolises; and differing cultural outlooks from generation to generation, region to region. Interesting political differences are also evident with many of the “traditional” middle classes, for instance, exhibiting a cultural conservativeness while holding politically progressive views. Based on extensive research among the Indian middle classes over the past 15 years, I contend in this paper that the middle classes are not homogenous, are deeply divided politically and culturally but nevertheless they remain significant as brokers of political and cultural change within India. Examples drawn from Kolkata and Darjeeling in West Bengal will be the basis for the discussions in this paper.

RC44-738.1
SCULLY, BEN* (University of Witwatersrand, ben.scully@wits.ac.za)
The Paradoxical Politics of South African Labour: Unions and the Fight Against Precarity

As neoliberalism has undermined formal wage work across the global South, labor scholars have increasingly turned their attention away from organized and formally employed workers and towards the growing sections of the ‘precariat’. A large literature has blossomed examining the politics of precarious, informal, and non-traditional workers. Behind this precarious turn in labor studies is an assumption that these workers will be the primary source of a new labor politics that looks beyond issues of wages and working conditions and towards broader questions of livelihood and social reproduction. However, in South Africa, while precarious workers’ movements have remained disparate and unorganized, formal workers unions have taken up a range of issues—such as a universal national health insurance, a basic income grant, and land reform—that constitute a new politics of the precarious. This is surprising given that many of the policies that unions advocate would involve the subsidization of precarious workers’ livelihoods by the minority of formally employed organized workers. In order to explain this paradox the paper draws on nationally representative household survey data as well as one year of field work in three rural areas and one major urban center. The data show that the decline of formal wage labor has led to an increasing social and economic interdependence between large sections of South Africa’s precarious and formally employed workers. The case shows the importance of understanding the ways in which the rise of precariousness has reshaped not only work, but also workers’ house-
holds and broader social lives. It also shows the role that "old" organizations can play in the "new" politics of labor.

**RC18-319.1**

**SEDA, FRANCISCA S. S. E.* (University of Indonesia, saverio09@yahoo.com)**

*The Triangular Relations of Society, State, and Market in the Context of the Processes of Contestations Between Globalization and Decentralization: A Sociological Perspective*

This paper gives a general description of the triangular relations between Society, State, and Market from a Sociological Perspective. Within the context of this triangular relations, a major challenge facing contemporary Indonesian Society will be explored, which is the social problem of Poverty and Social Exclusion. Before understanding the relations between Society, State, and Market as a conceptual analytical tool for explaining poverty and social exclusion, there are several important caveats to be addressed. These important caveats are related to the relations between Nation-State, and Nationalism within the context of the processes of contestations between globalization and decentralization (democratization on the local level). The discourse on nation-state and nationalism within the contestations of globalization and decentralization in Indonesia is a highly significant social and political context if the major social problem of poverty and social exclusion can be explained and solved from a sociological perspective. The paper is based on primary data using qualitative methodological approach and a specific case study from Indonesia.

**RC18-325.13**

**SEDA, FRANCISCA S. S. E.* (University of Indonesia, saverio09@yahoo.com)**

*When There Is No State*

The Decentralization processes in the context of this case study have not yet resulted in a more flexible and decentralized structural relations between the Central Government and the Local Governments (both at the Provincial and at the Regency Levels) generally and also specifically in the Industrialization Strategy in the Oil and Gas Sector (1999-2009). The triangular relations between the State, Market, and Society are fluid and internally fragmented within each pillar and externally contested between the three pillars. Inclusive policies by the local governments have not yet been effective and externally contested between the three pillars.

The relations between the local communities and the local government are not as strong nor as dependent on compared to the relations between the local communities (especially DAV) with the MNC (BP). Collective actions are sporadic, not as strong nor as dependent on compared to the relations between the local governments need to have a clear and more inclusive policy focusing on the local communities welfare, including immigration policies. The MNC (BP) Programs need to take into reconsideration the categorization of DAV and IAV local communities and the internal fragmentation within these communities.

The relations between the local communities and the local government are not as strong nor as dependent on compared to the relations between the local communities (especially DAV) with the MNC (BP). Collective actions are sporadic, so far only the IAV local communities have done so against the MNC (BP). At present, there is no indication yet of any process of social movement in the making on the local level.

The condition of no real role carried out by the State in the context of decentralization and industrialization strategy in West Papua can be traced back to several factors. These factors are the relations between natural resources and development, the process of decentralization, and the specific nature of the BP Tangguh Project in The Bay of Bintuni regency.

**RC16-280.6**

**SEDA NUNES, JOÃO* (New University of Lisbon, joaosedasnunes@fcsul.unl.pt)**

*Getting (in the) Sack(ed). Gender Domination and Male Honor*

Three years ago an American college girl presented a sort of replica of an academic essay evaluating like a professor would do to his/her students male sexual partners evidence, which is the social problem of Poverty and Social Exclusion. It got out of hand in no time. With considerable discomfort building up (in the networks she was implicated in), soon she was forced to apologise to everyone involved, namely her sexual partners, and remove her outrageous paper from public sphere. What was so ignominious about her conduct, one might ask. In other words, what contemporary and social aspects, personal and private, of mankind where unsettled by miss Owen's daring? Was it simply a matter of a diffuse moral memory bank as well as the way in which learners process information. Individual programme seeks to understand; the learners style; the attention span; the possible tenure-taker of gender relations.

This paper will be discussing is that the choice of football is, at the same time, a strategy to extend and to accomplish a fulltime identity that often is not allowed to be expressed within the more conventional professional spheres; and a decision that shows new ways for young people to cope with uncertainty in transition to the labour market and to adulthood.

**RC46-758.1**

**SEEDAT KHAN, MARIAM* (University of KwaZulu Natal, seedatm@ukzn.ac.za)**

*Understanding How We Learn*

Students in South Africa face a series of challenges when making attempts to process information from the teacher and write tests in the classroom. One of the key challenges that has been identified for students is the mismatch between learning styles and testing methods. Large numbers of learners of all races and socio economic backgrounds find themselves receiving poor results on exams. This paper seeks to address the reasons why students perform poorly, and how this poor performance can be corrected through a clinical approach. As such I have developed a programme that is currently being trialled in South Africa. This programme seeks to understand; the learners style; the attention span; the memory bank as well as the way in which learners process information. Individual programmes are then designed and the results have been very successful. This paper will present the detailed findings of 10 students that have completed this programme.

**RC44-728.4**

**SEGATTI, AURELIA* (University of the Witwatersrand, aurelia.segatti@wits.ac.za)**

**MUNAKAMWE, JANET* (University of the Witwatersrand, munakakjanet@yahoo.com)**

*Mobilising Migrant Workers in the South African Post-Migrant Labour Regime: Precariously, Invisibility and Xenophobia*

The critical role played by the migrant labour system in allowing formidable levels of accumulation in core sectors of the South African economy (mining, agriculture) has been documented extensively over the past 30 years (First et al., 1972, Burawoy 1976, Legassick & Wolpe 1976, Arrighi et al., 2010, Crus, 2007). The mobilisation of this migrant workforce from within and beyond South African borders and its critical role in the emergence of independent Black unions in the
unions have learned to incorporate environmental concerns in their campaigns. This presentation describes some successful red-green alliances in Latin America, exploring the implications for labor strategies more broadly.

RC25-450.3 SEILHAMER, MARK FIFER* (Nanyang Technological University, mfsseilhamer@gmail.com)

Maintaining Identities of Distinction in Taiwan through the Foregrounding of Linguistic Abilities

In his seminal work Distinction: A Social Critique of the Judgment of Taste, Pierre Bourdieu demonstrates how the cultivation of taste serves to reproduce class differences in society. In this talk, I argue that class divisions are similarly being reproduced today based on proficiency in languages of wider communication – particularly English. After discussing the mechanisms by which identities of distinction (or any identities, for that matter) are produced in interaction, I will present interview data from a longitudinal multi-case study illustrating how this process of practices and performance indexing dominant ideologies plays out in Taiwanese society. The study’s multilingual Taiwanese participants repeatedly point out instances in which they have distinguished themselves from those around them through their use of and (relative) proficiency in English (and to a lesser degree, French). For these participants, images of themselves as more worldly and sophisticated than their peers started to be nurtured quite early in life through tuition classes and private tutoring, and from that point on, they continuously struggled to maintain these identities of distinction, often resorting to performativity to foreground their linguistic practices. These participants, however, viewed their differentiated status as something acquisitive, for accompanying their repeated reports of attempting to stand out through English use was a frequently expressed anxiety about the fact that their English abilities alone might not continue to adequately differentiate them from others, particularly in the employment arena, as more and more Taiwanese gain English proficiency.

RC45-743.6 SEIYAMA, KAZUO* (Kwansei-Gakuin University, seiyama@kwansei.ac.jp)

A Paradox of Coercive Power: Institutionally Founded Power Relationship and Rationality of Action

Reviewing the literatures on social power, it is found that so many different kinds of power concept as well as measures of magnitude of power have been proposed. Hence, without an appropriate specification of power concept, no meaningful analysis is possible. This research focuses on the coercive power which is defined as follows; an individual A is wielded a coercive power by B when A is forced to choose an action x which she/he would not choose if B’s action following A’s action were somehow different. In other words, B forces A to choose x by preparing a punishment to A’s non-x choice. (Strictly speaking this is “negative” coercive power. There is also “positive” one in which B prepares a positive sanction to A’s choice of x.) This concept of coercive power involves individuals’ rational choice; A is forced to choose x because it is her/his rational choice under a given situation.

It is frequently supposed that a power relationship is asymmetrical in which the power holder and the power subordinate are fixed. If A is the power subordinate in relation to B in one situation, this asymmetrical relationship applies to other situations. Especially, if the relationship is institutional, that is, if it is institutionally stipulated that B is entitled to control A’s action by preparing a punishment to A’s normatively deviant action, B is identified as the power holder in relation to A.

However, there are paradoxical cases in which the presumed subordinate A can control B’s sanction schedule in such a way that B is forced to choose a sanction which does not punish A’s deviant action. This happens because B also has to choose the sanction rationally. This study shows the mechanism of this paradox and analyzes mathematically the conditions that this paradox emerges,

RC28-486.6 SEIYAMA, KAZUO* (Kwansei-Gakuin University, seiyama@kwansei.ac.jp)

Income Disparity Among Elderly People in Japan: Life Course Factors on Retired Life

With societies being increasingly aged, the inequality among the retired population should be more focused in stratification study. My previous study (Seiyama 2009) had analyzed, using 1995 SSM data, the reason for the larger income disparity among the elderly in Japan to some extent, but there were two serious defects in the data: that is, people aged more than 70 were excluded and the information on income sources including pension were not available. This is a new analysis on the income disparity among the elderly, based on a new nation-wide survey conducted in 2010, headed by Shirahase, with effective 6,442 respondents from

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.

877
RC40-675.6
SEKINE, KAE* (Rikkyo University, kaesekeine@pk9.so-net.ne.jp) BONANNO, ALESSANDRO (Sam Houston State University) Labor Relations, Neoliberal Agri-Food Policies and Disasters in Japan

This paper probes the issue of changes in the agri-food labor structure under neoliberal globalization. Employing two cases from Japan, the paper documents the lost rights of independent farmers and their replacement by hired labor. This process, it is argued, was accelerated by the implementation of neoliberal policies and by the effects of natural and human-made disasters that affected Japan in recent years. More specifically, this work illustrates: 1) the manner in which neoliberal agri-food policies engendered changes in agri-food labor relations; 2) the characteristics of the new forms of social relations under neoliberalism; and 3) the specific alterations of labor relations that occurred in the aftermath of recent disasters in Japan. In the first of the two cases presented, labor relations in farms controlled by the transnational corporation, Dole Food Company, are illustrated. The second case analyzes the neoliberal agricultural reforms introduced in the aftermath of the March 2011 earthquake. Also considered in this case are labor relations in the fishing sector and the responses of fishermen to the neoliberal reforms of the sector.

RC32-549.5
SEKULA, PAULINA* (Jagiellonian University, paulina.sekula@uj.edu.pl) CEDAW As an Instrument to Foster Women’s Political Equality in Central and Eastern Europe?

All countries of the Central and Eastern European region adopted the Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. Its implementation in these countries can be seen not only as a fulfillment of social justice but also as one of the mechanisms of democratization. Based on the comparative analysis of the official country reports and information delivered by non-governmental organizations the impact of CEDAW on the implementation of gender equality in new European democracies will be assessed. The special attention will be devoted to the problem of the enhancement of women’s political rights in Central and Eastern European democracies. What it means to implement the provisions of the CEDAW concerning political and public life in these countries? Can there be seen progress in their implementation? Is the Convention (and if yes, in what ways) used by women’s organizations in order to demand institutional measures to strengthen women’s representation in political institutions? Is CEDAW a point of reference for those who argue for legal changes – including gender quotas and zipper system – to help increase women’s political representation? Is the Convention a tool used by these actors who engage in supporting women deciding to be politically active both on local and national levels? What are the similarities and differences between the countries of the region in implementing the Convention and its promotion as a tool of effective social change leading to women’s political empowerment?

RC20-356.2
SELIGMAN, ADAM* (Boston University, seligman@bu.edu) Trust and the Problem of Boundaries

This paper analyses the boundaries of trust which divide communities of belonging, moral credit and risk, from communities of knowledge, strangeness and security. It will discuss the ambiguous and hence threatening nature of boundaries and the consequences of this on constructing trust and solidarity across communities of difference. It will further query the sufficiency of liberal individualists’ models of personhood and community to overcome what is one of the most serious social challenges of our time.
However, the complete recording of one’s life brings up new questions about personal information management and emerging inequalities. Cases studies of methodological, epistemological and social aspects of lifelogging already show fundamental concerns about the relationship between one’s own life and the data set created by liflogs. Critics warn that people using lifelogging and producing large amounts of data throughout their lives might become unwitting subjects of surveillance.

The critical discussion of lifelogging refers to the theory of “shifting baselines”. Three main shifts have to be considered: 1. From subject to object (loss of individualism). 2. From action to function (loss of autonomy or agency). 3. From privacy to post-privity. "Technoapartheid", "over-diagnosis", the standardisation of human behaviour, the emergence of new social norms and the shame punishment of deviant people are examples of new inequalities caused by extensive lifelogging. Against a background of research projects on media of the future and empirical data, this paper discusses lifelogging as a controversial issue, focusing on the role of recently developed digital devices. Even if related developments in the area of lifelogging are not yet in the public domain, important questions about shifting boundaries are emerging and need to be discussed.

JS-83.5

SELLAMUTHU, GURUSAMY* (Deemed University, sellagurusamy@yahoo.co.in)

Aged Population and Social Disability in Rural South India: The Social Exclusion and Inclusion Perspective

Ageing is a natural process that begins at birth, or to be more precise, at conception, and a process that progresses throughout one's life and ends at death. With prolonged human life, reduced mortality and fertility rates due to recent developments in science and technology, ageing has become a global phenomenon in the 21st century. World Health Organisation (WHO) views ageing as a privilege and a societal achievement. This process started in developed countries and slowly shifting to developing countries like India with increase in number of graying population. Elderly life is considered or assumed as a burdened life, full of struggle, illness, depression, exploitation, abuse etc. Traditionally, the joint family took care of the aged but rapid urbanization and the migration of persons from rural to urban areas have created a vicious situation. In the absence of the ability to earn, and with little or no community support, in the form of kinsmen or the extended family, the aged are rendered destitute. It is also evident from Indian data that 40% of the elderly live below the poverty line and 90% are neither covered by any state pension nor have any family to take care of them. Increased rate of survival beyond 60 years have implications for financial burden from both family as well as state. Social disability is the unproductiveness, redundancy and social maladjustment to the environments. This paper aims to underpin the socio-economic inequality that exists among the elderly population and causes social disability. Also it exposes the determinants of poverty and discrimination among elder people in the study area. And analyze about the social, economic and psychological problems experienced by old persons and advocate an action plan for effective implementation of welfare, care and support of the aged populations in the study area as part of social intervention.

RC50-812.3

SELSTAD, LEIF* (University of Stavanger, leif.selstad@uis.no)

International Tourists at a Japanese Festival

The paper concerns the experiences of international tourists visiting a traditional festival in Japan. The festival, Tsukuda Ōmatsuri, is a shrine festival held every third year in August in an old neighborhood in Tokyo, and attracts thousands of spectators and tourists. I have had the privilege to observe this festival for three years. Over the years the festival’s relationship with tourists has changed. At one time during the 1990s, when the local area was threatened by urbanization, tourism was encouraged to boost political support and protection. Once the area avoided demolition, the crowds of tourists were seen as disturbing to festival performances, and the festival was no longer advertised for tourism. In spite of this, tourists continue to visit the festival in great numbers, mostly Japanese, but to some extent also international visitors. Contrary to expectations the decision not to promote the festival or encourage tourism has not diminished its value as a tourist experience. People appreciate the lessened crowds and heightened authenticity of getting closer to local performers and events. Also the few international visitors who come feel that they get a better understanding of the festival than international tourists who come feel that they get a better understanding of the festival than international tourists.
an increased interdependency and competition between external and internal labour markets is proposed. More than forty years later we reconsider the relevance of Internal labour market theory (Doeringer, Piore 1971) from a contemporary perspective. The strategic use of core-periphery has shifted towards market-mediated employment relationships and affects indifferently high and low-skilled sectors. This issue is part of the wider socio-economic debate on inequality associated to labour and ranking and sorting process in labour markets (Granovetter, Tilly 1988). Many European countries have undertaken reforms in order to increase flexibility. From this perspective the framing refined by Varieties of Capitalism (VoC) literature has been evolving, as companies situated in different countries facing the global competition - seem to be adopting similar employment practices. Recent studies (Herrmann 2008) showed the ways by which firms can compete circumvent pragmatically their own rigidities though functional equivalent practices, by using and standardizing different types or inputs or implementing the required skills into international labour markets. Firms seem to be doing what their institutional contexts do not encourage.

We consider new forms of division and distribution of labour between firm-based and market-based labour force and their social implications, from the key point that skills and competences are crucial factors of productivity and competitiveness. Following Streeck’s contemporary Durkheimian interpretation that “economic efficiency is to an extent conditional on the effective enforcement of social constraints” (Streeck 1997) we aim to better understand if there is a sort of collectiveness .

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Globalization of production has yielded contradictory consequences to the lives of women workers who question about gender justice. Supporters argue that globalization ensure gender justice because it brings positives changes to lives of women workers in various forms, like, expansion of employment opportunities leading to income earnings (Barrientos, 1995; Razavi, 2001; Kabeer, 2004), break- ing patriarchal bond (Lim, 1997), growth of self-awareness about rights and duties and participation in collective bargaining association (Gills, 2002), shifts in gender roles and value structure, reconfiguration of the public-private and production-reproduction dichotomies (Umi, 2002). On the other hand, critics reject the claim of economic benefit of women; rather state that it is pushing women into more vulnerable situation than they were before (Boserup, 1970; Elson and Pearson, 1981, 1997; Nash and Fernandez-Kelly, 1983; Acker, 2004; Caraway, 2007). They argue that working conditions and labour rights in global factories are characterized by unjust labour practices, such as insufficient wages, extremely long working hours with minimum compensation, lack of occupational safety and health, little access to maternity and childcare benefits, arbitrary punishment and workplace harassment, absence of union and low workers’ participation, presence of forced and computed work and exploitation. Bullying is a serious issue and evidence from Readymade Garment Industry of Bangladesh, this paper explores that gender justice is yet to achieve at the global factories following the conceptual framework of social justice by Amartya Sen (Sen, 2009). This paper concludes that labour justice can be ensured if all local-global actors (state, employers, employees, corporations, NGOs, consumers’ groups) play responsible and ethical role towards unfortunate workers.

A City, Two Neighborhoods, Ten Years: Observing Gentrification before and during the Crisis

In gentrification studies most of the empirical literature draws on in-depth analysis of single case study or on multi-site comparative analysis having time as a fixed variable. This paper aims at introducing and problematizing the time dimension as a comparative analysis. The paper we propose here is based on a double fieldwork in two neighborhoods of Torino, Italy, known as Quadrilatero Romano and San Salvario, that have been facing gentrification from the early Nineties up to recent times, following one another as subsequent targets of public interventions and market dynamics. The time-span of more than ten years allows us to compare and major conclusions on the overall regeneration of the city of Torino, the role of gentrification in theremaking of the central city and the effects of the financial crisis on households, commercial activities and the image of the city.

The data are qualitative, mostly fieldwork notes, interviews and observations. The contributions of this paper are both theoretical and methodological. On the one hand , it offers new understandings of fourth-wave gentrification phe...
as in science fiction the methodology is based on empirical socio-spatial findings (knowability), technological projection, epistemological growth and speculation regarding potential tangents and tipping points. The ability to act positively towards desirable futures is deeply embedded in possibilities of change, identifiable trajectories and an acknowledgement of the fact that cities and society continually transform. Paralleling urban change in context of resilience (Walker et al., 2004)(Holling, 1996), adaptation and assemblage (DeLanda, 2006), potential urban futures become the space of socio-spatial speculation and resultant action.

**RC25-440.16**

SENOO, ASAMI* (Osaka University, smile1027as@gmail.com)

"What I Want to Do" As a Form of Strategy to Survive on the Job-Hunting Process: The Case of Japanese University Students

In Japan, university students are facing challenges to get a job today. For example, only 60 percent of university graduates can find a full-time job now. Many quantitative researchers conducted researches on job-hunting for university students to understand how social structure impacts the job-hunting process. These studies pointed out that the labor market requires university students not only to have a better educational background but also to have higher motivation, like "yaritaikoto (what I want to do)", because the labor market requires them to work for other reasons besides money. However, no one has analyzed how the word "yaritaikoto" has been used by students.

My research aims to describe the job-hunting process for Japanese new graduates by analyzing the use of word, "yaritaikoto." I conducted interviews with 11 students who were in the middle of job-hunting activities. Each person was interviewed two to four times during February to July in 2012. Using Goffman's "warm-up" and "cool-down" theory (Goffman, 1952) as an analytical framework, I shall raise the following points. First, they used the word "yaritaikoto" to warm themselves up to get into job-hunting mode; however, many of them failed in job competitions. Second, they let themselves cool down their "yaritaikoto." Third, they changed the meaning of "yaritaikoto", reinterpreted it and warmed their "yaritaikoto" up again for the next competitions. Therefore, students have to continue to change their "yaritaikoto" during the process until they get a job. It is hard for them, however, to deny their "yaritaikoto" and adapt to the job market. Students need the competition to survive in job-hunting competition, but not in their real lives, which means, interestingly, that they are not able to meet the expectation that the labor market has for them as long as they use the word.

**RC15-262.4**

SEO, MIWON* (École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales, miwon_seo.ceng@gmail.com)

Consolidating Patients' Rights in South Korea: The Case of the Breast Cancer Patients' Movement

The promotion of patients' rights and quality care have been rapidly spreading in South Korean hospitals since the 1990s. The most conspicuous method that the labor market has for them as long as they use the word "yaritaikoto" is "itaitoku (what I want to do)". Conducted by class and other contradictions, the technological and industrial transitions involved in the collapse of 'heavy' modernity and the emergence of more 'liquid' forms, and by globalization, including global modernisation and the globalisation of capital. Youth work emerges in the flux of those contradictions. The paper explores the responsibility for youth workers to partner with young people to manage and challenge the conditions of their disenfranchisement and to find compensatory processes which facilitate young people's renewed agency.

**RC54-867.2**

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MAKAROVA, LIUBOV (Volgograd State University)

The Post on Social Network Sites: The (Dis)Embodiment in the Digital Era

Private archives (the letters and photos of ordinary people) have been an invaluable resource for historians, biographers and researchers of society. Since few of these archives of the social networking sites was being analyzed by correspondents, future researchers will have fewer writing documents as source materials than in the past. Digital writing and images have no physical substance. To some degree, then, we may be returning to the pattern of oral cultures: much digitally expressed cultural activity will leave no record.

As the popularity of online social networking like Facebook sites grows, so do concerns about the impact of such sites on the process of cultural memory construction. Our research has concentrated on the presentation of the past of Russian elderly (60+) through social networking profiles (our subjects are two modern Russian social networks "Vkontakte" and "My Former Classmates"). This study has looked at social networking profile pages as a single text including iconic, audio and textual elements.

We analyze two strategies of networking which are characterized of senior users. The first important characteristic of old people sites is the way personal information, which is generally described as "yaritaikoto" (what I want to do)". They changed the meaning of "yaritaikoto", reinterpreted it and warmed their "yaritaikoto." This strategy shows contradictory intentions of elderly who "play" with time changing the personal contemporary image. Deep interviews with senior users help to reconstruct some practices in situation if the profile owner died.

We discuss inequality problem in terms of "digital divide" and "power over time" between elderly who use new technologies and non-users.

**RC09-169.2**

SERN, MIGUEL* (University of the Republica, miguelsps@gmail.com)

New and Old Path to Economic Power: Social Origins and Recruitment of Managing Elites

The transition to the new century in Latin America display several changes and challenges. Democratization processes had to overcome multiple economic and political crises, left turn over and new economic growth cycle. Despite of Uruguay is a small country has high human development and outstanding democratic legacy in Latin America. As well as many countries during the last decades had many political and economic changes.

Economic globalization in the last two decades modifies the structure of economic power and impact into business elite integration. On the one hand, the increasing influence of the transnational companies rose to new managing elites. Corporate elites are based on cultural capital background, economic and political capital background. On the other hand, the traditional entrepreneurs recruited through family prestige and inherited capital, exclusive business membership and local networks linked to political power.

Moreover, the left turn over in Uruguay had several consequences on recruitment of management elites based on trade union and political capital background.

The study inquires about recruitment processes and careers of senior managers (CEO, MD). The paper identifies business elites’ relationship (social origins, family, education, work, leisure time) and political networks. The study researches

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
100 senior managers’ biographies of the major companies (private and public sector) in Uruguay. The study is based on biographical and prosopographical methodologies - obituaries, curriculum vitae, social networks -.

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RC04-77.5  
SERRA, MICHELA* (RC47 Social Classes ab, serramikela@libero.it)  
The Movimento 5 Stelle (M5S) Between Populism and Direct Democracy  
This article presents a study on the Movimento 5 Stelle (M5S), founded in Italy in 2009 by the comedian Beppe Grillo. The elections of February 2013, established the success of this movement that with a result of 25.5 per cent, has placed 163 members in Parliament between Deputies and Senators. 

The Movimento 5 Stelle promotes initiatives to bring citizens at the center of public life through practices of direct democracy, while undermining the crisis of representation of the traditional political parties. 

The study is aimed at understanding the political, social, cultural meanings of this movement and in particular it examines the way in which its members oppose to and are distinguished by the traditional parties, in facing and developing interventions through participation and direct democracy in the fields of interest of the movement, namely energy, water, waste collection, connectivity, social services. 

The Movimento 5 Stelle will be analyzed through three dimensions: the space represented by the online Beppe Grillo’s blog, the online and offline meet up tools and the institutional places. The work is also interested in showing the controversial elements of the movement in relation to the presence of a charismatic leadership, the intolerance towards dissenting voices, the emphasis on the democratic nature of the network, as well as some populist features such as the opposition people versus elite, the simplification of the social and political reality. 

This study suggests an interpretation of the Movimento 5 Stelle as a controversial political and cultural movement that in some ways can be considered populist.

RC31-535.5  
SERRADELL, OLGA (Autonomous University of Barcelona)  
SORDÉ, TERESA* (Autonomous University of Barcelona, Teresa.Sorde@uab.cat)  
Strategies of Mobility Among Romanian Roma and Its Contribution to the EU Citizenship  
The Spanish RTD project “TRANSROMA. Strategies of mobility, return and transnational practices between Romanian Roma people” funded by the Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation from 2012 to 2014, is aimed at analyzing strategies for mobility and return and transnational economic and political practices developed by the Romanian Roma in Spain and Romania. While the EU is defining a common political strategy for their inclusion, the Romanian Roma population has been involved in episodes of European history have deeply questioned the effectiveness of anti-discrimination legislation and the preservation of freedom of movement among EU citizens, as well as basic principles of living together and social cohesion. The economic recession and the scarce scientific knowledge about this group have reinforced the stigmatization and infringement of fundamental rights, ignoring their contribution to the societies of origin and destination. From a transnational vision that goes beyond methodological nationalism, this paper aims to present some of the results obtained by this RTD project. Specifically it aims to provide new scientific knowledge on migration processes such as circular migration and transnational spaces of the Romanian Roma, and analyze how they contribute both to origin and host societies and the process of construction a EU from the bottom up where the basic rights and living a reality for all its citizens.

RC52-842.2  
SERRA, HELENA* (University of Lisbon, ISEG-SOCIUS, helenamrserra@gmail.com)  
Managerial Doctors: Medical Technocracies Revisited  
Across European countries, the relationship between professionalism and managerialism indicate new emergent configurations of hybrid professionals and mixed forms of governance in health care. Studies concerning Portuguese case (Serra, 2010; Carvalho, 2012; Correia, 2012; Kuhlmann, et al. 2012) show a specific situation due to the power the medical profession stills to exert over health regulation. Definitely, doctor's influence on state regulation seems to counter the dynamics that have been described in sociology of professions and organisations, which point out the increasing criticism of medical autonomy, the growing managerial control over medical authority and the state regulation of medical procedures.

In Portugal, the control of technologies is an example of the intersection between state and medical regulation. Serra (2010) had already described different systems of governance based on the physician's technical skills in a given medical area of expert knowledge (medical technocracies); systems in which medical experts are in control and where decision-makers are selected on the strength of their degree of skill and qualification.

Also, the need for public investment coexists with the relative inability to maintain the state's regulation over the effective control of medical technologies. For hospitals and medical specialties in particular, the domination of a technology is important insofar as it boosts the self-regulation mechanisms of the profession which also allow the organisation to attract investment that brings greater financial sustainability. From the notion of medical technocracies (Serra, 2010) the aim of this paper is to look to key question of technological dependence and the control of management instruments by medical profession, which allows medical procedures to meet the demands of the 3Es – economy, effectiveness and efficiency (Rimécy, 1994) and, simultaneously, boost the self-regulated professional power, defined as medical technocracy. To a certain extent, it is the increasing introduction of NGP criteria that strengthens medical technocracy.

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the reading of the migrant body as site of knowledge production in the African context. Situating my sociological practice in the context of postcolonial theory, I draw on the work of Donna Harraway (body in performance and resistance), Bryan Turner (corporealization) and Frantz Fanon (lived experience of the black body) to analyze the various ways in which bodies are regulated, managed and disciplined. The ways in which migrant bodies also serve as sites of resistance – sites for the production of new epistemologies. Quiet significantly, the case studies of the Ethiopian Orthodox and Nigerian Pentecostal migrant communities, point to the multiple ways in which the religious body in ritual performance also act in resistance to the mutating and governing practices of social exclusion, xenophobia and nationality, while simultaneously forging transnational identities.

RC32-564.8

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PAKASI, DIANA T (University of Indonesia)

Redefining Gender Reform in Indonesia: Oligarchy and Exclusion of Marginalized Women

Gender reform is regarded as a precondition for democratization since it results in women's empowerment. In Indonesia, gender reform implicated in gender mainstreaming policy and affirmative action policy which assure women across classes and ethnicities and as significant beneficiaries of democratization that is currently taking place in the country. This study examines the impacts of gender reform policy toward marginalized women. Using Banten, a province headed by a women governor, as a case, this study employed a qualitative method (i.e. FGD and in-depth interviews) for its data gathering strategy. This study indicates that gender reform policy has mainly benefited the elite women. They have captured local discourses on women political participation and gender mainstreaming programs through the practices of oligarchy and control over resources in various domains. Moreover, the elite women have used their access to political power for continuing practices of nepotism, corruption, and the accumulation of the ruler's wealth. As the consequences, marginalized women, particularly the poor, have been excluded from the access to political and economic resources. Gender reform policy has not yet contributed to the transformation of marginalized women to have a better living. This study contends that women are not a homogenous entity. Their gender identity intersects with class, ethnicity and other identities. Accordingly, women have various interests and regard gender reform as opportunites in different ways. Hence, the practice of oligarchy done by women elites has confirmed the heterogeneity of women based on their intersectional identities. Therefore, gender reform policy promoted by the Indonesian government, does not necessarily benefiting all women citizens in equal basis.

RC04-79.19

SEVILLA, ALELI* (Miriam College, Quezon City, Philippines, aleli.sevilla@yahoo.com)

Attitudes, Motivations and Barriers Among Third Age Learners Toward Lifelong Learning and Education

With the advent of the growing ageing population, the focus on lifelong learning for older adults known as – third age learning, later life learning and adult education, has emerged in the past decades. In the Asia Pacific region, especially in the Philippines and other developing countries, old age and ageing issues have received minimal attention from government, social thinkers and educators. Lifelong learning and education opportunities for ageing have not been a high priority.

This study aims to explore the interplay between and among attitudes, motivations and barriers of third age learners toward lifelong learning and education. A three- part questionnaire was administered to third age learners to describe the understanding of their attitudes, motivations and barriers. The instruments were validated by experts in adult education. These were analyzed through the use of factor analysis. It was noted that although many now advocate the need for education and learning over the life course, it is becoming increasingly clear that the attitudes of third age learners toward lifelong learning are key to developing such educational opportunities. This study has shown further that having a positive attitude does not necessarily mean that they will participate in lifelong learning rather they have to be motivated. Two intentions for pursuing lifelong learning appear to motivate third age adults to seek educational and learning opportunities: instrumental ambition and expressive aspirations. Finally, findings also identified barriers that prevent the third age adults from accessing and participating in lifelong learning. Results of the study provided a clearer understanding of the third age learners and valuable insights for social gerontologic educators in planning and designing a more relevant and functional future lifelong learning and education programs for third age learners.

RC37-639.2

SEVÅNEN, ERKKI* (University of Eastern Finland, erikki.sevonen@uef.fi)

Knowing Society through Literature

It was in the 19th century that novelists such as Honoré de Balzac and Émile Zola, two leading figures in French and European realistic-naturalistic literature, saw their own literary creation as an imaginative or “experimental” way of studying society. At this stage, sociology - literature’s competitor in the field of societal knowledge - was a dawning discipline whose position in the academic world was insecure. At the beginning of the 20th century it became a legitimate discipline, still it would not gain a monopoly in relation to questions regarding societal knowledge.

In addition, literature offers insights into society. In his Temps et Rêve (1983), Paul Ricoeur speaks about triple mimesis. In their social interaction people create institutions, rules, common meanings, myths, and representations of the world (mimesis 1). At the next level (mimesis 2), popular stories, literature and other arts describe the first level and take material from it when creating fictional or alternative worlds. Thus, these cultural products give us representations of society and a more or less critical sense of alternative worlds, whose order differs from the normal societal order. Finally, readers or receivers (mimesis 3) recognize that these products function simultaneously as representations of the real world and as critical deviations from it.
Literature's cognitive function does not, however, limit itself to representation-al knowledge and alternative or utopian world models. Literature is not a mere description of society; it also shows how people experience their lives in society - or how they experience society's economic and political structures that cannot, as such, entirely be an object of literary description.

Consequently, literature is a fruitful research object for the sociology of knowledge and the study of ideologies. Likewise, it can be utilized as a documentary material in social-historical research.

RC08-164.3

SEZERINO, GLAUBER* (École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales, g.bresil@gmail.com)

Pierre Monbeig: Les Différents Traits D'Un Entrepreneur Scientifique

En 1957 la création à l'Université de Paris de l'Institut des Hautes Études de l'Amérique Latine visait à donner plus de visibilité scientifique aux études sur cette aire culturelle jusque-là peu développée. Depuis sa création et jusqu'à 1977, cet institut a été dirigé par Pierre Monbeig. Géographe de formation, il a été ensuite futur Directeur Adjoint pour les Sciences Humaines au CNRS et créateur d'une importante plateforme institutionnelle pour les études latino-américaines en France, le Centre de Recherche et Documentation sur l'Amérique Latine. L'analyse de la trajectoire de Pierre Monbeig est particulièrement révélatrice des dynamiques, à la fois sociales et scientifiques, visant à développer les échanges entre la France et le Brésil. Notamment lorsqu'on se penche sur sa participation dans la création des institutions responsables pour des échanges scientifiques et universitaires. D'une part, son rôle précurseur pour la géographie humaine au Brésil grâce à son séjour avec la mission française ou encore son mandat comme président de l'Association des géographes brésiliens entre 1936 et 1946, sont révélateurs d'un projet visant le rapprochement scientifique et institutionnelle entre les deux pays. On peut s'interroger également sur son rôle particulièrement actif en tant que maillon fort d'une « chaîne de savoirs » de toute une génération des géographes brésiliens et français et « patron » d'une école de pensée sur les franges pionnières qui est loin d'être négligeable. D'autre part, son séjour au Brésil ne le permet pas de participer activement dans le processus d'autonomisation de la géographie en tant que discipline universitaire vis-à-vis de l'histoire. Or, l'hypothèse est qu'en occupant une position marginale dans le champ en raison de cette expérience à l'étranger, Monbeig s'est orienté vers l'international. L'analyse de sa trajectoire offre l'occasion de saisir les mécanismes institutionnels à l'œuvre dans la création des nouveaux réseaux scientifiques.

RC55-886.1

SHABDENOVA, AIZHAN* (Center for Study of Public Opinion, A.Shabdenova@ciom.kz)
ALIMBEKOVA, GULZHAN* (Center for Study of Public Opinion, Welcome@ciom.kz)

Model Of Happiness In The Former USSR Countries

The phenomenon of happiness being studied by scientists from different fields of science, the concept of “happiness” is multifaceted and polysemic. Happiness is determined not only satisfaction of primary human needs for food, clothing, shelter and security, but also in meeting the spiritual needs, the internal state of the person. At the same time happiness can be characterized by opportunities for citizens to participate in public and political life of their country, attached to the masterpieces of world culture, the possibility of complete rest.

In this work will be presented comparative data from sociological surveys conducted in framework of the project HITT-CIS - Health in Times of Transition, it is an international research project supported by the Seventh Framework Program of the European Union (FP7-Health). Field works were conducted in 2010, across nine former Soviet Union countries (Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine). The objectives of this research were to study the conditions of lifestyle, health, social well-being, political views and their relationship. A total 18,000 respondents were surveyed by standardized personal interview. Sample represents the population at the age of 18 years and older, also represents distribution by region and type of settlement.

Results of the regression analysis will be presented, where the dependent variable is subjective feeling of happiness, measured on a ten-point scale, as well as influencing variables - number of variables, including not only the socio-demographic characteristics, but also the level of satisfaction with various aspects of social and political development of countries.

RC20-346.4

SHABDENOVA, AIZHAN* (Center for Study of Public Opinion, A.Shabdenova@ciom.kz)
ALIMBEKOVA, GULZHAN* (Center for Study of Public Opinion, Welcome@ciom.kz)

Transformation Processes In The CIS Countries: Comparative Data On The Results Of Sociological Surveys 2001 and 2010

In this work will be presented comparative data from sociological surveys of the projects LLH (Living Conditions, Lifestyle and Health), conducted in 2001,
and HITT-CIS - Health in Times of Transition, conducted in 2010. These international research projects were supported by the European Union Programs. Field works were conducted across nine former Soviet Union countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine. The objectives of these researches were to study the conditions of life-style, satisfaction, health, social well-being, political views, and trust to government and state institutions. A total 18,000 respondents were surveyed by standardized personal interview. Sample represents the population at the age of 18 years and older, also represents distribution by region and type of settlement. The following sections will be presented in conceptual framework with respect to various development, satisfaction with economy development, healthcare, social protection, civic activity, political views, life satisfaction and feeling of happiness. Data will be present by countries in comparison 2001 and 2010 years.

Shamsuddin, Shomom* (MIT, shomom@mit.edu)  
Valerie, Larry (MIT)  

Hoping for More: Renewing and Redeveloping Public Housing without Marginalizing Low-Income Residents  

Since the 1980s, politicians, government officials, and real estate developers have popularized the strategy of building mixed-income housing to replace troubled public housing projects in the United States. Although the term is used to describe a growing number of developments, “mixed-income” has never been officially or consistently defined. Drawing upon a newly-constructed database of income-mixing in projects completed under the HOPE VI program since 1993, as well as on other initiatives, this paper investigates selected public housing sites that have been redeveloped into so-called mixed-income housing in order to understand what qualifies as mixed-income and to develop a more analytically precise way of describing these projects. We reveal that the mixed-income label is applied to a wide range of income mixes, from projects that try to minimize the presence of low-income housing (less than 1/3 of total units), to projects that attempt to preserve a substantial majority of units for low-income households. This differentiation has led to a new approach for identifying and categorizing mixed-income developments in terms of how income mixing is implemented: 1) mixing in a few low-income residents into a mostly high-income project or vice versa, 2) mixing together roughly equal proportions of low-income and high-income families into a single project, 3) mixing in new high-income residents around low-income residents living in an existing project, and 4) mixing in low-income residents by spreading them out into a larger neighborhood, rather than a project. The categories reflect divergent ideological positions about both the physical and social place that low-income people should have in mixed-income communities, and by extension, the role of public housing in American society. Although mixed-income developments can be a useful tool to insert affordable housing into tight housing markets, we argue that these developments are too often used to displace formerly all low-income communities.

RC48-780.2  
Shaley, Michael* (Hebrew University of Jerusalem, michael.shaley@gmail.com)  

Who Participates in Encompassing Protests and Why Does It Matter? Israel and Spain in 2011  

In Spain and Israel in the spring and summer of 2011, multiple demonstrations each mobilized hundreds of thousands of participants in the framework of Occupy-type protests. The Spanish *indignados* (15M) and Israel’s social justice movement were instances of an unusual variety of protest, labeled “encompassing” because it combines massive mobilizations with high levels of public support. Such encompassingness does not necessarily imply society-wide solidarity, but may instead be based on what are in effect multiple parallel protests in which some social sectors are under-represented or even altogether absent. This paper reports analyses of national sample surveys carried out in both countries, showing the effects of political cleavages and other social divisions on the passive and active engagement of individuals in these instances of encompassing protest. For Israel only, these conventional sources are supplemented by data collected via mobile phone signals, which make it possible to paint a reliable portrait of the social, cultural and political characteristics of demonstrators.

RC21-361.8  
Shamsuddin, Shomon* (MIT, shomom@mit.edu)  
Valery, Larry (MIT)  

Hoping for More: Renewing and Redeveloping Public Housing without Marginalizing Low-Income Residents  

Since the 1980s, politicians, government officials, and real estate developers have popularized the strategy of building mixed-income housing to replace troubled public housing projects in the United States. Although the term is used to describe a growing number of developments, “mixed-income” has never been officially or consistently defined. Drawing upon a newly-constructed database of income-mixing in projects completed under the HOPE VI program since 1993, as well as on other initiatives, this paper investigates selected public housing sites that have been redeveloped into so-called mixed-income housing in order to understand what qualifies as mixed-income and to develop a more analytically precise way of describing these projects. We reveal that the mixed-income label is applied to a wide range of income mixes, from projects that try to minimize the presence of low-income housing (less than 1/3 of total units), to projects that attempt to preserve a substantial majority of units for low-income households. This differentiation has led to a new approach for identifying and categorizing mixed-income developments in terms of how income mixing is implemented: 1) mixing in a few low-income residents into a mostly high-income project or vice versa, 2) mixing together roughly equal proportions of low-income and high-income families into a single project, 3) mixing in new high-income residents around low-income residents living in an existing project, and 4) mixing in low-income residents by spreading them out into a larger neighborhood, rather than a project. The categories reflect divergent ideological positions about both the physical and social place that low-income people should have in mixed-income communities, and by extension, the role of public housing in American society. Although mixed-income developments can be a useful tool to insert affordable housing into tight housing markets, we argue that these developments are too often used to displace formerly all low-income communities.

RC01-35.2  
Shaiakh, Riaz* (Institute of Science and Technology, riazsheikh06@yahoo.com)  

Changing Nature of Conflict in Post 2014 Situation and Its Implication in South Asia  

Pakistan emerged as the frontline state during the Cold War era and especially Afghan conflict (1979 – 1988). Pakistan remained the focus of attention during this time. After the 9/11 and later in war against terror, Pakistan again became part of this new war. But the nature of country’s involvement in both wars was totally different. In the mean time during 1989 to 2001, Pakistan developed its own parallel agenda to play at different fronts simultaneously. But that policy miserably proved faulty, resulting killing of more than 45,000 civilian and 3000 soldiers and police officers in the line of death. This paper analysis Pakistan’s future policy in the post 2014 scenario and how it plans to move forward. Will this policy be helpful in resolving conflict or it would further sharpen the existing conflicts. Paper also focuses how regional and international players may play their constructive role to help Pakistan to get out of the crisis and how much Pakistan itself tries to pursue the agenda of good and especially regional peace.

RC01-39.2  
Shaiakh, Riax* (Institute of Science and Technology, riazsheikh06@yahoo.com)  

War, Conflict and Human Rights Violation: New Debates and Discourses in Pakistan  

Eventual aim of human beings is to have a peaceful society where human dignity and human rights are well respected. But during the war and conflict times situation totally rejects the concept of the such values and norms and especially in situation where conflicts persists for decades on asymmetric pattern. Situation becomes more complex in those cases where states provide covert support to the non-state actors to further toe their agenda. Pakistan’s military developed nexus with the jihadist with the financial backing of other countries, but eventually the jihadists are now haunting the patron itself.

Now conflict between militants and state has turned to situation that where the level of violence has reached to new zenith. In this situation, abuse of human rights from both sides becomes a very common issue. But due to protest of civil society bodies and judicial activism at least debate on human rights violation is being taken place in different fronts. Human rights organizations and judiciary are pursuing the agenda of missing persons and other sensitive situation vigorously.

Paper discusses how with the strengthening of democratic traditions and emergence of free media debate on human rights violation is getting strong voice in Pakistan.

RC48-780.2  
Shaley, Michael* (Hebrew University of Jerusalem, michael.shaley@gmail.com)  

Who Participates in Encompassing Protests and Why Does It Matter? Israel and Spain in 2011  

In Spain and Israel in the spring and summer of 2011, multiple demonstrations each mobilized hundreds of thousands of participants in the framework of Occupy-type protests. The Spanish *indignados* (15M) and Israel’s social justice movement were instances of an unusual variety of protest, labeled “encompassing” because it combines massive mobilizations with high levels of public support. Such encompassingness does not necessarily imply society-wide solidarity, but may instead be based on what are in effect multiple parallel protests in which some social sectors are under-represented or even altogether absent. This paper reports analyses of national sample surveys carried out in both countries, showing the effects of political cleavages and other social divisions on the passive and active engagement of individuals in these instances of encompassing protest. For Israel only, these conventional sources are supplemented by data collected via mobile phone signals, which make it possible to paint a reliable portrait of the social, cultural and political characteristics of demonstrators.
ception, and home country life. Although Jews are a longstanding religious U.S. minority, there is a paucity of research on recent Jewish immigrants and their health needs.

Objectives: 1) What are the health needs of recent Jewish immigrants in the U.S and in Israel? 2) How do these needs vary by home country and how do they compare to non-Jewish immigrants? 3) What are the findings’ policy implications for faith-based interventions and how do they vary between the U.S and Israel?

Methods: Adult Jewish immigrants were surveyed as part of the randomized U.S. New Immigrant Survey data set and the Israel National Health Survey. The surveys included extensive health, religion, immigration, and other demographic variables. Outcome measures included health status, health behaviors, chronic diseases, and mental health. Univariate and bivariate analyses were performed. Variations by ethnicity were analyzed and outcomes comparisons made between the U.S and Israel and with non-Jewish immigrant groups. Over 25 key informant interviews with faith-based and Jewish community leaders in the U.S and in Israel were then conducted.

Results: Health needs were identified and variations were found in health outcome measures by key religious, immigrant and demographic factors, with implications for widespread faith-based interventions such as synagougue programs. Opportunities for widespread faith-based interventions suggested by these findings and the informant interviews will be discussed, spotlighting contextual variations by denomination, home country and host country.

Conclusion: Opportunities may exist for faith-based health interventions among immigrant Jews by leveraging the social and religious capital in this under-studied community. Efforts to target Jewish immigrant needs by faith communities and take their varying characteristics into account, including country, are important.

RC22-390.4

SHAPIRO, EPHRAIM* (Columbia University, eas97@columbia.edu)

Religious Capital and Addressing Latino Immigrant Health Inequalities in the U.S

Background: There is much evidence linking participation in an organization with health outcomes, more than the relationship of faith outside of a religious organization in context with health. For example, church attendance is the measure of religiosity most of often linked with better health outcomes. While some attribute the religion-health connection to social capital, there is insufficient attention to how aspects of religion itself may also be a resource contributing to the health of members of a religious community through religious capital. While it has primarily been used in other contexts, religious capital can be an important resource for health. There is a paucity of both theory and evidence, however, in understanding how religious capital may be related to positive health outcomes and, in particular, how it can affect inequalities for vulnerable populations such as immigrants.

Objectives/results: To fill this gap in the literature, this study draws from theoretical concepts in the field of sociology to examine whether religious involvement is associated with better health status and health behaviors among Latino immigrants, with potential to reduce health inequalities through increased religious capital. The study will describe in detail the theoretical framework for religious capital, with relevant constructs explained. Quantitative evidence supportive of the theory will be brought from multivariate analyses the author performed of over 1000 Latino immigrants from the randomized New Immigrant Survey (NIS), controlling for demographics, as well as from a review of the literature to support the study’s theses.

Conclusion: Religious involvement can be related to better Latino immigrant health because of religious capital found among churchgoers. As a result, opportunities may exist to leverage widespread church-going already taking place by Latino immigrants to reduce inequalities by creating faith-based interventions which draw upon this religious capital.

WG01-893.2

SHAPKINA, NADIA* (Kansas State University, shopkino@ksu.edu)

YASUMOTO, SAORI (Osaka University)

Teaching Across Borders: Making Local-Global Connections in Sociology Teaching

In recent years, there is a growing awareness that teaching sociology should include topics related to globalization. While a limited number of authors provide important suggestions for sociological curricula, we feel that there should be a more systematic approach to introducing theories and concepts of globalization in sociology classes. In this paper, we present our strategies of teaching about globalization in sociology classes. We understand globalization as a series of significant changes in social relations due to interconnectedness of the world. We look at different economic, political, social, and cultural connections between different countries and locales. We developed class activities to examine each dimension of globalization. By analytically emphasizing economic, political, social, and cultural flows of globalization, we want our students to see how different institutions and actors initiate, cooperate, and negotiate transnational connections within each sphere.

TG03-940.2

SHARABI, MOSHE* (Yezreel Valley College, moshes@yvc.ac.il)

One Country Two Realities: Work Values of Jews and Muslims in Israel

This study examines work values of 909 Jews and 219 Arab Muslims, (or Palestinians that have Israeli citizenship). It is a unique study since there are very few studies on cultural values and no studies on work values, which compare between different ethno religious groups who have been living in the same country/land for more than century and shares a long ethnic conflict. The findings reveal a significant difference between the two ethno religious groups regarding the importance of all life domains and in most of the preferred work goals and the regression analysis of the main demographic variables cannot explain these differences. The MD5 of Jews and Muslims also demonstrate different perceptions and internalization of work values among the two ethno religious groups. The value gaps can be explained by the cultural differences (individualistic Jewish culture vs. collectivist Arab culture), by high degree of segregation, by the employment discrimination and primarily by the Israeli- Arab/Palestinian conflict.

RC31-526.6

SHARAPOV, KIRIL* (Central European University, sharapovk@ceu.hu)

Global Dis-Connectedness of Labour: ‘Living Well for Less’, Class, Race and Trafficking in Human Beings in the UK

By reflecting upon the impact of the current recession on the continuing commodification of migrant labour in Europe, this paper will contribute towards the sociological exploration of the re-emerged tensions and ‘dis-connects’, along the lines of race, class and gender, between people who produce and people who consume, between those who profit and those whose reward for their back-breaking labour is just enough to get going. It will question how the neoliberal organization of production, circulation and consumption operate within the context of inflated racist, sexist, islamophobic and anti-immigration rhetoric, and how they serve to legitimise and normalise the continuing dismantling of the welfare state and labour market de-regulation to accommodate the governing ideology of our times: ‘living well for less’.

RC05-103.7

SHARMA, NANDITA* (University of Hawai'i at Manoa, nsharma@hawaii.edu)

Categorical Divisions: The Hostilities Between ‘Indigenous’ and ‘Immigrants’ As a ‘State Effect’

Nationalist politics has increasingly become one of the main ways that people constituted as “natives” have attempted to overthrow colonial domination. Together, the state language of “sovereignty” and the national language of “self-determination” have shaped notions of identity and have tended to anchor such identities to particular places. All this has figured into how contemporary “indigenous” nationalisms have staked their claim to a place within a global system of national states. Over time, a stark delineation between “Natives” and “non-Natives” has been asserted. Today, a growing number of scholars who identify as indigenous, as well as those who position themselves as their allies, portray all “non-Natives” as colonizers. In this paper, I examine how a nationalized politics of decolonization has come to mark “Natives” and “migrants” as mutually antagonistic positions. Focusing on such politics of place in the national states of Canada and the United States, I question the confinement of processes of colonization with those of migration. I historicize such politics within their social, political, economic context by looking at the continuation between colonial state practices and contemporary indigenous nationalisms. I also contrast contemporary indigenous nationalisms with other political strategies of decolonization, particularly politics
that have refused the differentiations of "race" and "nation" and the Leviathan of national sovereignty.

WG05-928.3
SHARMA, RAJIV* (Human Settlement Management Institute, hsmi.rs@yahoo.co.in)
Making Housing Affordable for Urban Poor: Approaches Adopted in India

Housing is one of the basic necessities of an individual. However, the dream of having a house remains distinct for one-third urban population. They remain marginalised in terms of civic services, housing and other socio-economic parameters. The cost of this marginalisation is often very high and many studies have shown that it may be up to 2.5 times of the formal system.

By 2030, an estimated 5 billion of the world’s 8.1 billion people will live in cities. About 2 billion of them will live in slums, primarily in Africa and Asia, lacking basic services, unsecured tenure, congestion and surrounded by desperation and crime. In India, the urban housing shortage has been estimated as 18.78 million, of which almost 96 per cent pertains to urban poor. Affordable housing has been considered as the only option to meet this challenge. A Task Force on "Affordable Housing for All", constituted by the Government of India, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, defined affordable housing in terms of (a) multiples of household income; (b) size of the tenement; and (c) percentage of household income, in case of rented accommodation.

3.0 Approach of This Paper
This paper will address the following issues, in the perspective of earlier discussions:

1. The need for a multi-pronged strategy for housing delivery to all sections of the society. This includes housing delivery system, target group and housing typology.
2. Incentives and subsidies to make housing within the reach of target group and mechanisms to retain the ownership. Right policy instruments for subsidy transfer are needed to make people shop for their dream house, without any restraint on size or location.
3. The access of urban poor to sources of institutional lending.

RC13-231.3
SHARMA, VEEANA* (Indian Institute of Advanced Atudy, vsharma136@gmail.com)
Equal Leisure in an Unequal World

Equal Leisure in an Unequal World Though the globe today is characterized by deep and different layers in terms of capital accumulation and resource appropriation, the leisure experience may display a different type of demarcation – one that may have the possibility of enriching different social groups if they drew from each other. Societies in which leisure has come to be characterised by the consumption of the fruits of production individuals may appear to be bound by a stimulus-response mode of leisure behaviour. What should be ‘done’ during ‘leisure time’ is fed into the psyche through media pressure and socialisation resulting in activities that may or may not be self-enhancing even thought they feed into the leisure industry. In conventional understanding of leisure, there continues to be a simplistic dichotomy between work and leisure and ‘free’ and ‘occupied’ time as though these were easily separable categories. In this same layered global society there are groups of people who still live with values that recognize the organic unity of all things, are aware of a sense of continuum, as a movement from matter to spirit and vice versa, and see an interconnectedness of all things. As a result there arises a tendency to respect the environment and other beings. The ‘leisure’ of such societies need not be time abstracted from other day to day activities but a mindset that characterizes the whole. The presentation will look into the possibility of interaction of these segments on each other so as to enable a more holistic attitude to the environment and to other existents on earth.

RC04-79.8
SHARONOVA, SVETLANA* (St.Tikhon's Orthodox University, s_sharonova@mail.ru)
The National Russian Model of University in the Era of Academic Capitalism

The transformation of the national model of Russian university is under the influence of academic capitalism. The very same academic capitalism born in the depths of the neo-liberal capitalism. The basic principles of the neoliberalization fully implemented within the transformation of national educational systems:
- the creation of conditions of accumulation of capital and power of the economic elite;
- the denial of a nation, and therefore the promotion of the idea of the dangers of government intervention in the economy (in this case is to minimize the interference of the state in education);
- promoting free and stable functioning of the education system is not in general, and of its individual elements (schools, institutes, universities, etc.).

In Russia, and in other countries, this leads to the destruction of national educational systems. Yet Durkheim said that in society there are many cultures of each of them has its own education system. Simmel argued that cultural diversity enriches the world community. However, the implementation of neoliberal policies in the field of education under the slogan of "globalization" ignores the law and seeks to simplify the interaction between the educational systems in order to achieve clarity and transparency of market exchange. Author analyzes the example of Russia where the trends that are happening as a result of the modernisation of the education system that implements neoliberal principles and creating academic capitalism. Virtually all non-liberal utopian promises of the project, in practice, lead to quite the opposite of the expected results.

RC22-390.1
SHARONOVA, SVETLANA* (St.Tikhon's Orthodox University, s_sharonova@mail.ru)
The Spiritual Capital As a Fundamental Element Of Cultural Capital

Cultural capital is usually regarded as a mechanism of influence on personality. Largely contributed to this study Coleman, although Bourdieu introduced the concept of a theoretical understanding of capital varieties. He was interested in the convergence of social, cultural and economic capital. We propose to focus on the cultural capital of both the qualitative characteristics of the state of society. The problem is that in the presence of cultural capital as a funded system of values enriches the form of works of art and science, society degrades morally. Any cultural capital based on traditional religious values. This does not mean the broadcasting of religious themes in works of art, although it excludes, but rather a philosophical position of artists and researchers, through which the public receives the interpretation of events, their assessment of a certain value-regulatory system of coordinates. This element is the sense that are happening as a result of the modernisation of the element of cultural capital. Qualitative state of society, its morality depends on the amount of spiritual capital, which he occupies in the field of cultural capital. A striking example of how the degradation and spiritual revival of capital in society can serve as the processes that took place during the last century.

JS-59.3
SHAW, VIVIAN* (University of Texas at Austin, Vivianshaw@utexas.edu)
Energy and Identity: Women, History, and Anti-Nuclear Social Movements in Japan

Since March 11, 2011 (3/11), some Japanese citizens have responded to the ongoing Fukushima nuclear crisis by staging large protests against the use of nuclear energy in major metropolitan areas. Within this revival of anti-nuclear collective action, scholars and global news media have argued that the prominent role of women, who have been observed leading "tent city" occupations in Tokyo and organizing rallies in other cities, signals an important evade with potential implications for the changing status of gender in Japanese public politics.

Applying a historical frame to the contemporary case of women’s leadership in post-3/11 activism, this paper challenges a simplified narrative of feminist emergence, instead arguing that contemporary anti-nuclear politics must be read as part of a longer context of women’s organizing in Japan throughout the twentieth century. Moreover, this history of social movements also reveals important divisions within Japanese women’s movements across lines of race, coloniality, and citizenship. In this paper, I deconstruct the concept of “anti-nuclear” and examine how this politics converges with other histories of post-war women’s collective organizing, particularly examining the roles of Japanese women in the related histories of peace and anti-militarization social movements.

In arguing how gender has politically and rhetorically functioned as a method of organizing Japanese public politics, I challenge notions that Japanese women, in the context of social movements, should be viewed simply as a formation of collective identity. Rather, the different meanings of women’s identities within these cases suggests the importance of reading Japanese women’s social movements in relation to various political contestations at the “local” and transnational levels and moreover, in terms of what they are able to signify about race, coloniality, and citizenship.

JS-44.13
SCHERBAK, ANDREY* (Higher School of Economics, scherbakov@hse.ru)
Nationalism in the USSR: Historical and Comparative Perspective

The late 1980s and early 1990s were characterized by the sudden rise of nationalistic movements in almost all Soviet ethnic regions. It is argued that the rise of political nationalism since the late 1980s can be explained by development of cul-
tural nationalism in the previous decades, as an unintended outcome of commu-
nist nationalities policy. The Soviet political and cultural nationalism is studied in
historical and comparative perspective. All ethnic regions are examined through-
out their entire history of the Soviet Union (49 regions, 1917-91), using a structural
equation modeling approach. This paper aims to make at least three contribu-
tions to the field. Firstly, it is a methodological contribution for studying nation-
alism: a ‘quantification of history’ approach. Quantitative values are assigned to
historical trends and events. Having constructed variables from historical data, I
use conventional statistical methods like SEM. Secondly, this paper contributes to
the theoretical debate about the role of cultural autonomy in multiethnic states.
The results challenge the concept of ‘cultural autonomy’ as solution to intereth-
nic conflict. Cultural nationalism matters, it indirectly reinforces political nation-
alism. Concessions in the cultural domain failed to stop the growth of political
nationalism in the late 1980-s. Finally, the paper statistically proves that the break
between early Soviet and Stalinist nationalities policy explains the entire Soviet
nationalities policy. In fact, the late Soviet nationalities policy was inherited from
the Stalin’s rule period. This finding revealed in other studies now gets statistical
evidence.

RC34-598.2

SHEN, JIE* (Chinese University, jie.shen@hotmail.com)
Chinese Youth’s Post-Materialist Values in an Era of Multi-
Modernity

Today’s China’s society is in a compound of multiple dimensions of time and space.
China’s modernization is late and unfinished. When the mainstream direction of China’s social development is manifested as
the transformation from traditional society to modern one, the developed West-
ern societies that have completed the modernization goal constitute the envi-
ronmental conditions affecting the development of China’s society. As a conse-
quence, China’s society more clearly than ever in the history is at the same
time being affected by three dimensions of time, or, put another way, in the present
there are three dimensions of time – traditional, modern, postmodern – coexist
in the same space.

If so, although the total direction of social psychological changes in the course
of China’s modernization is the transformation from the tradition to modern-
ity, this is not intended to preclude the possibility that the present Chinese social
psychological changes will present a more complex pattern than in any previous
eras and societies.

Just as using Inglehart’s two important theoretical tools – scarcity hypothesis,
socialization hypothesis can attest that when China entered the take-off stage of
its modernization, changing from a society of scarcity to one of prosperity, the
spiritual world of the social members is undergoing rapid and profound changes,
along with gradual improvement of their hierarchy of needs. It is Chinese youth
who first shows these changes. In China, the post-materialist values have begun
to emerge in these people born in the 1980s, and have further manifested by
these groups born in the 1990s.

Occurrence and development of the post-materialist values among Chinese
young people will definitely lead to changes in their activities of daily life and ways
of social participation, and to affect the appearance of China’s society especially
when they enter the society in an all-round way.

RC02-48.11

SHEN, JING* (University of Toronto, jing.shen@uleth.ca)
The Value Of Mixed Methods: How Does Certifiability Of Job
Requirements Determine The Channels Of Job-Person Matching?

Using qualitative collected in three representative Chinese cities and quantita-
tive data drawn from the 2003 China General Social Survey, in this study I have
built up a theoretical framework to understand the interdependence of formal and
informal employment channels. I argue that a job-person matching process
should be understood from a dual perspective of the employer and the job ap-
plicant. From the employer’s perspective, requirements for certain job positions
are composed of two parts, namely, certifiable and uncertifiable qualifications.
The variation in the relative importance of these two types of qualifications deter-
mine that employers’ recruitment strategies vary from formal channels only, to
formal-informal joint channels, and then to informal channels only. From the job
applicant’s perspective, quantitative analysis shows that an applicant’s pre-hiring
resources— human capital, political capital, and social capital— match up with
the targeted employer’s expectations of both certifiable and uncertifiable qual-
fications in a successful job-person match. By articulating the three typical sce-
narios of employment activities, I highlight the great importance of joint formal
and informal employment channels. I argue that studies on employment need
to take a formal-informal joint approach, instead of focusing on formal or informal
employment channels alone.

RC04-83.3

SHEN, SAN SAN* (National Hsinchu Univ Education, sandy.
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Two Decades of Educational Expansion in Taiwan: Social Equity
Concerned

During the past two decades, Taiwan experienced a movement of expansion of
senior secondary education and higher education (the expansion in brief). In
the meantime the entrance system of higher education institutions and senior high
schools has changed accordingly in response to the open enrollments demands
from the public.

One of the causes of the expansion was to achieve social equity in terms of off-
ering more educational opportunities to those students from the disadvantaged
groups. However, until 2013 even though the gross enrollment ratio of upper
secondary education and tertiary education reached 98.33% and 84.43% separa-
ately, those students with disadvantaged background were still left far behind
with their counterparts from better family background in terms of educational
achievements, such as being admitted into the academic senior high schools and
universities with good reputation.

The central argument here is the increase of senior high schools and higher
education institutions (HEI) actually enrolled more students from the disadvan-
taged groups. The reason for the diffusion and the differentiation of senior high
schools and HEI in terms of preference and various ability requirements, still made the social eq-
uality an unfulfilled dream.

The paper examines the expansion, first through the reveal of the statistical
data illustrating the extent of the expansion; then through the investigation of the
definitions proposed since the 1990s and finally through the collection of the
issues resulting from the expansion mentioned above.

RC42-701.1

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KATSURADA, AI (Providence University)
The Relationships Among Ethical Ideology, Work Stress, and School
Life Adjustment of Elementary School Teachers

The purpose of this study was to explore the relationships among idealism,
relativism (two kinds of ethical ideology), work stress, and school life adjustment
of elementary school teachers. The data were collected through questionnaires
from a sample of 565 elementary school teachers in Kaohsiung city. The major
instruments for this study included Teachers Idealism Scale, Teachers Relativism
Scale, Teachers Work Stress Scale, and Teachers School Life Adjustment Scale.
Structural equation modeling (SEM) was applied to make parameter estimations.
Path analysis revealed the following findings: First, idealism could negatively pre-
dict work stress, whereas relativism could positively predict work stress. Second,
in the common estimation, idealism could positively predict school life adjust-
ment, but relativism could not significantly predict school life adjustment. Third,
work stress could negatively predict school life adjustment. Fourth, work stress
was not the mediator among idealism, relativism and school life adjustment.
The implications of this study to elementary school teachers’ human resource
management in Kaohsiung and future studies were discussed.

RC52-839.5

SHEN, XIRONG* (Chinese University of Hong Kong,
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Managing Authorship in Chinese Research Organizations

Scientists put great stock in authorship as a form of universal recognition for
originality in the profession of science. Yet, despite accounts of various author-
ship practices across disciplines and countries, scholarly literature has had little
to say about how this professional norm emerge in research organizations in the
advancement of managerialism. This study, based on in-depth interviews with 26 re-
search teams in two Chinese medical schools, explores into this question in by
looking at the Chinese case. China has been characterized by its recent surge
in scientific publications and an overwhelming “publish-or-else” orientation in
every field. However, research organizations, which have both explicit and hidden
incentive systems, have different incentive systems. Firstly, I compare the rules and
discourses surrounding authorship in each research team within the two schools.
Researchers invoked four distinct discourses on authorship: 1) “sponsorship of students” 2) “contribution-based distribution”, “need-based distribution” and
“fairness in the long-run.” In both schools, researchers regarded “sponsorship of students” and “contribution-based distribution” as institutional demands from the profes-
sion. However, more teams in one organization than the other made “sponsor-
ship” an explicit rule, and “contribution” is defined differently in the two settings.
"Need-based distribution" and "fairness in the long run" were characterized as innovations by some teams and enacted under certain conditions. Secondly, I examine three organizational factors that contribute to these differences: the incentive system of each organization, the hierarchy of each team, and finally the constraints and opportunities each team faces inside and outside of the organization. Depending on the organizational circumstances of each team, certain discourses about authorship prevailed while others were impeded, generating systematic differences at the organizational level.

TG04-950.4

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FIELD, JOHN (University of Liverpool)
ROBINSON, JUDE (University of Liverpool)
CHEN, YING (Keele University)

Exploring Reactions to Risk and Uncertainty in the Context of Smoking and Lung Cancer

Research examining the sociology of diagnosis has demonstrated how the recognition of a clinical diagnosis from a health professional can promote identification of illness or disease, facilitate behaviour change, and enhance adoption or resistance of illness identities (Jutel and Nettleton, 2011). Further examination of such frameworks could contribute towards achieving a richer understanding of health communication compliancy, thus enabling better management or avoidance of ill-health and disease.

The current study examines such frameworks within the context of a Stop Smoking Service (FagEnds, Liverpool) and the study has been designed to replicate a recognised model of diagnosis. However, rather than a clinical diagnosis, smokers receive a personalised lung cancer risk assessment – essentially providing them with a diagnosis of uncertainty. The primary aim of this study will be to ascertain whether provision of personalised lung cancer risk information alongside health advice, will enhance smoking cessation.

This mixed-method paper will disseminate the findings of a randomised controlled study consisting of ~300 smokers, in which the control arm receive generalised lung cancer risk information and the intervention arm receive a personalised lung cancer risk assessment, using the Lung Lung Project risk model (Cassidy et al., 2008). It is anticipated that provision of personalised lung cancer risk information may encourage behaviour change i.e. smoking cessation and long-term maintenance of this change at six-month follow-up. In support of the aforementioned quantitative survey, qualitative interviews will also be conducted with a selection of participants (N=30), which aims to provide further explanation as to the impact of receipt of a diagnosis of uncertainty and the subsequent behaviour and attitudes of which it may entail. Overall, it is anticipated that the findings will contribute towards our understanding of the sociology of diagnosis and may help to inform the development of future health risk communications.

RC02-59.7

SHESTAKOFSKY, BENJAMIN* (University of California, Berkeley, bshestakofsky@berkeley.edu)

The Triangular Market: Reworking, Reproducing, and Repairing an Online Marketplace

The Internet has revolutionized how consumer goods are bought and sold in the United States. Yet the market for local services – semi-skilled or skilled professionals hired by consumers to perform a service – still operates largely as it did before the emergence of the Internet. I will present preliminary findings gleaned from 19 months of ethnographic research at a firm aiming to do for the local service sector what Amazon has done to retail. The firm planned to create a venue in which buyers and sellers of local services would be connected more efficiently than ever before; in so doing, the company hoped that each party, in pursuing its own self-interest, could create a better world for all involved by making it easier for consumers to hire local service professionals than ever before.

My research reveals that tensions continually arose in the market because, rather than creating a horizontal relationship between buyers and sellers, the firm had created a triangular market in which its own interests frequently differed from those of buyers or sellers. In a triangular market, supporting the interests of one party necessarily damages those of another. If sociologists accept that markets are not generated and maintained spontaneously, we must investigate the work that contributes to the creation and reworking of markets; to the reproduction of markets and their participants; and to repairing the damage to relationships between market participants that can be caused by the market's inherent tensions and ruptures. In this firm, the work of reworking, reproducing, and repairing the market circulated across a global division of labor spanning a headquarters in San Francisco and two online, work-from-home teams with a combined workforce ten times the size of the home office – one located throughout the Philippines, and another in the Las Vegas area.

RC41-689.3

SHEETAR, SHAKUNTALA* (Karnatak University, shakuntalashettar@gmail.com)

Maternal Health In Rural India: Consequences For Gender Inequality

Maternal Health In Rural India: Consequences For Gender Inequality

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Abstract

Maternal health is a critical topic in global development. Maternal ill health and deaths impacts families, communities and societies and has far reaching effect across socio-economic strata. Despite recent data showing a positive turning point in the battle to keep mothers alive through pregnancy and child birth, the maternal mortality rate are still high in India and significant gender-based health disparities remain in India. With limited access to education and employment, high illiterates and increasing poverty level in India making health improvements for women exceedingly difficult. Female disability is especially in attributable to maternal causes and maternal deaths. The present paper is an effort in understanding maternal health and care in rural parts of Karnataka.

The objectives of the paper are to know the status of maternal health and consequent problems and also to analyze the socio-economic factors that act as barriers to access good health facilities. The data for this paper are based on the complete birth histories collected from the 200 ever married women age 20-49 years, selected from 4 villages of Dharwad district in Karnataka.

The findings suggest that inspite of the Government's efforts in improving maternal health in rural India, women have been suffering from health problems resulted from complications during pregnancy and child birth and also anemia and malnutrition. Hence the existing health facilities need to be strengthened to improve such health problems of pregnant women.

Key Words: Maternal Mortality, Maternal Health, Autonomy, ANM, Sex and Gender, Gender Inequality.

RC41-697.6

SHEETAR, SHAKUNTALA* (Karnatak University, shakuntalashettar@gmail.com)

“Problems and Prospects of Women Police: A Study of Gender Inequality in Indian Society

Revised:
Keywords: Gender inequality, Indian society, Women Police, Hubli-Dharwad.
Affiliation: Karnatak University, Dharwad.
Research Committee = RC41. Session: Population, Gender Inequality and International Migration.

Title of Abstract: Gender Inequality in Indian society: A Study of Women Police in Hubli-Dharwad.

Name and Address of author(s): Prof. Shaktuntala. C. Shettar, Professor of Sociology, Dept. of Sociology, Karnataka University, Dharwad.

Abstract: A middle class woman working outside in different jobs is post-independence phenomenon in India. It is only in recent past, women have been working in police departments and have made a demonstrated profession that requires lot of physical stamina, power, wisdom, rational thinking, capability to control the situation and confidence. At present, India has got the distinction of having not only first women police station but also having large number of women police.

The culture of police system is altogether different from work in the other departments such as banks, hotels, hospitals, or business organization. The police work demands to work more hours, to work at late night and to work in dangerous and uncongenial places. Such a situation poses many problems for women police. The present study is an effort in understanding the problems of police women at their work place and at their family. The study is confined to 50 women police of Hubli-Dharwad Municipal Corporation, Karnataka, India. The findings of the study suggest that women police have been emerging as a significant development especially among the lower middle class group. It has not only changed their economic status but also overall status. At the same time, women police have been making their mark in the different fields, wages, gender discrimination, promotion, career etc. Still majority of women have a sense of satisfaction of serving a society by joining this service.

RC24-432.28

SHEETTIMA, ABBA GANA* (Department of Sociology & Anthropology, ashettimna@gmail.com)

Power Asymmetry and Resource Use Conflict Between Farmers and Pastoralists in Northern Nigeria

Northern Nigeria can be described as a “zone of instability” in Nigeria. Since the country’s independence in 1960, Nigeria has witnessed a myriad of conflicts ranging from religious, ethnic to political including a brutal three year civil war. Though many of the conflicts are widespread, the northern region appears to have been the epicentre of several interlocking conflicts. The north of Nigeria is characterised by three major types of conflict, which are different but interrelated in nature, namely: inter-ethnic, religious and resource conflicts. This paper focuses on resource use conflict between farmers and pastoralists which can be explained by a variety of factors including scarcity of resources, growth in the population of herds and humans, the political economy of land use and asymmetry in power relations between the two resource users. The paper argues that historically the control of political power has vacillated between the two resource users. In the past, pastoralists were politically powerful in many states in the African savannah and Sahel including northern Nigeria; and hence, had access to land and land based resources for their livestock. In the contemporary dispensation, sedentary crop farmers are the politically dominant and “landed” group, and have often made it difficult for the pastoralists, the “landless” group, to access land and land based resources for their livestock. There is thus a fierce contest for environmental resources between the two resource users, mediated by power relations, and often resulting in violent conflict. The paper concludes that though scarcity of resources is often considered as a key explanatory variable in resource use conflict between farmers and pastoralists, the effects of scarcity are unevenly distributed in the “unequal world” of farmers and pastoralists in Northern Nigeria.

RC19-337.3

SHI, SHIH-JIUNN* (National Taiwan University, siji@ntu.edu.tw)

Changing Politics of Social Policy in China: Blame Avoidance and Credit Claiming in an Adaptive Authoritative State

Blame avoidance and credit claiming are two popular concepts for explaining the politics of welfare retrenchment in the mature welfare state. They indicate the crucial impact of electorates in competitive democracies on the policymaking process. The papers show that the state can protect its policy changes against blame and gain political credit by shifting the blame to other institutions in the welfare state. The paper extends this theory to the Chinese context. This paper argues that the state can make poverty alleviation policies an “unwitting” tool for blame avoidance and credit claiming. In the process of welfare retrenchment, the state can deploy this strategy by making welfare institutions resilient even under the pressure of permanent austerity. This article modifies these concepts to account for the politics of social policy in China.

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Japanese Approaches to the Music of Frédéric Chopin

The paper examines the "Japanese" understanding of the music of Frédéric Chopin at a time when the narrative discourse of Japanese pianists who have studied in Poland and France.

The works of Chopin occupy an undoubted position in Japanese music institutions for their accomplished artistry in piano techniques. Musicological studies show that having quickly appeared as crucial in concert repertoires of the first years of the twentieth century, Chopin became an icon of "Western" culture to which the "civilized" Japanese should aspire. Japanese music universities came to emphasize the importance of his technically demanding works, e.g., Etudes, Ballades and Scherzos while mostly neglecting Mazurkas and Waltzes.

The paper sheds light on critical thoughts regarding "Japanese" education held by some of the country's contemporary musicians who have formulated their professional identities vis-à-vis "French," "Polish," or "European" traditions of Chopin's music. Semi-structured interviews with Japanese pianists who underwent studies in France and Poland are put through a method of critical discourse analysis that draws upon structuration theory and allows effective inquiry into an agency's narrative in the face of established institutional discourse.

What is the general view on the teaching of Chopin's music nurtured in Japanese music institutions? How does it affect individuals' approaches to Chopin's works? How do pianists confront or develop the "Japaneseenesse" of their performance after education in France or Poland? What are the renovated "Japanese" elements in the understanding of Frédéric Chopin's music after study in Europe?

Analysis conducted under the umbrella of such questions attests to several things including pianists' recognition of "delicate" Japaneseenesse resonating with Chopin's works, notable critique on the "Japanese" pursuit of sophisticated techniques extracted from the fuller universe of Chopin's music, and the unique refurbishment of a sense of nature through the performance of Mazurkas.

Intimate Economies of Rehabilitative Work: Policing Sexuality through Wage Labor and Re-Education through Labor in China

This paper begins to theorize the intimate labor regimes of the "rehabilitation industry" in China. It examines the collusion between transnational interests, the state and the market through two types of vocational training programs for sex workers in China. In state-sanctioned rehabilitation through labor (RTL) programs serve as mandatory sanctions for prostitution offenses; at the same time, American evangelical Christian missionaries recruit sex workers to work as jewelry makers, and label them as victims of human trafficking to transnational consumers and activists. These programs aim to generate economic alternatives to labor migration and sex work. However, the focus on labor training and re-education as the animating force of social mobility ignores the complex labor, gender and ethnic hierarchies that exist within the intimate labor industries. Opening the black box of this new industry, my work will investigate the connections between the local and global and question the optimism around the transformative potential of "good work."

This paper is based off 28 months of ethnographic participant observation at an evangelical Christian vocational training center in Beijing, China, and pairs this with preliminary analysis into the historical and contemporary practices of rehabilitation through labor in China.

An Exploring Study on Networked Market Disruption and Resilience

The main objective of this study is to explore the core of socially restrained buying trends of the agricultural foods and products made from Tohoku Area. Actually these cases mean that many people do feel something unfavorable and they are not going to buy foods made from Tohoku Area. And these trends are still often observable anywhere ever since the Fukushima Nuclear Disaster of the twentieth century.

In this concern, I presume that these social trends are underlying in the information-asymmetry as the market for ‘Lemons’. And I define this presumption as an agent-based model on social cascading, social uncertainty, networked market disruptions and percolation process. As results of simulating runs, I clarified my hypothesizes and these are possibly actualized in configured conditions. Namely I can conclude that the emergent cascading of socially restrained buying trends of agricultural foods made from Tohoku Area can be engendered by information-asymmetry as the market for ‘Lemons’, and its networked market is also crucially ruled in the percolation principle. Finally, I will show these details and discuss the relatives.

Freedom Markets: The Moral and Political Economies of Human Trafficking in China, Thailand and the U.S.

This project is a global and multi-sited ethnography of the transnational social movement to combat human trafficking through state- and market-based approaches to managing low-wage labor migration and women's work. Empirically, this project compares faith-based and secular approaches to anti-human trafficking work. In China and Thailand, and their sites of movement organizing and consumer activism in Los Angeles. The project is structured around the dissertation's five main sections: the "global connections" as well as disconnections between transnational social movement activists, global governance institutions, states, markets and movement subjects—low wage women workers, inclusive of both those who are identified and unidentified as trafficked.
Current Crimes and Major Issues of Policing in Japan

The number of reported crimes has been decreasing since 2002 in Japan. However, the Japanese society faces to some new crimes, including cybercrime, domestic violence, and stalking. The Japanese Police are now struggling with these new crimes and constructing new rules and practices to deal with them. Current policing and countermeasures against these new crimes in Japan will be illustrated.

RC26-458.3

SHILOVA, VALENTINA* (Russian Academy of Sciences, vshilova@yandex.ru)
«Cellular Globalization» and Communicative Inequality

In view of high speed of development and inculcation of the new informational technologies, growth of consumerism, space globalization in the contemporary societies the high level of social dynamics remains. At present the world community experiences increasing influence of the informational and communicational technologies. At the beginning this changes weren’t very visible, but now we already don’t imagine our life without social networks and connection which is available constantly. Our friends are increasingly not real people, but simulacrum. New trends of world development, their orientation on an innovation and modernization create the conditions for new social phenomena formation, one of which is communicative inequality. Communicative space is constantly changing, and with the emergence of advanced communicative technologies new vectors of its formation are born. Between those who have the technical capacity and the necessary educational level for using the Internet and those who have no such possibility the border lies. The new mobile communication potential influence the individuals’ behavior. Communicative inequality develop in the new telephony using and in obtaining information from a variety of sources including the media which price isn’t available for wide range of customers. Recently they gap between rich and poor in the sphere of information has become more and more conditioned by the technological characteristics, when the rapid expansion of communication tools covered only some of the users layers while other should be satisfied with a rapidly aging equipment. New digital communication medium created by mobile operators, Internet companies, state programs on providing the Internet connection and telephones, prepared a real geographical revolution. At this moment we can speak about the overcoming of the regions informational lag. But communicative inequality between the regions and between them and the Federal center are still remains.

RC15-260.6

SHIM, JAE-MAHN* (University of Seoul, jaemahn.shim@gmail.com)
A Sociological Approach to Varying Treatment Outcomes of Complementary and Alternative Medicine

Social sciences of medicine have not given much attention to the variations in the real-world treatment outcomes of CAM situated in different social contexts yet. This neglect is surprising, because the wisdom has long existed in social sciences of medicine that the effects of medical interventions are significantly influenced by social and cultural circumstances. Along with this neglect, a problematic view seems to be revived and reproduced among the medical science community that any deficiency or efficacy in the treatment outcomes of acupuncture and herbal medicine is attributable to the characteristics of the treatment in itself detached from its medical and social environments. However, the limitation of this view becomes clear when acupuncture or herbal medicine of the identical quality and design leads to varying treatment outcomes in different trials. As a way to consider these puzzling variations and to propose a sociological explanation of the varying effects of acupuncture and herbal medicine, this paper examines systematically how divergent treatment outcomes are in acupuncture and herbal medicine in Japan, U.S. and how they are related with the social environments of these medical interventions. In particular, this paper highlights the significance of coordinating these CAM treatments with the mainstream biomedicine at multiple levels in order to get tangible health care benefits. It concludes with reflections on the limitations of the current discourses on the social determinants of the effects of medicine and the inter-cultural medicine and cultural competency.

RC16-293.1

SHIM, YOUNG-HEE* (Hanyang University, yshim@hanyang.ac.kr)
Family-Related Risk Perception and Individualization in East Asia

Based on a survey research conducted to citizens of three capital cities of East Asia, Seoul, Beijing, and Tokyo, this paper is aimed at comparing the family-related risk perception in the three cities with a perspective of individualization theory and a typology of risks developed for East Asia. More specifically, it is aimed at revealing how the citizens of the three cities feel about the recent changes in the family such as divorce, low fertility, decrease in the parent’s role in home education, isolation and suicide of the elderly, individualist tendency, decrease in mutual help in the family, and conflict in the property distribution. The research questions are as follows: First, how do the citizens of three cities perceive about these various family-related risks? Second, what influences the family-related risk perception? As to the first question, it turned out that perception of the first modernity-related risks are higher in Beijing, while that of the second modernity-related ones are higher in Seoul and Tokyo. As to the second question, it turned out that not only the family-related macro changes as revealed in law and policy changes and statistical indices in the area of fertility, divorce and marriage, but also individualization turned out to be significant. This suggests that the three cities seem to be in different stages of development and that the three cities have both the first modern and second modern risks.

RC45-741.4

SHIMANE, KATSUMI* (Senshu University, shimane@isc.senshu-u.ac.jp)
Funeral Ceremony As an Embedded Social Capital

Funeral ceremony is one of the institutionalized social facts in each society. It could be carried out with family, relative and community members in the traditional societies. But in the modernized society, funerals tend to be held only by family and closer friends. We compared the East Asian funeral ceremonies in Invisible Population: the Place of the Dead in East Asian Megacities (ed. N. Ave- rin, Routledge, London 2000). We found the great changes of funeral customs in Japan, China and South Korea. The undertakers became the new actor of the funeral services and we can’t conduct it without them in the urbanized cities. We can call that tendency as “the commercialization of funeral ceremony”. Now the funeral service can be carried out only by the professional undertakers.

In the East Asia the relations and friends are very important actors. They help the family members for organizing the funerals. So the social networks that the dead and family members have are “the embedded social capital” for the funeral ceremony. We shall compare the properties of the societies from this point of view.

The Center for Social Capital Studies in Senshu University held the researches in East Asian Societies cooperated with the organizations in these countries; Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, South Korea, China, Taiwan and Thailand. We asked the people about social relation, social trust, security, customs and ceremonies. I will show their attitudes about the participations for the funeral ceremonies of relations, friends, neighbors and colleagues.

JS-26.11

SHIMBO, LUCIA* (University of São Paulo, luciasmibho@gmail.com)
LOPES, JOÃO MARCOS (University of São Paulo)
Too Much Business and Few Policies: The Role of Major Construction Companies in the Housing Program "Minha Casa, Minha Vida" in Non-Metropolitan Cities in Brazil

Brazil is now passing through an unprecedented moment regarding housing production due to the large volume of public funds focused in just one single program: the “Minha Casa, Minha Vida” (PMCMV). It was released in 2009 with the goal of building 3.4 million housing units in six years only. Since then, the role of the real estate market was consolidated in Brazilian contemporary housing policy, which had already been outlining since the late 1990s, characterized by the performance of major construction companies and by the scale and standardized production housing throughout the country. This geographic expansion covered cities and regions that weren’t major companies’ priorities so far, such as São Paulo state country cities and other states capitals (beyond the axis Rio-São Paulo), causing significant changes in the local real estate dynamics and in the socio-spatial configurations in these cities. This article aims to analyze such changes under two different approaches that are related to each other. The first looks at how the production of PMCMV is revealed socio-spatially in non-metropolitan areas, taking the real estate market as the territorial focus, the cities of central region of São Paulo state, in which it is possible to note the high concentration of housing units produced by only a few major construction companies. The second approach focuses on understanding the production structure of PMCMV, starting from the analysis of a major company that currently accounts for 30% of the housing units in the study area. The hypothesis is that the recent phase of housing production is controlled by a market policy, rather than a housing policy, in which the state provides funds and companies design and produce the city, delineating a private conception of urban design and housing product.
Estimation of Hedonic Single-Family House Price Function Considering "Scenes"

In this study, hedonic house price functions are formulated using the single-family house market in the 23 wards of Tokyo as the subject. In the formulation of the model, the inclusion of omitted variable bias is thought to occur in cases when, in addition to locational factors (i.e., factors involved in decision making when buying a property) and building structures which affect the house prices, local environmental variables or "scenes" and the individual characteristics of house buyers, such as their income, are not taken into consideration. However, since it is difficult to obtain "scenes", Statistical Development of Alliance between Two Movements. Democratization also gave negative impact on the political dynamics after the presidential election of 1972. In 1977, Bell articulated his three positions: "socialist in economics, liberal in politics and conservative in culture." He tried to transcend the binary oppositions peculiar to the Cold War through his idea of "trinity." This study reevaluates Bell as a post-Cold War intellectual who fought against neoliberalism and neoconservatism.

RC27-476.1
SHIMIZU, YASUO* (Doshisha University, app@fsinet.or.jp)

About World Championships in Athletics and TV Broadcast

This study examines changes in the nature of Japanese TV broadcasts of the World Athletics Championships from 1997-2013 using a qualitative methodology. Specifically, the study examines the changes in the Tokyo Broadcasting System (TBS)'s coverage between the 1997 Athens event and the 2013 Moscow event. The results indicate that TV broadcasts became more professional from the point of the Berlin event in 2009. Up until the 2009 Berlin event, broadcasts featured much screaming-like behaviour from television commentators such as Yuji Oda. However, the screaming-like broadcasts decreased after the Berlin event and the screaming of Yuji Oda was not seen in Moscow in 2013. In addition, the nicknames of the players were not used in the Moscow TV broadcasts. This may be due, in part, to the request of the Japan Association of Athletic Federations to the Tokyo Broadcasting System to eliminate the use of nicknames. The nature of live coverage of sports events varies according to different events. In addition, they are dependent on whether or not there are Japanese players involved, and depending on whether or not there are star "foreign" players. Based on the results the paper highlights implications for future track-and-field and other sport broadcasts.

INT-24.1
SHIN, KWANG-YEONG* (Chung-Ang University, kyunhin@cau.ac.kr)

Why Does Inequality Keep Rising In South Korea?

This paper explores the rise of economic inequality in South Korea, focusing on changing income distribution of individuals and families after financial crisis in 1997. In South Korea, the great U-turn of inequality was observed since the early 1990s. Both Gini coefficient of household income inequality of household and Gini coefficient of individual's wage inequality had decreased commonly until the early 1990s. They have kept rapidly rising earlier than financial crisis in 1997. Both appeared depending on whether or not there are Japanese players involved, and depending on whether or not there are star "foreign" players. Based on the results the paper highlights implications for future track-and-field and other sport broadcasts.

RC08-158.1
SHIMIZU, SHINSUKE* (Morioka University, shimizu@moroka-u.ac.jp)

Daniel Bell As Post-Cold War Intellectual: The Idea of Triunity Beyond the Cognitive Frameworks of the Cold War

Interpretations of Daniel Bell's works are typical cases of cognitive bias in Cold War social sciences. Bell has been regarded as an anti-communist ideologue, a conservative sociologist, and a neoconservative intellectual. Today, therefore, his works are not discussed in earnest. This study reevaluates Daniel Bell by clarifying the concept of mild depression patients especially in occupational settings is unstable and vulnerable to the moral criticism on them.

RC08-158.1
SHIMIZU, SHINSUKE* (Morioka University, shimizu@moroka-u.ac.jp)

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RC08-158.1
SHIMIZU, SHINSUKE* (Morioka University, shimizu@moroka-u.ac.jp)

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movement organizations has shown ambiguous attitudes toward the democratic regime. The consecutive defeat of democratic political parties in the presidential elections has severely undermined the social bases of both movements in the 2000s.

RC15-269.4 SHINOHARA, YUZO* (Osaka City University, shindou@lit.osakcu.ac.jp)
Rethinking "Medicalization of Death and Dying": Explanations Through Examining Japanese Case

The Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) has initiated healthcare worker migration from Indonesia to Japan since 2008. Issues and challenges concerning regulations and cross-cultural understandings of healthcare have emerged around such EPA healthcare work and workers in both societies. What issues have arisen and been reported in Indonesia and Japan? How do the media, policy makers, healthcare institutions and workers themselves and in cross-cultural understandings of healthcare migration and their policies in Indonesia and Japan over time. Analyses of the national media reporting, information from the governments, and interviews in Indonesia and Japan reveal a contrast of social responses to healthcare worker migration. In Indonesia where healthcare workers have been sent to Japan and other countries, this tends to be understood positively, overall, as economic benefits and Indonesian professionals' contributions to the care worker shortage in Japan. In contrast, Japanese are more likely to respond negatively to these issues; yet, they intend to face cross-cultural challenges, although slowly, making revisions in the language and license examination policies. We pay particular attention to social issue construction and policy institutionalization processes around EPA healthcare workers in Indonesia and Japan. Our study contributes to our sociological understanding of healthcare worker migration, cross-cultural understandings of healthcare and related concepts, and how national contexts and globalization construct and re-construct social issues and policies toward a new social change.

JS-88.6 SHINOHARA, TAKAKO* (KIRYU University, yukki.taka.302@gmail.com)
Discourses in the Magazine "KeiSetsu Jidai": The Popularization Process of Higher Education in Postwar Japan

At a time when it was called the "examination hell" in postwar Japan, the magazine KEISETSU JIDAI was popular among students that take the entrance examination in higher education. It has a history of more than eighty years, but this time, how the magazine has changed?

The purpose of this study is the analysis of magazines in the 1950s-1960s. I would like to declare that KEISETSU JIDAI has a function of career guidance through the late 1950s. The tendency changed subjects, contributors, quantities of the magazine, and their consciousness. It's mean to liberate students from some superstitions. A practical learning and a scientific method was directed to solve problems. In particular, the issue was a difference between urban and rural areas, which have dates and skills of an entrance exam. Some difficulties confronted them, conflicts and barriers surrounding the higher education, such as gender difference and economic issue.

This study may suggest a new history about the severe competition in school entrance exams.

RC24-438.12 SHINOHIKARI, MIKIKO (Chuo University, shinoki@fps.chuo-u.ac.jp)
ABE, K0I (Yamagata University)
The Effect of Environmental Education at School and Home on How Students Behave Towards the Natural Environment in Japan

Several studies on the factors that promote pro-environmental behavior have found the importance of educational environment. A number of environmental educational programs that aim to nurture ethical behavior towards the environment have been developed worldwide. For example, in Japan, some students in a junior high school take part in diving programs to study marine environments. The aim of this study is to examine the effect of environmental education at school and home on students' pro-environmental behavior. In November 2010, we conducted a quantitative survey of all third-year students and their parents at all the junior high schools located in the city of Minamata, Japan. Pollution has had a severely detrimental effect on the health of the residents of Minamata since the 1950s, and the disease caused by pollution has come to be known as Minamata disease. The negative experiences with pollution have led to the implementation of various interesting environmental education programs in all the junior high schools in the city.

The analysis of the results indicates the important factor that effects on the pro-environmental behaviors of students: It was their perception of the contributions their parents made to address environmental challenges, instead of the actual contributions or behavior of the parents. The pro-environmental behavior that students took had a mediating effect on the way students' perception on their parental contributions to the environment. The results also indicate that experience-based environmental education, such as related volunteering activities at school, promoted students' pro-environmental behavior significantly more than classroom-based environmental education that focused on knowledge creation. However, classroom-based environmental knowledge creation remains critical
because it provides an opportunity to influence pro-environmental behavior through the discoveries and the surprises by learning.

RC31-529.2

SHINOZAKI, KYOKO* (Ruhr University Bochum, kyoko.shinozaki@rub.de)

Career Strategies and Spatial (In-)/Mobility Among Skilled Migrants Between Asia and Europe: The Role of Gender Power Dynamics in the Work-Family Interaction

This paper aims to unravel the gendered career strategies of skilled migrants in Germany’s financial and academic sectors, which are being developed not only in tandem, but also often in negotiation, with gender relations in the family. Much of the current scholarly effort in the field of skilled migration and mobility has concentrated on the principal migrant and work-related context, treating the family as a rather secondary, separate and essentially ‘female’ terrain. Drawing on participant observation and interviews with highly skilled mobile workers from Asia, this paper shows that these two terrains, work and family, are closely interrelated in building skilled migrant workers. Germany has lately joined the “global war for talent” to seek out highly skilled migrant workers, but although the number of skilled women entering Germany through the established migration scheme is growing, only a small minority of them are skilled in science and technology. In this paper, I examine the role of gender in the career strategies of highly skilled migrant workers in Germany and their family, and how these strategies differ in different sectors and regions.

RC31-527.6

SHINOZAKI, KYOKO* (Ruhr University Bochum, kyoko.shinozaki@rub.de)

Conceptualizing Spatial Ambivalence Among Migrant Academics: The Dimension of Temporalities in Understanding Career Strategies

Highly skilled migrants are often deemed to have mobility capital: extant studies have shown that for career advancement they mobilize the capacity to be spatially mobile through cross-border migration, based on their cultural, social and economic capital. In policy, too, the debate around “gain and retain” has popularized the construction of mobile skilled migrants. In fact, Germany, the country which this paper focuses on, has been widening its channel for skilled and highly skilled migration streams and opened a route for long-term and permanent settlement for skilled migrants entering through its skilled migration regime. New, skill-biased migration governance radically rewrites the established understanding of German citizenship, based on “Selecting by Origin”.

Recent scholarship has brought about a nuanced understanding about spatial mobility capital and its mechanism, by considering the work-family interaction. While these studies put forth ambivalence and gendered power dynamics in realizing career aspirations among highly skilled migrants, I argue that less attention has been paid to the temporal dimension in capturing spatial ambivalence and career strategies. By focusing on migrant academics in three German cities, this paper aims to conceptualize their spatial/temporal ambivalence, which is influenced by three temporal points in their own and family lives: past, present and future. However, rather than treating these three points in isolation from one another, I want to make sense of them in a continuum, that would together affect migrant academics’ decision/orientation to stay, move on, or return home. Drawing on a quantitative survey and problem-centered interviews, I aim to demonstrate that the temporariness intersect with, and give meaning to, locally specific experiences along the social dimension of race/ethnicity, gender, country of origin, and age in the workplace, family, neighborhood and local administration. In addition, I will discuss the strengths and challenges in using these methods.

RC31-521.4

SHIOBARA, YOSHIKAZU* (Keio University, shiobara@law.keio.ac.jp)

Between Freedom and Neglect: Community-Based Approaches and Neoliberalism In Policies For Asylum Seekers In Australia

Policies regarding asylum seekers in Australia have changed frequently since the late 2000s. The federal Labor government that came into power in 2007 decided to abolish the notorious policy of the former conservative government, namely, the “Pacific Solution” and Temporary Protection Visa (TPV) scheme, both of which aimed to reduce the numbers of Irregular Maritime Arrivals (IMAs) and violated their human rights. On the other hand, the Labor government maintained the problematic policy of mandatory detention for asylum seekers, and therefore sought to develop “Community-based” approaches for asylum seekers to argue that the government guaranteed their human rights. Thus, the Labor government developed the Community Detention program and expanded the number of asylum seekers who were issued a Bridging Visa E (BVE) and released into local communities. While human rights lobbies and refugee service providers tended to welcome the policy change because it released asylum seekers from detention centers, the advancement of the Community-based approaches was also a response to the need to bring down the high costs of the existing asylum seekers policy. In other words, the Community-based approaches for asylum seekers can be recognized as a segment of the neoliberal reforms of Australian social policy. In this paper, I will examine the details of the Community-based approach to asylum-seeker policy in Australia from 2007-2013, using policy and discourse analysis from a sociological point of view. I suggest that the policy aimed to promote freedom for ethnic minorities can result in their neglect when the discourse of neoliberalism and spatial management are utilized to justify the policy.

RC14-256.17

SHIOYA, MASYUKI* (University of Tokyo, 04089ms@gmail.com)

Dynamism Among Japanese Railway Fans: Transition of Taste in the Dimension of Hobby

In this paper, I intend to examine “shumi” (Japanese word for “hobby”) in contemporary Japan, revealing its mechanism and dynamism. “Shumi” is composed of three aspects: “omomuki”, taste, and hobby. “Omomuki” is a Japanese word for a concept of aesthetics in the nature. Taste is a concept of value judgment. Hobby is a concept of enjoyable activities. In sociology, taste and hobby have been researched, far depicting how the concept of taste has been regarded in the concept of hobby in a class society. However, it is necessary to study this matter from the perspective of hobby. Railway fans have been chosen to conduct the survey for the purpose of this study. This is because they participate in activities that are rich in variety, as well as complexity. According to some surveys, there are around 20,000 serious railway fans and roughly from 1.5 to 2 million casual fans. A distinguished characteristic is that although the age distribution is widely covered from under 10 to over 90, at least 80% of them are males. Also, based on my field research related to railways, conducted from July 2009 to October 2012, railway fans have been found to enjoy various kinds of activities, which are not limited to competitions, such as “Ago” that Gaillou refers to. Focusing on Bourdieu’s theory of “champ”, or “distinction”, I examine the new framework to analyze the conceptual interaction between taste and hobby. Specifically, I introduce “games” as the sub-concept of hobby, revealing that each fan transitions between values to different realms within the dimension of hobby. Thus, I aim to show the possibility that interaction taste and hobby takes place in a non-class society.

RC29-506.1

SHIPONOVA, TATIANA* (Saint Petersburg State University, shhtspsb@yandex.ru)

Fundamental Paradoxes of the Theory and Practice of the Criminal Law

The “crisis of punishment” as well as negative phenomena of the modern system of justice determines to the ideological handicap. Let’s focus only on two mainframe ideas.

Understanding of the social justice

Social justice is a measure of social benefits from laws and other regulators based on an agreement which establish and maintain the life order of individuals and institutions. This order promotes the survival and development of the society, as well as provides integration and decent life of its members. The “decent life” is a compilation of all the benefits proclaiming in modern society: freedom, equality, social security, etc. Therefore the justice system should be aimed primarily at preventing crime, restoration of the rights and rehabilitation of the victims, and only then – on the prosecution, punishment and/or rehabilitation of criminals. Economic pragmatism of the “social protection” concept

The concept of punishment should be based on a quality management underlining efficiency and effectiveness. In this regard, in Western societies are widely discussing concepts of “safety” and “protection”. However, they are discussing without an analysis of what, in fact, should be protected. So “reliability” becomes symbolic notion and goes back to the “retribution”.

In this perspective, should still expect the punishment, if we should solve the problem, it is necessary to decide from which perspective we should evaluate its quality. From producer’s perspective? But what exactly it produces: improvement of criminals, their crime or protection of society? And from the perspective of the law in modern society.
Intergenerational Transfer within Families from the Perspective of Social Inequality in Japan

As in Europe and the US, Japan's ageing population, and the accompanying generational imbalance, has become one of today's most pressing social policy issues. My paper primarily examines how intergenerational transfer within families takes place, and whether this process contributes to expanding inequality between families.

I focus on three kinds of private intergenerational transfer: co-residency, remittance, and asset inheritance. In particular, I intensively discuss different directions of transfer, both from parents to children, and from children to parents. The aim of my research is to identify similarities in determinants of all three types of intergenerational transfer, and in both directions. In conclusion, I explore whether the relationship with macro-level intergenerational imbalance is consistent with the one at the micro-level.

I will analyze data from two sources: the Comprehensive Survey of People's Living Conditions (CSCJ), conducted by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, and the 2010 Panel Survey of Living Conditions among Middle-Age and Elderly People (PSMEP). The former presents cross-sectional, detailed household income data, with a sample size of 26,115. The latter is first wave of nationally representative panel survey of people aged 50 to 84. The survey, with a sample size of 6,442, includes detailed information on financial and care support between parents and children, and on household assets and savings.

According to my preliminary results, the meaning of co-residency has changed. The elderly are no longer always the beneficiaries of co-residency; rather, they retain the role of household head that provides basic economic support to younger family members. Private transfers divide society rather than redistribute resources, since the older generation provides more than the younger, and intergenerational imbalances in private transfers become more obvious as the population ages.

Intergenerational Transfer, Social and Private, in Japan

Largely because of generational imbalance, the ageing population of Japan is one of the most urgent topics in social policy. My paper principally examines the relationship of social and private intergenerational transfers in Japan. I analyze two kinds of data. The first is that of the "Comprehensive Survey of People's Living Conditions," which was conducted by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, and the second is that of "National Survey of Living Conditions among Middle-Age and Old-Age People in 2010."

The public pension system, which produces social transfers from the younger to the older generation, can be regarded as a form of intergenerational re-distribution. I first examine the extent that public pensions limit poverty among the elderly in Japan as a way to gauge the impact of public transfers in improving social equality. The main research question here is the extent to which public pensions reduce the risk of poverty as the generational imbalance worsens.

I study two-fold private transfers, co-residency and remittance. In Japan's welfare society, the family has played a critical role in providing basic economic security to its members. The elderly have secured their economic well-being through co-residency with their off-spring. I examine how private transfers across generations, as in co-residency and remittance, have taken place. My second research question is whether such transfers have been enhanced by population ageing. According to my preliminary result, the meaning of co-residency has now changed: the elderly are no longer always the beneficiaries of co-residency; rather, they retain the role of household head that provides basic economic well-being to the resident younger generation. Private transfers divide society rather than re-distribute resources, since the older generation provides more than the younger, and intergenerational imbalances in private transfers become more obvious as the population ages.

Comparative Study on Vocational Education in Japan and in France

In this paper, I will discuss on the vocational education at the level of secondary education in Japan and in France with a comparative point of view.

In France, there are mainly three types of high school (lycée): lycée général, lycée technologique and lycée professionnel. When the pupils accomplish their study at high school and pass the final examination (baccalauréat), they receive a diploma which corresponds to their study course (baccalauréat général, baccalauréat technologique and baccalauréat professionnel). Though all these three types institutionally give the right to enter the higher education, the courses of pupils after graduation of each type of high school show a clear difference: continuing to study at higher education or entering employment; types of institution (grande écoles, university, professional junior college ...). When they continue to study... Historically, 'technological' and 'professional' courses are introduced for the purpose of vocational education, but the situation of the pupils after graduating has been changed in the last years. In France, there are general education course, specialized education course and comprehensive education course in high school. I will discuss the tendency of the way that the pupils of each course take after their graduation as comparing with the situation in France.

With these discussions, I will try to examine concepts of ability, career and so on, in a wider sense.

Gender Dynamics in the Dualisation of Coordinated Market Economies

Recent research about growing inequalities in some of the most protected employment economies has pointed to the dualisation of employment conditions originating in the expansion of non-standard employment and the deregulation of social protection coverage for significant segments of the workforce. This paper will focus on bringing informal work in private households into registered employment, they have strengthened the traditional path of women's labor force (re-)entry into part-time work, while creating large differences in the forms of part-time work taken up by educated and less skilled women.

In the late 2000s Austria and Germany introduced policies aimed at expanding the employment of household services in order to support families in their ability to reconcile work and family. Both sets of policies targeted the use of a particular form of marginal part-time work, to make formal employment relations more attractive to households. The effect however, has been to constitute household service work as insecure low wage work, and to introduce new lines of inequalities between working women. While neither the Austrian or German reforms have resulted in the expected effects, they have served to highlight the social protection framework in which household services are embedded, and the more generally poised between women's employment and household responsibilities.

In Japan especially after the World War II, it is said that the importance of intermediate group is rediscovered in Japan after the Great Hanshin earthquake in 1995. A law which prescribes to give the right of juridical person to a NPO, one of the forms of intermediate group, is founded in 1988. Since then, there are more discussions on NPO than before. I will reconsider these discussions to analyze the significace of intermediate group in the contemporary society and sociology in Japan. I will also treat other intermediate groups, such as neighborhood associations for example, to deepen the discussion.

Family Supports and Insecure Work: The Politics of Household Service Employment in Conservative Gender Regimes

In the late 2000s Austria and Germany introduced policies aimed at expanding the employment of household services in order to support families in their ability to reconcile work and family. Both sets of policies targeted the use of a particular form of marginal part-time work, to make formal employment relations more attractive to households. The effect however, has been to constitute household service work as insecure low wage work, and to introduce new lines of inequalities between working women. While neither the Austrian or German reforms have resulted in the expected effects, they have served to highlight the social protection framework in which household services are embedded, and the more generally poised between women's employment and household responsibilities.

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The Japanese General Social Surveys project conducts a nationwide social survey every two years since 2000 to study the attitudes and behavior of Japanese people. As the U.S. GSS, the JGSS questionnaire covers a wide range of topics including family issues.

Working with Korean General Social Survey, Taiwan Social Change Survey, and Chinese General Social Survey, JGSS shares some modules of questions with East Asian Social Surveys (EASS). The theme for the first EASS (EASS 2006) is Family, for the second (EASS 2008) is Culture and Globalization, for the third (EASS 2010) is Health and Society, and for the forth is Network Social Capital, and for the fifth (planned in 2015) is Work and Life. EASS aims to continue valid and reliable cross-national surveys by using repeated research that has already generated robust results.

In this presentation, we will illustrate the change in Japanese family and capture the present picture based on the results of cumulative JGSS data. The overall trends between 2000 and 2012 will be described. While swayed by unstable job climate, both individuals and families suppress dissatisfaction and come to grips with reality.

The number of unemployment and contingent employment among youths has been enlarged, the percentage of unmarried people has increased, and unmarried children have increasingly been raised together with their parents. A growing number of women in all ages entered into labor force and the trends between 2000 and 2012 will be described. While swayed by unstable job climate, both individuals and families suppress dissatisfaction and come to grips with reality.

The bottom of the M-shaped employment rates among women have become shallow. Following favorability towards socialization of livelihood security and care of the elderly, increasing people favor socialization of childrearing and education. The changes in employment among youths and women should have a strong impact on Japanese family in the future, and thus a whole picture of the reform of taxation system, employment policy, and social welfare should gain attention.
Governments around the world are endeavouring to work out how to meet patients’ expectations regarding universal health coverage. Even wealthy nations such as Australia that formally enjoy universal health coverage experience gaps and inequities in access to health care. Not all patients enjoy an equal capacity to choose. Inequities in access to care, long waiting times for surgery and increasing out-of-pocket expenses are creating a divide in healthcare between those who can afford to pay either out-of-pocket or via private health insurance, and those who cannot. The aim of this project is to advance policy-relevant sociological knowledge about the factors that shape and constrain patient choice as a basis for transformative healthcare professional education and evidence-informed policies.

The study is informed by a critical discourse analysis of selected Labor and Coalition Federal policy texts to examine how patient choice is spoken about, shaped and enacted at the federal level in Australia. The content of speeches and statements related to social justice as a means for building social cohesion in 1995 reform. The importance of social justice as a means for building social cohesion in 1995 reform. The position taken here is that methodological pluralism (philosophy of science debate) are delineated: defining variables, methodological and ethical challenges and present a model for more equitable and just societies. The paper will try to narrow down to types of theories, metho
dological and ethical challenges and present a model for more equitable and just societies.

Is There an Emerging Transnational Advocacy Network in Opposition to Weaponized Drones?

The use of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) or drones by the United States for carrying out targeted killings in territories throughout the Middle East, South Asia and Africa has by now become a routine, but controversial, American counter-terrorism practice. In recent years, these drone strikes have been regularly denounced by human rights organizations and have also drawn the critical attention of United Nations special rapporteurs on account of the civilian casualties such attacks frequently cause in apparent violation of international norms governing the use of military force. Perhaps just as significant, however, in continuing to resist the normalization of drone warfare, has been the increasing activism of a variety of like-minded norm entrepreneurs involved in the production and dissemination of knowledge about its legal aspects and realities created on the ground. Volunteer lawyers representing victims/survivors of drone attacks have been pursuing litigation in different national jurisdictions, most notably in the United Kingdom and in Pakistan, to identify liable parties and publicize their alleged complicity. Concurrently, the epistemic community of international law scholars and practitioners has been engaged in public intellectual debates concerning the legality and morality of drone warfare, while investigative journalists have (often at their own peril) continued to document attack incidents and play a significant role in bringing these facts to public attention. This paper explores whether, and to what extent, these separate, yet complementary, initiatives may be indicative of an emerging transnational advocacy network opposed to the use and proliferation of weaponized drones.

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The Democratic Peace Debate: Theory and Fact

The concept of a Democratic Peace (DP) is a major theoretical strand within International Relations (IR). Depending on precisely how democracy is defined, the number of wars between such states over the last two centuries varies from zero to a handful. Moreover, democratic states have never fought on opposing sides in a general war involving all, or nearly all, the great powers. Such a record cannot be claimed by any other form of government – monarchies, Communist and authoritarian states have all fought against one another. The only zone of peace that is grounded in a shared political system is that of liberal democracies. In a field in which there are relatively few empirical regularities of even modest strength, scholars were encouraged to validate or invalidate the findings. Thus, DP provides an almost perfect focal point to grapple with contentious issues involving theory in IR. First, DP will be differentiated from the liberal (or Kantian) peace, a concept with which it is often conflated. Second, the main debates about theory within IR that DP helps to illuminate will be discussed. These debates can be categorized as follows: 1) Rationalist vs. Reflexivist (paradigm debate); 2) Quantitative vs. Qualitative (methodology debate); and, 3) Methodological Unity vs. Methodological Pluralism (philosophy of science debate). Hence, concerns about theory-building in IR (as reflected through DP) are delineated: defining variables, confounding of variable effects, and fleshing out causal mechanisms that connect the variables to each other. The position taken here is that methodological pluralism is a pre-requisite and, furthermore, such a flexible and wide-ranging approach should also prove highly beneficial for delineating real-world connections.

SIDIQI, SAIRA* (GC University, sairasiddiqi14@hotmail.com)

Gender Inequalities and Socio-Cultural Themes of Leisure in Contemporary Societies: Illustrations from Pakistan

This paper takes into account the cultural and social themes of leisure that explicate how women’s leisure has been marginalized in a contemporary society. It attempts to understand and use the perspectives of inequality to look at leisure and social transformations. Reflecting the intersection of social and cultural themes of leisure, and progress towards the Millennium Development Goals, this paper views gender disparity paradox and contradictions within gender segregation and disparity is found in hetero-social dimension in Pakistani society. Equal rights to leisure are given in a range of UN declarations even if it is frequently viewed as less important than basic human needs of food and shelter. Its purpose is to suggest how women’s participation and perception in the context of central aspects of leisure dynamics may alter and enrich analysis and characterization of contemporary global society. The studies on gender inequalities have given theories and methods; therefore, this paper argues that women having developed different educational and organizational talents and have the capacity to make a distinct and positive contribution to contemporary global societies. The paper will try to narrow down to types of theories, methodological and ethical challenges and present a model for more equitable
leisure policies and new resolutions for more leisure opportunities for women that enable leisure to serve as a force for human growth. Finally, in drawing together some themes of leisure and gender equality, the paper will indicate how these realities have the capacity to add to our understanding of the complexity of contemporary global society. Leisure and gender inequality will be seen in a socio-cultural framework.

RC32-564.11
SIDDQUI, SAIRA* (GC University, sairasisiddiqui14@hotmail.com)
ASLAM, SYEDA KHIZRA ( SAP; GC University)
Inequalities of Gender, Violence and Dehumanization in Multiple Forms in a Conflicting Cultural Values Outlook in Pakistan

This paper provides a theoretical framework of understanding, experience and struggle of gender and pursuit of women rights concerning inequality, violence and dehumanization, and how multiple forms of such disparities overlap and interrelate with social categories and cultural values. The paper's main theme will be a theoretical inquiry into the way Violence is conceptualized in relation to the conflicting cultural values in traditional and modern theories. Theoretically and methodologically the paper will be designed so as to allow the interpretation of maltreatment of women with reference to sexual and gender options concerning violence, class, and discrimination in the background of conflicting cultural values. It will focus on Pakistani society since it got its independence in 1947 and build its argument on previous research conducted among indigenous groups in Pakistan. It will be discussed here that an examination of multiple forms of inequalities of gender, violence and dehumanization in the lives of women in Pakistan, the interpretation would be that of a society surrounded with violence. Central to this theory is the understanding that violence is an integral part of the lives of women which accounts of the ways Pakistani women find themselves between being modern women and traditional women to illustrate the limits of the dichotomy of the theories of traditionalism and modernism. This paper will focus on the rights of the women who suffer from violence and dehumanization. These rights will include socioeconomic rights of getting jobs, social security, health facilities and shelter. In the end the paper will give a model of gendered approach for rehabilitation of the women who have faced such inequalities considering into view the legal Act against women victimization in Pakistan.

RC26-458.2
SIDORINA, TATIANA* (National Research University, mirros@mail.ru)
Crisis of Labour: Macro- and Micro-Level of Social Analysis

The report focuses on the phenomenon of labor crisis and its macro- and micro-level analysis. At the macro-level labor crisis is a transition to a postindustrial society; one of its features is a weakening of the need for hard work for industrial production. Labor in its classic sense is a thing of the past. Due to globalization, the processes of labour mobility across countries and the emergence of the international labor market play an important role in the contemporary world. And at this level the study focuses on the problems of the prospects of labor as an activity, changing the nature of work, etc. Therefore a researcher faces new challenges such as: identification of new labour types that replace labour in its classic sense; changes in the organization of the living space of people; career opportunities; a change of identification of new labour types that replace labour in its classic sense; changes in the organization of the living space of people; career opportunities; a change of

TC01-38.2
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VAROGLU, A. KADIR (Baskent University)
DAGLI, BARBAROS (Turkish Armed Forces)
Building a Hybrid Culture in Multinational Military Operations: The Perceptions of Eufor Peacekeepers on Collaboration and Negotiation for a Better Information Sharing

Information sharing describes the exchange of data between various organizations and people. A hybrid culture based on collaboration and negotiation may play the way for better information sharing within an organization. In the meantime, the nature of the organizational work is changing with the help of globalization, technological developments, complexity and today's sophisticated social and political problems. To remain competitive and to gain an advantage of these developments by solving conflicts effectively (Hocker and Wilmot, 2009), some new “multinational collaborative work arrangements” are being established both in civilian and military multicultural working environments. These working environments are also in place for military multinational military operations (Pedersen, 2001). In fact, if the cultural diversities are being managed well, organization can use advantages of this situation. In this case, the concepts “collaboration” and “negotiation” have become much more vital to manage the intercultural process effectively, to prevent some misunderstandings and create a better information sharing between the partners.

The research questions of this study are:

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
weakening of community networks. Reported by the interviewees refer to individual behavior, family isolation, and the scenario. As a result, the main strategies to prevent or cope with victimization are part of the organized crime have been weak and access to public services and policy benefits has been mediated by particularistic intermediation rather than a matter of citizens' rights. The analysis is based on qualitative research methodology. An interview to explore these research questions -designed by the writer while he was the Chief of Capacity Building Department at EUFOR in 2012- was applied face-to-face to 55 peacekeepers of 13 different countries within EUFOR Peace Operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina between April-October 2012. The collected data will be analyzed by “content analysis” method to find out the answers to research questions and to propose strategies on a better information sharing within the light of the findings.

From 'Absent-from-Home Father' to 'Committed Father': Changes in the Model of Fatherhood in Poland and Role of Mothers-'gatekeepers'

The current situation of fathers in Poland is an excellent example of the gap between the one hand - the level of social expectations, and on the other hand - everyday practice. Social expectations have tended to climb as a result of the promotion of a new fatherhood model, extensively discussed by the media and by experts, which has led to the creation of new social patterns and a new model of 'the father'. The majority of press, radio, and TV programmes present the idea of the committed father, involved in childcare in a very positive way, as an opportunity for men to benefit from developing close relations with their children.

In the same time, Polish fathers rarely get involved in dealing with children, do not spend a lot of time with them, do not decide on matters that are important for children, etc. The question is: why? There are many reasons for that, one of them is the attitude of some Polish mothers which could be described as 'Gatekeepers'. Many of mothers admit that the fathers of their children are able to look after children, but they treat them as if they were children themselves. They claim that men need detailed instruction, and when faced with a task of taking care of a child, the mother has to prepare everything for him. Due to this, many women prefer to have fathers 'under control' even though they deprive themselves of the chance of taking a break. In consequence, sometimes women subconsciously 'push men away' from children, because male commitment threatens their identity as built on being the mother, and thus the sole caregiver and expert in children's affairs.

The main purpose of my presentation is to describe the situation of fathers in the context of maters' attitudes and behaviors.

The violent conflict that emerged in Mexico - due to drug trafficking and the government's response - has produced a sharp rise in the incidence of violence, expressed in an escalation of homicide rates and disappearances. This violence not only has had an impact on its direct victims but also has engendered collective victimization. This paper describes changes in daily life experienced by the population in five municipalities in three states (Cuevavaca and Juipec in the state of Morelos, Saltillo and Torreon in the northern state of Coahuila and the city of Zacatecas in the homonymous state) that have witnessed an increase in drug related violence since 2007. In each locality, four focus groups were carried out with interviewees–men and women–from lower middle class neighborhoods. Among this sector of the population, the presence of state institutions has always been weak and access to public services and policy benefits has been mediated by particularistic intermediation rather than a matter of citizens' rights. The analysis shows deep changes in personal, family, community spheres as well as with respect to citizens' linkages to public security and justice institutions. These changes are expressed in the way in which the perception of crime, criminalization and social embeddedness of powerful groups of organized crime have weakened community organization and collective action to face the more violent scenario. As a result, the main strategies to prevent or cope with victimization reported by the interviewees refer to individual behavior, family isolation, and the weakening of community networks.

RC29-503.1

SILVA, CARLOS* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, carlos_silvaforney@yahoo.com.mx)

Police and Excessive Use of Force in Mexico City

In Mexico City, excessive use of force by police officers from different police forces is a problem acknowledged by the public and some political actors. This concern resulted in the enactment of a 2008 law governing the use of force by police forces of the Federal District. However, there is little research and systematic information about situations in which police abuse is concentrated. In developing democratic societies civilian control agencies has been one of the most important efforts to constraints police abuse and achieve a better level of compliance of basic rights. The main mechanism is the assessment of complaints against illegal police behavior. In Mexico City this responsibility lies with the Federal District Human Rights Commission. Since its founding in 1993 around a fifth of all registered complaints involve policemen (either from the Secretary of Public Security or the Attorney General of the Federal District). Based on the analysis of 600 complaints regarding police abuse between 2007-2011, this study describes the main characteristics of abuse in the use of force, and accounts for its severity by looking at social, spatial, situational, and individual factors. Police abuse is concentrated in a limited set of situations linked to the specific functions of each corporation, the motives and interests of police officers, as well as in spatial patterns.

RC29-498.6

SILVA, CARLOS* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, carlos_silvaforney@yahoo.com.mx)

Community Responses to Drug Related Violence in Mexico

Community Responses to Drug Related Violence in Mexico

The violent conflict that emerged in Mexico - due to drug trafficking and the government's response - has produced a sharp rise in the incidence of violence, expressed in an escalation of homicide rates and disappearances. This violence not only has had an impact on its direct victims but also has engendered collective victimization. This paper describes changes in daily life experienced by the population in five municipalities in three states (Cuevavaca and Juipec in the state of Morelos, Saltillo and Torreon in the northern state of Coahuila and the city of Zacatecas in the homonymous state) that have witnessed an increase in drug related violence since 2007. In each locality, four focus groups were carried out with interviewees–men and women–from lower middle class neighborhoods. Among this sector of the population, the presence of state institutions has always been weak and access to public services and policy benefits has been mediated by particularistic intermediation rather than a matter of citizens' rights. The analysis shows deep changes in personal, family, community spheres as well as with respect to citizens' linkages to public security and justice institutions. These changes are expressed in the way in which the perception of crime, criminalization and social embeddedness of powerful groups of organized crime have weakened community organization and collective action to face the more violent scenario. As a result, the main strategies to prevent or cope with victimization reported by the interviewees refer to individual behavior, family isolation, and the weakening of community networks.

RC29-29.2

SILVA, CRISTINA RODRIGUES DA* (Universidade Federal São Carlos, cristinasilva@ufscar.br)

"If You Were a Man, You Would Be a Captain": Observations, Strategies and Experiences Of a Woman Anthropologist Among The Military In Brazil

This presentation aims to explore the relationship between the researcher and the researched perceptions in ethnographic approaches of the military in Brazil, showing methodological features and general practices in this field, together with observations from my own background and experiences of research in military organizations from southeastern and north of the country. The way the military reality is classified and arranged is, to some extent, revealed in contacts between anthropologists and military personnel which are initially marked by the experience of the anthropologists' perception as "civilians", i.e. "outsiders" of the "military world/environment". There are a lot of positions and relations being built and acquired in the development of research, that refer to the poles "military / civilian", and that, far from being fixed categories, reveal themselves as relational and contextual regarding the researcher (Castro & Leirner, 2009). By addressing issues such as women in the Armed Forces and military families in my studies, this paper aims to compare the entry in the fieldwork into units that are military academies in relation to other garrisons, as border platoons in the Brazilian Amazon. I will present the strategies for approaching and contact, positions acquired in the research context and experience as a researcher, "woman and 'friend of the Army'" and extend the reflection to the gender issue that permeates my research trajectory.
SILVA, LUCÉLIA DE ALMEIDA* (Universidade de Brasília, lucmogalhaes@gmail.com)
MULLER, FERNANDA (Universidade de Brasília)

How Time Organised By and for Babies?

By and large, time studies have been carried out in the sociological area, con-verging in theoretical as much as methodological aspects when analyzing time use by adults in contemporary western societies. However, research on time use by children is still incipient and until now the main topics addressed refer to daily socialisation experiences (Larson and Verma, 1999), the differences in time use considering social class and gender differences (Carvalho and Machado, 2006), childhood life in urban and rural areas (Christensen and James, 2008) and the comparison between activities developed over different decades (Cruz and Teixeira, 2008). It is important to emphasise that such research only considered children over 6. For this reason, the present undertaking seeks to understand time use by and for babies under 12 months old, and hence complete the gap found in studies based on this age range. Firstly an instrument to record daily time use was elaborated, for completion over 24 hours in observation of both baby and parent. This instrument was used twice - once on a weekday and the other on a weekend. Interviews were later carried out with the parents in order to further explore the information recorded. The sample comprised two babies - one girl and one boy and their respective parents. If on the one hand, babies receive recurrent external determinations leading us to understand time as an instrument of social regulation (Elías, 1998), despite such impositions they also determine their own time use on the other.

SILVA, WÂNIA* (Maringá State University, Brazil, wonisilva@yahoo.com)
PEREIRA, CLEUMARY* (Pontifícia Universidade Católica, sec-pgc@uem.br)

Sweeping Floor and Building Identities: Centrality and Contradictions of Paid Work for Women in Brazil

The XXI Century Brazilian Society has undergone some transformations, whether in the political, economic, technological or social aspects. This new situation has led to changes in gender roles and labor relations, including women's work. Inserted in this context, this research presents a retrospective of Brazilian women's struggle for the conquest of their labor rights and interprets these changes empirically. We conducted a comparative case study on two organizations - one public another private - of Higher Education in the South Region of Brazil, with women that work in a cleaning sector for at least five years. We sought to understand how these women construct their identities at their social space of work and at home, as housewives. The data were collected through semi-structured interviews and focus group. It was found that for these women, the paid work has a centrality that builds contradictory feelings and actions. At first glance, the work promoted financial independence and increased self-esteem of these women. On the other hand they have experienced an invisibility as citizens and a lack of recognition of their activities in the organizations and at home. The consequence of this process has been a conflict in the construction of their identities as workers and as housewives.

KEYWORDS: Working Women, Identity, Organizations

SILVA, WÂNIA* (Maringá State University, Brazil, wonisilva@yahoo.com)

The Role of Small Cooperatives and Communitarian Agents in Brazil: Strategy of Action to Sustainable Food Security and Struggle Against Poverty

Food security understood as a process that goes beyond the production and access to food, has been an important topic of discussion in the Central Countries as well as in the Developing Countries. FAO, UNESCO and Local Governments have presented measures aiming to guarantee the right to food security and a sustainable development. However, many of them has not been succeeded because of the disregard for local knowledge, great bureaucracy and a lack of involvement by the local population. In order to face this reality in Brazilian Society on XXI century, this proposal aims to identify, disseminate and replicate possible actions undertaken by organizations and agricultural cooperatives, and local agents and leaderships who are focused on the preservation of food traditions and enhancement of capabilities and local knowledge. These possible actions can create a favorable environment for the use of social technologies, with low cost and community use in a variety of forms and on scales. In this sense, this research is aimed at observing workers in China and fast food workers in the United States to protests against austerity in the European Union and by unemployed and precariously employed towns. The data will be systematized in the form of booklet, video and articles in order to stimulate new actions in other regions and countries.

SILVEIRA, LEONARDO* (UFMG - Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, ssilveira@gmail.com)
MUNIZ, JERONIMO O. (Federal University of Minas Gerais)

A Spatial Analysis of Residential Segregation By Race and Income Gap in a Brazilian Metropolitan Area

Inequalities between White and Black people are known in many countries around the world. It affects, for example, the income, educational and health outcomes having multiple causes, as discrimination, composition variations and forms of segregation. Therefore, this paper proposes to analyze the residential segregation pattern by race and income gap in a Brazilian Metropolitan Area, the third bigger in Brazil, and its variation related with racial income gap. The choice for this Metropolis was made, once bigger Metropolises, as São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, was already analyzed; but the techniques used here is not generally applied, due to being the first time that racial information are in universe questionnaire of census. Then, to this goal, data from 2010 Brazilian demographic census are analyzed through spatial analysis techniques, as “spatial lag” and “spatial error”, adding a spatially lagged variable, differently of some "aspatial" indexes currently used - as Dissimilarity Index, for example. The main goal is to show that residential segregation by race exists on Brazilians Metropolises, unlike the greater part of the literature claim the opposite, pointing socio-occupational status as unique cause of segregation. The results shows a large concentration of White people in the center of Metropolis, while Black people are in the periphery. Indeed, there is some overlap between household income and racial distribution on urban space, but is not only this that explains the existing segregation. Therefore, the proposal is to discuss how residential segregation conforms this Metropolitan Area, and how is it related with income gap between White and Black. The conclusion shows that residential segregation by race exists in this context and has relations with racial inequality in Brazilian Metropolises.

SILVENNOINEN, HEIKKI* (University of Turku, heans1@utu.fi)

The Unequal Distribution of Employer-Provided Training. Empirical Findings and Sociological Conceptualisations

The aim of this paper is to analyse learning and training opportunities, and participation in employer-provided training (in-company training, in-service training, personnel training). Which employee groups are trained the most? And who are those who do not participate in workplace training at all and who lack the learning opportunities? Employer-provided training has been theorized mainly by economists (Gary S. Becker [1964] Human Capital; Jacob Mincer [1962]) On the job training: Cost, returns, and implications.) In economical literature employer-provided training has been conceptualized as human capital. Today when skills are the most important single asset an employee has in the labour market, sociological theorizing on employer-provided is needed. How should employer-provided training be conceptualized and theorized in relation work place hierarchies and class structure? What kind of capital workplace training is (e.g. Bourdieu?) The question is about class based skill strategies.

In international comparison the participation rate in employer-provided training is very high in Finland. What is typical for Finnish workplace training is its uneven distribution among employees. In the long run the participation in employer-provided training has grown. However, the differences in participation between levels of hierarchy (social classes) have been remarkably persistent. The differences have not diminished in 30 years.

The empirical data used in the study are The Adult Education Surveys by Statistics Finland. Adult education surveys study not only participation in education and learning and skills among the adult population; in addition, they produce data about people's opinions and experiences of adult education, their motivations and willingness and need to participate in it, and obstacles to and preconditions for it. The data from the survey are based on face-to-face interviewing of a sample of more than 5 000 people. The survey 2012 was a part of a European co-operative project co-ordinated by the Statistical Office of the European Communities.

SILVER, BEVERLY* (Johns Hopkins University, silver@jhu.edu)

Geopolitical Turmoil and the Fate of the Labor Movement in the 21st Century: 10 Years after Forces of Labor

My paper revisits the conceptual framework elaborated in Forces of Labor as a tool for understanding the roots of (and prospects for) the recent global upsurge of labor activism. Drawing on a variety of forms of labor activism - strikes by factory workers in China and fast food workers in the United States to protests against austerity in the European Union and by unemployed and precariously employed
workers in various parts of the world. I deploy a theoretical perspective that sees historical capitalism as a system characterized by ceaseless change—"all that is solid melts into air"—and therefore as a system that is recurrently making, unmaking and remaking working classes on a world scale. The paper traces how various capitalist "fixes"—spatial, technological, product and financial—reshaped working classes locally and globally in recent decades; strengthened/widening labor; creating challenges and opportunities. The paper develops several arguments that can be found in embryonic form in Forces of Labor. One, the combination of technological and financial fixes has been destroying livelihoods faster than it has been creating new livelihoods, leading to a generalized crisis of subsistence for workers, and a crisis of legitimacy for capitalism. Two, the profitability of the financial fix results almost entirely from the redistribution of income from labor to capital. Redistribution was key to resolving the 1970s crisis of capitalist profitability, but at the cost of an intensifying crisis of legitimacy. Three, financialization, crisis of legitimacy and hegemonic decline go hand in hand. We are at the end of the neoliberal era and of the era of US world hegemony. Thus, the geopolitical terrain is critical for understanding "what is to be done", including the prospects for labor solidarity across borders and status divides in the very unequal world bequeathed to us by centuries of world capitalist development.

RC02-35.6
SILVER, BEVERLY* (Johns Hopkins University, silver@jhu.edu)
Reshuffling of the World Proletariat

The transformation of historical capitalism over the past several decades has resulted in a "reshuffling" of the proletarian and proletarian movements on a world-scale. In my previous writings, I focused, among other things, on how the rapid industrialization of parts of the global South has led to the emergence of large new "reserves of the reserve army" in the industrialized classes. The emerging working classes in China are the latest manifestation of this dynamic process of capital mobility and new working class formation. These writings focused on the "active industrial army". Another important dynamic underlying the contemporary reshuffling of the proletariat is the secular trend toward increasing capital intensity, and thus the growing mismatch between global labor supply and demand. As such, a deep re-theorization of the concept of the reserve army is imperative—a concept which is both critical to, but distressingly unelaborated in volume 1 of Capital. This paper seeks to contribute to this task by theorizing (1) the distinction between, and the relative historical and ideological exploitation and exclusion in the development of capitalism; (2) the ways in which capitalist accumulation has depended historically on the externalization of the costs of reproduction of labor and nature, and therefore some of the ambiguities of "exclusion"; (3) the unevenness of processes in time and space, and the resulting deep divisions within the world proletariat along lines of gender, race and citizenship; (4) the ways in which this unevenness is reflected in the patterning of world labor unrest in recent years; and (5) the implications of all this for moving toward a post-capitalist world system which guarantees a decent and secure livelihood for all.

RC21-368.3
SILVER, HILARY* (Brown University, Hilary_Silver@brown.edu)
Placing Panethnicity: Performing Arab Space on Sonnenallee

The multicultural Berlin district of Neukölln is home to a large number of very diverse foreign-born and migrant-background residents. Some 140 nationalities make up 40% of the population in 2010. Among the migrants least welcome by the dwindling, sometimes xenophobic, native German majority are the asylum-seekers from the Middle East. Unlike their Turkish neighbors, the Arabic-speaking refugees from Lebanon, Egypt, Syria, Afghanistan, Iran, and other countries in the region have a precarious foothold in Berlin. Establishing a small business, even if it is unprofitable, demonstrates self-sufficiency to the authorities. Ironically, immigration laws partly account for the "parallel societies" so deplored by the likes of Thilo Sarrazin, who characterized Turkish and Arab immigrants as lacking "a productive function, except for running fruit and vegetable business." This research looked into the ethnic enclave of distinctively Arab businesses and institutions clustered around a segment of the five kilometer long artery, Sonnenallee. These businesses do not sell fruits and vegetables, but rather goods and services that demarcate a specifically Arab space. The Arab businesses are frequently engaged in illicit or off-the-books activities to make ends meet in an economy from which they are formally excluded. Based upon field work and interviews with shopkeepers and customers, religious and ethnic association leaders and members, government officials, and Turkish competitors who cluster along a different Neu- kölln street, I report on the place-making activities of Arab Berliners. I find this street offers social public space for Arab political and cultural expression and the forging of "pan-ethnic community." Beyond common Arabic language, this street and nearby square is the location of pan-ethnic demonstrations and the center of ethnic associations, mosques, and predominantly Arab parks, schools, and other institutions in which solidarity crosses national lines. The symbolic boundaries of pan-ethnic space separate Arabs from both Turks and Germans.

RC05-115.2
SILVÉRIO, VALTER* (Sao Carlos Federal University, silverio@ufscar.br)
New Experiences of Inclusion: Affirmative Action for Blacks and Natives in Brazil

After several decades of black social movement struggles for rights in Brazilian "racial democracy", it was recognized by the nation-state the practice of racial discrimination in the country, as well as affirmative action as a policy to correct inequality. In this scenario, the passage of Law 12.711 on Affirmative Action, in 2012, presupposes a set of substantive changes that alter the access to public high education in Brazil. To understand the social context that has led to the new legal framework of education on racial and ethnic relations as well as African and African-Brazilian history and culture for school system requires analysis of the democratization process of the Brazilian State. This paper focuses on three aspects: 1) the change in state policy related to inclusion of blacks, native population, and poor people; 2) the impact of these actions in the academic debate; 3) the role of black social movement in this process. The research fieldwork gathers the legislation that have changed the normative field in relation to the ethnic and racial issues after the Constitution of 1988; collects official data on the expansion of blacks, natives and poor people to public high education; and review the literature on racial affirmative action and black social movements producing a typology of the arguments.

INTE-26.2
SILVERSTEIN, MERRIL* (Syracuse University, merrils@syr.edu)
Filial Piety Expectations of Older Adults in Urban and Rural China

Due to declining fertility rates and growing life expectancy, China will have one of the world’s oldest populations by the middle of the 21st century with more than one in three individuals over the age of 60. Reductions in family size—the result of the one-child policy in urban areas and 1.5-child policy in rural areas—will also lessen the dependency ratio of adult children to the elderly. This presentation will make use of 2012-13 pilot data from the Chinese General Social Survey of Aging, a national study of older adults (60+) in China that yielded 1,126 individuals about evenly divided between urban and rural locations. Questions in the survey about filial expectations concerned whether children should be financial providers to their parents, whether children should live close to their parents, whether children should live with their parents, and the special obligation of sons to insure the old age security of their parents. Descriptive and multivariate statistics will be presented to determine if aging in urban and rural China is truly a tale of two family types and identify the social, economic, and health factors that may be responsible for any differences detected.

RC29-503.5
SILVESTRE, GIANE* (Federal University of São Carlos, silvestregiane@gmail.com)
New Experiences of Inclusion: Affirmative Action for Blacks and Natives in Brazil

Crime Control in São Paulo/Brazil: Military Police and Criminal Justice System

This paper discusses the State actions of crime control in São Paulo State/Brazil in the last decade. We seek to analyze how institutions and State agents engaged to crime control and criminal justice management are affected by the emergence of new “criminal organizations.” An expressive growth of the incarceration rates, and a decrease in number of prisons, is linked to the emergence of the ‘Primeiro Comando da Capital – PCC’, bringing a new dynamic to the relations inside the ‘world crime’. Research (under data collection) has identified two main strategies of crime control to face the new crime dynamic: i) a militarized combat based on lethal confrontation led by the Military Police against supposed criminals and ii) a classic judicial control producing both imprisonment for specific population and low rates of punishment, especially for homicides and police violence, showing the high selectivity of the penal system. Two empirical cases exemplify each strategy mentioned, and allowed to describe some of their characteristics. First data indicates some affinities between classic crime control and police violence.

RC04-90.3
SIM, CHONKIAT* (Showa Women’s University, simsimshowa@swu.ac.jp)
Slow Birth and Fast Growth of a World-Class Post-Secondary Education in Singapore

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
This paper examines the background and strategies behind the slow start but fast expansion of a world-class post-secondary education in Singapore and presents an overview of its current trends and future directions.

When Singapore gained its sudden independence with its separation from the Malaysian Federation in 1965, one of the legacies of the British colonial heritage was its low investment in the infrastructure of schools and teacher training. This is reflected by the low literacy rate of 73% in 1970, and a high 83% of population aged 25 years and above having qualifications below secondary level even in the year 1980, based on data released by the Department of Statistics.

However, the small city-state transforms itself from an entrepôt to an industrialized economy, rapid school construction and large scale teacher development were initiated to meet new socio-economic needs and to provide education to all. These efforts bore fruitful results within a short quarter century, as evident in the following figures: by 2000, the proportions of 25-34, 35-44 and 45-54 years-old with at least education were about 56%, 32% and 21% respectively and the figures rose to 82%, 64% and 36%, in the same order, in 2010.

Apart from expanding enrollment at the post-secondary level, Singapore also had to shift its efficiency-driven education to an ability-driven one in the past decade, to respond to growing educational aspirations among the young and the deep impact of the digital knowledge-based era. This paper will conclude with a discussion on the new challenges, opportunities and measures to adapt to the ever-changing landscape of post-secondary education.

**RC08-154.5**

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**SIMBÜRGER, ELISABETH** (Universidad de Valparaíso, elisabeth.simburger@uv.cl)

**The Forbidden Discipline: The Impact of the Pinochet Dictatorship on Chilean Sociology and Sociologists**

In 1972, during the height of Allende’s presidency, Santiago de Chile hosted the Conference of the Latin American Sociological Association (ALAS). The conference would not return to Chile for 41 years, until September 2013.

At the time, Chile was the Latin American center of social scientific exchange and collaboration (Franco, 2007). Besides, Chile’s path towards socialism and its changing society attracted many sociologists from Latin America and overseas. This golden era of Chilean sociology immediately came to a halt with Pinochet’s coup d’état in 1973 and the seventeen years of dictatorship. As in other authoritarian regimes the dictatorship not only deeply altered and affected Chilean society (Fleck, 2007), but had major impacts on sociology and the humanities, resulting in the closure of sociology departments and the persecution of sociology and sociologists as leftist ideology, with many having to migrate to save their lives (Barrios and Brunner, 1988; Brunner, 1988; Garretón, 1997, 2005). At the same time, with the forceful implementation of neoliberalism in all areas of life under the guidance of the Chicago Boys, neoliberal economics became the queen of the social sciences, leaving little space for what seemed to be ‘ideology’ and thus the abandoning of accepted knowledge in the social sciences.

This paper studies the fundamental transformations of Chilean sociology and sociologists’ lives during the Pinochet dictatorship (1973-1990). Based on qualitative interviews with Chilean sociologists who either experienced the dictatorship as students, academics or professionals, this paper explores three dimensions in which the dictatorship transformed sociologists and sociology: 1) biographical ruptures and transformations, 2) institutional changes such as department closures and the subsequent impact on employment opportunities for sociologists, and 3) epistemological changes within sociology as a discipline, and changing epistemological orientations of sociologists.

**RC08-154.5**

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**RC47-771.4**

**SIMCIK ARESE, NICHOLAS** (University of Oxford, nicholas, simcik-ares@sgnt.ox.ac.uk)

“Popular-ing” the Satellite City: Conceptions of Ownership and Idле Behavior As Poverty Frontiers in the Occupation of Cairo’s Gated Suburbs

On October 27th 2011, far away from cyclical occupations of Cairo’s Tahrir Square, 1800 people collectively invaded and squatted Orascom’s Harem City, one of many ‘fully-integrated’ private communities dotting Cairo’s state-built satellite cities. Angered that UNDP promoted, privately operated housing on publically subsidised land is selling to an upper-middleclass market, the group travelled from central Cairo’s impoverished Qabaha district to claim 891 flats, connecting utilities, converting villa facades into storefronts, and building a market with a microbus terminal for transport to the city-centre.

Presented by Orascom as the “slum-ification” of its gated-community, the accidental integration of new consumerist aspirations with shaabi (popular/common) survival in a tabula rasa masterplan defies a central epistemological formal/informal binary of contemporary urban development practice and scholarship. Research on ways the urban poor constitute the city, entrenching livelihoods in spatial practices and creating economies around shelter, stands to benefit from case-studies of cross-class economic consolidation and shifting conceptions of property ownership or housing tenure.

This ethnography re-evaluates James Holston’s research on insurgent claims at the urban periphery in terms of the instrumentalisation of state categories such as ‘activist’ and ‘middle class’ by residents as strategies for consolidating territories against eviction in a fully privatised landscape. How Egyptian street subjectivities of figures ‘appearing to succeed in life without trying or doing’ combine with the popularisation of revolutionary social justice discourses across the great psycho-social exodus from urban to suburban Cairo (described by one participant as an “Internal immigration”). As deep economic ties grow between Harem City’s extremes, public stances stressing the appearance of idle behavior elide with a perceived threat of collective violence to sustain a temporary commons, contingent on taut antagonisms yet outlining all major political shifts of the last two-and-a-half years.

**RC32-549.1**

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**SIMOES, SOLANGE** (Eastern Michigan University)

The Interplay Between CEDAW, the Brazilian Women’s Movements, and Global Feminisms Agendas

In this paper we investigate how Brazilian women’s participation in transnational feminist networks and the UN Conferences on Women and Brazil’s ratification of CEDAW have profoundly shaped the two most recent waves of the Brazilian feminist movements: third wave of the 1980’s and the ongoing fourth wave. Our paper presents a case study of the interplay of the national and transnational dimensions in shaping women’s movements. The third wave of the Brazilian feminist and women’s movements encompasses the civic participation of Brazilian women in the transition from a military dictatorship to a democratic regime as well as participation in the transnational women’s movement and Brazil’s ratification of CEDAW in 1982, during the military dictatorship. The ongoing fourth wave of the Brazilian feminist movements has focused on the institutionalization of CEDAW through public policies for women; the creation of executive and managerial organs for such policies at the national (the national Special Secretariat for Policies for Women), state and city levels etc. We argue that the reciprocal impact or feedback mechanism between transnational feminism and the Brazilian feminist movements can not be overstated. Brazilian women played a key role in building gender and international agenda for transnational feminism – currently reflected in the intersectionality of gender, race, class, and sexual orientation. CEDAW was also utilized by Brazilian feminists as a crucial tool to legitimize a very broad intersectional agenda. Based on our case study of the Brazilian feminist movement and CEDAW, we would like to argue that the feedback mechanism
Reflecting on the role markets play in shaping the interests and actions of social life, this paper presents the argument for how institutional ethnography furthers our understanding of the discursive creation and enactment of markets as part of daily life. Drawing on data emerging from an ethnographic study of financial institutions within the City of London, this paper asks how markets are created, maintained and ideologically positioned though the everyday actions of economic actors located within key financial institutions.

Informed by Goffman's (1961; 1963) work on the body as a site of cultural inscription, it is argued that markets are essentially constructed and managed through the production of dominant cultural sensibilities. This blended approach of cultural economics identifies the market as an enacted phenomenon, bounded socially and spatially within institutions of finance. By focusing on the embedded cultures, enacted through the daily practices within the city's financial institutions, we can explore how the market operates in terms of its agenda, practices and conflict with the outside world.

Through exploring the lived experiences of those working within the City of London, light is shed on the unfolding effects of a deregulated economic landscape that exalts the principles of the market which legitimises the production of social harm through its own unique set of experiences and ideologies. As a result, this paper explores the way in which managers and traders, in their daily capacity as market actors, seek to utilise existing technologies, architecture and habits to create a more efficient market – one where individuals are better placed to draw profit from their own financial acumen whilst insulated from the broader, social costs of evasion and remote management, with extensive and expensive devo-

ition of implementation to local and private contractors on the civil side, contin-

uous with use of private contractors and local proxies on the military side. Evidence for egalitarian distribution of risk, a condition central to sociological models of risk such as 'risk society', is limited. Risk-averse 'enclaved' intervention operates as a transfer of risk to local and civil populations, whether as inadvertent civilian ca-

sualties of military operations, or as populations excluded from, or marginalised as part of daily life. Drawing on data emerging from an ethnographic study of financial institutions within the City of London, this paper asks how markets are created, maintained and ideologically positioned though the everyday actions of economic actors located within key financial institutions.

The paper concludes by not only examining the role of markets within the City of London, light is shed on the unfolding effects of a deregulated economic landscape that exalts the principles of the market which legitimises the production of social harm through its own unique set of experiences and ideologies. As a result, this paper explores the way in which managers and traders, in their daily capacity as market actors, seek to utilise existing technologies, architecture and habits to create a more efficient market – one where individuals are better placed to draw profit from their own financial acumen whilst insulated from the broader, social costs of evasion and remote management, with extensive and expensive devo-

Ted cultures of finance actively create and manage markets.

The paper presents an analysis of 'state-building' intervention and civil-mili-

tary practice in the context of global terrorist-related and conflict-related risk. The paper is based on qualitative field research conducted in Afghanistan, and in particular focuses on the international intervention 'risk management', at two levels. The paper first considers 'state-building' intervention as management of the global risk of terrorism, or of conflict-related regional instability as continuous with global terrorism. At the level of everyday practice, the paper considers the intervention operations of both civil and military organisations as in part driven by management of the risks of operating in a high-risk environment. In this the paper brings together Shaw's concept of risk warfare (2005) on the military side with Duffield's concept of the fortification of development aid (2010) on the civil side. Practice in both cases converges on a risk-averse model of intervention emphasis-

ing 'enclaved' and remote management, with extensive and expensive devo-

tion of implementation to local and private contractors on the civil side, contin-

uous with use of private contractors and local proxies on the military side. Evidence for egalitarian distribution of risk, a condition central to sociological models of risk such as 'risk society', is limited. Risk-averse 'enclaved' intervention operates as a transfer of risk to local and civil populations, whether as inadvertent civilian ca-

sualties of military operations, or as populations excluded from, or marginalised in urban spaces that have become enclaves for international organisations. This model of intervention is potentially counter-productive, as it increases local con-

flicts with the outside world.
“Other within”, Seen from an orientalist perspective, the sociological description of the Arab-Jews had engendered a negative reflection of these communities. At the same time it paved the way for a contrasting and a more “legitimate” model upon which the ideal Israeli archetype could be defined. The main endeavor of this paper is to show how an Israeli “legitimate” identity has been constructed in the context of the political analysis in a way that strengthened the political legitimacy and bolster its national inner logic.

RC13-236.3

SINCLAIR, GARY* (University of Stirling, gary.sinclair@stir.ac.uk)

Music As Leisure in the 21st Century: The ‘sportisation’ of Music Fandom

The term ‘sportisation’ (Elias and Dunning, 2008) is used by figurationalists in a general sense to document the development of rules and regulations for previously chaotic games (e.g. boxing and football) into the commercialised, controlled ‘sports’ that occupy such an important position in modern society. King (1997) focuses on the role that commercial forces, in particular the introduction of modern all-seater football stadiums, have had on the emotional management and masculine identities of sports fans. This paper readdresses the focus on leisure (in this case music fandom) in the figurational sociology of sport and leisure, charting the impact that ‘sportisation’ processes and marketplace influences have had on the live music experience of heavy metal fans.

Drawing from a three year study of heavy metal subculture which incorporated data from participant-observation and interviews, this paper examines how transformations in modern music ‘arenas’ has significantly diminished the quality of the live music experience. This is encapsulated by the problematic issues raised in terms of emotional management and identity projection that that fans have experienced in the context of such transformations. In particular, focus is attributed to the importance of the heavy metal rituals (moshing, crowd-surfing) which have previously been facilitated in ‘controlled’ environments that allowed for the ‘de-controlling’ of emotions and exaggerated displays of masculinity. Following the changes in such subcultural spaces, particularly the increased seating in large music venues, the strategies used by fans to reconceptualise ‘established’ notions of masculinity within the scene and to demonstrate their heavy metal identity are explored.

RC01-30.3

SINCZUCH, MARCIN* (Military Center of Civic Education, m.siniczuch@uw.edu.pl)

Focus Group Interview As Research Method inside the Military

In the proposed paper I would like to focus on the several dimensions, as shape, establishing and duration of relationship between different groups in the military institution perceived in the context of chosen research methods. The starting point of the paper is the reflection on the use of Focus Group Interview as a tool for qualitative research in the Polish Armed Forces. The history of use of FGI starts in military studies in Poland begins in the mid of 90. (XX c). FGI as a method was used in the research mainly focused on the issues of women in the service, conscripts and lowest rank professional soldiers. The social process, that is activated as a result of use of FGI includes the re-creation of social relations and organizational culture of the military.

This paper is a modest attempt to underline the urban inequality and its impact on health. It describes the health implications of social inequalities within city. It also describes the health problems from which low-income groups in urban areas suffer more than other groups including those that are not linked to poor sanitary conditions and those that are more linked to relative poverty (and thus the level of inequality) than to absolute poverty. Study on the health of rich and poor households within cities shows the much larger burden of disease, injury, and premature death that low-income groups face. Most of this burden is easily prevented because it is a result of their unequal access to homes which have provision for piped water, sanitation, drainage and garbage collection, and adequate health care. Thus with this we can say that health inequality never been an independent phenomenon. By using health and social impacts of urban inequality as a focal point of the discussion, the paper also intends to provoke thought on some of the fundamental issues of human development trajectories.

WGO2-908.2

SINDRESTEAN, ALEXANDRA* (University of Vienna, alexandra.sindrestein@univie.ac.at)

Developmental Logics Beyond the Divide

Developmental projects have been the common denominator of the post-1945 global order irrespective of political divides and divergent economic systems. Whether we look at the emerging postcolonial states of the South, state socialist Europe or the US and Latin America, it is clear that the processes of development in these regions have been marked by the coexistence of two distinctive types of developmental logics. The first type is the ‘capitalist’ developmental logic that was epitomized by the rise of the Fordism as described by the neoclassical economic growth theory. The second type is the ‘socialist’ developmental logic that was epitomized by the rise of the ‘socialist’ developmental projects in the Eastern bloc. This paper explores the relationship between the two developmental logics and the role of technological change and political interventions in shaping these logics.

This paper aims to shed new light on a particular kind of developmental continuum in an effort to question the wide-spread assumptions about the relationship between local variations and global structural constraints, namely the tendency in terms of explanatory frameworks to emphasize only particular local specificities, and to ignore external factors for certain socio-spatial formations. Drawing on extensive fieldwork in a Romanian Danube-riparian port city, I argue that it was the contingency of the 1977 earthquake that turned the city and the surrounding region into a laboratory for a new kind of developmental logic. After the downfall of the socialist regime in 1989, the very same region became yet again part of a new understanding of development. In accordance with pre-accession criteria for EU membership, Less Favoured Zones have been established in 1998 in order to attract foreign direct investment through long term tax exemptions.

Instead of seeking to establish path-dependencies linking state socialism with its aftermath, I conceptualize ‘contingent development’ as a way to look into improvements schemes that result from the arbitrariness of a natural disaster in relation to local changes that result from the dynamic of global capital since the 1970s.

RC21-366.8

SINGH, JAGSIR* (CSSS/SSS, JNU, jagsirbrar1@yahoo.co.in)

Beyond the Stereotype of ‘Slum’: A Sociological Study of a Slum in Amritsar (India)

The slum in a city is considered as a poor area and it is assumed that all slum dwellers are alike. The present paper is an attempt to study the micro level discourse related to the issue of inequality within a slum. Inequality has been studied at various levels: such as national, regional and city, but not within a slum. A slum, like a city, is a heterogeneous entity, in which various categories of poor people share the same space and dwellings. The findings suggest that there are clear-cut inequalities among the slum dwellers in social, economic and political spheres.

RC15-258.9

SINGH, JAGSIR* (CSSS/SSS, JNU, jagsirbrar1@yahoo.co.in)

Urban Inequality and Health

This paper is a modest attempt to underline the urban inequality and its impact on health. It describes the health implications of social inequalities within city. It also describes the health problems from which low-income groups in urban areas suffer more than other groups including those that are not linked to poor sanitary conditions and those that are more linked to relative poverty and thus the level of inequality than to absolute poverty. Study on the health of rich and poor households within cities shows the much larger burden of disease, injury, and premature death that low-income groups face. Most of this burden is easily prevented because it is a result of their unequal access to homes which have provision for piped water, sanitation, drainage and garbage collection, and adequate health care. Thus with this we can say that health inequality never been an independent phenomenon. By using health and social impacts of urban inequality as a focal point of the discussion, the paper also intends to provoke thought on some of the fundamental issues of human development trajectories.

RC14-251.1

SINGH, PANKAJ KUMAR* (M. P. P. G. College, Budaun, pankajksociodi@rediffmail.com)

Role of New Communication Technology Initiatives (NCTI) in Bridging the Digital Divide: The Case of a North Indian State

Communication technology includes the hardware equipment, organizational structure and social values by which individual collect process and exchange information. The new communication technology (NCT), such as satellites, cable, television, wireless telephony, the internet, computers, laptop, iPod, have certain characteristics that are similar in some respect of those of both interpersonal communication as well as of mass communication. This NCT, also called as new media integrates the characteristics of both interpersonal and of mass communication. Information exchange via the new media is interactive, meaning that the participants in a communication process have control over, and can exchange roles in their mutual discourse. The present paper is aimed to explore the role of NCT in bridging the gap created by the forces of globalization in developing countries like India by focusing on a NCTI launched recently by the state government of Uttar Pradesh i.e. Scheme of distributing laptop to every undergraduate student who took admission in the year 2012 or later in any college/university of the state irrespective of their social background. A cluster sample (N=399) drawn from a PG College of Western UP includes both the males and females. The study indicates that the representation of females was relatively high in all social categories. About half of the respondents were having their own mobile phones. The study shows that the NCTI launched recently by the state government of Uttar Pradesh aims to achieve the goal of increasing access to information and communication technology (ICT) and promoting ICT literacy, thereby enhancing the quality of life of the students

RC04-85.1

SINGH, PARLO* (Griffith University, parlo.singh@griffith.edu.au)
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Critical Policy Studies: The Contribution of Basil Bernstein’s Knowledge Code Theory

Critical policy studies adopts a discursive analytic approach to policy research, drawing specifically on the Foucauldian concepts of discourse, regimes of disciplinary power (bio-politics and panopticon surveillance principles), and subject positions; and the Bourdieuan concepts of field, capital and habitus. A core aim of critical policy studies is to analyse the ways in which supranational organisations, such as the OECD, increasingly regulate official national curriculums given their role in the development, administration and reportage of tests which are ‘closely linked with the debate about national standards’ expressed as comparative performance on basic mathematics, scientific and literacy skills (Tyler, 2010: 145). However, passing from such theoretical work is a modelling of the production, recontextualisation, and acquisition of knowledge codes from the macro-level of supranational organisations to the local level of school practices. This was the focus of Basil Bernstein’s sociological theory of education. This approach, Bernstein (1975 onwards, distanced his ‘particular corpus of work from that of Foucault or Bourdieu’.

This paper undertakes three tasks. Firstly, it critically reviews the literature that has compared and contrasted the sociological approach of Bernstein to Bourdieu (Maton, 2008; Harker and May, 1993, Hasan, 1999) and Foucault (Diaz, 1984; Tyler, 1990 onwards). Secondly, it focuses on the knowledge codes underpinning supranational, national and local school curriculum models, and the potential consequences of such knowledge codes on different groups of students. Secondly, it explores Bernstein’s claim about his distinctive contribution to modelling knowledge codes (the structuring of curricula and the potential consequences of such knowledge codes to analysing policy enactment around standardised national testing draw on examples from two contexts, namely Queensland, Australia and Newark, New Jersey, USA.

RC04-88.1

SINGH, PARLO* (Griffith University, parlo.singh@griffith.edu.au)
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Totally Pedagogised Societies. Sociologies of the Pedagogic Communication of Knowledge

Basil Bernstein (2000: 365) asks: How real is the contemporary pedagogic panopticism? And then suggests that a new sociological project might focus ‘on the diverse sites, generating both claims for changes in knowledge forms and displacement of and replacement by new forms, creating a new field of knowledge positions, sponsors, designers, and transmitters’ (2000: 368). Bernstein’s ideas have been the springboard for an analysis of: (1) the intellectual field of the new sociology of education (Moore, 2013; the Bernsteinian concept of the knowledge code); (2) the possibilities of a social realist project on knowledge (Moore, 2013) and geographies of knowledge (Piasas & Roussakis, 2012); (3) the transformation of teachers’ work (Robertson, 2013) and teacher professionalism (Beck, 2012); (4) the bio-politics of education and health policies (Evans, 2012); and (5) lifelong learning and new apprenticeship discourses (Gerwitz, 2008; Poulet, 2010).

Our paper aims to build on this work in two ways. First, we undertake a meta-analysis of the research literature drawing on Bernstein’s concept of the totally pedagogised society, as well as literature forging a new direction for the sociology of education on the basis of Bernstein’s work. Second, we distinguish between: (1) knowledge codes – the structuring of curricula and (2) pedagogic codes – the structuring of specialised communication for teaching. In so doing, we propose an alternative intellectual trajectory for the sociology of education. Specifically, we are interested in analysing new modes of global governance through pedagogic communication devices taken up in a range of formal and informal agencies to construct 24/7 spaces of learning, particular modes of learning engagement, and pedagogic identities. Our objective here is to simply lay out the possibilities for developing a sociology to examine new modes of pedagogic governance and the new spatial and temporal configurations of new pedagogic modes (see Tyler, 2001).

RC52-834.3

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RANI T. S., ROOPA* (Assam University Silchar, roopa.jnu@gmail.com)

Globalization, ICT and Professional Education in India

The process of globalization has posed new challenges in every sphere of social, economic and cultural life of both the developed and developing societies. The transnational mobility of professionals has been increased in last two decades throughout the world. The professional education in India is also under process of transformation as a result of the pressing demands of globalization of professions. Apart from the existing professions, new categories of professions with new work ethos and work atmosphere have been emerged. The professional education in India also needs to transform in order to compete at the global level. It also demands the homogenization of certain basic elements of the professional education on the one hand and a thrust to include the context of the socio-cultural milieu of the given society on the other. As the professional education requires huge financial resources, the quality of professional education and institutions varies between and within the developed and developed societies. The poor countries have invested more on the expansion of basic professional manpower rather than on the post-secondary professionals particularly in the field of education and health looking into their pressing development needs. The rich developed countries, however, have focused more on the expansion of post-secondary professional manpower in order to stop outsourcing from their countries. In India, however, there have been expansions of both the basic professional training as well as of the post-secondary professional education. E-learning through the internet is an essential component of professional education in the globalized unequal world. The present paper analyses the various dimensions of intricate relationship between globalization, ICT and professional education in post-globalization era.

PROF-990.2

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Refereeing Journal Articles

RC22-384.3

Sinha, Vineta* (National University of Singapore, socvs@nus.edu.sg)

Religious and Colonial Encounters in the Straits Settlements: From Self-Governance to Institutional Regulation

The interface between non-Christian religions in the colonies and the British Empire has attracted considerable scholarly interest and produced by now exciting social science and historical literature from all corners of the globe. In comparison to the rich and nuanced African and Indian material, one struggles to find similar works on the former British colonies in Southeast Asia. This paper attempts to redress this imbalance by turning the gaze to the religious landscape of the Straits Settlements, an administrative unit of British colonial initiative under which these rather diverse and scattered geographical entities were united between 1826 and 1945. I demonstrate that the adopted method of dealing with the religious pluralism of colonized populations was an adherence to the broad articulated principles of religious tolerance and non-intervention, but which often could not be followed through in practice. Through the 19th century, the colonial context in the Straits Settlements was not, by and large, detrimental for expressions of non-Christian religious religiosity. The absence of restraints and control in this arena, undoubtedly, enabled expressions of non-Christian religions and facilitated their early institutionalization in this region.

I thus argue that from the mid-19th Century onwards, the colonial context in the Straits Settlements was enabling for religious communities in the Straits Settlements. We see in these times a vigorous sense of religious solidarity and community, witnessed in intense institution building and founding places of worship, cultural and religious organizations across Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Buddhist and Sikh communities. However, by the early decades of the 20th century, this ‘liberal’ attitude was supplanted by a new vocabulary of regulation, supervision and administration of non-Christian religions. With this shift, new institutional structures, laws and mechanisms were established for managing non-Christian religions in the Straits Settlements signaling a move away from self-governance towards greater institutional regulation and supervision.

RC29-500.5

Sinoretto, Jacqueline* (Federal University of Sao Carlos, jacin@uol.com.br)

Institutional Conflict Settlement Field in Brazil: Four Levels of Justice System

The paper proposes an interpretation of the operation of the State conflict settlement field in Brazil. It takes the perspective of disputes among corporations, knowledge and practices that take part of this field. A reflection on the Brazilian case proposes the coexistence of at least four conflict settlement logics (or four interaction levels) to which correspond hierarchies of rituals, proceedings, persons, types of conflict and places. The study is based on eight years of ethnographic approach in courts and State informal services of justice. The observation on ordinary courts proceedings, informal courts, extra-judicial techniques, formal and informal police proceedings (including illegal ones) leads to an analysis of the coexistence and disputes in a field that produces unequal treatment of the citizens.
RC06-121.2

SIVOPLYASOVA, SVETLANA* (Russian Academy of Sciences, svetlankamos84@rambler.ru)

Projection of Family in Representation of Intellectual Youth in Russia

Russian demographic health should be based on development of positive trends in fertility, marriage and family relations of young generation of the country. Considering that the generation born in "new" Russia, characterized by new ideas about life strategies, value orientations, enters in reproductive age, it is important to assess similarities and differences between role of families and children in this generation representations regarding previous historical period. This study aims to determine specifics of modern marriage and reproductive behavior of young people receiving professional education in Russia. This group of young people is more demanding to high standards of living, thereby extending these requirements to sphere of marriage and family. This specificity necessitates more detailed study of their attitudes and motivations in marriage and reproductive behavior. Identification of possible limits of marriage and family and reproductive student's attitudes is scientific problem of this study.

In 2012-2013 Center of Social Demography and Economic Sociology, Institute of Socio-Political Research conducted a survey of students in higher and secondary education full-time and part-time students. The study was conducted in form of distribution questionnaire prepared by the Center. The survey was conducted in the cities of Central, North Caucasus, Urals and Volga federal districts. The study had a multidimensional nature, and it is focused on identification of general and specific issues of reproductive behavior of most educated part of Russian sociability to clarify the state family policy for more effective implementation and stabilization of demographic situation in the country. On this basis, were selected areas (subjects) to conduct the survey, which allowed us to identify the specifics of students ideas and their reproductive and matrimonial intentions between metropolis and provinces, between different regions of the country, between subjects of different types of administrative-territorial formations.

RC05-283-9

SKALS, ANETTE* (Aalborg University, skals@socsci.aau.dk)

Social Work Discretion between Professionalism and Managerialism in Denmark

Professionalism and managerialism are important and conflicting concepts in the study of professionals working in public service organizations. By focusing on street-level social workers and social work discretion, it is possible to see how welfare-to-work policies are practiced as well as how organizational guidelines frame discretionary powers. This paper seeks to account for how management organizes, supervises and seeks control over social work discretion. The paper also addresses how management influences the discretionary powers of social workers in a Danish municipality working with clients who are unfit for work or labour market due to health problems. In Denmark the local municipal Job Centre delivers services related to welfare-to-work. Here values, interests and policies, transformed into rules and regulation, meet the concrete practices of welfare-to-work service inside the specific street-level organization. This is a fundamental democratic process of implementation. It makes discretion inevitable and crucial as professional judgments and decision making, determines the client's eligibility to benefits and need for special attention or intervention before returning to work. Here professionalism is institutionalized in bureaucratic organizations. Hence the social workers must control clients' legal access to sick leave programmes and at the same time deliver individualized services to promote the workability of the client in order to help them become self-supporting after sick leave. As well as examining how social work discretion is made possible in the job centre, the research behind the paper discusses the issue of new forms of professionalism emerging in social work. In the light of policy changes and reforms of welfare services a new type of social interventions towards people on sick leave is demanded. This can place pressure on the street-level organization to develop new or more professionalism.
ernization are often conceptualized as “learning” i.e., as formation of pro-legal cultures based on an unquestioned value of the rule of law. Empirical research on the Polish investors abroad put in question such simplistic views. Firstly, in light of this research, the processes of learning are much more complicated, multidimensional and multidirectional. Secondly, the state and its agencies play here an important role - both in form of protection of rights and interests of domestic actors (national markets), and in form of protection of rights an interests of investors abroad (rights and interests of its citizens and companies). Therefore, the rule of law in a globalizing world presents a complicated negotiation game not only of values, but also of interests, between strong and weak agents, private and public.

TGO4-953.3
SKARPELIS, ANNA* (New York University, aks402@nyu.edu)
Risk, Rumour, Radiation: Japan’s Nuclear Catastrophe and the Politics of the Apolitical

This paper analyzes the particularities of the Japanese approach to risk communication around radiation after 3/11. Radioactive contamination in Japan was first measured and its results published by the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) and the Japan Atomic Energy Agency on March 14, 2011, three days after the Great East Japan Earthquake ravaged the country. The Government’s initial attempt to control the situation by deploying the media as messengers for the government proved inadequate and even counterproductive. Official radiation monitoring in the following weeks continued in an haphazard manner, yielding vague and at times misleading data that failed to provide actionable information on the necessities of evacuation to the local population. Within days, various groups and organizations emerged and joined Geiger counters to enable collective radiation monitoring, resulting in a higher degree of granularity of data available to the affected population. Still, while the provided data was more transparent and comprehensive than that which had previously been made publicly available, the groups made few attempts at interpreting the data for the public. The groups insisted that their actions were complementary to, rather than antagonistic to, those of the government and TEPCO and that they therefore should not be seen as political.

The paper explores the role of digital media and technology in altering the production of and access to vital information after disasters.

PLEN-8.2
SKEGGS, BEVERLY* (University of London, B.Skeggs@gold.ac.uk)
A Global Sociology of Value and Values: How to Move beyond the Analytic of Capital?

Many theories adopt the metaphors of capital to explore power (e.g. Bourdieu), and to analyse personhood (via human capital), or action (via rational action theories), leading some sociologists to suggest that not just capital but the capital analytic has subsumed all areas of life. The relationship between quantification and qualification has been complicated further by the incursion of calculation (via algorithms) into many aspects of our daily life. Whilst, no doubt, capital behaves according to its own logic, finding new lines of flight, converting affects such as sentiment and suffering into value, making multi-culturalism marketable, generating new forms of bio-capital, and making many of our actions subject to the logic of calculation (academic writing for instance), why should sociologists do likewise?

If we only understand the world from the perspective of capital relations what do we miss seeing? Are there any values remaining or remained? How do we understand the relationship between value and values?

RC21-380.6
SKOCZYŁAS, ŁUKASZ* (Adam Mickiewicz University, luke@amu.edu.pl)
The Motivations of the Opponents of a Social Memory Implant. the Re/Building of the Royal Castle in Poznań (2010-2014)

In 2010 began the re-building of the Royal Castle in the city of Poznań, which was demolished in 1796. The process, which was initiated by the Committee for the Rebuilding of the Royal Castle arouses strong controversy. The builders of the castle are accused of falsifying history (it is not sure how the building looked like before being taken to pieces) and destroying the original remains of the old castle. However, the committee was able to reach both political and social support for the rebuilding and collect money for this aim. Due to a very long absence of the castle in the urban space and lack of any confidence when it comes to its outlook, the object which is being built can be called an implant of social memory. An implant of memory is an object, which function is to construct a particular knowledge of the past, becoming the carrier of this knowledge through its own form – imitating forms of ancient objects, buildings etc.

The speech will be devoted to the motivations of the people who publicly criticize the re/construction process and take part in different protests against it - the opponents of the Committee for the Rebuilding of the Royal Castle. There will be presented strategies with the help of which those people explain their engage-ment in the protests and their resistance to the re/building process. Conclusions will be presented on the basis of a series of individual in-depth interviews carried out at the turn of 2012 and 2013.

RC52-837.5
SKOGHEIM, RAGNHILD* (Inst Urban & Regional Research, ragnhild.skogheim@nibr.no)
Architects and Urban Planning

This presentation discusses to what degree the architect profession is able to define what counts as relevant knowledge in urban development and urban planning processes, based on material from Norway. Urban planning is a field constituted by numerous actors/stakeholders representing different knowledge traditions implying that they do not always speak the same language. However, in order to handle environmental problems, transport and other infrastructure and land use, multidisciplinary knowledge and cooperation between different sectors are required. In Norway, the architectural profession has long had a key role in urban planning and positions as heads of urban planning administrations have been a power base for architects. However, architects’ judgments and forms of knowledge are no longer hegemonic and their power base is thus weakening. This is partly caused by an increasing proportion of planning propositions (like zoning plans) prepared by private actors. Moreover, local authorities increasingly seem to depend on private funding to accomplish housing and infrastructure projects.

RC52-833.9
SKOGHEIM, RAGNHILD* (Inst Urban & Regional Research, ragnhild.skogheim@nibr.no)
Architecture As a Hybrid Profession

Hybrid organizations and professions are characterized by conflicting goals, which may cause tensions. For architects, such tensions are typically between art and market, and between ideal ideas and conceptions of design, and preferences and claims from clients/principals and others. Although market dependence is intrinsic in the role and history of the profession, this still plays a significant role in architects. When dealing with this tension, some architects are quite pragmatic and accept and adjust to prevailing conditions. Other architects are more uncompromising and insist that creativity requires freedom from external constraints. Particular architect “heroes” espouse autonomy and distance from the service part of the profession. This may seem like a paradox as architects more than most other professionals depend on, and have to adjust to, the power, wealth, favor and money of their clients.

RC08-154.2
SKOVÁJSA, MAREK* (Charles University Prague, marek.skovajsa@soc.cas.cz)
Rockefeller Foundation’s Role in Promoting Social Sciences in Interwar Czechoslovakia

This paper presents the place of geopolitical concerns in the policy of the Rockefeller Foundation towards social sciences in Czechoslovakia between the two world wars. The RF provided scholarships for Czechoslovak social scientists (around 35) and sponsored social science work at various Czechoslovak institutions. The scholars supported by the RF were sociologists, lawyers, and economists, both German and Czech-speaking. Their individual fates display wide variation: several perished during WWII, others escaped and became recipients of displaced scholars grants, still others were exiled after 1948, a handful joined the Nazi and later the Communist structures. Only those who chose emigration produced academic work of some importance. The dominant geopolitical concerns were reflected in the effort of the RF to maintain a balance between German and Czech scholars and institutions supported or in promoting research in areas that were expected to contribute to maintaining the status of the Czechoslovak state or Central Europe such as unemployment and social welfare, interethnic relations or the so-called Danubian studies. Key among Czechoslovak institutions in social sciences that received support from the RF was the Social Institute, affiliated with the Ministry of social welfare, the incubator of innovative ideas that directly influenced Czechoslovak social welfare legislation and policies. RF also funded a large research project on the urbanization of Prague that became the first major empirical study in Czech sociology while another study on German-Czech relations could not materialize due to the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia. The RF made a significant contribution to the development of empirical social research and social policy in Czechoslovakia, but the overall impact of its funding was virtually erased by adverse geopolitical conditions and turbulent political developments in the period 1938-1948.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
The Elusive Code: Anomalous Cultures of Civil Society

This paper attempts to add new evidence and theoretical insight to the literature on the processes of civil society inauguration within cultural sociology by Jeffrey Alexander and Philip Smith. It argues, first, that unlike the US case, the codes of civil society in ethnically heterogeneous places are the product of multiple external oppositions which can, in certain cases, result in alternative or contrary codings. For instance, some currents in the Czech, Polish and other Slavic nationalisms in the 19th century construed the Germans, their principal “other”, as rational and efficient, taking pride to the contrary in being emotional and unpractical. Second, the paper shows that civil societies are fragmented and the general code of civil society is appropriated differently by different social groups whose interpretation of the basic binaries is dependent on their particular social experience as well as their relative position to other groups. For example, as pointed out by Marada, Buchowksi and other authors, the cultural codings characteristic of the heirs of the anti-Communist dissent in East Central Europe are in some aspects, including the role of formal procedures and professionalism, completely at odds with the codes, inherited by Western-style social movement organizations. With its roots in a conspirative underground community this dissident culture doesn’t code personal ties and secrecy as counter-democratic. On a general level, the paper argues for a more historically-oriented approach to the study of cultural structures of civil society that recognizes that the generalized codes are embedded in concurrent interpretative traditions and, as such, are unstable, contested and often ambiguous.

Medical and Legislative Gatekeeping in ART: Narrow Trajectories in the Realm of Miracles

The techniques of assisted reproduction have the potential to free us from the bodily limitations and open the physical reproduction to people who would not conceive without medical intervention. The access to this type of treatment is regulated by numerous ways, both formally and informally. Reproductive medicine, seemingly firmly anchored in scientific objectivity, and often presented as a revolutionary or miraculous cure for anyone, in its praxis works as a controlling mechanism over bodies and the reproductive capacities of citizens, differentiating between the categories of patients. The obliteration of the long tradition of infertility treatment, wide network of infertility clinics, competitive success rates and liberal regulation of the ART regarding the range of procedures allowed, became one of the most popular destinations of reproductive tourism. On the other hand, there is a strict regulation of the access to the ART based on the characteristics of patients such as their age, education and partnerships. The paper will focus on the process of the legislative and medical gatekeeping as a genuine example of the Foucauldian biopower, as a control over bodies, interaction and norms of population performed by the medical professionals and by the administration and regulation of treatment. The paper is based on the two sources of data: interviews with 15 medical professionals working in the field of ART and the analysis of the Czech parliament debate over the new legislative limits of ART (2011). The analysis focused on the following questions: what is the position of various actors in the process, how is nature and normality, in the context of ART, discussed, what kinds of citizens/patients are defined by the clinicians and parliament members as deserving candidates for infertility treatment, and, how these regulatory mechanisms can be reflected in the context of “biotech age” and globalized biopolitics.

CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF TIME INVESTMENT IN FRIENDSHIP NETWORKS: A DYNAMIC ANALYSIS OF THE POLISH PANEL SURVEY POLPAN 1988-2013

Time investment in one’s friendship network depends on the utility function $U = \text{log}y(t) (1-\text{log}Q)$ that people maximize, where $Q$ is the social tie parameter (between 0 and 1) measuring the ith actor’s taste for bonding with friends, and $Q$ refers to the other leisure-time activities. In the theoretical part of the paper, we connect this utility function with time investment in friendship network (I) assuming that the numbers of friends and the density of their contacts are crucial for the amount of time that people actually spend with friends. The Polish Panel Survey POLPAN 1988-2013 contains information on how frequently respondents meet with friends ($I_{ij}$, our main leisure-time variable), numbers of friends ($N_{i}$), density of their contacts ($D_{i}$) and several socio-demographic characteristics of respondents for the period of measurement (t) and earlier periods (t-1, ..., t-5, where the period-units are 5-year waves of the POLPAN study). In the empirical part of the paper we examine main determinants of time investment in one’s friendship network, focusing on family formation variables. We show that time investment, as well as the change in number of friends and the change in density of contacts among friends, depend on marital status, number of children, and number of people in the household. In addition, we confirm previous findings that interdependent ties among friends’ income influence attainment and that having friends with entrepreneurial experience increases people’s chances of establishing their own businesses, independently of the number of potential bridges between friends. The paper concludes with a discussion on meeting friends as a form of leisure activity that plays a significant role in the formation of social capital, and has important implications for generating social inequality.

Hazard Vulnerability and Housing Inequality after the Tuscaloosa, Alabama Tornado: A Critical Analysis of Rebuilding Efforts

The tornadoes that struck Tuscaloosa, AL and surrounding areas on April 27, 2011 caused tremendous destruction to both businesses and residences. The highest levels of damage occurred among low-income residences, both single and multifamily. In this paper, we apply hazard vulnerability theory to the rebuilding of Tuscaloosa. Hazard vulnerability theory focuses on how social factors, including race, gender, place, and socioeconomic status, affect a population’s preparedness for a natural disaster. We extend this perspective into the recovery process, particularly on the availability of low-income, multifamily housing approximately two years after the storm. Data from multiple sources, including government data, city planning resources, apartment websites, and interviews with city personnel, indicate that multifamily residences that have been constructed to replace destroyed or damaged housing complexes generally demand higher rents and have fewer units available for rent than the complexes that existed before the storm. Additionally, even as a residential construction boom has occurred in Tuscaloosa, Hazard vulnerability theory focuses on how social factors, including race, gender, place, and socioeconomic status, affect a population’s preparedness for a natural disaster. We conclude that low-income residents of Tuscaloosa were doubly vulnerable to natural disasters; not only were they more likely to be living in structurally flawed housing before the storm, they were also left out of the rebuilding process after the tornado. We discuss some of the potential consequences of the reconstruction of Tuscaloosa, and propose suggestions that can limit social inequality in the rebuilding process for Tuscaloosa and other cities that have been harmed by natural disasters.

PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERTISE

Professions are according to Abbott the most important way expertise is institutionalised in modern societies. Sociologists have studied the characteristics of professionalisation as well as the role of professionals in society. Even though an abstract knowledge is considered a core if not the core characteristics of professions, sociologists have examined the characteristics of professional knowledge used in occupational practise only to a limited extent. In my paper I discuss professional contributions within the literature on expertise and argue that some of these perspectives are highly relevant to complement sociologists understanding of professional knowledge.

While sociologists have emphasised that abstract knowledge acquired in higher education is an important characteristics of professionalism, practical training and tacit knowledge is found to be the most important precondition in the literature of expertise. Sociologists do not deny the need for practical training, but tacit knowledge is a somewhat mysterious term often considered as opposed to abstract explicit knowledge. Based on questioning why knowledge is tacit, Harry Collins (2010) distinguishes between three types of tacit knowledge. This distinction opens up for a more nuanced perspective on the relationship between tacit and explicit abstract knowledge. His perspective also imply that explicit knowledge play an important role in the development of expertise and transmission of knowledge.

Professional work is characterised by uncertainty. Inspired by Collins different types of tacit knowledge, I distinguish between three types of uncertainty that have significant importance for the reliability of professional expertise: 1) Explicit uncertainty related to uncertain knowledge; 2) Cognitive uncertainty related to...
We consider democracy as an instrumental value. It appears to be effective and naturally arises when society reaches sufficient consent in regards to basic values (one God for everyone, nation, person, society, etc.). When such agreement not exists, a dictatorship provides the minimum order in a society. For example, dictatorships of Cromwell, Napoleon, Stalin, Pinochet, etc. There is no consent regarding basic universal values in the modern world. Hardy a man and his rights will be recognized as the highest values by billions of people in the near future. The policy of Western countries aimed at their promotion, leads to anarchy and violence. Therefore it is difficult to expect peaceful expansion of democracy on a global scale. Today’s biggest task for social scientists to reveal basic values in regards to which mankind can come to the consent.

WG05-924.2

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Tap Water and the Public Policy

Water is the source of life on the earth and the driving force of human development. The diamond-water paradox presented by A. Smith shows the underestimated economic value of water. However, it has its social value that can be viewed from human dimension perspective.

The knowledge of how citizens perceive the drinking water is essential to understanding the political, economic, technological context of the public policy. According to sociological survey, 82% of citizens in Saint-Petersburg are not satisfied with the quality of tap water. These figures demonstrate, that despite the fact the city water is cleaned by ultraviolet and has biomonitoring system to meet the high requirements of international water standards, there are some hidden issues explaining this situation.

SPb water is a nexus of generations inhabiting this place: it keeps the memory of past times, preserves the spiritual fabric of the society and gives an incentive to new generations for further development. However, the industrialization has destroyed this consciousness. The growth of scientific knowledge has enabled experts to make a strict distinction between bad natural water that had adverse effects on people health and good filtered water that had the status of paid public services.

It is believed, SPb water is rusty and dangerous to drink, because city officials take bribes and do not provide the modernization of water infrastructure system in time. Public dissatisfaction takes the form of disagreement with the public policy. It prompts citizens to buy bottled water sold by water transnationals, although it is the same tap water, in fact. As a result, SPb water market is showing 12% annual growth.

Basing on the citizens' concerns on the water problem, one can construct the Index of tap water as an indicator of the level of public confidence in the public policy.

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Daily Practises of Home Making and Belonging Among Owner-Occupiers and Tenants in a Disadvantaged Neighbourhood in the Netherlands

In this period of globalisation daily practises of local home making and feeling at home are considered important. In order to illustrate such practises the focus of this paper is on a street in a disadvantaged neighbourhood in a Southern city in the Netherlands. In this street tenants and owner-occupiers with a different ethnic background - including native born - are interviewed and observed. In this natural laboratory, the street was divided into clusters; those with only tenants, those with only owner-occupiers, and those having a mix of both. This offers insight into the role class and ethnicity play in the homogeneous and mixed micro-settings and its impact on physical and social practices of home making and belonging/feeling at home. Therefore attention is paid to narratives and the informal organization of different living spaces, territory-making activities, and practices in the different domestic clusters. This shows that the domestic space can be experienced as a vehicle of intimacy and sociability and in other clusters as encouraging alienation. Such practices can also take place in the same cluster, resulting in mechanisms of inclusion and exclusion which in turn go together with boundaries between public, private and community spaces.

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Future Of Democracy In The Modern World

Democracy is one of the ancient forms of social self-government, which possesses many advantages and democratization of a society is a progressive process. However, today mass media spread illusory ideas about democracy as the terminal value which presence will provide the peace and well-being on the Earth. Relying on this illusion, Western democracies, headed by the USA, stimulate democratization process in the world, using ideological, political, economic and military means.

However the facts of real history disprove this illusion. Democratic states are not less aggressive, than authoritarian ones. Athens, Sparta and Rome, all European democracies during epoch of colonialism and the USA (during all its history) were aggressive.

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JACOBSON, CARDELL (Brigham Young University)

Emotion Work in the Practice of Medicine: The Case of Physician Assistants of Color

We focus on the concepts of emotional labor or emotion work and white racial framing to describe the experiences of Physician Assistants (PAs) of color as they navigate racialized barriers in the medical field. We first present results from a nationally representative sample of 15,275 PAs and then examine the more detailed personal experiences of PAs of color from an online survey. Finally we use the personal narratives of ten African American PAs. We identify and analyze emotion themes resulting from work-related experiences and stressful encounters that arise from interactions with faculty, staff, nurses, physicians, and patients in the workplace. Odds ratios from the online survey show that African Americans experience more emotion work than other groups. African American PAs were 26 times more likely than white PAs to report patient refusals to treat them. When we examined only Black women PAs, they were 46 times more likely to report patient refusals. Other ethnic groups experience elevated levels of emotionally negative experience, but they were not always statistically significant when other variables were included in the analysis. Women in general experienced a variety of discriminatory behaviors. Narrative accounts exhibit large amounts of emotion as the African American PAs detailed their encounters with patients and medical providers.

SMITH, GAVIN* (The Australian National University, gavin.smith@anu.edu.au)

The Art of Governing in an Age of Revelation: On the Biopolitics of Biovisuality

This paper examines the transforming value, resolution and vitalism of the social body as it is increasingly informationalized, visualized and animated by multivalent systems of exposure. Multiplex biopolitical interests influence and

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
incite these practices: wills to discern and direct consumption habits; ambitions to inscribe structured meanings upon somatic territories; and desires to better identify, verify and assess corporeal components. An emerging confluence of biovisual imperatives, practices and flows are placing unique demands on embodied subjects, specifically concerning (a) the control, ownership and arrangement of personal information deriving from bodily interference, and (b) the types of performative exertions and authentication protocols that are now routinely requested and indeed expected at various visualization contact points (McGrath 2004; Andrejevic 2012). In an age of somatic magnification and scrutiny (Monahan and Wall 2007), where fleshly topographies are considered as stable sites for truth adjudication and as volatile sites for correctional modulation, the sociological imagination can help excavate several resonances attendant on the proliferation of biocapturing mechanisms and on concomitant conditions of biovisuality. As I will argue, repetitive bioexposure, as both involuntary dictate and volitional act, generates de-contextualized knowledge streams, the channeling of which can assist experts in sharpening their diagnostic definitions and honing their prognostic interventions. But it also produces curious subjectivization effects at the phenomenological level. Subjects become accustomed to exteriorizing interior confidences and revealing subjective states in the form of informatic particles (Foucault 1988). In this process, personal intimacies become public property, a situation inducing social harms and igniting insurgent possibilities. A critical consideration of these issues, specifically their interconnectedness and biopolitical significance, occurs in the paper as it focuses analytical attention on the types of subjectivity being fashioned from bodily transmissions and transitions.

WG02-909.4

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Civilizational Discourse and Models Of Modernity In The Meiji Revolution

During the Meiji revolution, Japanese writings on international arena, Western empires and the Western tradition nourished a discourse on civilization. At the same time, Japan’s civilizational works also reflected debate on models of modernity. Over the course of consolidation of the Meiji regime, deep engagement with different foreign traditions produced an exceptionally intense phase of international and interdisciplinary ways and limited in scope and vision in others. The sociology contributed greatly to this inter-disciplinary field. In a phase that stretched all three sets of interpretations developed by the Meirokusha intelligentsia and the urban public sphere that they participated in. Within that public sphere, the Meirokusha set in train historically and culturally specific processes of transformation of Western thought which included translation of the concept of ‘society’ itself and the development of Japanese vocabularies for philosophy and sociology. Social and political conflicts around modernity manifested also in the wider movement for popular rights that arose in the 1870s and then subsided. A main claim of the paper is that consolidation of Japan’s imperial polity in the 1890s superseded all three sets of interpretations developed by the Meirokusha intelligentsia and the popular movement, but not the civilizational discourse that they instituted.

JS-75.2

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Debating Civilizations: Sociology and The Inter-Disciplinary Field Of Civilizations Analysis

In the early twentieth century, civilizations analysis combined perspectives from anthropology to archaeology through to world history. Founding thinkers in sociology contributed greatly to this inter-disciplinary field. In a phase that stretched from Weber, Durkheim and Mauss to Sorokin and Elias, a ‘classical era’ of civilizations analysis generated a program of research problems that was productive in critical and interdisciplinary ways and limited in scope and vision in others. This field was lost as a suppressed tradition during the postwar institutionalization of disciplines. This paper will examine what was gained for sociology in the early traditions of civilizations analysis as well as what was displaced when it subsided. Potential paths for renewal of multidisciplinary scholarship involving sociology will be sketched out based on the contemporary experiences of new-generation revival of civilizations analysis in the work of Benjamin Nelson and S.N. Eisenstadt. The paper will also identify intrinsic limitations in latter-day approaches.
first cohort analysed graduated in 1986, the last in 2000) and, within cohorts, the changes in the differences after graduation; ii) to determine the extent to which field of study continues to cause a gender difference in pay; iii) the factors other than field of study that cause a gender difference in pay, including family responsibilities. The paper reports i) analysis of the effect of gender on labour force status, focusing on the changes likely to subsequently increase pay; ii) consecutive cross-sectional Oaxaca-Blinder decompositions within and across cohorts; and iii) panel analyses within cohorts. The results suggest that, even within this highly educated sample, in the short period after graduation, women tend to cumulate a number of experiences that contribute to a widening gender pay gap.

RC28-493.3
SMITH, MICHAEL* (McGill University, michael.smith@mcgill.ca)
Did Rising Inequality Cause the Recent Financial Crisis?
One of the possible explanations proposed for the 2007-2008 financial crisis is rising inequality in the United States. Rajan (Fault Lines, 2010) and others proposed the following explanation: i) associated with rising inequality, incomes stagnated or declined in the lower half of the earnings distribution; ii) this provoked distributional conflict; iii) the US political system prevents a response to this that would involve taxing the better off to provide income-supporting transfers to those experiencing stagnant or declining incomes; iv) but the political system has allowed a response to distributional conflict through a liberalization of access to credit including, in particular, access to mortgages for those with relatively low incomes; v) the financial crisis was caused by a boom in house prices caused by house purchases by those ill-equipped to make mortgage payments and this, in turn, caused a wave of mortgage defaults which provoked the crisis; vi) the aggregation of default-prone mortgages into securities (especially collateralized debt obligations) held by financial institutions ratcheted up risk in the financial system which, in turn, exacerbated the financial problems caused by defaulting mortgage holders. Rajan provides little evidence in support of this interpretation. This paper addresses the following questions: i) Did incomes stagnate or decline in the lower part of the income distribution in the decades leading up to the crisis? ii) Did distributional conflict cause the liberalization of credit in the form of sub prime mortgages? iii) What is the provision of mortgages to low income house buyers that caused the boom and subsequent bust in house prices. iv) To what degree was increased risk in the financial system caused by policies encouraging the issue of sub prime mortgages? On the whole, the evidence raises doubts about the rising inequality account of the financial crisis.

RC16-300.6
SMITH, PHILIP* (Yale University, philip.smith@yale.edu)
On Dry Othering
Existing theories of Othering can be thought of as ‘wet Othering’. They focus in metaphorical and material ways on the slippery and ambivalent. In such theories Othering is associated with intense emotional reactions. Those perceiving the ‘Other’ feel intense hatred, disgust and dread. This paper introduces the new concept of ‘dry othering’. This involves a completely different logic. Those doing the Othering feel – or are believed to feel – nothing at all. The victim of Othering is a mere object to them – one that does not evoke emotional responses. The logic of action is not symbolic as in wet othering but rather overly-instrumental. Victims of this kind of Othering are traumatized not by an awareness that others think they are disgusting and enjoy their humiliation (an emotional response) but rather by realizing that they are mere objects to the Otherer (who has no emotional response). Social theory on the gaze is used to make sense of this situation. The theory is illustrated with reference to accounts of unethical medical experiments, Alien abduction narratives, animal attacks, torture and serial killing.

TG07-970.4
SMITH, ROBIN* (Cardiff University, smithr3@cf.ac.uk)
HALL, TOM (Cardiff University)
The Urban Fabric, Repair and the ‘Good Enough’ City
This paper considers the work that repair might do in mediating and smoothing over maldistributions of the physical city and the small acts of maintenance and care can seem inconsequential in the face of the global risks that menace the modern city and the brutal conditions, exclusions and exploitation that some of those cities are home to. Yet a humanist sociology might be sympathetic towards piecemeal and everyday activities which aim to put right, one step at a time, things gone wrong – deviant occurrences, ugly moments when life in the city breaks down or does not play out as we might want it to. Ken Plummer’s recent call for a sociology of hope takes this line, insisting on the need for ‘a down-to-earth pragmatism of empathy, justice, kindness and care’ and inviting sociologists to ‘think small in a big way’.

Something similar – thinking small, in a big way – can be found in the writings of human geographer Thrift, though differently inflected. Thrift directs attention to mundane activities of urban care and maintenance – street cleaning, roadside repair, emergency call-out – and invites us to take these unremarkable, everyday activities as a template or spur for thinking about the social and political life cities. Similarly down-to-earth or at least anti-utopian, he suggests that thinking about repair might be a way in which to think about the good city, or a good enough city. Our paper contends that arguments about urban repair do not extend so very easily from the physical – palpable, material, mute – fabric of the city to the social and political. Broken windows are a poor model, in some ways, for what it is to have broken down and need repair as a person. Sociology has been here before, yet Thrift’s thesis neglects this history.

JS-71.1
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Methodological Complexities When Using Visual Methods in Dementia Research
Methodological complexities involved when using visual methods in dementia research
Sarah Kate Smith & Gail Ann Mountain, School of Health & Related Research (ScHaRR), University of Sheffield
In our study of the subjective experiences of older people with dementia who are interacting with others, we have used video recording as a key method. Dementia impairs verbal communication, and this can have significant impact on how researchers may explore individual's subjective experiences.

Non-verbal communication such as gestures, body language, facial expression and posture therefore has greater significance when creating this understanding. The benefits of using video based methods in dementia research are two-fold, but these methods are key to the faithful representation of non-verbal behaviour. Second, these methods can overcome some of the communication issues that can be encountered when interacting with people with a dementia diagnosis.

We report how our use of video recordings has provided us with important data to make sense of people with dementia’s interactions with technology, the challenges of visual data analysis, and how the project has led to new understandings of how such data can be analysed and represented. Data will be presented and discussed, providing an arena for methodological discussion and debate. Second, the methodological issues to be discussed include the need for greater focus on the processes of visual data analysis (Schnettler and Raab, 2008); whether more rigorous approaches to visual data analysis will lead to objectification, generalisation and loss of quality and expressivity (cf. Pink, 2011); and ethical issues in the use of visual data.

KEYWORDS: dementia, visual methods, qualitative, touch-screen technology.

RC08-155.3
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The Origin and Diffusion of Comparative Survey Research
Cross-national, survey research emerged out of and developed along with many seminal megatrends of the 20th century including globalization and democratization. It was also shaped by such major historical events as World War II, post-bellum collective multinationalism, and the spread and collapse of Communism.

The development of cross-national, survey research is an example of what Rogers calls the diffusion of innovation. Public opinion polls were created in the United States in the mid-1930s and spread to other countries. Like all diffusions, its development was innovation specific and was both aided and hindered by particular characteristics of survey research.

Its expansion was part of the general process of globalization. For survey research, globalization involved considerable interaction between the global product (survey research) and the local markets and cultures.

Additionally, as Oberschall has noted “the expansion of surveys in general and public opinion polling in particular was part of the general growth of democracy within and across societies.” Surveys in general and public opinion polls in particular typically develop and only thrive in open, democratic societies. Democratization in general and decolonialization in particular opened up more countries to surveys.

Besides being shaped by these megatrends, the development of cross-national, survey research was influenced by historical events such as World War II, post-war collective multinationalism and the founding of the UN, and the Cold War.

This paper examines 1) the emergence of cross-national, survey research including the role of early adopters (e.g. survey-research organizations), 2) the initial diffusion of survey research, 3) foundational survey-research meetings and associations, 4) the impact of World War II, 5) the role of the UN and other international organizations including the International Sociological Association, 6) initial comparative surveys, 7) the contributions of international exchanges, 8) later developments, and 9) impediments to development and diffusion.
Each year, researchers are interested in understanding the role of assistive technology (AT) in the provision of care for people with dementia. AT can help individuals with dementia carry out daily living activities (ADLs) and improve their quality of life. The aim of this research is to determine the extent to which people with dementia (PWD) and their carers have access to AT for personal care ADLs, and to assess the difficulties and preferences of caregivers.

The research included a qualitative study of 45 informal caregivers of people with dementia, including carers of PWD who did and did not receive AT. The study was conducted in the UK, and the caregivers were recruited through dementia support groups and social care services. The interviews were conducted in a secure space and were audio-recorded with the consent of the participants.

Findings from the study showed that caregivers face a number of challenges when providing care to people with dementia, including physical and mental health conditions, and difficulties in accessing suitable AT. The caregivers also expressed their desire for more AT and support in managing the care of their loved ones.

The study highlights the importance of AT in enabling caregivers to provide quality care to people with dementia, and the need for further research to understand the opportunities and challenges of AT in the provision of care for people with dementia.
it had not entirely vanished and has remained generally confined to families and
bounded groups. By growing social distrust, people have reacted to the increas-
ing social inequality during the post-socialist transition and its associated figures of
the insular individualist and predatory capitalist. This does not invalidate the
thesis of socialist ‘legacy of distrust’, but significantly adds to it. Data quantifica-
tion suggests that the effect of increasing social inequality during transition is six
times stronger than the effect of persistent communist legacies on current levels of
social distrust. This has important policy implications, which are outlined in this
paper.

RC14-243.9

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Relations Between Individuals at Work in a Contemporary Context: Necessary Changes in Communication in Organizational Context

Companies organize themselves around objectives that seek the maximum re-
turn to its shareholders or founders. However, when forming the individuals in a
group to which these goals are achieved, dreams as well as desires and ambitions
emerge.

Typically, subjects align with organizational interests in the expectation that
their own goals are also achieved, existing three important issues in these work-
ning relationships. The first question relates to the symbolism of the “notion of
work”. The second issue reinforces the role of work in social relations. Despite
all the discussions involving the centrality of work (OFFE, 1989; BAUMAN, 2008),
it still remains one of the central points of life. The third issue concerns the lack
of work, the possibility of unemployment and frustration as reality (BALDISSERA,
2010). The subjects experience these conflicts and tensions of force paradoxically
(BALDISSERA, 2010; KUNSch, 2012).

Some factors explain this movement transformation in communication direct-
et to employees: a new technological context (social networks); new relations
between people and organizations, caused, for example, a new employee profile
and fewer permanent links with companies, besides the existence of an internal
environment of conflict and tension.

Employees need time to develop relationships and coherent narratives in their
experiences within the organizations, but in a world where the future is already
the day after tomorrow, in a fragmented environment, focused on project exe-
cution and flexibility, employees are not allowed to develop strong relationships
(SENNETT, 2009). Communications directed to employees will be impacted.

The safety at workplace, employment and career in one organization is re-
placed by employability. The needs of the organizations are more important than
the needs of its workers. The imperative of aligning organizational strategies can
find counterpart in the desires of the individuals in the organization. As profes-
sionals working in this field, communicators must understand those changes and
challenges.

RC10-187.4

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Decentralization: From the Constitution’s Dream to Reality

This paper aims to analyze the decentralization of public policies in the state of
Ceará, Brazil, as supported in the Federal Constitution of 1988. The decentral-
zation agenda, mobilizing social and institutional players, proposed the partaking
of decisions during the elaboration and management of public policies in order to
strengthen and expand citizenship bonds. The establishment of structures for
the arbitration and recognition of organized sectors within civil society bolstered
the public sphere for the discussion and negotiation amongst various social and
institutional segments. This allowed in specific circumstances for a communal
decision-making process in turn strengthening the bonds of a new civic and part-
nership culture across Brazilian constituencies. The hypothesis presented in this
article is that investments in this joint model and the assertion of a shared polit-
cic and civic culture were weak due to of the lack of institutional support from the
local, state and Federal government. However, the dilemmas that emerged during
the self-organization and creation of representation instances closer to the social
actors have strengthened the local democracy.

Keywords: Decentralization. Social participation. Public policies

TG03-932.8

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Gender Attitudes in the World of Work: Cross-Cultural Comparison

The paper deals with factors determining work-related gender attitudes. With
the spread of emancipative values the difference between gender roles becomes
vaguer but is still strongly dependent upon country characteristics. While values
are usually regarded as factors impacting socio-economic behavior, my research
underlines a less explored aspect: they are themselves formed and changed in the
process of economic interactions. The objective is to assess the role of education
and job characteristics among factors determining gender attitudes in different
types of countries. More specifically, I focus on the interaction effect between ed-
ucation and employment characteristics on micro- and macro-level. Female labor
force participation rate and ratio of female to male tertiary enrollment are used
as the indicators of female involvement in labor market activities. The 5th wave of
Wave Values Survey (2005-2008) serves as empirical base. The targeted group
of population is the employed. Multilevel regression modeling is used. According
to the results, work-related gender attitudes vary considerably by country. Edu-
cation is a stronger predictor of gender attitudes than occupation and job char-
acteristics. At the same time the higher occupational status and intellectual jobs
and jobs with higher independence lead to more egalitarian gender attitudes. On
the other hand, the higher the labor force participation rate and ratio of female to male tertiary enrollment, the more egalitarian are work-related gender
attitudes in the country. In the countries with the higher women’s involvement in
education and labor market activities education and job characteristics impact
gender attitudes to a lesser extent. Furthermore, there is less difference in female
and male gender attitudes in such countries.

RC07-138.2

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Rethinking Citizenship in a Post-National Constellation

Classical citizenship was understood as a status attributed to all those who are
full members of a national state. Around the inclusion in this status and its expan-
sion with new rights many social movements have fought their struggles. Howev-
er, internal inequalities that have survived in many countries led some authors to
suggest the existence of a hierarchy of citizenship. In other contexts, the mobil-
ization agenda, mobilizing social and institutional players, proposed the partaking
of decisions during the elaboration and management of public policies in order to
strengthen and expand citizenship bonds. The establishment of structures for
the arbitration and recognition of organized sectors within civil society bolstered
the public sphere for the discussion and negotiation amongst various social and
institutional segments. This allowed in specific circumstances for a communal
decision-making process in turn strengthening the bonds of a new civic and part-
nership culture across Brazilian constituencies. The hypothesis presented in this
article is that investments in this joint model and the assertion of a shared polit-
cic and civic culture were weak due to of the lack of institutional support from the
local, state and Federal government. However, the dilemmas that emerged during
the self-organization and creation of representation instances closer to the social
actors have strengthened the local democracy.

Keywords: Decentralization. Social participation. Public policies

RC41-688.6

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Ribeirinho Communities: Identity and Social Cohesion in the
Brazilian Amazon

This article aims to observe the general processes of identity construction and
social cohesion of the ribeirinho communities of Combu Island, an Environmental
Protection Area, located on the left bank of the Guama River, near the city of
Belém, in the Brazilian Amazon Forest. These populations are concentrated along
the rivers due to the lack of means of rail and road transport, using as a prima-
ry means of travel inland waterway vessels. In this sense, they are considered
part of the so called ribeirinho communities, descendants of indigenous people
and also the region of northeastern migrants coming from the great drought in
the Northeast in the late eighteenth century and large integration projects in the
Amazon from the twentieth century. This indicates that the interaction between
ethnicity and multiculturalism is that this migratory movement qualify as social
construct, in other words, individuals are not the region’s natural, but are adapted
to the conditions and integrate historical, social and cultural inheritances with
indigenous, colonial and migratory people. Thus, we propose to present some
reflections on identity and social cohesion present in this part of the population
of the Brazilian Amazon. Ribeirinho Communities are a blend of simplicity and
complexity and based on social characteristics and demographic dynamics, we
present the way of life of these different communities, through the relationship
between territory and identity. The intention of this paper is to open a range of
new interpretative possibilities on these communities, with no claim rule out pret-
ent analysis or establish universal truths.

RC01-37.1

SOETERS, JOSEPH* (Netherlands Defence Academy/Tilburg
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Military Culture and Information Sharing

In this introductory paper the focus will be on the relation between military
culture and information sharing in military organizations, horizontally and ver-
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cically. Based on the diversity concept, including its manifestations in separation, variety and disparity, the relation between both phenomena

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
will be explored, looking at both sending and receiving sides of the organization. A typology will be developed using the following concepts from sociology and administrative science: absorptive capacity, resistance, diffusion (including weak and strong ties) and secrecy. The paper will be mainly theoretical, but illustrations from recent operations and experiences will be included.

**RC01-44.5**

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BJLSMA, TOM (Netherlands Defence Academy/Tilburg University)  
DE WAARD, ERIK (Netherlands Defence Academy/Tilburg University)  

**Professionalizing Armed Forces in Africa: No Easy Game. Why Not?**

In this paper we focus on recent attempts of the international community to help African nations to professionalize their armed forces towards proper and effective capacities in dealing with new security threats all over the continent. One of these programs is the US-led African Partnership Station. In the framework of the AFIT program, the Netherlands Navy has launched a project called African Winds 2013, in which seven West-African countries were visited to train themselves and host-national militaries, particularly marine and navy forces, in: diving, hydrographic research, amphibious landing operations, illegal fishery policies, boarding procedures aimed at anti-piracy measures, economic development, etc. In this paper an assessment will be given of those activities, based on field work at sea and evaluations by the participants themselves. There will be a connection with previous research on training and educating young African cadet-officers in Western military academies. Both endeavours will be analyzed on the basis of mixed-methods military sociological research.

**RC16-282.5**

SOHN, AELEE* (Korea University, algsohn@korea.ac.kr)  

**Röyama Masamichi’s East Asian Cooperative Community Theory**

Röyama Masamichi’s East Asian Cooperative Community Theory. While I was conducting the long-term project “Northeast Asia’s Transnational Space”, I was interested in the problem of when and how East Asia became identified as a unit. Soon, I became interested in the way that ‘East Asia’ is called and requested.

To approach the task, I have been interested in East Asian Cooperative Community (EACC) theorists such as the philosopher Miki Kyoshi, economist Kada Tetzi, and international politics scholar Röyama Masamichi, and I will mainly talk about Röyama Masamichi in the presentation.

The core of Röyama’s EACC Theory is a region or regionalism. I would like to talk about the issues related to regionalism in the relationship between East Asia and the world, which is the relationship between particularity and universality speaking in the abstract. I will divide Röyama’s regionalism into three aspects based on universalism.

First, it is the attempt to escape from the international universal order caused by the Machtzustand Asia issue.

Second, it is the attempt to make ‘East Asia’ into a meaningful region, emphasizing the special identity of East Asia.

Third, it is not that the regionalism of the EACC is a particularization of the world order but that the EACC itself constructs a universal world order.

Lastly I will wrap up my paper by discussing following 3 topics. 1)Japan’s leadership position 2)Horizontal regional order vs. Vertical intra-region order 3) The fact that the vertical intra-region order, which was attempted by Japan through the ship position

**RC39-670.1**

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**Women, Disaster and Challenges: A Case Study from Iran**

During the past decades, Iran’s natural disasters such as earthquakes, droughts and floods have caused a considerable loss of human lives and livelihoods, environmental damages and the destruction of economic and social infrastructure. Although 49.6% of Iranian population are female but gender analysis has been ignored in the most national reports and surveys related to different aspects of disaster management. This study aimed to highlight the challenges of women before, during and after natural disasters and to investigate the capacity of Iranian women to reduce the consequences of natural hazards. Data collection was done by the interview with affected women of Varzaghan and Bushehr earthquake (2013, 2012), field observation, and review of related documents as well. The findings indicated that although the investigated women were affected more than men but their needs and problems were not identified sufficiently. On the other hand, women vulnerabilities were highlighted more than their capacities and capabilities in handling the disasters. In conclusion, it is important to consider women participation in all phases of disaster management (mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery). Gender analysis with localized/standardized analytical tools can be suggested for future studies.

**RC20-347.5**

SOKOLI, LEKE* (University Aleksandr Moisu of Durres, lsokoli53@gmail.com)  

**A Comparative Approach on Migration in Post-Communist Societies; The Case of Albania in East-European Context**

The post-communist transformations in Central and Eastern Europe represent an interesting example for comparative studies: a number of countries began this transformation from the same starting point (1989), following more or less the same common goal of moving towards democracy and liberal market economy, and EU. Based on the comparative method Brezinski predicted twenty years ago (as it was later confirmed with surprising accuracy), the historical calendar of those countries (the article “The Great Transformation” 1993), given an example of ‘thinking comparatively’ and foreseeing the future.

This paper is regarded with the hypothesis: Albania is an excellent laboratory for studying comparatively the new migratory process. The collapse of the socialist system was viewed with concern by many policy-makers in Western Europe who expected their affluent countries to be flooded by immigrants. Yet, this fear did not materialize and post-communist East-West migration was rather moderate. The only exception is Albania, whose emigration displayed features of an exodus. No other country has been so affected by migration, in such a short period of time like Albania has. It is confirmed that 34.2 percent of the Albanians have immigrated in more than 30 other countries, while the world migrant average is about 2.7 percent. And including the migrants that have spent a considerable lengths of time abroad, and have made their return back to the country, than we have a country in which more than half the population has experienced migration in the last two decades. This paper is an attempt to give a comparative answer to the question: “Why so many Albanians have migrated in such a short time, quite different from the other ex-communist countries, i.e. the countries with the same historical fortune?” in Albania, quite different from other countries, migration is shaping the society...

**RC08-153.2**

SOKOLOV, MIKHAIL* (European University at Saint Petersburg, sokolovmikhail@yandex.ru)  

**The Strange Case of Soviet Sociology: A Goffmanian Analysis of a Failed Discipline**

History of the Soviet sociological movement is an intellectual puzzle. Sociology of science routinely identifies success in academic world with gaining intellectual recognition (Mertonian version) or boosting credit through manufacture of “facts” (constructivist version). Soviet sociology enjoyed unprecedented popularity at the time of its emergence (1960s), survived political prosecutions, and continued its expansion after Perestroika with its leaders attaining status of disciplinary culture figures. A commemorative tradition developed with most prominent figures leaving autobiographies. A whole industry of hagiographic literature emerged. All evidence of success was present; at the same time, Soviet sociology left no intellectual legacy: neither theories nor empirical findings from the Soviet times are circulating today, the only book from this period still in press and widely cited is a methods textbook (by Yadv), and authority of its leaders has been never translated in international space. This talk will try to explain political hardships of Soviet sociology, the past and present admiration for its leaders, and oblivion of substantive results of their work by applying a concept of “dramaturgical formation” inspired by Goffman’s work. Any research deals with secrets, but these secrets can belong to different types: some of them are natural, while others are social, involving reflexive attempts to conceal. In contrast to Western sociology, Soviet sociologists dealt with the second type of secrets, unpleasant facts about Soviet reality revealing of which the Party attempted to suppress or at least force away from the public space. Disclosure of such secrets required moral, rather than intellectual virtue. Social science was in an especially favorable position for doing this job as the Marxist regime legitimated itself as based on “scientific understanding of society”. That made it especially vulnerable for criticisms from the Academia, which explains both sociology’s success in institutionalization, repressions, and recognition in absence of intellectual achievement.

**JS-80.4**

SOLANO, PRISCILLA* (Lund University, Priscilla.Solano@soc.lu.se)
The (Im)Possibilities Of The Politics Of Solidarity: Human Rights Defenders Discourse, Humanitarian Aid Dynamics and Transmigrants Experiences In Mexico’s Transit Assistance-Based Places

Mexico has the most transited migratory corridor in the world. The complex migratory flows transiting the country—mainly Mexican, Central and South American—have historically been perceived as economic and male. Scholars have noted as problematic the categorisation of the ‘labour migrant’ as being exclusively voluntary. It has been demonstrated that framing agency through simplified understandings of ‘voluntary’ and ‘involuntary’ movement cannot easily capture the realities of movements along the Mexican corridor. Identification using legal categories such as ‘illegal’ migrant and end up demarcating and ‘invisibilising’ individuals eligible for protection. The securitisation of borders and criminalisation of migration throughout the 20th century, led by the global north, has intensified and has added further fuel to the fire. Protection has still not been clearly delineated for the undocumented and seems to be eclipsed through the criminalisation of migration. Incidents such as death, rape, kidnappings and other types of abuses faced by transit migrants have opened up the debate among key human rights stakeholders on solidarity and protection. Human rights defenders have established shelters, humanitarian aid, led manifestations, caravans and campaigns ‘in solidarity’ with the migrant among other activities and services. These forms of solidarity have been predominately presented by human rights actors to the Mexican government through human rights and humanitarian visa appeals for migrants to transit the country. These appeals and other forms of emerging humanitarian aid dynamics are occurring outside the refugee protection regime. Also the majority of human rights defenders are non-state actors—albeit there is reliance on states for the implementation of human rights. The purpose of this paper—based on extensive qualitative research in transit-assistance based places—is to explore what kind of contribution the politics of solidarity has in reshaping the transmigrant subject; focusing on key human rights defenders discourse, humanitarian aid dynamics and transmigrants experiences.

RC27-477.2
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BAKKE, INGER MARIE (Lillehammer University College)
HOVDEN, JORID (Norwegian University of Science and Technology)

Involvement in Physical Leisure Activities in Low Income Households

In Norway as in most other Western countries, the research body on involvement in physical leisure activities like sports and fitness activities indicates a strong connection between high involvement, good health and social inclusion and well-being. However, this connection detects an involvement pattern shaped by social class and social exclusion. Families with low economic, cultural and social capital have the lowest involvement in physical leisure activities as well as the biggest health problems.

The paper will focus on: (1) how parents in low income households conceive, experience and handle their possibilities to participate in physical leisure activities and sports in their local communities, and further 2) what impacts these conditions may have on children’s participation in physical leisure activities.

The data material consists of qualitative interviews from a strategic sample of pupils belonging to low income households. Both Norwegian and non-western immigrant households are represented in the sample.

The overall findings showed that the involvement in physical leisure activities was strongly restricted by lack of economic capital both for the parents and the children. Most of the informants were single mothers and they had few resources to give priority to their own wishes for participation in fitness- and leisure activities. The children were also deprived of the opportunities to participate and thus less included in the peer groups in their neighbourhood. Even though the studied households possessed low economic capital, they differed in cultural and social capital. Those with the highest amount of cultural and social capital were also those who were able to articulate and claim their needs for finance support for leisure activities from the municipal social service.

RC32-554.1
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Women’s Work and Reasons for Absence from Work

The equal opportunities for women in the Scandinavian labour market have been improved the last decades. But in terms of caring tasks in domestic life there is still a way to go, and therefore it is a challenge especially for women to combine the two spheres. During the period 1980 to 2009 the sickness absence among men in Norway has been relatively stable while the sickness absence among women has increased 70%. Women’s higher sickness absence rate is not exceptional. Comparative studies show that women had a higher rate of sickness absence than men in most countries. But they also conclude that the excessive absence is not simply due to biological or social factors. We also have a lack of knowledge about the reasons for women’s higher sickness absence.

This paper will focus on a) women’s self-reported reasons for their sickness absence, and b) the importance of social capital at the work place and in their domestic life.

The data material is responses from a postal questionnaire sent to Norwegian long term sick listed women with mental illness or musculoskeletal diagnoses, and in-depth interviews with a sample of long term sick listed women with the same diagnosis.

The overall findings showed that women’s sickness absence has to be understood as a combination of demand, control and social capital both at their work place and in their private lives. Persons with high social capital both at the work place and in their domestic lives have the best prospects to return to work. Single mothers often have low social capital in both spheres, and they are the most vulnerable group. The political consequences for reducing women’s sickness absence will be that it is urgent to focus not only on measures at the work places, but also at women’s burdens in the private sphere.

RC34-594.7
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De carácter diacrónico intentará captar, a través del análisis de la memoria, la forma en que se ha modelado la experiencia de la modernidad en Guadalajara. Objetivo general del proyecto: llevar a cabo un análisis, entre distintos grupos y sectores sociales, de la forma en que los tapatíos asumen las transformaciones de la vida moderna, se adaptan a ella, o las asimilan, entablando procesos de negociación del orden social. La perspectiva de trabajo parte de la premisa de que no existe una ruta única, ni una forma única, de entender la modernidad, sino múltiples posibilidades para definirla y dotarla de sentido. Cada grupo social tiene distintas opciones a mano y las aprovecha o construye dependiendo de una serie de condiciones de orden material, cultural y político. Aspectos como la religión, la educación, los valores heredados, la clase social, el grupo de edad, la situación de genero, etcétera, son clave para determinar el tipo de adaptación/ negociación con respecto al proceso de modernización que se vive.

Método, el proyecto pretende utilizar diferentes técnicas analíticas, entre las que se encuentra la encuesta, la observación, la documentación y la exploración fotográfica.

Normalmente, los estudios de valores no logran captar aspectos más profundos de la vida social, como los comportamientos reales y los sentimientos, los cuales son elementos cruciales para una adecuada interpretación de los valores y su significado. Un abordaje como el nuestro es más útil para lograr una comprensión más cabal de este tipo de fenómenos sociales.

RC23-409.3

SOMASEKARA REDDY, J* (V V Puram Evening College, jreddy25061959@gmail.com)

Gender Bias in Higher Education- Study on Indian Universities

Owing to higher priority assigned in successive Five Year Plans, Higher education in India has witnessed phenomenal expansion, with establishment of number of State and Central universities, Institutes of advanced studies, and numerous private and deemed universities. Pay scales revised to bring them on par with other prestigious services in public and private sectors, rendering it highly sought after sectors of employment. It encompasses graded disciplines and po- sitions with differential status, recognition and rewards. It is hypothesised that, distribution of academic positions and allocation of disciplines could be deter- mined by the social forces and extraneous considerations among which gender is an important variable. The paper addresses this issue in the context of Indian universities in which the number of women faculty is on the steady rise in the last two decades. Data collected through interview of 362 women faculty members from 23 South Indian Universities reveals that, gender segregation of academic disciplines and positions are discernible with concentration of women academi- cians in soft disciplines as well as at lower academic positions. The hard core applied disciplines, being where the faculty could be more visible, receive more research grants, claim consultancy and patents have predominantly male faculty. Even in terms of cadre composition, the proportion of women faculty decreases with successive higher academic position. Study further reveals that, even among women academicians religion, caste and rural urban background are pertinent in determining the patterns of segregation subjecting women faculty to double discrimination.

RC35-617.3

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Modernidades Múltiples: La Experiencia Tapatía De La Modernidad Del Fin De Siglo

Modernidades múltiples: la experiencia tapatía de la modernidad del fin de siglo.

Responsable: Héctor Raúl Solís Gadea y Karla A. Planter Pérez

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RC20-353.1
SÖMER, MARKO* (Tallinn University, markos98@hotmail.com)
Value Systems in Transformation: Changing Values in Relation to Changing Societies

Changes in the value systems are usually studied by comparing some values, value types or value orientations and their estimates over time or between generations. With few rare exceptions, there are practically no studies concentrating on the transformation of the value structures or on the changing relations between different values. Associations between values are being seen as stable and universal both between countries/societies and over time. This is an assumption that cannot be made in a world that is more and more characterized by cultural and social pluralism as well as alternation of traditional cultural templates, communication technologies, economic systems, political ideologies etc. All this necessitates the usage of methodological and theoretical approaches that are enabling to recognize the heterogeneity in the value structures within societies and between different time points. In order to compare value systems, they must be equivalent in their structural formation. If this is not the case, then diverse value systems must be distinguished and structural differences (between societies and over time) that arise, must be explained by the variations in the socio-economic or other settings and by the developmental trajectories of those settings.

Current paper intends to fill this gap. Using value questionnaire developed by Shalom Schwartz (PVQ21) and data from European Social Survey, present study argues that the assumption of homogeneity of value structure does not hold. Using latent class modeling framework, diverse value structures are being distinguished within European societies and in different time points. Those value systems are being compared between societies and over time. Culture-specific aspects of them are being allocated and related to wider socio-economic contexts. Finally, the temporal dynamics of those cultural specificities are explored and further related to the historical settings of their development.

JS-64.7
SOMEY, YOSHIKO* (Tokyo Woman’s Christian University, someya@lab.twcu.ac.jp)
Current Attitudes of Supporting Older Parents in Asia: Korea, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Japan

This paper presents the attitudes change for supporting older parents according to social changes. In Asian countries, it has been said that elderly people are taken care by their families and it is the Asian-cultural tradition. Therefore, this research investigates attitudes change in accordance with social changes such as pensions, social services, guaranteed incomes, etc.

(METHODS)
Since caregiving has been heavily considered as women’s role, surveys were conducted on female university students in Seoul, Kuala Lumpur, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Tokyo from 2011 to 2013. Around 200 questionnaires were gathered in each area.

(Questions)
1. To investigate changing attitudes toward supporting older parents in each countries.
2. To find out female caregiving roles by generations and countries.
3. To find out interrelations between social changes and attitude changes.

(Findings)
Similarities 1. As for Korean and Japanese students, both female students wish to live with their own parents but not husband's parents. 2. They are willing to live nearby their own parent's houses but not those of husband's. 3. Mothers wish to live with and have supports by daughters in later years.

Differences 1. The majority of Korean mothers wishes to have financial support and the majority of Japanese mothers wishes nothing. 2. Both mothers expect support by their daughters more than sons. 3. Employing caregivers at home are not an option in Japan but in Korea, Malaysia, Hong Kong, and Singapore. 4. The majority of grandparents are likely to live with children in Malaysia, Singapore even in Hong Kong but not in Japan and Korea. 5. Attitudes of supporting older parents are highly related to social policies and the financial independency of elderly people.

RC42-712.4
SÖMER, MARKO* (Tallinn University, markos98@hotmail.com)
Social Context As Mediator Between Values and Well-Being

Ed Diner (2009, p. 66) claims that individuals attain subjective well-being (at least partly) while moving toward an ideal state or accomplish a valued aim. Shalom Schwartz (1994, p. 20) defines values as „desirable transsituational goals, varying in importance, that serve as guiding principles in the life of a person or other social entity”. Consequently happiness occurs after needs are met and goals are fulfilled. Therefore people are happier when their values are “right”, that is, attainable in given social, cultural and economic context. Sagiv & Schwartz (2000) have also argued that people are likely to experience a positive sense of well-being when they experience the same values that prevail in their environment, when they inhabit an environment that allows them to attain the goals to which their values are directed.

The purpose of this paper is to evaluate relations between basic human values (or desirable subjective goals), socially differentiable environments undermining or supporting the value priorities in question and subjective well-being. Multi-group and multilevel structural equation models are used to accomplish this task. Data from the fifth round (year 2010) of European Social Survey is used.
media can cause responses in segmented public spheres of the World Wide Web. Vice versa, content that is produced in blogs, wikis or social networks can become part of news coverage in the mass media. In addition to the public of mass media, we mainly analyze status and authority through a comparison of professional self-perceptions and narratives as presented in magazines distributed within the professions.

RC23-404.4

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Explaining the World of ‘Big Data’: Global IT Consultancy and Reshaping of Policy Knowledge in South Korea

This analysis of the process through which South Korean government produced policy knowledge for ‘Big Data’ policy demonstrates a certain actor’s - global IT consultancy - intervention upon it. The gap between an actor’s cognitive capacity and the complex, thus unobservable world gives birth to a number of institutions producing knowledge, especially which not only describes the world, but performs as the inter-subjectivity among actors for their reflexive adjustments, thus have ‘performativity.’ Given this, the article explores how the knowledge offered by global IT consultancy converted the Korean government’s attempt to describing the sociotechnical world of ‘Big Data,’ and examines how the intervention affected the Korean government’s decision-making process.

RC32-542.4

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“Rubber Rice Bowls”: Work and Family for Women Entrepreneurs in Post-Socialist Rural China

The three decades of China’s market-oriented reform since 1978 have brought about an increasingly deregulated and privatized rural economy, which posed new opportunities and challenges for women to balance work and family. This study focuses on a unique group—women entrepreneurs—who were neither the Maoist “iron girls” nor the cheap laborers in capitalist workshops. Drawing on interviews from two coastal villages in Jiangsu and Zhejiang provinces collected during 2004-2010, this study finds women entrepreneurs found their “rubber rice bowls” satisfying due to its flexibility and potential rewards, but also challenging because of the increasing risks and competition. Such entrepreneurial dynamics led to various patterns of work-family balance among women entrepreneurs, which could not be summarized under the traditional gender norms or the socialist egalitarian ideology.

RC16-297.5

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The Korean Webtoon As a Reflection of Society

Since 1990, the technology of digital media has been constantly developed in Korea, and the digital media became popular among the general public. With the emergence of the social network service (SNS), people increasingly expressed themselves with visual images, such as photos, icons, animated characters, etc. The new digital media expanded the scope of communication between people and visual images. Webtoon is the new genre of cartoon as the result of digitalization. Webtoon enables readers to easily access and to participate in the process of webtoon making. The stories of webtoons show social experience in ordinary people’s daily lives. Webtoon readers become participants who share their own thoughts with webtoon artists and also create amateur works. Thus, the familiarity of webtoon increases. It is a remarkable big change in the history of Korean cartoon; thus, this research will discuss how webtoon influences people’s experience of seeing and interpretation. To do so, this research will study the production process of webtoons by the artist, and examine how the artist communicates with readers. Also, this research will show the different responses caused by media switching...
from webtoon to film. Today, webtoon makes changes on the ways of storytelling and positioning visual images and of interacting with readers. Also, the Korean webtoons are more broadly spreading overseas, such as France. With its increasing popularity and easiness to reach the public, webtoon is regarded as a driving force to boost the field of Korean cartoon industry.

RC49-796.4

SONG, LU* (Soochow University, lusong.su@gmail.com) SILVERSTEIN, MERRILL (Syracuse University)
The Impact of Adult Children's out-Migration on the Elders’ Psychological Well-Being in Rural China: Does Gender Matter?

This study examined the impact of adult children's out-migration on the psychological well-being of older Chinese parents left behind in their rural villages. Using data from two waves of the Longitudinal Study of Older Adults in Anhui Province, China, analyses showed that, controlling for personal characteristics and resources, the out-migration of children reduced the psychological well-being of their parents, particularly among older fathers. However, the transition to co-residence with an adult child buffered the negative impact of daughters’ out-migration on the psychological well-being of older mothers. These results suggest ambivalent feelings on the part of older parents when their adult children migrate out of their home villages for work or marriage. However, there is an important gender division in the adaptation to the out-migration of children. Mothers benefited from entering into a traditional multi-generational living arrangement when their daughters migrated; comparable fathers suffered from worse psychological well-being following entry into such an arrangement, presumably because living with children increased their dependence. It is concluded that a complex gender interaction needs to be considered when examining the consequences of dynamic intergenerational family processes in China.

RC11-206.7

SONG, LU* (Soochow University, lusong.su@gmail.com) LI, LIANG (Soochow University)
Use it or Lose it? the Impact of Grandchild-Caring on Grandparents’ Cognitive Functioning in Rural China

Using the data from the waves of the survey “Well-being of Elderly in Anhui Province, China” conducted in 2001, 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012 respectively, this study examines the impact of grandchild-caring on Chinese rural grandparents’ cognitive functioning through constructing multi-level growth curve models. The results show that, comparing to the low intensity care for grandchildren, high intensity care has positive effect for the grandparents’ cognitive aging, however, the effects of high intensity care depend on the age and gender of grandparents. The grandfathers’ cognitive aging are protected by the high intensity care for grandchild, while for the grandmothers, the protective effect of grandchild-caring is repressed. The mothers benefited from intensive care; and this gender difference tends to be widened as aging. These results support the hypothesis of “use-it-or-lose-it”, and imply the significance of gender roles and norms in the Chinese rural families.

RC05-100.4

SONG, MIRI* (University of Kent, England, ams@kent.ac.uk)
Multiracial Parents and the Intergenerational Transmission of ‘Race’ and Belonging

In both popular culture and academic discourses, being ‘mixed’ is becoming increasingly ordinary in Britain. While there has been growing research on mixed race children and young people, very little is known about how mixed race people racially identify and socialize their own children. Many adult mixed individuals have now become parents - prompting the fascinating question of how they, as parents, think about the racial identification of their own children. Parenthood engenders one’s ancestral and the ‘right’ socialization of children; What may such socialization bode for the future and significance of racial categories and boundaries in Britain? Are mixed race parents adopting post-racial attitudes and practices, or is there evidence of intergenerational transmission of racial thinking and identification in these households? How do parents think about the relationships between ‘race’ and racial difference, national and regional forms of belonging, and family lineage/ancestry? These questions are pressing, especially in light of recent research which does not necessarily privilege ‘race’, or which examines the meanings and experiences of ‘race’ in connection with other axes of identification and experience.

Based on a Leverhulme research grant, this exploratory study investigates the ways in which mixed race parents think about and communicate ideas and practices concerning racial identities and racial difference, and is suggestive of how they foster their children’s (and their own) sense of belonging in the wider society. This research draws on interviews with 60 multiracial individuals (parents) in both urban and suburban regions in England. A qualitative approach is crucial in critically examining not only racial categories/terms, but also trends reported about multiracial people in large scale data sets, especially those in the US.

JS-41.1

SONG, XI* (University of California, Los Angeles, songxi@ucla.edu)
Educational Mobility in Three Generations: Single-Parent and Grandparent Effect

This study examines the educational reproduction of American families in multiple generations. The key question is how grandparents’ education contributes to the educational success of grandchildren, and how the grandparent’s effect differs for single- and two-parent families. The grandparent effect works through both direct and indirect paths. The current research examines how grandparents’ education first affects whether parents have any children and how many children they have, before grandparents proceed to influence the educational mobility of their grandchildren. Analyzes build upon the mobility and demography model used in Mare and Song (2012), and draw on empirical evidence from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics. Recent researchers and policymakers alike have expressed a growing concern that single-parent family is responsible for the growth of an “undereducated class” in America. This study investigates whether or not grandparent effect contributes to the growth of the undereducated class from single-parent families in the grandchild generation.

RC24-423.3

SONNENFELD, DAVID A.* (SUNY College , dsonn@esf.edu) KAMOLSIRIPICHAI, SOMPORN (Chulalongkorn University)
Through Thick and Thin: Ecological Modernization in Thailand’s Electronics Industry

Electronics manufacturing in Thailand has undergone substantial transformations over the last two decades, including with respect to technological environmental innovation. Business conditions in Thailand have been highly challenging during this period, as the country has weathered multiple changes of government, mass mobilizations, torrential floods, and uncertain institutions. State policies are at the lower end of global supply chains, electronics manufacturing in Thailand has persisted through this period, even if not entirely thriving. Driven by growing international regulation of hazardous materials and waste electronics and the greening of global supply chains early in the new millennium, technological environmental innovation in Thailand has proceeded. Drawing on field research conducted over two decades in Thailand, as well as on available data, this paper addresses the causes and consequences of those transformations, including such questions as: How have these changes come about? What roles have domestic and international exogenous (market, regulatory, environmental) and endogenous (industry, firm, labor) forces and dynamics played in technological environmental innovation during these two decades? What has changed and not changed in electronics manufacturing in Thailand as a result? In what ways has electronics manufacturing in Thailand become more environmentally friendly since the beginning of the new millennium? The paper concludes with a discussion of the implications of the experience of Thailand’s electronics industry for social theories of technological and environmental change, including Ecological Modernization Theory.
as “freedom”, “flexibility”, and “resilience”, which are contrasted with the concept of the “structure” of society.

Secondly, we did fieldwork in The Laboratory School of Improvisation, which is an impromptu group that carries out impromptu performances and workshops in Japan, and interviewed its members. We found that when improvising on stage, the performers don’t express ideas freely in their own separate ways. They embody and share “formats” which constitute the explicit/implicit manners and rules of impromptu

In short, “improvisation” has paradoxical properties. Though “improvisation” is represented as a concept that frees us from social “structures” and enables us to create stories with others flexibly, performers in fact acquire freedom by means of “formats” when practicing impromptu.

INTE-24.2
SONODA, SHIGETO* (The University of Tokyo, shigetsonoda@yahoo.co.jp)

Is Rise of China a Threat or a Chance? a Comparative Analysis of Determinant of Perception on China in Korea, Japan, and Taiwan

The rise of China has been discussed in different area of social sciences, but it is still rare for sociologists in East Asia to address this issue. International dimension of social development in East Asia is, however, necessary and indispensable part in sociological argument and the recent rise of China is one of the core parts of such international dimension.

Comparison of Korea, Japan, and Taiwan in terms of their attitudes toward China provides us with a lot of sociological insights. Comparative analysis of expatriates’ guanxi-building in China tells us that Korean expatriates are more aggressively establishing guanxi mechanisms than Japanese and Taiwanese counterparts. Our recent international collaborative research suggests that perception of “political risk of China” is different from Korean businessmen and Japanese/ Taiwanese businessmen.

This paper tries to conduct exploratory analysis of Korean, Japanese, and Taiwanese perception of the rise of China in comparative perspectives. More concretely, two research questions will be approached in this paper; namely (1) How people in three societies evaluate influence of China, and (2) Who are most concerned about the influence of China on their society, by using AsiaBarometer 2006, which is the only one dataset that enables us to compare Korean, Japanese and Taiwanese views on China in connection with other important socio-economic variables.

Our data analysis reveals the fact that it is only in Taiwan that household income of the respondents has negative correlation with evaluation of the influence of China. Why is there such a difference? This paper, by answering this question, tries to argue that “perceived” relation is important in discussing the issue of the rise of China.

RC07-147.3
SOORYAMOORTHY, RADHAMANY* (University of KwaZulu-Natal, sooryamoorthyr@ukzn.ac.za)

Internet Technology and Scientists In Post-Apartheid South Africa: Race As a Decisive Factor

Internet technology is an indispensable tool in scientific research. Prior research confirms the importance of professional activities, professional networks, scientific collaboration and the internet among scientists, academics and researchers. Perception of the rise of China in comparative perspectives. More concretely, two research questions will be approached in this paper; namely (1) How people in three societies evaluate influence of China, and (2) Who are most concerned about the influence of China on their society, by using AsiaBarometer 2006, which is the only one dataset that enables us to compare Korean, Japanese and Taiwanese views on China in connection with other important socio-economic variables.

Our data analysis reveals the fact that it is only in Taiwan that household income of the respondents has negative correlation with evaluation of the influence of China. Why is there such a difference? This paper, by answering this question, tries to argue that “perceived” relation is important in discussing the issue of the rise of China.

RC07-140.1
SOORYAMOORTHY, RADHAMANY* (University of KwaZulu-Natal, sooryamoorthyr@ukzn.ac.za)

The Nexus Between Collaboration, The Internet and Productivity: An Empirical Study Of South African Science

Prior research has investigated the relationships between collaboration, connectivity and the publication productivity of scientists. Most of this research has been conducted in either the developed or developing countries where internet access has been either well advanced or at the other end of the continuum. Investigations in countries that fall in between these two extremes are rare. Conducted amongst scientists and academics in South Africa, this study is aimed at filling this gap. Interviewing academics and scientists (n=204) from the sampled institutions, the paper presents details of how the above three variables are interfaced with each other in the South African scientific system which has become a strong contributor to science. The study also, from the policy point of view, brings out the features of scientific collaboration that exists in South Africa with its variations between the two sectors—academic and research.

RC38-651.1
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MIETHE, INGRID* (University of Giessen, ingrid.miethe@erziehung.uni-giessen.de)

Cultural Capital In Movement: On The Dissolution Of Traditional Educational Codes By Educational Policy and Social Movements Among First Generation Academics In Germany

Barriers to educational advancement are often described in the literature. In this connection, authors mainly refer to Bourdieu’s concept in which a lack of suitable cultural capital is often a barrier to the educational advancement of children from non-academic families. Acquiring such capital, in accordance with this theory, is an essential prerequisite for success in an advanced educational career. Bourdieu paints a rather pessimistic picture of the chances of acquiring such capital. Codes of the milieu of origin survive, mediated through habitus, and continue to hinder educational advancement.

The last decades of development in Brazil have fostered a significant increase in women’s participation in paid work in both the formal and informal sectors. Looking into the significance of women’s growing labor force presence, this paper raise a number of questions to investigate to what extent women’s paid labor impacts inequality between gender (men and women) and among gender (among women on the basis of class). We address that main issue by looking into the connections between women’s paid labor and unpaid labor and two main factors - the sexual division of labor in the family, and the labor legislation and social policies concerning maternity leave and child care. Analyzing data from the 2012 national survey data (PNAD) from the Brazilian Census Bureau, we show that women’s transition to paid labor in Brazil has been taking place without a significant changes in unpaid labor related to the persistence of the traditional sexual division of work in the family, and b) adequate policies geared to socializing responsibility for child care. We argue that a more equitable division of domestic work and children rearing in the family, as well as more inclusive social policies on parental leave and child care provisions are crucial to improve the balance between work and family (benefitting not women only, but men and children as well), and to foster equality between and among gender in the labor market and in the public sphere.

WG05-927.5
SOSA, ANA PATRICIA* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, midris@unam.mx)

The Income Inequality In Mexico: Dynamics At The End Of XX Century

The purpose of this study is to analyze the evolution of the income inequality in Mexico considering two elements: the dynamic of labor income and wage and the general productivity in the economy. I consider that is important to contrast the level of income inequality and the structural conditions which produce macroeconomic instability, the slumps of economics and the inflation. The income inequality in Mexico is part of the socioeconomic historic unequal.

After the reduction in inequality during the 1960s and 1970’s, the exhaustion of the resilience of accumulation by substitution of imports, and the crisis of the bureaucratic-corporative regulation, were reflected in a greater concentration of income, accompanied by structural heterogeneity, technological inequality and...
difference in the degree of economic and social development in the diverse territories of the country. The market reforms of the 1980’s and early 1990’s worsened inequality. Start to change the unequal in recent years but the poverty has not decreased.

RC04-77.2
SOSA, RAQUEL* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, rsosa@unam.mx)

Recovering the Past to Face the Future: Experiences in Latin America

Recent evaluations of the results of educational reforms imposed after the eighties on education all over the world, and particularly in Latin America, have

represented that the gap between the rich and poor exists and has even increased, as Brazilian social scientist Eugênio Trivinnho, to use digital systems, like specific programs or ad hoc projects, to promote the rights of women, or to insert the environment debate among the main topics of international development.

RC31-435.1
SOUTH, LUCIANA CRISTINA DE* (Milton Campos Law School, doralucianacsouth@gmail.com)

The Right of Women to a Free Violence City. a Case Study about Public Transportation in Mexico City

According to Women Human Rights, the government of the Federal District has made significant efforts, particularly recognizing that gender violence hurts the principle of respect to human dignity, makes difficult the participation of women in similar conditions and slows down the whole development of countries in political, social, economical and cultural life, on January 29th 2008 the “Law Access of Women to a Violence Free Life” is approved for the Federal District, through which it is agreed that women have the right to live a life free from any kind of violence. In the framework of this law, the Institute for Women designed a program to prevent, support and punish sexual violence against women traveling on public transportation in the city through actions aimed at promoting the rights of women, law enforcement and citizen oversight. This program includes various activities such as: Modules Care and Reporting Sexual Abuse cases in the Subway Public Transport System, Program “Athena” which is an exclusive service for women and separation of men and women in the Metrobus, Light Rail and Subway Public Transport System.

In this way The purpose of this paper is to analyze the effects of actions to prevent sexual violence that have been in public means of transportation: in the practice of daily mobility, in the perception of transport security, and feminine representations are built from this policy of gender equality.

The main hypothesis suggests that government actions in public transportation contribute to the generation of spatial justice, and with it in the exercise of the right to the city as a human right for women. Nevertheless, on the other side we hypothesize that the program intervention has generated paradoxical effects because they help to reproduce traditional representations of feminine and masculine in the city.

JS-24.5
SOTO VILLAGRAN, PAULA CAROLINA* (Universidad del Bio Bio, paula.soto.v@gmail.com)

Women’s Work and Family Life. the Case of Micro- Enterprise for Rural Women in the Central Zone of Chile

Among the most significant changes that have occurred in recent decades in rural areas in Chile highlights the increasing visibility of women in the labor market, which from our perspective is key for the effects it has on a personal level, quality family life and living arrangements of rural families. In this context, the exercise of an independent activity or the creation of a microenterprise is a pathway for personal and family subsistence for an ever wider rural woman. Therefore, from a perspective that combines quantitative and qualitative methods, the purpose of this paper is to analyze specific cases of micro-enterprises rural women in Central Chile, examining three specific dimensions: empowerment process, family restructuring and meanings built around productive activity.

The paper is part of a broader study held in the province of Ñuble, Central Chile, concerning with female work in different social and geographic spaces and the effects of paid female work at personal and family levels and in local and national development (Proyecto DUEBB 133324 2/3).

JS-67.1
SOUZA, LUCIANA CRISTINA DE* (Milton Campos Law School, doralucianacsouth@gmail.com)

Digital Citizenship and Equal Access to Democracy

Democracy, as says the German philosopher Stephan Kirste, is a fundamental human right. Every person needs to have space to public manifestation, to get respect even this person belongs a minority group, to participate in political decisions that regulate and define its own life. Without these guarantees it will be unviable develop citizenship in front of majority groups and also State. Albeit this concern there isn’t new, it became urgent when digital technologies expanded theirselves in the world. Safety, recognition, privacy, information, all this subjects, and rights too, turn into the center of debates about social inclusion in a digitalized world. And to promote people inclusion one must to guarantee individuals equally, what it will be facilitated by legitimate democratic regimes. Two issues have to stay in the spotlight nowadays: how to organize popular participation in Digital Societies and, also, how to empower citizens to ensure their regular and equal participation in the political decisions. Without inclusion policies by governments it will be very difficult do get it. Citizens must to have “access passwords”, as Brazilian social scientist Eugênio Trivinno, to use digital systems, like specific hardwares, updated softwares, domain specific language of digital media, adapted theirselves to speed web interaction that he calls “dromocracy”, and others abilities needed in digital times and not ever available to everyone. This type of exclusion, and also discrimination, concentrate power in some hands, what causing democracy imbalance. Solve these issues presented is the only way to people inclusion and it’s a democracy essential condition too.

RC24-438.23
SOUZA, LUIZ* (unicamp, lenriqueacouza@yahoo.com.br)

Clean Energy and Political Stability: Challenges for International Cooperation within the Union for the Mediterranean

The challenges represented by “global warming” and “energy demand” have contributed to insert the enviromental debate among the main topics of international cooperation agreements. The Union for the Mediterranean (UFM) – an institu- tion which comprehends forty-three countries in Europe, North Africa and Middle East – has developed ecological projects which were also designed as a strategy for strengthening the political and economical ties between its members. Within this context, these targets define the Core of the new UFM project (2008) aimed to enhance the visibility of the UFM, two were clearly based on ecological criteria: the de-pollution of the Mediterranean Sea and the installation of solar power plants in desert regions. Precisely the discussion on the political conditions for
the implementation of the Concentrated Solar Power (CSP) in the Sahara Desert is intended to support our reflection about the potentialities and contradictions of such initiative. Once these solar plant projects are destined to provide not only Middle East and North Africa (MENA) with “clean energy”, but also approximately 16% of the European energy demand by 2050, it seems urging to consider the geopolitical transformations that the “desertec” project could unleash. We are inclined to think that such enterprise would indeed change the geopolitical meaning of the Sahara Desert and thus contribute to balance the political relationship between European and MENA countries. Although it is not likely that the marginalization of countries of the UFM are going to become “equi-counterparts” of its European counterparts, it is probable that the export of solar energy can diminish the political asymmetries between North and South. It is also crucial to reflect whether the political instability of the MENA countries can impose barriers to the accomplishment of the idea, especially because “Desertec” was conceived before the so-called “Arab Spring”.

RC24-435.3

SOUZA, LUIZ (uncamp)
FERREIRA, LEILA* (Campinas State University, leilacf@unicamp.br)
FETZ, MARCELO (Campinas State University)

Global Environmental Change: Environmental Policies in China with Reference to Brazil

The environmental issue has assumed the status of global problem, mobilizing civil society organizations, media sectors and governments around the world from the last two decades of the twentieth century. Among global environmental changes, climate change has proven to be structuring the debate in recent years, characterized as one of the main challenges of the global society at the entrance of the XXI century. It is called a “desertification” and China still have many challenges to be addressed with respect to the set of problems that make up the environmental issue in a world characterized by high modernity, by the risk society and by the context of global environmental changes. These two countries have been noted for their international importance and, above all, the importance of environmental issues at the core of their political processes. In this context, this project aims to investigate the trajectory by which Brazil-China have internalized the environmental issue, especially with regard to the climate issue, primarily analyzing two social spheres fundamentally present in this process: the sphere of government and the scientific community. The study of the pillar Science-Policy in Brazil-China is of fundamental importance, and consequently one of the innovations proposed in this research project. Regarding methodological aspects, different methods of investigation will be adopted, including, in particular, the systematic analysis of primary and secondary sources, such as the bibliographic and documentary research, and semi-structured interviews with government and scientific agents. We have a team of Doctors and Postgraduate students who will participate in the activities described in this research project, contributing to the realization of the proposed study in this project.

Key words: global environmental change, climate change, environmental policy, Brazil, China.

JS-89.5

SOW, PAPA* (University of Bonn, papasow@uni-bonn.de)
ADAAWEN, STEPHEN (University of Bonn)

Alliances, Cooperation and Conflicts Between Ecostate-Men and Fishermen In The Pendjari River Area, Northwest Of Benin

Northern Benin (Dassari area) is crossed from either side by numerous little rivers and catchments that dry up very quickly because of the pronounced shore-foot deforestation among other things. The area is severely threatened by environmental strains. The causes are multifaceted: lack of rain (only 70 to 110 rainy days on average, October, November), technical infrastructures are not adequately the water, land degradation. Migrations of African fishermen from neighbouring countries (Niger, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, and Ghana) towards the protected Pendjari River in the Dassari area remain locally important drivers for environmental changes into new spaces configurations. This paper will open with a description of the methodologies and scientific agents used to gather information and findings. To this end, it will compile a series of statistical data combining qualitative methods and based on original research. Then, the main empirical idea of the paper will be centred in selected main villages of the studied area located near the river. The main goal is to understand and describe the adaptive capacity by the Pendjari River region (a kind of governance for sustainability) and the prevalent environmental governance regime. The River, located in a protected forest area, physically and politically imagined to be more environmentally secure, is ironically creating new demographic dynamics and trends (migration of fishermen, demands of new natural resources, etc.) that are not often reducing vulnerability and risk. How little scope forest officials have to manage policies that might actively help to protect the local environment, compared to the options that fishermen might have, to take preventive measures (in some way) to protect the area, if necessary. Afterwards, the paper will analyse the mobilization of those African fishermen along the Pendjari River and will focus on the fact that the ironic environmental “risks” that the politically correct environmental “conservation” efforts themselves may create.

RC52-842.10

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STAPLES, RONALD* (Friedrich-Alexander-University, ronald.staples@fau.de)

Labour Market Experts and Their Professional Practices: Technologies of Self-Control of Job Placement Professionals

In the past 20 years the trend towards New Public Management became prominent in labour market reforms all around Europe and had a deep impact on the transformation of welfare states. In Germany the Public Employment Service (PES) as the central actor was transformed from a traditional bureaucratic institution to a managerial service provider which had an enduring effect on job-ori-ented placement activities and the placement professionals. The introduction of controlling, management by objectives, computer-supported placement activities, service orientation, customer segmentation, and action programs are typical features of an administrative managerial organization that follows business routines to increase efficiency and formal rationalization in the era of neo-liberalism. Under the New Public Management regime the work of the placement personnel is structured differently: On the one hand the job placement professionals are labour market experts with an extended scope of action. In counselling interviews the job placement officers interact with job seekers and provide advice and moni-tor the individual behaviour of job seekers. On the other hand all decisions of the placement professionals are checked by a close meshed accounting system and revised if they contradict the contractual business logic. Today, these professional emerge as „transparent job placement officers”, and their authority and expertise is not given because of their professional and managerial interests. The placement professionals are exposed to a systematic self-control which assesses the counselling and the placement of job seekers not only by technical and professional criteria, but always by the success of specific strategies along the internal organizational accounting system. The contradictory effects of extensive accounting practices on job-placement officers and the organisation we will show in our paper.

RC14-256.12

SOWA, FRANK* (Institute for Employment Research (IAB), frank.sowa@iab.de)

The Articulation of Japanese Culture in the Global Era: The Case of Japanese Small-Type Coastal Whaling

After the whaling moratorium had come into force in 1986, the Japanese government as well as anthropologists and social scientists tried to establish “small-type coastal whaling” (STCW) as a new category within the International Whaling Commission (IWC). Japanese coastal whaling has a long tradition dating back to the 16th century. Even today whaling is socially, culturally and economically important in the whaling towns as Taiji. However, the articulation of whaling as Japanese culture was not successful. A comparison of the Japanese and the Greenlandic articulation strategies shows: Despite of many similarities of the coastal whaling, the Greenlandic whaling is still considered illegal because of conflicting relations between professional and managerial interests. The placement professionals are exposed to a systematic self-control which assesses the counselling and the placement of job seekers not only by technical and professional criteria, but always by the success of specific strategies along the internal organizational accounting system. The contradictory effects of extensive accounting practices on job-placement officers and the organisation we will show in our paper.
problem has made people to question the capacity/competence of the police, and also casting aspersions on the quality of governance. Recently, the military was drafted to support the fight against terrorism. In response to the problem, some ethnic militia have sprung up, with some serving as “local police” in communities. Nigeria currently operates a unitary/centralized policing system, but there have been calls for the establishment of state police – separate from the federal police. Increasingly, communities and individuals do not wholly entrust their security to the police, and there have been local community actions against crime, including street barricades and the restriction of vehicular and pedestrian access at certain times. While the informal policing outfits have been playing positive roles with security control, the relationship between them and the police have not been entirely cordial.

Drawing from recent challenges, issues and experiences with the war against crime and insecurity (including terrorism), this paper discusses the policing and security system and the informal structures, as well as the relationship/interactions between the various security units. Suggestions are made for more effective policing in Nigeria, including greater collaboration/partnership between the formal policing system and the informal policing structures. The paper also advocates greater collaboration between the police and the public for a more successful campaign against crime in Nigeria.

RC20-348.4

SOYASAL, YASEMIN* (University of Essex)

Transnational Trajectories? Studying Nation and Citizenship in East Asia

Despite sociology’s increasing engagement with global processes, the relationship between global/transnational studies and cross-national, comparative studies remains a question, both conceptually and methodologically. This paper inquires into this relationship through an empirical focus on the transnationalization of nation and citizenship in East Asia. Unlike the common practice, by transnationalization, I do not simply refer to the advance of explicit transborder regimes (e.g. the World Trade Organization and the European Convention on Human Rights), or social formations “spanning borders” (e.g., migrant networks). Rather I offer transnationalization as an analytical node to capture the diffusion of non-nation-specific, universalistic frameworks, models, and standards, and the engagement of nationally located actors’ (states, social movements, professional organizations, and individuals) with such frameworks to orient their actions and strategies. This view locates the nation-state and a variety of national actors within their broader transnational environment—in an analytical sense these two levels are inseparable.

Densely organized at the national level and beyond, education policy is highly susceptible to transnational isomorphism. The analysis of the post–World War II school curricular reforms and content (particular focus on Japan and China, in comparison with European developments) shows that national educational systems in East Asia increasingly assume a globalized society, and the role of active and able citizens and nations in making this society. In so doing, they systematically insist upon the “distinct” contributions of the nation and its citizens to the good of the wider world. Yet, as the nation (and its uniqueness) is expressed fiercely, the policy reforms that affirm transnationally difficult, common models of social order. Nations as “imagined communities” and individuals as citizen acquire commonalities across societies. The assertiveness of the nation (divergence), as well as its progressively common imaginary (convergence), is linked to its transnationalization.

RC24-435.4

SAPARGAREN, GERT* (Wageningen University)

Environmental Agency and Power in the Global Network Society

Over the past two decades, practice theories as developed by Anthony Giddens, Theodore Schatzki and Elizabeth Shore amongst others, moved center stage in the sociology of sustainable consumption and everyday life. Practice theories often attract a third way in between individualist (value driven) and determinist (technology driven) models of environmental social change. In this paper, we explore in more detail the two modalities for analyzing the reproduction of social practices as put forward by Giddens (1984) and Shove (2012) in particular. First, when discussing practices as performances or as strategic action, we explore how specific lifestyle groups with particular ‘green’ portfolios or competences participate in the practice in order to make the practice and their lifestyles more sustainable. We show that the environmental dimension of (consumption) practices can be crucial for attracting new practitioners to the practice since they expect gaining emotional energy (Randall Collins, 2004) from participating in the process of simultaneously greening the practice and their lifestyles. Second, when discussing practices as entity and as part of an institutionalized set or nexus of practices, we focus on the process of strengthening or weakening the connections between different practices. We argue that the concepts of power as put forward by Manuel Castells (2009) can be used to illustrate the interrelationships between practices and thereby the key dynamics of environmental changes in the global network society.
atic patriarchal oppression of women within the Catholic Church. This radical and pioneering international movement is struggling for recognition as a legitimate religious formation as it campaigns for a more inclusive and accountable Catholic Church. The female ordination movement thereby provides a fertile conduit for examining how religion can both oppress individual freedoms and also be used to mobilise political, social and spiritual liberation from institutional disempowerment.

This paper will utilise critical discourse analysis of various social media outlets and webpages to elaborate on the institutional oppression and spiritual liberation which lies at the heart of this religious group. Drawing on feminist theology and a feminist epistemology, this paper will explore the effectiveness of social media in connecting women across the world who are facing institutional religious repression and who are seeking support from likeminded faith believers. Through critical discourse analysis, this paper will find that social media is used by groups involved in the female ordination movement such as The Catholic Network for Women’s Equality, Women’s Ordination Worldwide and The Women’s Alliance for Theology, Ethics and Ritual, to subvert the dominant attitudes towards women within the Catholic Church and to provide an alternative form of religious expression for disaffected Catholic women. These groups are thereby able to mobilise women into a solitary international religious formation which empowers working women who have experienced suppression or subjugation from the Roman Catholic Church.

RC52-841.5

SPENDLOVE, ZOEY* (University of Nottingham, zoey.spendlove@nottingham.ac.uk)

UK Maternity Services ‘Risk Culture’: Is the Professional Status of Midwives ‘At Risk’?

UK maternity services, accounting for a significant proportion of National Health Service litigation claims, are increasingly regulated by ‘risk management’ standards. Such standards, aimed at improving the safety of maternity care and reducing litigation, inevitably associate childbirth with risk, and the control of professional behaviour in managing such risk. The growth of this ‘risk culture’ within maternity services poses significant threat to professional status claims.

This paper presents findings of a Doctoral ethnographic study observing the real time impact of the ‘risk culture’ within an English National Health Service maternity department. Litigation and subsequent increasing regulation has fuelled the social construction of a ‘risk discourse’ surrounding maternity care. Aligned with the assertion that modern society has become increasingly risk averse (Beck, 1992), professional anxiety regarding risk has provoked socialisation amongst doctors and midwives that control over the childbirth process promotes risk minimisation. The stereotypical medical interpretation of risk, based upon fear of uncertainty and pathophysiology, has consequently permeated all aspects of pregnancy and childbirth. This in turn has led to the subscription of the ‘biomedical model’ as the prominent paradigm in managing maternity care, fuelling control, intervention and the ‘medicalisation’ of childbirth. Such ‘medicalisation’ has cemented doctor-led, intervention-laden management firmly within modern childbirth, with midwifery-led, naturalistic childbirth becoming an ever-decreasing occurrence. A professional identity crisis has ensued amongst midwives in that the role of midwives in the 21st century is in a state of flux, raising concerns for the professional status of midwives within future childbirth provision. The ‘risk culture’ in the UK has provoked significant inequalities between the professional status of doctors and midwives within modern maternity care. The role of midwives as autonomous practitioners in normal childbirth is eroding; therefore the ‘risk culture’ in the UK placing the midwifery profession at risk of deprofessionalisation?

RC15-263.5

SPERANZA, LORENZO* (University of Brescia, speranzo@jus.unibs.it)

Doctors’ Narratives

Doctors’ Narratives. My answer to the question outlined in the title of this session would be: “Doctors’ Narratives”. As illness narration is a means to gain direct access to the subjective aspects of illness, so utilization of doctors narratives in which they portray themselves is important in order to understand who physicians really are. Making a distinction between the motivations behind their choice and the manner in which physicians perform their profession, the author tries to decipher the “black box” of medical identity. He does so using 40 qualitative, in depth interviews with doctors working in Italy in various branches of different ages and professional placements. The narratives so collected appear strikingly similar to those of doctors in flesh and blood from other parts of the world or to “imaginary” doctors created by the fantasy of great writer - doctors (Bulgakov, Cechov, Celine, Conan Doyle, Cusk, Mary, Morhance, etc.). Perhaps even the sociological choice of trying to understand the profession through biographical tales reveals more than a point of intersection with the “narrative” approach in medicine: to make a proper ana-
The Challenges for Alternatives in the Brazilian Energy Matrix: The Sustainability of Family Farming in Biodiesel Production

The paper presents results from an exercise of castor beans production to obtain biodiesel from small farmers in southern Brazil. This research provides some reflection about the family farm crisis, which has been accentuated in recent decades, because the rural aging population, as well as the lack of successors. The social responsibility to settlement people on lands is the government’s role; this is the agrarian policies would propose strategies to modify the productive logic inherited from monoculture production, in the southern of Rio Grande do Sul. It is essential to rethink the viability of family farming beyond funding programs of the federal government. As a result, experiences articulated with different areas of knowledge could bring innovations in the ways of generating household income to the sustainability of rural activity.

RC15-267.5

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ETHNIC DIFFERENCES IN PREMATURE MORTALITY OVER THREE DECADES: THE INTERSECTION BETWEEN INDIGENITY, SOCIAL CLASS AND PREVENTABILITY

This study uses national-level mortality data to investigate the changing social class and ethnic patterns in premature mortality in New Zealand men from 1975 to 2006. During this period there was a political struggle for recognition of indigenus rights, a social policy focus on inequality, and major macro-economic reform. We used information from national death registrations and national census data from the five yearly national population censuses from 1976 to 2006 to examine changing patterns in social class differences in all cause, preventable, and non-preventable mortality for Maori and non-Maori men under the age of 65. Our results show that social class differences in male mortality have increased since 1975. Maori male mortality was significantly higher than non-Maori mortality in each social class for preventable, non-preventable and all causes of mortality. The social class mortality differences within Maori were markedly greater than those within non-Maori.

Despite focused efforts to improve Maori health, the inequality between Maori and non-Maori in premature mortality appears to be increasing, even when socio-economic status are taken into account. The persistently higher Maori rate of potentially preventable deaths indicates that the health sector is still not meeting the serious health needs of many Maori. It also appears that there is increasing social stratification developing within the Maori population such that the social class differences in mortality within Maori are now larger than the inter-ethnic differences between Maori and non-Maori. We present several reasons why decades of indigenous development have not overcome ethnic differences in a fundamental marker of population health such as premature mortality but have resulted in increased inequality within the indigenous population.

RC13-235.1

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The Internet Is Not The Answer To The Problem Of Leisure Identities, But The Internet Is Interesting For Leisure Studies: Against Poststructuralist Theory and For Empirical Leisure Research

As people’s leisure lives have become mediated through the global networks of the internet, leisure scholars such as Tony Blackshaw (2010) see a digital world of liquid leisure. Drawing on the work of Castells, Beck and Bauman, Blackshaw and others such as Rojek (2010) who have advocated the ‘post-structural’ turn in leisure studies welcome the dissolution of boundaries, the reduction of inequalities of power, and the individualization of leisure choices and leisure identities that the internet supposedly brings. In this paper, I provide a strong critique of the post-structural turn in leisure studies by showing that the theoretical foundations of such claims are weak, and the evidence base for such claims demonstrates only that some people in some countries have some freedoms to play at leisure identities. I will show that the internet in the work of post-structuralist leisure scholars has become a chimera that has little resemblance to the internet that actually exists. I will end by using some of my own research to demonstrate the limits of leisure on the internet and the structures that still shape human interactions, human leisure and human culture.

References

Inequality and Inclusion in Primary Health Care System in India: An Interstate Analysis

The trajectory of primary health care system in India is at crossroad with the gradual withdrawal of state from health sector. However, there are efforts to re-vamp the organisation and delivery of health care in rural areas with the introduction of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in 2005. Within this context the present study tries to analyse the internal differences in health care outcome in India and its relation to the social determinants of health. Secondary data analysis showed that there are wide inequalities existing between different states in terms of various indicators of health development. The state of Kerala stands out in terms of its achievements on major indicators and often hailed as Kerala model of health development, whereas the state of Assam performs lowest in most of these indicators. However the state of Assam is the only state in India, which included health as one of the basic right to its citizen. A secondary analysis combined with an ethnographic field work in these two states revealed that the inequalities between these states and within the states are complex and a unitary model of inequity determinants fails to answer the complexity. Thus the social health determinants models needs to be re-looked from the vantage points of the local context.

A Multilevel Model of Organization and Network Change

According to one vision organizations are more likely to establish network ties with partners having similar operational experiences (homophily). A second vision suggests that interdependent organizations connected by network ties are more likely to assimilate each other’s knowledge and develop progressively more similar portfolios of internal activities (assimilation). The internal structures of organizations can be represented as networks of interdependent portfolio items. These intra-organizational networks are nested in networks of organizations and influence the homophily and assimilation described above.

In this paper we try to establish which of these two visions best describes the dynamics of collaboration (measured as patient transfers) and organizational change (measured as change in specializations) in a community of hospitals. We estimate a new developed stochastic actor-oriented models (SAOMs) for multilevel networks which specify how inter-organizational relations affect organizational decisions to change the portfolio network of internal organizational activities by adding or abandoning activities. At the same time, the model allows joint examination of how the common affiliation to internal activities affects decisions to change network ties as terms of patient sharing relations between partner hospitals. We innovate over existing studies of network dynamics in that we represent processes of change in internal organizational structure, and change in the structure of inter-organizational networks as coupled sub-components of a more general process of co-evolutionary development. The objective of this paper is to examine this multilevel process that allows us to empirically use data observed between 2003 and 2007 among all the hospitals in a regional community. In the discussion of the results we emphasize the connection between recent advances in the specification and estimation of SAOMs for multilevel networks, the current theoretical debates about the emergence of organizations and markets and the interpretation of our findings in the light of rational choice assumptions of the statistical framework.
The Precariat: From New Dangerous Class to Class-for-Itself

Neoliberalism, stemming from the musings of the Mont Pelerin Society after the Second World War, meant a model of liberalization, commodification, individualism, the privatization of social policy as well as production, and – least appreciated – the systematic dismantling of institutions and mechanisms of social solidarity. From the late 1970s onwards, it meant the painful construction of a global market system, in which the globalization era was the disembodied phase of the Global Transformation, analogous to a similar phase in Karl Polanyi’s Great Transformation. In both cases, the disembodied phase was dominated by financial capital, generating chronic insecurities and inequalities. But whereas Polanyi was analysing the construction of national markets, the Global Transformation is about the painful construction of a global market system.

One consequence has been the emergence of a global class structure superimposed on national structures. In order to move towards a re-embedded phase, it is essential to understand the character of the class fragmentation, and to conceptualize the emerging mass class-in-the-making, the precariat. This is a controversial concept, largely because traditional Marxists dispute its class character. However, it is analytically valuable to differentiate it, since it has distinctive relations of production, relations of distribution and relations to the state. It is still a class-in-the-making rather than a class-for-itself. But it is the new dangerous class because it is a force for transformation, rejecting both labourist social democracy and neoliberalism. It has a distinctive consciousness, although it is this that holds it back from being sufficiently a class-for-itself. It is still divided, being at war with itself. However, it has moved out of its primitive rebel phase, and in the city squares around the world it is setting a new progressive agenda based on its insecurities and aspirations.

A Precariat Charter: From Denizens to Citizens

This paper discusses my new book, A Precariat Charter: From Denizens to Citizens (2014), which builds on key arguments from my 2011 book which introduced the Precariat as an emerging mass class, characterized by inequality and insecurity. A Precariat Charter discusses how rights - political, civil, social and economic - have been denied to the Precariat, and the importance of redefining our social contract around notions of associational freedom, agency and the commons. The ecological imperative is also discussed - something that was only hinted at in my 2011 book but has been widely discussed in relation to the Precariat by theorists and activists alike. By taking debates about the Precariat a step further, I further examine the kind of progressive politics that might form the vision of a Good Society in which such inequality, and the instability it produces is reduced.

Public Access to the Unorthodox Sacred Via Portuguese Urban Spaces

Drawing on numerous interviews carried out in 2010, this paper focuses on the popular cult surrounding a medical doctor famous for helping the poor, Dr. Sousa Martins, who died over a century ago in Lisbon. Because of contested rumors of Sousa Martins’ having been Freemason and having committed suicide, he is unlikely to ever be canonized within the Catholic Church, and the cult of devotion surrounding him exists completely outside of the church’s authority. The popular devotion toward Sousa Martins involves thousands of Portuguese of all ages whose numbers appear to be growing. Devotees believe that Dr. Sousa Martins can cure their illnesses, find jobs and homes for them, and even conduct ‘spiritual surgery’ on them to remove cancer. Despite the fact that the Church does not condone this devotion, the cult is enabled - and its ritual activities organized - by three public spaces within and near Lisbon (his statue, his tomb, and his home-turned-museum) in which devotees can openly ‘communicate’ with Sousa Martins to ask for his help (especially medical cures), bring him offerings, and leave gifts of thanks for miracles performed. The fact that this devotion has no organizing institution also means there is room for active individuals to guide it in particular directions. Such individuals include a charismatic female medium, a seer-turnt-writer who has written numerous popular books on Dr. Sousa Martins, and the owner of a kiosk selling cult objects, who has invented rituals for communicating with the doctor which she tells to her customers. This paper will explore the importance of the public spaces through which devotees ‘communicate’ with Dr. Sousa Martins, how this communion takes place, and how these public spaces connect to charismatic Christianity and other, more private spaces such as sessions with spiritual mediums who claim to be able to communicate with Dr. Sousa Martins.

Inequalities in Social Capital and Socio-Economic Status in the Post-Industrial Cities of Central and Eastern Europe

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Development and Inequalities in Post-Socialist Countries: Comparative Perspectives

The main purpose of the paper is to explain some differentiations in the levels of social capital and socio-economic status between the inhabitants of post-industrial cities in Central and Eastern Europe. In accordance with the sociological literature, two components of social capital will be considered: trust and social networks. Socio-economic status will be analyzed by level of education, monthly income, and job situation.

The main thesis of the paper is the assumption that in the post-industrial cities of Central and Eastern Europe access to social capital is not highly associated with the socio-economic status of inhabitants.

The empirical basis for the paper is a database from surveys carried out in selected post-industrial cities of Poland, Russia, Hungary and Lithuania. In each of the above countries one city was selected in order to conduct a survey of representative samples of inhabitants between the ages of eighteen and seventy.

The empirical investigation was carried out in the year 2012 with the financial support of National Centre of Science in Poland.

New Cognitive Perspective in Survey Research Methodology. Comparative Results from Georgia, Russia and Poland

Applications of the cognitive psychology theories analyze the bias in survey research limiting the meaning of the term “cognitive” to cognitive functioning of people’s minds. Cognition should be understood in a broader sense because it is determined not only by intellectual capabilities of people but also by their social background as well as by their values and attitudes. Although it is obvious that achieved education is an inferential indicator of intellectual capabilities of a person, thus his or her cognitive abilities, it is not that obvious that intellectual capabilities are determined by social background and social experience of the people and that the perception of survey situation depends not only on the abilities but also on the attitudes. If respondent has never experienced democratic form of government and, in addition, does not have a theoretical knowledge about what democracy is, he/she cannot really express his/her attitudes to democracy. And, of course, his/her intellectual capabilities have something to do with the ability to express attitudes toward democracy but their effect on quality of response cannot be limited to strictly cognitive processes that are involved in answering the survey questions because this depends on the attitudes as well. Our approach assumes that social background, political knowledge and experience as well as political attitudes of people affect how they understand public opinion polling and, finally, affect the quality of answers. The comparative data were gathered in Poland (2010), Georgia (2013) and Russia (2012). The aim of analysis was to find to what extend political attitudes and experience determine the perception of public opinion polls and quality of answers. Significant differences have been found between attitudes and survey behaviors of Georgians, Poles and Russians.
Trust and Democracy in Different Post-Communist Societies: Poland, Russia and Georgia Comparison

The subject matter of the paper is a comparison of political trust (that consist of the fundament of political stability) and democratic attitudes in three very different post-Communist countries: Poland, Russia and Georgia. Political trust is extremely different from two other countries because of a very strong democratic tradition while neither Russia nor Georgia have such a tradition and experience but they differ in terms of their political culture and present political aspirations. Differences of political trust are analyzed in their relations to attitudes towards democracy.

We are particularly interested in analyzing social differentiation of trust in political system and in particular political institutions in the three countries. We would like to answer the question what are the segments of their societies that might be considered fundaments of social stability and development towards legitimized democratic system. We would like to find out what are the determinant of political attitudes, especially their relations to political trust in the system as a whole and theirs' institutions in countries with different traditions and different pace as well as direction of transformation. The main question is, what are the differences between those three countries in terms of the level of political trust and democratic attitudes, what are the differences in relations between the two, and what are the differences in social composition of those who trust the political system and support the democracy and those who do not. That is especially important because of the differences in existing systems. The attempt to answer these questions is made by analyzing the results of survey research conducted in national random representative samples in Poland in September 2010, in Russia in March 2012, in Georgia in August 2013.

RC11-207.12
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Intergenerational Dependences and the Financialisation of Retirement: Lessons from Australia

Across the developed world, population ageing has coincided with rising living standards and expectations in retirement. Since the 1980s this has led to growing concern about the sustainability of public pension systems. Australia has been held up as an example of prudent fiscal management, as it looked to fund retirement income through compulsory private savings. This supplemented Australia’s flat-rate and means-tested public pension system, also supported by widespread home ownership. The shift to private pensions has made individual workers more reliant on lifetime savings and on benefits accrued through the tax system rather than direct benefits. We examine the intergenerational implications of this trend towards greater financialisation of retirement incomes by analysing cross sectional data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Given the significance of the Australian model to international debates, we discuss the potential long run international implications for inequality in retirement of this experience.

RC13-231.5
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Leisure in the Middle East: Tradition, Taste, and Equal Access

Much of leisure in the Arab/Iranian Middle East may be accounted for by the forces of tradition and taste in free-time activity as these two have evolved across the centuries since the birth of Islam (c. AD610). Tradition and taste have become the cultural foundation for scores of leisure activities, which are preferred by one sex or the other, are coordinated with the Islamic calendar, appeal to particular age groups, among other differentiating principles. This paper, using a variety of library resources, examines the traditional and contemporary leisure activities in the Middle East, pointing out where equal access to them is an issue. Most Arabs and Iranians with deep family roots in this culture seem satisfied with their traditional leisure tastes. Differentiation according to the aforementioned principles is not general and problematic, not considered unequal in the social scientific sense of the word. What are considered unequal by some participants in the region, however, are certain “new” leisure activities, this new leisure being adopted (and often adapted) from outside the region, usually the West. These new activities range from imported European fine arts (e.g., classical music, ballet) to imported popular culture (e.g., rock music, stand-up comedy). Here, inequality is evident, for example, in differential monetary and geographic access to the fine arts. Adherence to Islamic values and traditional gender roles number among the factors generating inequality in popular culture.

RC21-372.1
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The (In)Stability of Disorder Across Time and Space? a Spatio-Temporal Analysis of Physical and Social Disorder and Fear of Crime in the Netherlands

Whereas the occurrence of physical and social disorder across the urban landscape and the explanation of the observed spatial patterns have long preoccupied criminologists and urban sociologists, relatively few studies have looked at the spatio-temporal dynamics of disorder patterns. In an attempt to derive a spatio-temporal perspective, elucidating the (in)stability of spatial patterns of disorder and fear of crime is especially important for the model of urban development known as the Broken Windows Thesis, which posits that physical and social disorder, if unabated, lead to heightened fear of crime, reduced informal social control, and eventually a rise in more serious crime.

The present contribution is a spatio-temporal cluster analysis of physical disorder, social disorder, and fear of crime in the Netherlands based on the Dutch Police ‘Population Monitor’ survey between 1993 and 2005, a large-scale biannual household victimization survey covering every municipality in the Netherlands. By aggregating the individual survey respondents of each commune, we constructed a municipality-level longitudinal dataset spanning twelve years. We perform geovisualization and spatio-temporal clustering analyses of Dutch municipality locations in order to determine whether there are significant local differences in physical disorder, social disorder, and fear of crime and whether these spatial patterns persist over time. In addition, self-organizing maps serve to classify individual municipalities into clusters of similar spatio-temporal type across the Netherlands. Finally, we test to what extent this “data-driven” typology of municipalities accounts for the observed shifts in the spatio-temporal patterns of disorder and fear of crime over the twelve-year study period. The study thus produces evidence whether the front end of the hypothesized “developmental sequence” linking disorder with heightened fear of crime and reduced informal social control can be observed across time and different types of municipalities or is a rather transient and exclusively urban phenomenon.

RC14-249.3
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It’s Hard out There for a Girl: Online Surveillance of the Female Body on Social Media

In 2013, we interviewed 50 Canadian girls and young women between the ages of 15 and 22 about their experiences as girls on social media. They described a complicated, often playful but often difficult relationship, with online surveillance that magnified the need for them to comply with mainstream expectations of beauty and the bodily performance of girhood. Although they relied on social media to keep in touch with friends and family, many of them experienced a high level of discipline from these groups when they stepped outside the narrow bounds of stereotypical performances of femininity, reducing their opportunities to experience a lived equality in online spaces. Most of them also internalized and then acted out a narrow, stereotypical performance of the female body online in order to protect themselves from criticism. Girls who were unsuccessful in doing so suffered from harassment and self-criticism; girls who were successful articulated ongoing concerns about the precariousness of this success. Rather than enjoying their social relationships with peers through increased online interaction and connection, many of them relied on a series of mutual agreements to mobilize online when the reputation of a member of the group was attacked. Perhaps most disturbingly, the online surveillant gaze encouraged many of them to rely on external validation of their physical appearance to manifest a performance of “confidence”, both deepening the effect on mainstream stereotypes and discouraging them from developing an internal sense of validation and worth. Our findings underline the need for policy and educational initiatives to support girls online and open up spaces for them to confront online stereotypes, push back against the gendered constraints they encounter online and participate equally in online society.

RC22-402.4
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Shaping the Romanian Identity. the Nationalist Discourse of the Orthodox Romanian Church

In a Europe increasingly secularized, Romanians trust the church is high and growing. According to the World Values Survey 1999-2000, 47.9% of the Romanian has high trust in this institution while only 2.7% is the opposite. Also, except Malta, the highest percentage of Europeans who believe that religion is very important in the stability of democracy is recorded in Romania (51.3%). We can say that we are witnessing, in the XXI century’s Romania, a true renaissance of God (la renaştere de Duh, Qăteni kapă Samuel Huntington).
Analyzing the academic literature (Bryan Wilson, 1998, Steve Bruce, 2002, Rob Warner, 2010, Pippa Norris and Ronald Inglehart 2011, etc.) one can note the following explanatory factors of this phenomenon: the degree of modernization and economic development, human security and the feeling of vulnerability to risks, political repression during the communist and nationalist discourse of the Orthodox Church.

The purpose of this paper is to identify in a longitudinal and transversal discourse analysis – the proximity between Orthodox Church and national ideas. We will try to prove that in Romania, as well as in other Eastern European countries, religious nation was a constant, regardless of political regimes. We illustrate the previous statement with a quote from Dumitru Stăniloae, one of the most respected theologians in Romania: Romanian nation is biological-spiritual synthesis Dacian elements, Latin and Orthodox Christian (...) Orthodoxy is an essential and vital function Romanian spirit. Our national ideal can be conceived only in relation to orthodoxy.

RC07-136.2

STEFANOVIC-STAMBUK, JELICA* (University of Belgrade, vzorin@gmail.com)

Where There Is No Utopia? When Real Virtual Social Spacing(s) Performs to Theory

Viral proxemic social spacings of the Occupation (from Occupy Wall Street to Occupy Gezi Park and Occupy Brazil) and of Gangam Style lend evidence to the next first cut proposition. It is that sensory experiences of practiced iconic irony (of virtual wealth and real poverty) in everyday virtual spaces are able to capture attention to be listened to and joined in at distance for outperforming obstructive acts, actions and actants in human spatial behavior. Configurational comparative analysis of viral proxemic processes from transitions to or initiation of interactions at near and away, and in swaying with initiating interactions real-time emergence of related joint actions of affiliated iconic ironists, not only in vicinity but far afield, and both in geo and vireal (digital) spaces begs explaining. It is possible by collected data to infer whether they are consequential following of reactive politics of hope or stem of proactive trust of belonging to humanity resilient to depair through crowd-sourcing ligatures as being change-maker of global society legitimately enacting locally its constitution and performances.

JS-65.4

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Shopping For Community - Local Businesses As Features Of Social Inclusion?

Increased ethnic diversity, a high degree of differentiation in income and education levels as well as lifestyles and related the socio-spatial changes have changed not only residential and commercial neighborhood structures, but also the range and level of local interactions and leisure time activities - with wide implications for neighborhood cohesion. As one result the social cohesion of inner-city neighborhoods and their residents is often seen as vulnerable. Whereas some of these problems are addressed by numerous neighborhood management programs, sociology still needs to pay more attention to how that shapes local interactions, i.e. everyday social contacts and connections between and among various groups of residents, how these affect local social capital.

So far, the great majority of research on this topic has focused on narrow and well-integrated primary relationships among neighbors in residential settings and attempts a loss of local social networks. But these studies have mainly neglected the comparatively loose and unpretententious everyday interactions, particularly during leisure time activities as well as interactions in (semi-) public spaces and how both contribute to community bonding and social inclusion shaping local interactions, i.e. everyday social contacts and connections between and among various groups of residents, how these affect local social capital.

We base our research on Serge Moscovici's social representation theory (1961). In order to rich our epicist goal, we will analyze the political discourses in the euro-parliamentary election process in 2014. We consider the relationship between such videos and other forms of "self-branding" and authenticity, and analyses of female masculinity standards conceptualized the high risk and the high threat resilient diplomat body. Conceptualizations are legally enacted with relative budget appropriation for the fiscal year 2014.

RC05-106.1

STEFANEL, ADRIANA* (University of Bucharest, adriana.stefanel@fsc.ro)

When the Stranger Become the Enemy, the imagine of the East-Europeans in Western-Europe Political Discourse

Europe nowadays is under rupture more than ever before between narrativity and reality, between the rich North and the poor South, between the democratic West and the (ex) communist East. Attracted by the temptation of the West (liberty and welfare) and driven out of poverty and the lack of perspective inside the ex-COM-ECON space, the latest Eastern inhabit – more or less legally - the western side of Europe. It is indeed apparent that every new wave of EU integration has recently lead to a new wave of immigration. These citizens bring with them not only cheap labor force, but also different principles, behaviors and attitudes towards the "adoptive" state, the institutions, etc. In fact, the readiness of migrant workers from the new EU states to accept the hardships of their new existence in the host state, leads not only to a desirable multiplication of diversity, but also to interethnic tensions. The Polish plumbers or the Romanian maids have become characters with well-known and recognizable traits all over Europe. However, along with these characters came also the Romanian beggar, the Bulgarian beggar, etc. As Umberto Eco argues, by extending the characteristics of its marginalized members to a whole ethnic culture, one can provide an ideal scapegoat for a society caught up in ethnic change which is not able to recognize itself.

The purpose of our study is to identify and explain the imagine of the East-European in Western-Europe political discourse and to find out if, under the displayed tolerance one can find the premises for a stereotypical transformation of the Stranger into the Enemy.

In order to rich our epicist goal, we will analyze the political discourses in the euro-parliamentary election process in 2014. We consider the relationship between such videos and other forms of "self-branding" and authenticity, and analyses of female masculinity standards conceptualized the high risk and the high threat resilient diplomat body. Conceptualizations are legally enacted with relative budget appropriation for the fiscal year 2014.

JC-13.2

STEFANOVIC-STAMBUK, JELICA* (University of Belgrade, vzorin@gmail.com)

Unfolding Inequalities of High-Risks Unevenness Across Some Foreign Service Organization: Comparing Contrasting Conception Couples of Diplomat's Body and Health

Diplomats embody risk-taking. Since time immemorial at home and abroad dangers, abrasive conduct, threats, and violent deaths of practitioners, named and ranked differently at different culture sites, have been around. Therefore safety metaphors for diplomatic agency, that of sublime being or of public minister, involved the body and protected in person if acting with host prudently and respectfully, and later supplanted by fictions of transmutation or an enminded body were employed to enclose devoted lives of diplomats' professionals with privileges and immunities. Conceptions of diplomat's body and diplomatic body, emboldened, properly signaled, adorned, scripted and constituted, were immersed in habits privileges and immunities as trust enhancers. If not eradicating, they are circumscribing the risks of harming and abusing serving diplomats of unequally resourceful, inclined and powerful sovereigns. During recent decades widening Inequality in governance of stability and change globally and locally, unequally resourceful, inclined and powerful sovereigns. During recent decades widening Inequality in governance of stability and change globally and locally, unequally resourceful, inclined and powerful sovereigns. During recent decades widening Inequality in governance of stability and change globally and locally, unequally resourceful, inclined and powerful sovereigns. During recent decades widening Inequality in governance of stability and change globally and locally, unequally resourceful, inclined and powerful sovereigns. During recent decades widening Inequality in governance of stability and change globally and locally, unequally resourceful, inclined and powerful sovereigns. During recent decades widening Inequality in governance of stability and change globally and locally, unequally resourceful, inclined and powerful sovereigns. 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teens narrate their consumer practices. I argue that transgender videos play a double role as personal and collective identity work, affording individuals the possibility of enacting a transgender self, and also participating in the act of community-building via new media, in the context of post-feminism, the medicalization of gender, blurred public/private boundaries, and late capitalism. Turner (1996) suggests that economic transformations characteristic of postindustrial capitalism have changed the meanings of the body for individual social actors. Once the site of ascetic control and discipline, the body is now the locus of pleasure, leisure, and consumption. Not a fixed biological given, "the body can indeed be reconstructed and fashioned so as to bring about profound changes of identity, including changes of gender" (21). While these transgender video autobiographies do in fact exemplify the malleability of the body, I suggest that they also display the enduring importance of ascetic control and discipline.

RC08-160.3

STEINER, PHILIPPE* (Institut universitaire de France, Philippe.steiner@paris-sorbonne.fr)

Auguste Comte, Altruism and the Critique to Political Economy

Altruism is now a current concept among economists and sociologists. When Comte coined that word in he wished to oppose a new spring of action to the selfish one that was, according to him and many other social observers, flourishing in the industrial society. While focusing his attention on the opposition between egoism and altruism, an opposition deemed to be the "great human issue", Comte was not merely pursuing the elaboration of his own system of thought with the so-called "positivist" approach and the development of the religion of humanity at the heart of his Catéchisme positiviste (1852) and his Système de politique positive (1851-54). He was also pushing further the critique to political economy that he had exposed in the 4th lecture of his Cours de philosophie positive (1830-42).

Comte's theory of altruism is a central point of his religious credo but it is also a critique to the political consequences of the spreading of political economy altruism that gave birth to a large debate. The topic is thus perfectly fitted to a history of the relations between sociology and economics.

The first considers how selfish behavior or egoism came to be considered as a major threat endangering the functioning of the industrial society, by Comte and those who were worried by the diffusion of egoism. Then, the second part summarizes the methodological critiques set forth in the Cours before connecting this critique to the economic content of the Système and the concept of altruism. The last part contrasts Spencer's view of altruism to the one held by Comte and, how French political economists reacted, defending the moral value of their science.

RC23-419.10

STEINER, PHILIPPE* (Institut universitaire de France, philippe.steiner@paris-sorbonne.fr)

The Great Performation: Economic Design Versus Social Design

There are now a significant number of studies done on the performativity of economies — to use Michel Callon's words — according to which economics as a science is actually not describing the state of economic affairs, but performing its own principles about the functioning of the economy.

The topic of this communication is to suggest a larger view of the performativity thesis in combining Callon's and Polanyi's approaches. In his Great Transformation (1944), Polanyi explained how much political economy contributed to the creation of the market system; however, he added that there existed as well counterforces protecting the society from such market system. Accordingly, the communication claims that there is a “Great Performation” at work. With the development of design economics, matching markets, economists are able to create communication claims that there is a “Great Performation” at work. With the development of design economics, matching markets, economists are able to create communication claims that there is a “Great Performation” at work.

The empirical material for the study is interviews with artists involved in artistic projects in workplaces in Sweden but also the study of non-institutionalized forms of social movement.

RC48-792.3

STEINHOFF, PATRICIA* (University of Hawaii, steinhoff@hawaii.edu)

Whatever Happened to Japan’s Radical Left?

In the early postwar period Japan developed two major parliamentary left political parties, the Japan Communist Party (JCP) and the Japan Socialist Party (JSP). Each was supported by labor union federations and other affiliated organizations, which mobilized for social movement activities on many issues. By the late 1950s, an extra-parliamentary New Left emerged among university students. The first group broke from the JCP-dominated national student federation to form an independent Communist League, and a second independent student group developed out of Trottsky study groups on various campuses. For over a decade, the student-based New Left played a major role in social protests alongside Old Left parties, labor unions, and other civil society organizations.

During the late 1960s and early 1970s, Japan experienced a New Left protest cycle that paralleled those in Europe and the United States. It concerned very similar issues and had a similar trajectory of escalation of violence followed by strong state repression, which ended the protest cycle and drove the most radical elements underground or into exile. However, unlike the radical left in many European countries and the United States, the radical left in Japan has been largely invisible since the 1970s and is only now becoming somewhat more visible.

Based on long-term fieldwork, this paper will trace the Japanese radical left's evolution into an “invisible civil society” that continues to engage in social movement activity, but has had little impact on mainstream Japanese political agendas and action repertoires. The analysis will examine internal conditions within the movement and its interaction with the larger Japanese social and political context, including public fear engendered by the escalation of violence, the rigid employment structure that permanently marginalized radical activists, continuing state countermeasures against the radical left, and the gradual dismantling of the support base for left political parties.
propulsive human development shortsighted in time and duration; meaning that once the conditions are set for full development and enjoyment of capabilities, the interventional work of the UN would be over, although, apparently, the way they are working with the Theory of Capabilities suggests the contrary.

RC39-660.2
STERRETT, SUSAN* (University of Denver, ssterrett@nsf.gov)
Care, Surveillance and Legal Mobilization

Legal institutions must be mobilized by people and institutions in response to disaster. Our discussion has brought together two different perspectives: one as victim and as people who have been rescuers. In studying assistance after disaster, we often treat programs as though they are distinct and experienced separately. Yet people encounter the law in disaster after having encountered other law in their lives, and interpret how to make legal claims through what they know about other programs. Similarly, state responses to disaster or efforts to mitigate or respond often work in ways that are characteristic across social programs. Although care might well be the goal of disaster assistance, for example, in the United States it is one program in a welfare state with goal of getting people off assistance and ensuring that poor people take responsibility for themselves. The people who need assistance the most can experience it as hard, confusing and frightening when it ends before anyone can find a job or get resettled, whatever the goal. This project draws on assistance for people who fled the Gulf Coast after Hurricane Katrina.

RC05-106.17
STEVENS, PETER* (Ghent University, peter.stevens@ugent.be)
A Spitting Image of Reality? Analyzing Stories of Meaningful in-out Group Incidents As a Tool for Understanding Students’ in-out Group Relationships in a Divided Community

This article explores the usefulness of analyzing narratives of particular incidents that are meaningful to and involve members of different ethnic groups in a situation of conflict. Narrative analysis of the content and structure of stories told by 15 Greek and 15 Turkish Cypriot students about a particular ‘spitting incident’ and the micro- and macro context in which these students, selected from two secondary schools in the Republic of Cyprus develop their narratives, shows that the analysis of such stories can enhance our understanding of: a) the different ways in which actors represent this incident and the factors and processes that inform these representations and b) the more general representations actors make of their own in-group and perceived out-group. More specifically, TCs portrayal of the TC protagonist as a vulnerable but likable and brave hero who is the victim of deliberate and hostile actions of a powerful and untrustworthy villain (the GC protagonist and particularly the GC community), who uses hisellow to poorer when it hero unfairly and excessively corresponds to their views of how GCs treat TCs in the Republic of Cyprus more generally and TCs passive, more defensive response to such treatment. Similarly, GCs portrayal of the GC protagonist as a pious hero and the TC protagonist as the disrespectful anti-Orthodox villain corresponds with their views of TCs as dominant, aggressive religious (Muslim) extremists who cannot be trusted. In addition, while TCs narrate this story primarily as an isolated incident, and seek to excuse, deny and/or downplay the accusations directed to the TC student, GCs often tell this story in relationship to a more general, critical discussion of existing policies which they define as hostile towards them . The conclusions discuss the implications of this study for future research and social policy on in-out group relationships.

JS-34.3
STEWART, FRED* (University of Westminster, f.steward@psi.org.uk)
Transition Cities – a Sociotechnical Approach for Transformative Innovation

The paper draws on the sociotechnical transitions and system innovation framework of Geels and others to develop a new approach at city level to govern low carbon innovation in three major end use sectors – buildings, transport, and energy networks.

It reports on the European Institute of Innovation & Technology (EIT) Climate-KIC Transition Cities project. This involves a partnership of 6 cities – Birmingham, Frankfurt, Castellon/Valencia, Bologna/Modena, Wrocław & Budapest. The aim was to develop a transition policy capability to facilitate transformative low carbon innovation in three major end use sectors – buildings, transport, and energy networks.

An inventory was made of all low carbon innovation projects underway in the partner cities. This used a broad sociotechnical definition of innovation and included a diversity in terms of scale, knowledge and types of innovation. 107 projects were identified with a value of €2 billion in the 3 areas identified. The distribution was similar to earlier studies on city climate innovation but was at a significantly higher scale, suggesting that the national focus of innovation policy is underestimating the extent of activity at the city level. However despite the extent of activity they tended to be treated as separate, disconnected projects and there was little evidence of strategies to link and enable wider system innovation.

An analytical and practical framework was developed in order to facilitate the clustering of projects around clearer arenas of system innovation. Social network analysis involving stakeholder participation was carried out to assess the prospects for system innovation and plausible transition pathways up to 2020 in each partner city. The results showed major differences in the prospects for transition in different arenas. It also showed the emergence of key integrating non-technological innovations in different cities with the capacity to play a key role in making transition happen.
RC05-107.4

**STEYN, MELISSA** (University of the Witwatersrand, melissa.steyn@wits.ac.za)

**Breaking the Ignorance Contract: White South Africans' Recollections of Complicity and Collusion with Apartheid**

It has become a commonplace joke in South Africa that one cannot find any white South African who admits to have voted for the Apartheid government. White South Africans tend to produce accounts of their past that present innocence, or at the least, ignorance of how their privilege was premised upon the disadvantage and oppression of black South Africans. Focus groups were conducted with white South Africans who lived in South Africa during the apartheid years, and they were asked to reflect on the narratives and interviews that they engaged in conversations about their racialisation into whiteness. They were invited to reflect on a) what they in fact did know, b) what they chose/preferred not to know, and c) what they now feel they legitimately can claim they did not know about the system and how it impacted the lives of black South Africans while holding their racial privilege in place. Drawing on the emerging field of epistemologies of ignorance, the paper investigates the costs and rewards of breaking faith with “the ignorance contract” that holds white collusion with racial privilege in place. I explore some of the complexities of dealing with the shame and continued self-interest that inhibits the admission of complicity.

RC28-495.2

**STIER, HAYA** (Tel Aviv University, haya1@post.tau.ac.il)

**Bringing Family Demography in: Class Variation in Family Behaviors and the Implications for Inequality Patterns**

Stratification research focuses, traditionally, on the role of families as providing the life conditions for future achievements and opportunities. Studies have highlighted the importance of family structure and family behaviors (e.g., assortative mating) in producing and reproducing inequalities, class position and life chances. Recent changes in family patterns point attention to the interplay between social class and family demography, which is not yet fully incorporated in stratification research. Changes in family behaviors, including family formation and dissolution, fertility patterns and parenting practices, and the economic behavior of women are not uniform across social classes. Studies emphasize the importance of family structure (e.g., the vulnerable position of single-headed families); the economic consequences of divorce or the effect of homogamy on inequality among families. Recently, more attention is given to the contribution of family behaviors (e.g., assortative mating; differential fertility) to the general level of inequality.

In this paper I highlight the importance of class disparities in family behaviors and their consequences to the life chances of individuals. I emphasize in particular the important role of women’s educational attainment plays in determining family behaviors, and the various consequences of class and family interaction to the economic disparities between families and gender inequality within families in particular the gendered division of paid and unpaid work. Recent studies, for example, demonstrate a higher risk of divorce for the lower classes. Similarly, women’s education is related to their work activity and the formation of double-earner families. These differences further deepen disparities between families and individuals that grew up in different types of families located in different class positions. Taking class variation in family behaviors into account is necessary in order to understand the direction of inequalities and how different policies and institutional arrangements may alleviate them.

**RC54-861.4**

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**KIM, CONNIE Y.** (Midwestern State University)

**NOBLE, KALLIE A.** (Midwestern State University)

**How Media Cultivates Body Perception and Sexual Attitudes: The Effect of Television, Magazines, Video Games, and Internet**

In the late 1960s, George Gerbner developed cultivation theory to understand how exposure to television shapes individuals’ perceptions, particularly violence in the real world. Research using cultivation theory consistently showed that heavy television viewers were more likely to perceive the world as more violent, even after controlling for negative experiences involving violent situations. Gerbner later extended cultivation research to sex-role stereotypes and sexuality (Morgan and Shanahan, 2010).

Using cultivation theory, the current study explores how different types of media influence individuals’ body perception and sexual attitudes. The media studied are television, magazines, video games, and internet. The sexual attitudes studies are acceptance to hooking-up (casual sexual encounter) and rape myths. For the current study, we collected data from undergraduate students at an American university, using an online survey. The data indicate that body perception and sexual attitudes differ by media type consumed. More specifically, we find that (1) controlling for gender and self-esteem, exposure to television, magazines, video games, and internet is negatively associated with individuals’ evaluation of self body image, and that (2) high exposure to television, magazines, video games, and internet correlates to more mythical sexual attitudes and sex-role stereotypes. We will discuss the implications of the results and provide suggestions for improving self body perception and eliminating sexual myths.

Reference

**RC45-741.1**

**STOCKÉ, VOLKER** (University of Kassel, volker.stocke@uni-kassel.de)

**Children’s School Achievement and Educational Aspirations: The Role of Parents’ Peer Group As Social Capital**

Parental educational aspirations for their children’s educational careers have been found to be affected by the students’ school performance. Some available evidence suggests that parents with lower status background are more susceptible to detrimental effects of poor school achievement. However, explanations for this phenomenon have not been empirically tested yet. We hypothesize that the aspirations of parents with lower social status are more reactive to constraints because of being embedded in less ambitious social contexts and are, thus, less endowed with social capital. These hypotheses are tested with data from the Mannheim Educational Panel Study (MEPS), where participants are primary-school parents in Germany. Firstly, we found strong net-effects of the level and temporal development of the children’s grade-point average on the parents’ educational aspirations, which strongly decreases with increasing parental education. Secondly, aside from the children’s academic achievement, the average aspiration level in the parents’ egocentric network is found to exert significant net-effects on the parents’ educational aspirations. Thirdly, the aspirations in the peer group moderate both the effect of the level and temporal development of the children’s grades on the parental aspirations: Parents with high aspiration contexts are less willing to adapt their aspirations in view of their children’s poor educational performance. Fourthly, the compositional difference in the peer group’s aspiration level between families with different educational status explains their different willingness to adapt their ambitions to their children’s achievement reality completely. Thus, a positive attitude toward education in the parental social network serves as a protection against detrimental effects of poor school achievement and as intergenerational social capital for their children. These results are not consistent with a simple version of a rational-choice explanation of social capital utilization.

Reference

ADH-996.7

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HALUZA-DELAY, RANDOLPH (The King’s University College)
SMITH, JILLIAN (Memorial University of Newfoundland)

Debating Canadian Climate Change Policy: Policy Networks and Discourse Coalitions in National Media

The news media serve as an important forum for public debate among key actors and organizations involved in climate change policy networks. We examine national news coverage of climate change policy debate in Canada during 2007-2008, which is a peak period in national climate change news coverage. We use a discourse analysis approach to answer four questions: Who are the central organizational actors who appear in national news coverage? What are the central discourses about climate change in national news coverage? How do these central organizations cluster around shared agreement over key climate change discourses? How do these central organizations cluster around shared opposition to key climate change discourses? By answering these research questions, we see how the national media and key news sources attribute responsibility for addressing climate change and define the political responses that should be implemented to mitigate or adapt to climate change. We also gain insight into the ways that organizations align around particular policies and ways of understanding climate change, resulting in discourse coalitions, as well as rifts in climate change policy debate.

RC24-438.7

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Old Harry and New Media: Environmental Movements and the Oil-Tourism Interface in the Gulf of St. Lawrence

Over the past two decades, offshore oil development and tourism have gained importance within the political economy of Atlantic Canada. In the province of Newfoundland, these sectors represent alternative models for living with and making use of coastal environments. While environmental movements routinely mobilize against oil projects like the Alberta oil sands, Enbridge pipeline, or Keystone XL pipeline, there has been an absence of critical engagement by environmental movements in relation to offshore oil development in Newfoundland. However, recent proposals to open up oil exploration in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where Old Harry is located and the Northumberland National Park, has sparked resistance from environmental movements and has brought the tourism-oil interface into sharper focus. We draw on internet ethnography of key websites and web 2.0 content, as well as interviews with core members of environmental organizations, in order to better understand how environmental movements are for intervening in environmental governance and shaping the oil-tourism interface in the region. Our analysis shows that environmental organizations use websites and web 2.0 applications to make productive use of the tensions between different political and ecological scales. These new media technologies provide movements important tools for inserting themselves into the oil-tourism interface and defining offshore oil development as both environmentally and socially problematic.

JS-44.5

STOE格ER, KARIN* (University of Vienna, karin.stoeagner@univie.ac.at)

Nationalism and Antisemitism in Postnational Europe: A Comparative Analysis of Austrian and English Print Media Debates on the Economic Crisis

Karín Stoegger (Vienna/Lancaster)
Nationalism and antisemitism in postnational postnational European society: a comparative analysis of Austrian and English print media debates on the economic crisis

The post-official period's "postnational constellation" (Habermas) characterised by pluralism and cultural mobility, globalised economy and the nation-state's change of function. Especially in the post-official period's "global economic crisis a particular vulnerability to producing nationalist and antisemitic reaction, whereby moments of both tend to intertwine, becomes evident. This presentation sheds light on the intermediation of nationalism and antisemitism in a cross-country comparative perspective, including Austria and England. By applying Critical Discourse Analysis, print media debates on the current economic crisis are analysed as to how they operate with nationalist and antisemitic discourse fragments.

In mainstream print media, nationalism as well as antisemitism do not generally occur in a brutally exclusivist manner, as openly articulated racist forms of expression, but rather in latent forms, encoded in everyday linguistic practices and routines. Therefore, a broad concept of nationalism and antisemitism is deliberately chosen and the analysis gives priority to everyday modes of inclusion and exclusion. By focusing on discourses around the Self and the Other in the context of the global economic crisis, everyday social communicative practices are problematized in order to trace the role of nationalism and antisemitism within them. This approach draws on the working hypothesis that in contemporary Western societies, extreme right-wing open nationalism and antisemitism are not the only force that stands in the way of a society of world citizens, but also unnoticed but well-practiced routines of exclusionary identification in everyday life. These routines subtly refer to a horizon of understanding, an archive of ideological habits, which by tradition includes nationalism and antisemitism.

RC17-303.3

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TILEMMENT, STEPHANIE (Ecole des Mines de Nantes)

JOURNE, BENIO (Nantes University)

How to Avoid "Normal" Accidents? Risk Management As a Dynamic and Inter-Occupational Negotiated Decision Process

This communication aims to describe how two high-risk organizations are operated, i.e. nuclear power plants and railway operation system. These technologies are so complex that ambiguous situations often arise. Organizations' responses to uncertainty usually relies on procedures. Despite a huge amount of technical documents, applying a procedure is not such an easy task to perform. The procedures must fit the current phases, workers teams may be available or not...Thus coping with technological complexity and uncertainty implies operators to make "difficult tradeoffs and decisions about human risk, acceptable and even how measure the risk" (Leverson et al, 2009, 240). Rather than focusing on major failures, the communication zooms on day-to-day activities, on how operators make technical decisions that try to encompass all the demanding issues of high-risk systems (safety, system availability, workers' safety, environmental protection, etc.).

Both organizations studied are characterized by a strong technical and social division of work: high-risk systems operators turn to be specialists in their field (production, safety, maintenance, etc.). Yet, these specialists are interdependent regarding the organizations' functioning: organizational reliability thus relies on vertical communication between humans and between humans and techniques (Perrow, 1984). Our empirical results describe in depth the nature of arrangements and negotiations made within and between occupational groups to articulate the work. To increase decision-making rationality, professionals communicate with each other. They develop argumentation and explicative practices to make their point visible and to contribute to the collective bargain about technical decisions that have to be made. In sum, a major way to cope with complexity relies on communications performed in situation, especially during technical points-of-view confrontations.

RC07-135.4

STOLL, FLORIAN* (University of Bayreuth, Germany, stollflorian@gmail.com)

Future Visions in Social Milieus Among the Middle-Class of Nairobi and Mombasa – Empirical Results and Theoretization of Future Concepts

In this paper I will focus on own research on future visions in the middle classes of Nairobi and Mombasa. These results will be the basis for a theoretical interpretation of these views on future. The various future visions among the different social groups (=milieus) in the middle classes of these two Kenyan cities point at certain social developments and can thus be interpreted as paradigmatic tendencies in the present society. While the social context of the milieus and their future visions might reflect global trends and even global culture, they are at the same time very high local as they are adaptations to specific conditions - as the term ‘glocalization’ (Robertson) suggests.

Different social milieus in the middle classes of Nairobi and Mombasa have certain lifestyles and related future visions which reflect different tendencies of the contemporary social world. Kenya is a very interesting case study as the country has undergone considerable change and an increased integration into global structures in the last 20 years while it is still a developing country. Especially the differences in future orientations of East Africa’s dynamic economic center Nairobi and the old multicultural town Mombasa can reveal a variety of future references. Thus I will demonstrate by paradigmatic examples how future orientations of milieus in urban Kenya reflect specific social developments and how they can contribute to the theoretical interpretation of sociological future concepts. This way the paper even tries to (re)construct social theory from a specific perspective of the Global South.
RC09-177.2
STOLL, FLORIAN* (University of Bayreuth, Germany, stollflorian@gmail.com)
Social Milieus in the Middle-Class of Nairobi – Lifestyles, Attitudes and Future Visions Beyond Homogeneity

One of the key questions in the debate on (political) orientations of middle classes has been how these groups develop their attitudes. To answer this it helps to consider political positions in their heterogeneous sociocultural contexts among the different groups of the middle classes. As an example I will take a look at some social milieus, their lifestyles and their future visions in the middle-class of Nairobi – with a look at milieus in Mombasa as a contrast.

The reconstruction of milieus in the specific context of Kenya’s capital aims to demonstrate how a variety of factors influences the lifestyles of Nairobians and that there are heterogenous groups with different lifestyles in the middle income strata.

Future visions are an excellent indicator for lifestyles and current orientations of milieus to see how they integrate these visions into their daily practices. E.g in Nairobi developed over the last decade a milieu of Young Urban Professionals between 20 and 35 years who have a consume oriented lifestyle and who are bound to the city. They are usually not driven by religious or traditional values. Their orient is insecure and future visions differ a lot from groups who are strongly led by religious affiliations, (neo-)tribal values or by connections to the country side.

So this paper will provide a sketch of exemplary milieus, their life styles, their living conditions and their future visions. Another relevant question might be how different milieus look for solutions or demand different actions concerning the threat of radical terrorism which last attack shook Nairobi in September 2013. All aspects mentioned will contribute to draw a complex picture of the different social milieus in the Nairobi middle class and their divergent life styles.

RC22-394.7
STORM, INGRID* (University of Manchester, ingrid.storm@manchester.ac.uk)
Morality in Context: A Multilevel Analysis of the Relationship Between Religion, Governance and Values in Europe

The exact relationship between religiosity and moral values is understudied, and it is so far unclear what the process of secularisation means for the morality of Europeans. Attitudes to religiosity and the visibility of religion, must be seen in light of whether religion’s presence in the public sphere strengthens moral communities and identities, or merely highlight moral differences.

From Haidt’s (2012) moral foundations theory and Norris and Inglehart’s (2004) existential and cultural theory, we know that religion is associated with traditional and conservative values as well as low levels of political and economic development. One question is whether religion can act as a substitute for well-functioning secular authorities where these are absent, or if it simply has an additional effect on morality that is independent of the quality of governance. Another question is whether the relationship between religiosity and morality changes as the average citizen becomes less religious, and as religious diversity increases.

Using data from four waves of the European Values Study (EVS) 1981-2008, we analyze attitudes to personal autonomy and self interest in a multilevel model of 48 European countries. Results show that religiosity is most associated with moral values that concern personal and sexual autonomy, that individual religiosity is more associated with morality in countries with high levels of religiosity and that religious context is only negatively associated with self-interest in countries with low quality of governance.

RC32-554.6
STORVIK, AAGOTh* (Oslo and Akershus University College, Aagoth.Storvik@hioa.no)
Included But Still Not Equal? Board Interaction and Gender Segregation

Abstract
Included but still not equal? Board interaction and gender segregation

Norway was the first country in the world to pass legislation specifying gender representation on company boards of directors. The Norwegian Parliament passed a new regulation in December 2003 that required at least 40 per cent of each gender on company boards. Before the reform, law opponents claimed that the new women directors would not be able to, or allowed to, participate fully in board decision-making; instead their role would only be window dressing. Based on a questionnaire sent to all directors in public limited companies in 2009, the article studies this allegation.

Results show that women directors report less ability to influence board decision-making than men directors. Moreover, women to a lesser extent feel they are part of the inner circle on boards, where such phenomena are perceived to exist. These tendencies also hold when we control for a lot of other independent variables such as board role, ownership interest, number of directorships and occupation. Hence, the hequota regulated boards show tendencies of hierarchical gender re-segregation.

RC05-104.3
STRAZBERI, IRENE* (University of Foggia, irene.strazzeri@unifg.it)
Provincializing Postsecularism: Critical Reflections On New Western Civil Religion

This paper aims to denounce the provincialism of the European postsecularism, considering that an insufficient pluralism was often invoked by European Union in order to justify the cultural failure of her integration’s process. The Postsecular orientation risks, if applied without a adequate sociological and interdisciplinary cultural reflection, to become a new civil religion. In the first part I will bring up the consequences of this critical reflection on the actually relationship between State and religion in the specific context of Italian society, lacerated between a public secularism and a private Christianity. In the second part, I will try to apply to the European postsecularism, as discursive regime of the European identity, two critical hypothesis emerged from the Post-colonial Studies: the suggestion to “Provincialize Europe” and the critic to her “Cultural Hegemony”. Provincializing Postsecularism does not mean, of course, repudiate or abandon secularism, but thinking about how to renew it. In Italy the transition to post-secularism can not be seen as a simple historical transition, but also as a case of translation: translation of plural memories, religious tradition, desires of believers. In the third part, I appeal to the hermeneutic tradition of Paul Ricouer, trying to connect a new translation of postsecularism to a new phenomenology of the Italian believer, hoping that the recognition of the religious pluralism can contribute to the constitution of a lay European political community.

TG03-929.2
STRAZBERI, IRENE* (University of Foggia, irene.strazzeri@unifg.it)
Recognition and Gender Violence: Making Social Unjustice Visible

The paper tries to develop a non-conventional narration of gender violence through the description of the career that category of recognition has had both in social sciences and transnational feminist debate. In the first recognition made visible and therefore politically prosecuted asymmetries inherent models of socio-cultural representation of gender relations, in the second it redefined the relationship between equality and difference in the broad debate of human rights. The combination of these results shows that violence against women can be otherwise told provided reading misrecognition as severe form of social injustice.

RC35-613.1
STRECKER, DAVID* (University of Jena, david.strecker@uni-jena.de)
How Market Economy Did Away with Violence: A Liberal Story and The Ugly Truth of Contemporary Slavery

The history of power and violence in modernity has traditionally been conceptualized within a nation state-framework and along notions of centralization: while socially dispersed in pre-modern times, power and violence had later be-
come increasingly concentrated in the political realm. In the course of functional differentiation, the core feature of modern societies, a state apparatus developed which organized positions of power and ultimately monopolized the legitimate use of violence. Violence, thereby, more or less disappeared from all other social spheres which turned into arenas of predominantly peaceful cooperation. With regard to this process, this paper was facilitated by the alleged ironic functions of market transactions: Contractual relations and trade are premised on trust and, thus, do not allow for manifest violence in the economic realm. Accordingly, it has been claimed that capitalism was the driving force behind the abolition of slavery. However, violent labour relations have not ceded to exist. In fact, contemporary slavery is a pervasive phenomenon subjecting millions of people to privatized violence. This papers aims at making sense of this situation by discussing the relative merits of the claim about capitalism’s civilizing effects on labour and relating it to contemporary slavery from the perspective of a world society shaped by economic globalization and the transformation of state authority.

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**RC32-550.1**

**STRID, SOFIA** (Örebro University, sofia.strid@oru.se)

**JONASDOTTIR, ANNA G.** (Örebro University)

**Feminist Theorizing of Intersectionality**

This paper arises from collective work within the 5-year Swedish Research Council project, ‘Feminist Theorizations of Intersectionality’, organised within the GExCel Collegium for Advanced Transdisciplinary Research Studies (Örebro-Karls-stad-Linköping Universities), with a specific focus on the equality architecture, and in part from the EU FP6 project QURING.

The whole larger project examines intersectionality as a central concept in contemporary gender studies, in relation and dialogue with the diverse, and sometimes conflictual, theoretical and political stances in feminist debates. The project is designed against the background of the rich and diverse feminist traditions for theorizing of intersectionality, but it is also informed by the tensions between these traditions.

This paper analyses and compares how equality architectures (Walby, Armstrong, Strid, 2012, *Social Politics* in Europe are restructured and challenged by the developments related to intersectionality and diversity, and the implications of the restructuring for theories of intersectionality. It links concepts of equality and intersectionality to policy frames and frameworks. It examines how the challenges of intersectionality are reflected and dealt with “on the ground”, in practical equality architectures on national and institutional level, e.g., in governments and universities, and the implications for gender equality and for the quality of the gender equality architecture. It takes the merger of equality institutions in European countries as case study and analyses the implications of the mergers for theory and practice.

Preliminary conclusions based on previous research (Walby, Armstrong, Strid, 2012, *Social Politics, QURING*) suggest that even though the quality of the architecture may have improved by the inclusion of multiple inequalities, there may be a reduction of quality in terms of resources. For theory, preliminary conclusions suggest that intersectionality as mutual shaping (Walby, Armstrong, Strid, 2012, *Sociology*) may be a more successful approach to theory and practice than the often-prioritised mutual constitution.

**RC34-588.3**

**STRECKER, TANJA CONNI** (University of Lleida, tanja.strecker@gmx.de)

**The Transition from School to University: Pressure and Coping in Catalonia (Spain)**

In this paper I present results from a study about university transitions in Spain. Young people face uncertainty, precariousness and discourses that individualize structural problems currently in most Western societies. Spain suffers, moreover, from the severe effects of economic crisis and high unemployment, accompanied by severe cuts in the education system and an increase of university fees. Hence, the pressure on young people is growing further, and the contradiction between high skills and little or no power is especially pronounced. In the paper at hand I aim to identify main pressures, affecting young people in their transition from school to university, and their shown coping strategies.

In spring 2011 I conducted twelve focus groups with pupils in their last year of post-obligatory education in public, semi-public and private schools in an urban and a rural context in Catalonia and from September 2011 to May 2012 I accomplished 21 interviews with some of the participants, amplifying the sample with first-year students from underrepresented groups. I selected and analyzed several of the focus groups and interviews with the documentary method including elements of intersectional analysis.

The end of school is characterized by uncertainties and pressures, especially related to being admitted to the chosen studies, the study choice itself and fears not to be successful in university – both, academically and socially. Students experience these pressures differently and show varying strategies to handle them, whereat their personal characteristics, structural dimensions and representations interact. I identify types along the dimensions worried/non-worried and idealistic/pragmatic, relating those to gender and social class. The comparison with the follow-up interviews does not only reveal additional problems in the further transition to university and throughout the first year of studies, but enables considering the encountered difficulties from a different perspective, adding insights due to the methodological triangulation.

**RC07-136.4**

**STREINZER, ANDREAS** (University of Vienna, andreas.streinzer@univie.ac.at)

**Creating a Gift-Based Sphere of Exchange in Greece**

**Background:**

A large number of groups all over the world are creating alternative, utopian visions of a world governed by non-monetary economies based on bartering and gift-exchange. Both the perceived lack of solidarity in market economies as well as the daunting existential situations people are facing in terms of poverty provide the ground on which such visions of solidarity economies are exploding today.

**The TEM scheme in Volos:**

The case study that will be presented is located in the Greek city of Volos, facing the double crisis of the almost closure of its port (following the Syrian civil war; however, violent labour relations have not ceded to exist. In fact, contemporary slavery is a pervasive phenomenon subjecting millions of people to privatized violence. This papers aims at making sense of this situation by discussing the relative merits of the claim about capitalism’s civilizing effects on labour and relating it to contemporary slavery from the perspective of a world society shaped by economic globalization and the transformation of state authority.

**Contradictions and Challenges:**

However, the contradictions of this real world application of a solidarity economy are not to be neglected. Ethnographic accounts of gift-based economies suggest a high degree of social control and mutual distrust in gift-economies. National states as well as the mainstream market economy are fearing the potential bypassing of commercial law and tax obligations. Social groups that are able to produce economic value (think children, disabled, non-skilled) are at risk of being even more marginalised. Furthermore, it is likely that the TEM scheme only provides an alternative sphere of exchange rather than replacing the mainstream economical and societal model.

The case study that will be presented shows how citizens enact a social utopia and the contradictions and pitfalls they are facing while doing so.

**RC32-550.1**

**STRID, SOFIA** (Örebro University, sofia.strid@oru.se)

**JONASDOTTIR, ANNA G.** (Örebro University)

**Feminist Theorizing of Intersectionality**

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**RC22-398.1**

**STRIJDOM, JOHAN** (University of South Africa, strijdom@unisa.ac.za)

**Uses Of Social Theory In Comparative Religious Studies: Assessing Chidester’s Social Redescription Of Religion In South Africa**

In analysing “sociality” (the formation of inclusive or exclusionary collective identities), “materiality” (gendered bodily performances of rituals and sensory experiences and the desire for material objects) and “exchange” (communist or capitalist economic exchanges in rituals of gift-giving and expenditure) as three aspects of religion within local and global contexts, David Chidester has used the social theories of Durkheim, Bataille, WEB Du Bois, Weber, Marx-Adorno-Horkheimer, Benjamin and others. The purpose of this paper will be to assess what we have gained from Chidester’s use of such social categories to redescribe religion in South Africa within a global context, by relating *Wild Religion: Tracking the Sacred in South Africa* (2012) to his preceding oeuvre of twenty years, particularly Fakes: Religion and American Popular Culture (2012), and in line with the aim of this panel I will, in assessing Chidester’s social redescription of religion in South Africa within a global context, reflect on the legitimacy of using ethic vs-av-ems emic categories.

**RC09-177.3**

**STRULIK, STEFANIE** (University of Zurich, strulik@gmail.com)

**Competing Narratives of Modernity and Muslim Middle Class in India**

In analysing “sociality” (the formation of inclusive or exclusionary collective identities), “materiality” (gendered bodily performances of rituals and sensory experiences and the desire for material objects) and “exchange” (communist or capitalist economic exchanges in rituals of gift-giving and expenditure) as three aspects of religion within local and global contexts, David Chidester has used the social theories of Durkheim, Bataille, WEB Du Bois, Weber, Marx-Adorno-Horkheimer, Benjamin and others. The purpose of this paper will be to assess what we have gained from Chidester’s use of such social categories to redescribe religion in South Africa within a global context, by relating *Wild Religion: Tracking the Sacred in South Africa* (2012) to his preceding oeuvre of twenty years, particularly Fakes: Religion and American Popular Culture (2012), and in line with the aim of this panel I will, in assessing Chidester’s social redescription of religion in South Africa within a global context, reflect on the legitimacy of using ethic vs-av-ems emic categories.

**RC09-177.3**

**STRULIK, STEFANIE** (University of Zurich, strulik@gmail.com)

**Competing Narratives of Modernity and Muslim Middle Class in India**

The last decade has seen an increased interest in the “phenomenal rise of the Indian middle class”. With economic liberalization since the 1990s, the entering of multinationals into the Indian market and the simultaneous process of a rapidly growing transnational media and consumption culture “new economies of desire” have developed. Boundaries between ‘traditional India’ and the ‘modern West’ have been broken down and a new national self-image as a modern global player has emerged. Public Indian discourses typically make a correlation between the growing middle class and the national pride of modern India. While increasing consumer choices, and western connote values are important symbolic markers of middle class membership, the latter is linked to an expressive and confident af-

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* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Emergence of the Interns’ Collective Actions

This paper examines the cultural warfare over national languages through investigating the rise and fall of Taiwanese-dialect cinema, which was identified as a counter-hegemonic project against the monolingual ideology in Taiwan. How did Taiwanese-dialect cinema manage to rise in the 1950s while the émigré regime KMT officially banned the use of Taiwanese-dialect? Even more curious, why did the dialect cinema suddenly die out ten years later? In this paper, I will argue the Taiwan-born filmmakers intentionally resisted KMT’s language policy through skilfully acquiring overseas capital to produce dialect films, which were highly popular among overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia. In the climate of Cold War, the KMT on one hand had to maintain legitimacy domestically, and fought against the Communist Party of China (CPC) to win over overseas Chinese on the other. The unexpected success of Taiwanese-dialect cinema was turned into KMT’s asset to secure overseas Chinese support, and hence the dialect filmmaking was tolerated. After discovering other ways to win over overseas Chinese, the KMT manipulated regulations on filmmaking and initiated a national language campaign to stigmatize the usage of Taiwanese dialect, all of which led to the demise of Taiwanese-dialect cinema.

The Representations of Disabled People in Elementary School Textbooks in Post-War Taiwan

Existing literature has primarily investigated the representations of class, gender, ethnicity, and sexuality in textbooks. However, few studies focus on the representation of disability in the education system. This paper uses content analysis to explore the frequencies, categories, naming and portrayal of disabled people in elementary school textbooks in Taiwan, from 1952 to 2003. From a disability studies’ viewpoint, we explore the ableism ideology in the textbooks. First, disabled people are underrepresented in the textbook. The disabled people represented in the textbooks were mostly people with physical disabilities; people with mental illnesses were ignored. Second, the naming of people with disabilities change from “the handicapped” (cán fèi) to “the disabled people”(zhàng ài zhì). Third, people with disabilities were usually viewed as “the other,” who needed to be helped or who inspired “normal” people. Fourth, disability was defined as an individual problem instead of a social problem. Finally, disabled people represented in textbooks were mostly voiceless. There was no discussion on the world view of disabled people or disability, and there were very few discussions addressing the diversity and multiculturalism of disabled people.

Emergence of the Interns’ Collective Actions

This paper looks at the protests at both collective and individual levels taken by student interns in Chongqing in the summer of 2013. Drawing on a 5-month participant observation of the protesters’ school life and their internships in the electronic manufacturer YD, this article examines the favourable factors, features and outcomes of the interns’ collective actions. The author first argues that the emergence of collective action by these student interns could be attributed to the occupational school had higher self-respect and expectations for the future than their counterparts of previous generations. Meanwhile, the student interns have encountered “coercive discipline” which aimed at eliminating students’ humanity during their internship. These two factors contributed to the injury of students’ self-esteem in their internship and their resentment towards the factory managers. Second, it is found that the students’ collective actions tended to take the form of violent fighting rather than strike due to their previous school experiences. The students usually resorted to violence such as fighting to resolve individual or collective disputes in their school. Third, the author suggests that school violence not only determined their action repertoire, but also help to nurture a sense of solidarity and brotherhood, which in turn provided a supporting network to students, particularly to those who lacked support from their family and teachers, flavouring their workplace resistance. Fourth, the student interns’ collective actions tend to be generally scattered and transient. Last but not least, most students who participated in the collective actions were later expelled from factories and schools, negatively affecting their prospects after the internships. This paradoxically consolidated their sense of solidarity, sowing the seeds of future resistance against capitalist exploitation.

The Commodification of Education and Labor in China

This article reveals the mechanism involved in the mutually complementary commodification of education and labor, and the results of this commodification. Emphasizing institutional factors, this article argues that the state plays a dominant role in the combination of the two types of commodification. It also scrutinizes the impact of this dual commodification on student workers—deskilling, alienation, fragmented social lives, and industrial injury—as well as their response.

Contesting Hegemonic Language through Films: A Study of the Vicissitudes of Taiwanese-Dialect Cinema

One of the questions that Norbert Elias tries to resolve in his work - either explicitly or implicitly - is the issue of the relationship between the individual and society. Elias critically assesses two resolutions to this issue that sociology offered in his time, namely the Weberian conception of individualism that postulates the human individual as the starting point of sociological thought, and the Durkheimian concept of holism, which considered society as a whole as the starting point.

The Commodification of Education and Labor in China

This article reveals the mechanism involved in the mutually complementary commodification of education and labor, and the results of this commodification. Emphasizing institutional factors, this article argues that the state plays a dominant role in the combination of the two types of commodification. It also scrutinizes the impact of this dual commodification on student workers—deskilling, alienation, fragmented social lives, and industrial injury—as well as their response.

Norbert Elias: Figuration As a Solution of Problem of Individuals

In 1937 P. A. Sorokin, together with R. K. Merton, published an essay entitled Social Time: A Methodological and Functional Analysis, in the American Journal of Sociology. They noted that most social scientists share in a silent assumption about the use of the astronomical concept of evenly flowing, quantitative time, and maintained that the astronomical concept of time has a number of shortcomings when applied in the social sphere, so they tried to promote the concept of “social time” as a methodological tool, to lead to a deeper understanding of social periodicity. Since then, the concept of social time has become settled in sociology and social sciences and been the subject of various reflections. This paper examines the problems associated with its use.
Mosque associations represent the social and organisational core of Muslim religious life in Germany. Their primary goal is both the practice of religion and the transfer of religious knowledge to its members, irrespective of their specific shape (e.g. organisation affiliation, ethnic composition, etc.). More recently, sociologists draw attention to the increasing multifunctionality of the mosque associations, which also offer leisure activities and courses with an orientation towards the German society, like e.g. German language courses. Previous studies and my own research suggest that this development is a result from both internal changes (demographic change, unemployment among members) and changing expectations of their environment, which are closely linked to the widespread integration debate.

However, a closer look on the expectations of the environment reveals a paradoxical situation. On the one hand Muslims are expected to open up for the German society by offering services which go beyond religious activities and support the socio-economic advancement of their members. On the other hand authorities and other urban actors are sceptical about additional services within the mosques as they fear that the infrastructure might increase segregation of the Muslim population and thereby endanger integration.

The present paper examines how mosque associations deal with the conflict between their own plans and the contradictory expectations of their urban environment. I have conducted case studies about mosque building conflicts in several cases across North-Rhine-Westphalia. The empirical findings are based on expert-interviews with representatives of Muslim communities and churches, neighbourhood associations, administrations and politicians. Furthermore, I have analysed newspapers and different documents (statutes, city council records, declarations and I) and participant observation in council meetings and neighbourhood assemblies. A case comparison shows, from the bottom-up-perspective, how different actor-constellations and local systems of relevance affect the development of the local Muslim organisations.

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**Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.**

**RC45-742.3**

**SUDO, NAOKI* (Gakushuin University, naoki.sudo@gakushuin.ac.jp)**

*The Complicated Relationship Between Generalized Trust and Democracy*

R. Putnam (2001) insists that social capital is made up out of generalized trust, reciprocal norms, and social activities. Social capital, he points out, has a strong impact on democracy. An analysis of the 2005 World Values Survey Data, however, does not show us such a relationship between generalized trust and democracy. This fact seems to imply that Putnam's thesis can be applied to only advanced democracies. In this presentation, I will discuss the reason such a phenomenon emerges against the prediction of Putnam's social capital theory, and show that the social capital theory does not need to be rejected, but needs to be complemented by new theoretical assumptions. In order to explain the weak correlation between generalized trust and democracy, I distinguish between trust based on democratic values and trust based on authoritarian values and demonstrate a simple mathematical model assuming individual's rational choice and different network effects of the two types of generalized trust. This model enables us to explain a non-linear relationship between generalized trust and democracy, as it allows us to see that generalized trust has both positive and negative influences on democratic values because it intermediates with educational achievement. Thus, we can say that Putnam focused on only the positive influence of generalized trust on democracy in advanced democratic societies, and ignored the negative influence of generalized trust on developing democracies. In order to test this theoretical explanation of the relationship between generalized trust and democracy, I analyze the 2005 SSM (Social Stratification and Social Mobility Survey in Japan) Data and 2005 World Values Survey Data. An analysis using multilevel SEM shows that predictions of non-linear correlation between generalized trust and democracy at both individual and nation levels are accurate.

**RC13-234.3**

**SUDO, NAOKO* (ISA, RC13, ns.may1st@gmail.com)**

“Lifestyle Migration” and Quality of Life in Japan

In Japan, the number of people who moving to rural areas (or the countryside) from urban areas (or metropolitan area) is currently increasing. In this presentation, I will examine this phenomenon by using the idea of “lifestyle migration”, and then discuss the relationship between the decision to migrate and enhanced quality of life.

In foreign countries, “lifestyle migration” means moving to elsewhere in search for a better way of life (Benson & O'Reilly 2009). This idea is associated with a new form of international migration, unlike the case of internal migration in Japan. However, “lifestyle migration” occurs as result of self-reflection among these migrants, and consequently, this idea can be adopted to describe Japanese who move to rural areas from urban areas in Japan.

Searching for a better way of life by moving to the countryside relates to quality of life. For example, in my research at Chichibu area in Saitama Prefecture, I found that some migrants engaged in farming, but they often visited the nearby urban area where they engaged in consumption activities. Meanwhile, some people chose to keep working in Tokyo. That is, a sense of “the better way of life” differs according to each migrant. However, moving to rural areas had a positive impact on the health and mindset of migrants; in the countryside, they could achieve balance between work and leisure. Notably, they do not move for the sake of work or leisure alone, but aim to control both. In my presentation, I will attempt to consider the relationship between “lifestyle migration” and quality of life through a case study of migrants who moved to the countryside in Japan.

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**RC22-388.7**

**SUDER, PIOTR* (Ruhr-University-Bochum, piotr.suder@rub.de)**

Mosque Associations and the Expansion of Socio-Religious Infrastructure

Mosque associations represent the social and organisational core of Muslim religious life in Germany. Their primary goal is both the practice of religion and the transfer of religious knowledge to its members, irrespective of their specific shape (e.g. organisation affiliation, ethnic composition, etc.). More recently, sociologists draw attention to the increasing multifunctionality of the mosque associations, which also offer leisure activities and courses with an orientation towards the German society, like e.g. German language courses. Previous studies and my own research suggest that this development is a result from both internal changes (demographic change, unemployment among members) and changing expectations of their environment, which are closely linked to the widespread integration debate.

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**RC41-695.4**

**SUGAHARA, SONOE (IBGE)**

**OLIVEIRA, ZULEICA* (ufjr, zuleicogiliveira@yahoo.com.br)**

**DE POLI TEIXEIRA, MOEMA (IBGE)**

*Changes in Urban Brazilian Family Arrangements*

Brazil has experienced great and complex changes with contradictory aspects. The country has experienced a modernization based on a development model with an exclusive focus on the cities.

Changes in the family relations were also notorious. The family model characteristic of the 1950 decade lost importance, substituted by a new model, whose members are not only defined by sex and age criteria. This change was not, however, linear. It summed up the coexistence of traditional and modern values with nowadays-individual values. Some of these changes can be seen in the declining marriage and fertility rates and increases in co-habitation and non-marital unions. Parallel to this, there was an increase in the number of divorces and a decrease in the only male breadwinner families. There was also an increase in the number of families with a female head, not restricted to low income groups. It is important to mention the impact of the new female role in the society in these family changes. Increase in the women's schooling, decrease in fertility rates and the female participation in the labor market influenced in a significant way the family relations.

The main objective of this study is to analyze urban families in the last 50 years, using data from the Brazilian Demographic Census. The analysis consider different dimensions: the impact of changes in gender relations with respect to familiar responsibility, effects of family income, status of marriage/union, the age and schooling of the head of the family and regional inequalities.

In spite of the changes in the family arrangements, it is worth mentioning the maintenance of the family ties in the Brazilian society. These changes in the Brazilian families are though more complex than the changes in the developed countries due to the strength of patriarchal values that might be a deep-seated characteristic of the Brazilian culture.

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**RC24-438.14**

**SUGAI, MASURO* (Kokugakuin University, sugai@kmd.biglobe.ne.jp)**

*Consequences of Delayed Evacuation in Iitate-Mura Village*

Residents of Iitate-mura in Fukushima prefecture, located within 30 to 50 km radius of TEPCO's Fukushima Daichi nuclear power plant, got their first instruction to evacuate 42 days after the earthquake, and they began to evacuate in mid May. In the evening of March 15, just 4 days after the accident, the radiation level measured in front of the town hall of the village showed 44.7μSv/h. So the majority of villagers stayed in the village where the radiation was level was high, for over 2 months. Why was their evacuation delayed? There are two reasons behind this delay. First, although the Japanese government enlarged the evacuation zone from 10 km radius to 30 km radius shortly after the accident, most of Iitate village is outside the 30km radius. Second, village authorities set priority on protecting and sustaining the major industries and jobs in the village. Whether this decision was appropriate should be put to review. Now the villagers are in an even more difficult situation, being unable to draw a plan to rebuild their lives while the government is taking decision of evacuation and re-population. In my presentation, I would like to focus on Iitate-mura, this paper addresses the issues regarding the political measures to cope with the nuclear disaster, with comparison with municipalities in the neighboring region.
The Role of Family Caregivers and Their Working Lives: Convergences and Divergences Between France and Japan

This paper presents the method and results of a comparative research on family caregivers and their professional trajectories in France (Ile de France) and Japan (Osaka).

The aim of the research is to chart two kinds of trajectories in a person’s life: professional and of caregiving, and to examine their interdependence. In the current context of the proliferation of life expectancy, a person can provide care several times in different periods of life, or care for more than one person in parallel at the same time. The care provided may be for different causes of frailty. We should therefore look into the temporality and the global view of the caregiver’s life without limiting the study to a certain type of frailty.

We rely upon a sequential analysis of data on caregiver’s trajectories. We also collected on care networks developed around the caregiver by individuals participating in the care, including care for the caregiver. The typologies of professional trajectories are analyzed in relation with variables such as socio-demographic characteristics of the caregiver and care-receiver, types of care networks, etc.

We try to study the different configurations that come out for Ile de France and for Osaka, while situating them in the context of the public welfare and labor markets of each country and region. We will be interested to know, for instance, what traits of caregivers come out, and on what type of conception of care and work related logic they are based.

The Islamization of Leisure in Indonesia (A Comparative Analysis of Aceh and West Java)

In this culturally unequal world, Islam is perceived as a minority civilization which is acted upon by the dominant “western” civilization. The influence is allegedly reflected in various spheres such as leisure in which a “division of labor” between leisure and work come forth. The recent revitalization of Islam portrays a more assertive Islam in society with the development of Islamic leisure in addition to Islamic economy. The case of Indonesia indicates that there is a process of Islamization of leisure with the application of Islamic values such as the prohibition of “haram” or non-“halal” food and liquor, “khilwat” (close proximity between men and women), gambling as well as the obligation to comply with Islamic dress code. The implementation of this process can be seen as a colonization of life-world along with economy and state in which society emerges as a new arena and theater. A comparative analysis between Aceh (a Shariah province) and West Java (a non-Shariah province) will shed lights on various social movements that are alleged to overlap with a turning point in social research.

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Housing Estates As Experimental Fields of Social Research

In this presentation, I discuss researchers’ relationships with the research object and its transformation in empirical sociology by examining “danchi” (housing estates) studies conducted by Japanese sociologists.

The Japanese housing policy system was quickly established in the early 1950s, and the reinforced concrete housing complexes stimulated journalistic interest. Most influential researchers in postwar Japanese sociology began studying these housing estates during the mid-1950s and 1960s. One reason was that social surveys involving random distribution of standardized questionnaires to individual respondents were compatible with the new housing form. Housing estates became experimental fields of social policy and social research.

Urban sociologists attempted to comprehensively grasp the lifestyles and social consciousness of housing estate residents. Social psychologists introduced sociometry to describe social relations evident in these housing estates. Researchers often referred to the seminal text “Organization Man” by William Whyte (1956), with a Japanese translation published in 1959. According to Whyte, white-collar residents in the newly developed suburban residential areas formed active neighbor relationships. Kokichi Masuda, a family sociologist, emphasized the contrast of the rarity of neighbor relationships in Japanese housing estates with what was the norm in the United States.

The image of housing estates as pictured by social researchers transformed around 1960. Studies of residents’ associations showed that housing estate communities were being formed through cooperative solutions found for residents’ common problems. Whether or not a housing estate was formed as a “community” depended on how the residents related to the space. This change was also reflected in the relationships between the researchers and the respondents in that the distance between them when using the standardized attitude and opinion survey was lost. The change in the image of housing estates in the 1960s can be said to overlap with a turning point in social research.

Between the War and Consolidation of Communist Power: The Forgotten Social Research in Poland in the Second Half of the 1940s

Opinion commonly held is that empirical social research in Communist Europe resurfaced only as late as in the second half of the 1950s, during the post-Stalinism ‘thaw’. However, in some countries like Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, social research was possible immediately following the WWII. It did not last long though. Consolidation of Communist power delivered blow to this research in the late 1940s.

In this paper I discuss how in the years 1946 – ca. 1950 sociologists in Poland took an advantage of opportunity to study the society in which they lived. Polish society has just came out from the war and was about to enter a process of political ‘reconstruction’ under the leadership of the Soviet-style Communist party. Following the war sociologists immediately started to investigate social and psychological effects of the war, post-war migrations, new communities in the former German territories, ethnic relations (especially Polish-Jewish), and social mobility as a result of the war and the political changes. Fieldwork and questionnaire were methods of these studies. However, politically sensitive issues, e.g. mechanisms of political power and public opinion were banned by the authorities as topics of sociological inquiry. Later in the 20th century the post-war social research was almost forgotten and only now is being rediscovered by social historians.

The Power of Women’s Representation in Local Government in Combating Women’s Underrepresentation at Local Politics

The importance of local politics is on the rise particularly concerning the discussions of gender inequality in and relations with power, democracy, economy, social life and the intersections between aging, health and low-income, self-built housing we analyze detailed data on reported problems with the dwellings and housing we analyze detailed data on reported problems with the dwellings and housing we analyze detailed data on reported problems with the dwellings and...
the last two decades, the academic interests about the relation of local politics and gender have been on rise and policy-makers who are aware of this fact have been paying serious efforts to bring local actors to the front to increase women’s political involvement. Since the 2000s, Turkish government has charged the various branches of politics, including the municipalities and mayors in the scope of this research, in enhancing women’s participation particularly in local politics. However, recent studies and statistics reveal that neither the number of women at local level politics have been increased either these responsibilities have been fully acknowledged by the local actors in Turkey. It is assumed that, as women representatives, female mayors would contribute to increase women’s political participation in local politics and be more assertive to fulfill the related responsibilities to support women’s involvement into local political relations. Thus, in the case of 2009 local elections in Turkey, this study aims to find out to what extent female mayors can contribute in enhancing women’s political involvement at local level. In this research, this will try to analyze the related discourse and activities of female mayors who were selected in 2009 local elections in Turkey by in-depth interviews.

RC12-222.4

SUMBAS, AZER* (Hacettepe University, azersumbas@hotmail.com)

SUMBAS, AHU (Hacettepe University)

The Controversy: Family Separation and the Immigration Law in the U.S.a

This study examines whether the Courts in the United States are recognizing the provisions of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child as an international customary law even though it is not ratified by the U.S.A. Drawing on multidisciplinary, including the work of scholars and legal professionals the article explores the extent of parental rights and the family separation through immigration procedures and human rights approaches. The article introduces the concept of the child’s best interest, how courts determine this and the extent of parental involvement. The article also presents a comparative study focusing on the U.S., Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the European Union and the UK. It concludes with the need for a more holistic approach taking into account the child’s best interest.

RC19-344.3

SUMSHER, SHIRLEY HSIAO-LI* (Nanyang Technological University, hsun@ntu.edu.sg)

WANG, SHU-YUNG (National Chung Cheng University)

ZHANG, YANXIA (Universiti Surernei Darrussalam)

Care Migration in Asia: A Comparative Study

As some countries in Asia develop economically and experience major demographic challenges such as persistent below-replacement fertility, the issue of immigration and care provisions emerges. It is particularly important in the Asian context where people have to rely on the market in the absence of effective welfare state. This Asian situation is called “liberal familialism.” In this paper, we will examine the extent to which the Courts in the United States are recognizing the provisions of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child as an international customary law even though it is not ratified by the U.S.A. Drawing on multidisciplinary, including the work of scholars and legal professionals, this article explores the extent of parental rights and the family separation through immigration procedures and human rights approaches. The article introduces the concept of the child’s best interest, how courts determine this and the extent of parental involvement. The article also presents a comparative study focusing on the U.S., Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the European Union and the UK. It concludes with the need for a more holistic approach taking into account the child’s best interest.

RC48-779.3

SUN, XIAOYI* (City University of Hong Kong, xiaoyi.shirley@gmail.com)

Lateral Networks of Homeowner Associations and Civil Society Building in Urban China

Civil society organizations are crucial for the development of civil society, because these organizations teach citizens democratic practices on the one hand, and constrain the power of the state on the other. Recently, lateral networks of homeowner associations are being formed in many Chinese cities. While not being recognized by the authoritarian state or even faced with potential political risks, these networks are playing an ever more important role in facilitating homeowners’ collective actions to defend their private property rights. Existing literature tends to understand homeowners’ collective action as a reactive response to counteract the powerful real estate developers and their management agencies in a very mature housing market. But based on interviews, participant observations, and online discussions of the lateral networks of homeowner associations in Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou, this study argues that these networks are proactively adopted as important infrastructures for the development of civil society in urban China. Driven by the ambitions of promoting the development of civic organizations in China, the activists use homeowner associations as the most practical way to make such attempts. They not only deal with immediate material interests concerning housing and neighborhood management, but also strive for the participation of multi-ethnic associations on a regular basis and for better quality of life. The article presents a comparative study between Beijing and Shanghai and explores the potential migrant nurses from Delhi. This study examines the extent of potential nurse migration from India and their causes, types and nature. Methods: Apart from empirical study, the research also relies on secondary sources. The study is based on the response of 48 potential migrant nurses from Delhi.

RC21-376.7

SUN, XIAOYI* (City University of Hong Kong, xiaoyi.shirley@gmail.com)

Pro-Growth Coalitions and Homeowner Activism – a Comparative Study in Shanghai and Taipei

Middle-class homeowners, whom one would expect to be the gainers of China’s urbanization, have formed one of the largest social groups as other social groups such as the Chinese government and real estate developers. The saliency of collectives, such as petition, litigation, sit-in demonstrations – to uphold their private property rights. Existing literature tends to understand homeowners’ discontent as a result of the immature housing market, the deceitful real estate developers and their management agencies, and the non-independent legal system. While focusing on immediate causes, existing studies neglect more important structural factors that contribute to homeowner activism. By adopting a comparative study – based on documents and interviews – in Shanghai and Taipei, this study argues that different levels of state intervention in housing-related disputes lead to different levels of homeowners’ activism. In Shanghai, the local state actively involves land-owners and play a dominant role in planning, relocating, and leasing the land to the developers. They build close relationships with the developers. When housing disputes emerge, the local states are motivated to intervene and ally with the developers considering the fact that they have substantial interests involved. This explains why more often than not homeowner activism in Shanghai directly targets the government and proceeds in a non-institutional manner. But in Taipei, the local states are mere regulators in land development processes. Individual land-owners initiate the redevelopment projects and negotiate with the developers. Housing disputes in Taipei are usually dealt with through negotiation or courts. This study offers a new perspective to understand increasing homeowner activism in Chinese cities. It also has profound implications for state-society interactions and urban governance in contemporary China.

RC31-540.3

SUNA, BIRENDRA* (Indian Council Social Science Research, suna.birendra@gmail.com)

International Migration of Nurses from India: A Case Study of Delhi Nursing Colleges

This paper examines the extent of potential nurse migration from India and their causes, types and nature. Methods: Apart from empirical study, the research also relies on secondary sources. The study is based on the response of 48 potential migrant nurses from Delhi.

RC21-376.7

SUN, XIAOYI* (City University of Hong Kong, xiaoyi.shirley@gmail.com)

Pro-Growth Coalitions and Homeowner Activism – a Comparative Study in Shanghai and Taipei

Middle-class homeowners, whom one would expect to be the gainers of China’s urbanization, have formed one of the largest social groups as other social groups such as the Chinese government and real estate developers. The saliency of collectives, such as petition, litigation, sit-in demonstrations – to uphold their private property rights. Existing literature tends to understand homeowners’ discontent as a result of the immature housing market, the deceitful real estate developers and their management agencies, and the non-independent legal system. While focusing on immediate causes, existing studies neglect more important structural factors that contribute to homeowner activism. By adopting a comparative study – based on documents and interviews – in Shanghai and Taipei, this study argues that different levels of state intervention in housing-related disputes lead to different levels of homeowners’ activism. In Shanghai, the local state actively involves land-owners and play a dominant role in planning, relocating, and leasing the land to the developers. They build close relationships with the developers. When housing disputes emerge, the local states are motivated to intervene and ally with the developers considering the fact that they have substantial interests involved. This explains why more often than not homeowner activism in Shanghai directly targets the government and proceeds in a non-institutional manner. But in Taipei, the local states are mere regulators in land development processes. Individual land-owners initiate the redevelopment projects and negotiate with the developers. Housing disputes in Taipei are usually dealt with through negotiation or courts. This study offers a new perspective to understand increasing homeowner activism in Chinese cities. It also has profound implications for state-society interactions and urban governance in contemporary China.

This paper examines the extent of potential nurse migration from India and their causes, types and nature. Methods: Apart from empirical study, the research also relies on secondary sources. The study is based on the response of 48 potential migrant nurses from Delhi.

Discussion: India has been and will continue to be an important source country of nurses for the developed countries in the light of emerging shortfall of nurses in the major destination countries in the future. Under the current scenario, it may be presumed an annual out-flow of 8-10 thousand nurses from India. However, in spite of the fact that the country has a stock of 1.6 million registered nurses, there is an additional requirement of 10 lakh nurses to fulfill nurse-population ratio of 1,500. The current nurse-population ratio stand at 1:1100 compared to the developed country average of 1:150. Therefore, India and the other developing countries need to double their efforts of producing nurses to meet both domestic and international demand by creating a vast and sustainable infrastructure for the production and training of nurses.

Policy suggestions: First, improving the availability of data on migratory flows of nurses from the country. Second, a detailed analysis of alternatives available for procuring and filling up the vacant posts in the shortage areas on the one hand, and identifying and targeting the surplus areas for international recruitment of nurses on the other. Third, twinning programmes between organizations of both source and destination countries to undertake programmes of research, staff exchange, staff training and support, and flow of resources to source countries. Four, preferential treatment for migrant nurses for immigration in the destination...
country and facilitate return as per the willingness of migrant nurses, and finally, signing of nurse-mobility partnership agreements with the important destination countries, such as, UK, USA, Middle Eastern countries, Ireland and Australia.

**RC15-264.7**

**SUNA, BIRENDRA** (Indian Council Social Science Research, sonya.birendra@gmail.com)

**Public-Private Partnerships and Micro Health Insurance Schemes in India: A Sociological Perspective**

This paper is an attempt to look at the socio-economic features, and health seeking behaviours of the lower income group and their involvement in the functioning of the micro health insurance schemes. The model micro health insurance as a mechanism of social capital is examined its strength to create a good “health for all”. In other words, it focuses on the importance of public (government) intervention to create a feasible health care systems with the partnership of private both for-profit and non-for-profit sector, so that, the micro health insurance schemes profitable for the vulnerable sections of society. More precisely, practicable schemes for better health can be created by the intensive involvement of public and private, by which willingness-to-pay for health can be possible by the lower income groups.

Despite increasing acknowledgement that social capital is an important determinant of health and overall well-being, empirical evidence regarding the direction and strength of public-private linkages in the developing world is limited and inconclusive. An increased contribution from the community has been identified as an important financing option. To date, however, there has been little systematic documentation or analysis of experiences with different health financing methods.

Currently, the health sector is unable to meet the growing needs of the population and is severely financially constrained. The study estimates the impact of the program on trust and cooperation in rural communities. Rashtriya Swasthyo Bima Yojana (National Health Insurance Programme) is the government initiative to provide quality health facility to the lower income groups. It is important to emphasize that the study does not separate the direction of causality between trust and cooperation. The analysis treats both aspects of social capital equally in the impact study public and private inter-linkages for better health facilities of the Indian society.

**RC08-156.2**

**SUNARTO, KAMANTO** (University of Indonesia, kamantos@yahoo.com)

**Ordinary Sociologists**

Until the 1990s the sociology department of a public university in Indonesia strengthened their college teaching staff by recruiting college seniors with good academic achievements as part-time teaching assistants. After obtaining their bachelor's degrees in sociology some of these sociologists would continue to teach on a part-time basis while waiting for an opportunity to be recruited as a full-time faculty member. For most of them, however, the wait was in vain, among other things because there were very few vacancies available, and also because the eligibility standards for becoming a full-time faculty members were gradually raised. After teaching part-time for a number of years – while, in some cases, working towards a master's degree – most of them finally sought and obtained full-time employment at other public or private higher education institutions, where they continue to teach sociology.

The practice of recruiting college students as teaching assistants was eventually discontinued, Factors such as centralization and bureaucratization within the university, the tightening of recruitment criteria for teaching staff at colleges in compliance with national standards, and the application of efficiency criteria forced the department to abandon its policy.

This paper, a case study of sociology teaching, describes the biographies of a selected sample of former teaching assistants in sociology – their social backgrounds, present social statuses, academic performances and careers. The life history data are based on depth interviews with informants who were part-time teaching assistants recruited in the 1990s, are still working as academics at institutions of higher education outside their alma mater, and are still teaching sociology. Data for the study are also based on interviews with on-campus resource persons, and on the examination of relevant documents.

**RC04-99.5**

**SUNARTO, KAMANTO** (University of Indonesia, kamantos@yahoo.com)

**The Indonesian System of Higher Education, Global Challenges and Domestic Contestation**

The Indonesian System of Higher Education, Globalization Challenges, and Domestic Contestation

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**Author:** Kamanto Sunarto (University of Indonesia)

In the wake of the 1998 reform movement in Indonesia which put an end to 32 years of authoritarian rule, the subsequent governments introduced a number of higher education reforms in response to globalization challenges. As part of these reforms the new governments ratified international and regional agreements, and introduced new acts, regulations and policies.

A significant break with the past was the policy of allowing public higher education institutions to become legal entities with more autonomy. Another development was the increased emphasis on quality assurance: the accreditation of study programs and higher education institutions became mandatory. Unaccredited study programs were no longer allowed to issue higher education diplomas and certificates, the authority to accredit study programs will gradually be handed over by the government to independent accreditation agencies established by related civil society organizations while the government will only accredit higher education institutions.

As part of its concern with quality the government issued national higher education standards to which all higher education institutions and study program will eventually be required to comply. A national qualification framework has been decreed, which will become the basis for the formulation of learning outcomes of all study programs.

These developments take place in the context of dynamic social and political reforms. While in the past government policies tended to proceed unopposed, government policies in the reform era became more prone to challenges from society. This presentation will discuss the various contestations between the State and Society concerning the adoption of global trends in higher education, and the outcome of these processes.

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**ADH-993.1**

**SUNDAR, NANDINI** (University of Delhi, nandinisundar@yahoo.com)

**In Times of Civil War: On Being a Schizophrenic (public) Sociologist**

This contribution will address some of the dilemmas that sociologists in the Global South face – how does one choose between the demands of the public moment, the university as a space of work and struggle, and our duty to our “disciplines”? How do we engage in practically extending the democracy and equality that we routinely learn and teach about, and yet seize the time and space required for reflection and produce research that is valued to the extent that it seems to be disinterested? And how do those of us who live and work in the global academic periphery validate our sociology in a world where the standards are often set by scholars abroad?

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**PLEN-9.4**

**SUNDAR, NANDINI** (University of Delhi, nandinisundar@yahoo.com)

**Undue Process and the Paradox of Increasing Juridification**

Since the publication of Malcolm Feeley’s 1979 classic, *The Process is the Punishment*, the idea that improved adjudicative processes necessarily lead to an increase in substantive justice has been questioned. In more recent work, Nasser Hussain, The Jurisprudence of Emergency (2003) has argued that colonial legality in particular, relied on rules and laws as a form of rule. Post colonial legal systems, like that of India, are notorious for the costs they impose on those participating in the system, primarily but not only litigants, in terms of fees, delays, the alien nature of legal norms, or the unwillingness of the executive to implement court orders which go against them. This burden falls disproportionately on the poor.

Paradoxically, however, there is an increasing juridification of social and political issues, with a range of disadvantaged groups resorting to the courts, asking for some right or protesting against some violation. This paper explores this paradox of increasing juridification coupled with the ongoing and perhaps increasing procedural injustice in the name of due process. Scholars of Indian law have argued that litigation is often conducted to aggravate rather than resolve issues, a transfer of a dispute to another sphere. But in the case of indigenous groups and others attempting to access the courts, knowing they will be harassed themselves, what ideas and expectations are at play? What does justice mean in this context, and is that even the objective?
less couples, indicating that the meaning of parenthood and the norm of child-
birth have changed in the post-Confucian agrarian era. The burden of child care
and education has exacerbated couples’ motivations to become parents, partic-
ularly among dual-income families. However, childless Koreans may not be a ho-
genous group. Some couples remain involuntarily childless due to infertility, and
others simply delay having children. In this study, we categorized childless
married Koreans into three groups, voluntary, involuntary, and delayed, and ex-
amined the factors associated with each group.

Data came from 553 childless married Koreans who had been married at least for three years using quota sampling in metropolitan Seoul. We conducted
multinomial logistic regression to identify the individual, attitudinal, and marital factors associated with participants’ membership in each of the three childless
groups using involuntary childlessness as a reference group. Both the voluntary
and delayed groups were more likely to perceive advantages of childlessness, to
put less importance on religion, and to have less intention to adopt a child. How-
ever, other factors were differently related to the voluntary and the delayed groups.
Specifically, attitudinal characteristics were significant among the voluntary group
while marital characteristics were significant among the delayed group. The vol-
untary group was more likely to have negative attitudes toward parenthood and
to report a lower ideal number of children compared to the involuntary group.
The delayed group was more likely to be dual-incomers and to report a shorter
length of marriage compared to the involuntary group. Our findings suggest that
childless couples may not be a homogeneous group in Korea. It is worth noting that
there are differences in attitudes towards parenthood and marital characteristics
depending upon the childless group.

RC31-531.9

SURIL, THANKAM* (University of Texas at San Antonio, thankam.suril@utsa.edu)
ROJAS, VIVIANA (University of Texas at San Antonio)
US Retirement Migration to the Philippines: Reasons and
Explanations for Later-Life Migration

Studies of retirement migration in the United States often focus at the national
level, and there is comparatively little information about the retirees who cross
international borders in their search for new homes. Retirement migration flows are unusual in that the late-life migrants select destinations in less-developed
countries as compared to the general pattern of migration from poor to rich coun-
tries in search of jobs, higher incomes and a better standard of life. This study has examined the reasons for retirement migration from the United States (US) to The Philippines using data collected from different locations in The Philippines. A non-random simple sample of 141 US retirees was surveyed. The findings identify four major reasons for migrating to Mexico: financial circumstances, the natu-
ral environment, a sense of community and friendship, and finding life/sexual partners. While these relocations contradict much taken-for-granted and popu-
lar knowledge about migration patterns around the world, they have important
implications for the ways of life, social relationships and welfare of the migrants.
More in-depth multidisciplinary studies are needed to increase understanding of
this evolving phenomenon.

RC53-859.1

SURTEES, NICOLA* (University of Canterbury, nicola.surtees@canterbury.ac.nz)

Becoming Father, Doing Fathering: How Gay Men’s Practising of Relatedness, Intimacy and Care Disrupts Normative Constructions of Families

Fatherhood is frequently conflated with parenthood for any man who begets
children. Fathers are typically assumed to be involved parents as ‘natural’ out-
comes of biogenetic relationships with children. Drawing from the findings of a qualitative study examining the ways in which the gay men conceived and
ennuished between parents and children and co-residence as benchmarks operating to reg-
ulate families, the men’s stories open (discursive) spaces for reconceptualising
possibilities for queer fathering, mothering and parenting beyond heteronor-
mative understandings of ‘proper’ families. Within a context of escalating family
transformations in an increasingly complex society, thinking and talking about
new forms of practising relatedness, intimacy and care in ways that are expressive
and generative will open up rather than shut down possibilities for all families.

RC55-881.3

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CRETIAZ, ERIC (Graduate School of Social Work Geneva)
MOUSSA, JEHANE (University of Neuchâtel)
RAVAZZINI, LAURA (Université de Neuchâtel)

A Longitudinal Perspective on Quality of Life in Times of Crisis: Switzerland from the 1990s to Nowadays

During the past twenty years Switzerland experienced three major recessions and
periods of economic slowdown: the prolonged and deep economic stagna-
tion of 1992-95 – the country’s most pronounced recession of the post-war pe-
riod – and the comparatively mild two recessions of 2002-03 and in the wake of
the global financial economic crisis of 2008-09. During these periods of economic
crisis, unemployment and poverty increased, particularly during the crisis of the
1990s, when unemployment soared from its previously extremely low level. The
proposed paper aims to explore the consequences of recessions and economic
downturns on various dimensions of quality of life by comparing the three histor-
ical periods of economic stagnation.

In order to analyse how quality of life has evolved since the early 1990s, we use
tion and inequality, as well as of subjective well-being will be calculated in order
to measure and compare quality of life during different recession periods. Our
empirical analysis will explore the impact of economic crises for different popula-
tion groups as well as for various quality of life domains (objective and subjective
indicators). First results suggest negative crisis impacts on quality of life and sub-
jective well-being particularly for specific vulnerable population groups.

RC06-122.22

SUWADA, KATARZYNA* (Graduate School for Social Research, k.suwada@gmail.com)

Being Dad or Mum? about Traditional Parental Roles from the
Perspective of Polish and Swedish Fathers

Parenthood must be concerned as one of areas within which reproduction of
gendered practices occurs. In my paper I will try to show how Polish and Swedish
fathers understand traditional parental roles, how they perceive biological and
cultural differences between motherhood and fatherhood, and whether they think
about gender equality within the household. My paper is based on 52 in-depth
interviews conducted with Polish and Swedish fathers in 2012 and at the begin-
ing of 2013. It is a part of broader research project on fatherhood in Poland and
Sweden. Interviews concerned men’s experience of parenting and are analysed in
the institutional and social contexts of both societies. In my opinion these con-
texts are extremely important here. Stereotypical roles of fathers and mothers are
strongly connected to cultural patterns of masculinity and femininity. Besides
that Polish and Swedish societies provide, through family policies, completely
different conditions for having children and differently approach the problem of
work-home balance. Unsurprisingly, these have an impact on how men define
father’s and mother’s roles. Among Polish fathers there is a tendency to look at
it with more conservative and traditional approach. They are convinced that it is
impossible to cross biological differences between motherhood and fatherhood
and that father is rather regarded as mother’s helper or additional carer. Whereas
Swedish fathers are more eager to question imposed by society patterns of
behaviour. Sometimes they really struggle with stereotypical gender roles to
be more involved in family sphere and try to redefine traditional fatherhood. Ob-
viously these attitudes have an impact on everyday fathering and the way family
functions. Father’s perspective is important here, since without their bigger
involvement in family life, gender equality cannot be achieved in other areas of
social life.

RC16-296.6

SUWANKIRI, DONRUDEE* (Srinakarinwirot University, donsuwankiri@yahoo.com)

Prosper Or Deteriorate : Modern Millennium’s Path To Happiness

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
The objective of this academic paper is to present students' perspective on methods of attaining happiness. After realizing that this age group is leaders and possesses the potential to lead, it is helpful to bring their perspective and expand it into a philosophical study to analyze and adapt to the livelihood of the general society as a whole.

The results revealed 4 methods of attaining happiness in the perspective of students. They include 1) Living under moral and ethical conduct and live with the intent of eradicating defilements 2) Setting a constructive intelligence and mindset; human beings have the ability to comprehend logic and causes of phenomena as well as resolve issues 3) Human beings should place importance on spiritual and interpersonal relation aspects over materialistic aspects 4) Body of knowledge passed on or accumulated by ancestors or knowledgeable people

If ultimate happiness and collective social happiness are the goals of human beings, it is reasonable to follow the path that leads to a good management of life and society by understanding the principles or the valuable rules and apply them in all levels and forms of society.

RC19-344.4

SUWANRADA, WORAWET* (Chulalongkorn University, worawet@gmail.com)
TSUJI, YUKI (Kyoto University)
The Rise of Community in Asian Care Provision

Theories of civil society sometimes assume or praise a civil society as being independent from the state, in which citizens, by communicating their opinions freely, cultivate their power to claim oppositions and/or propose alternatives to governments. However, in Asian countries, governments themselves have intervened in cultivating civil societies in the modernization processes. For example, in Japan, the Meiji, Taisho and Showa governments tried to bring up a civil society in order to catch up with western modern nation-states (Garon 1998). The neighborhood association, chônaikai, originates in such a government’s effort to organize a cooperative civil society. Recently, even in many countries including advanced welfare states in the west, the governments have become more relied on the voluntary/community sector to deliver care to the elderly and/or children. Partly because of the financial constraints combined with changes of demographic structures, the role of volunteer/community becomes more important to sustain lives of vulnerable people. The introduction of the social model of care (as opposed to the medical model) seems to have legitimized this trend.

This paper tries to grasp the weight of voluntary/community sector in care diamonds in Asian societies. It outlines common features as well as differences among Asian societies in the structures of community care provision, and it also investigates how governments promote community care through regulations and incentives. Through these inquiries, it tries to explore whether and to what extent the community sectors contribute to de-familiarization of care in Asian societies.

JS-57.5

SUZUKI, AKIRA* (Hosei University, insmove@hosei.ac.jp)
Why Did the “Blue-Green Coalition” Develop in the Case of Minamata? an Analysis of the Struggles of the Union and Social Movements Against Chisso

From the late 1960s to the mid-1970s, there was an upsurge of social movements against industrial pollution. Victims of pollution diseases as well as local residents organized anti-pollution movements and opposed the construction of pollution-prone plants in their neighborhoods. Reactions of labor unions to these social movements were indifferent or even hostile. Some enterprise unions supported activities of residents against pollution in principle but withdrew their support when the latter’s actions, such as filing lawsuits against polluters, came in direct conflict with the interests of unions and their firms. Other unions at firms that caused industrial pollution stood on the management side and took confrontational attitudes toward local resident social movements.

The earlier case of the present article is the case of this general tendency (the absence of “blue-green coalitions”), by focusing on the relationship between the enterprise union of Chisso (the SNU) and social movements of pollution victims and their supporters. When it became clear in 1968 that organic mercury discharges from Chisso’s Minamata plant caused Minamata disease, the SNU became actively supportive. When it became clear in 1968 that organic mercury discharges from Chisso’s Minamata plant caused Minamata disease, the SNU became actively supportive. When it became clear in 1968 that organic mercury discharges from Chisso’s Minamata plant caused Minamata disease, the SNU became actively supportive.

In this presentation, we will reconsider the English translation possibility of “Life, Work, and the Loss of Meaning in Death” by Shun Inoue. What is the “post-war(Sen-go) Japanese society” for Mr. Inoue? We would like to discuss the description “can be understood in the cognitive level” or “feeling”. Because, the question to the “Meaning in Death”, was written while clearly reflected the feeling and experience of Mr.Inoue himself to the “post-war(Sen-go) Japanese society”. In another word, “post-war Japanese society” could show us many possibilities.

In addition, as for the “normative level”, developing interdisciplinarity sociology between literature, Mr. Inoue is the only one scholar who manage the subject of analysis sociological knowledge itself “feed it, because can contribute to the “accumulation of results beyond the generation of sociological research”. Sociology of knowledge, Inoue advocates, social consciousness theory, or, cultural sociology we do not have to limit the domain of Mr. Inoue’s theory. We believe in the wake of this presentation, we would like to appeal widely, the contribution of Inoue for the world aging society.

RC11-205.1

SUZUKI, KAYO* (Aichi Gakuin University, ksuuki@psjs.agu.ac.jp)
Do Older Women without Work Experience Participate Less? Life Course Analysis Using the Jages Data

**Background**
Social participation, such as being a part of community groups, is key to healthy, active, and successful aging in older age may be defined by cumulative experience throughout one’s life course, many older Japanese women today have never worked outside the home. As work experience can help expand social interaction and social networks, it is possible that women who have never worked do not participate in social groups as actively as those who have.

**Methods**
The Japan Gerontological Evaluation Study (JAGES) is a social epidemiological survey of a community-representative sample of functionally-independent individuals aged 65 and older. In 2010-11, responses were received by telephone from 12,123 people in 31 municipalities across Japan (66.3% response rate). Social participation was measured by monthly or more frequent participation in any one of six types of social groups (business, volunteer, senior, sport, community, and hobby). Using logistic regression, four models were tested on 41,966 to 44,272 women with a valid response for each outcome variable: whether lack of work experience in older Japanese women is associated with (1) less social participation, (2) less social interaction, (3) less frequent interaction with friends, and (4) fewer friends.

**Results**
Controlling for age, equivalent income, family structure, years of education, and health conditions, lack of work experience throughout life was associated with a 21 percent lower likelihood of participating in groups, 25 percent higher likelihood of having less social interaction, and 12 percent higher likelihood of having fewer friends. The association between lack of work experience and lack of group participation held for all income levels and age groups.

**Conclusion**
Lacking work experience appeared to lead to less social participation later in life. Work experience can develop better social skills and more extensive social networks, contributing to more active social participation in older age.

RC14-256.10

SUZUKI, KAZUKO* (Texas A&M University, ksz230@neo.tamu.edu)
Beyond Duality and Heteronormativity: Gender Display and Manipulation in Japanese Yaoi/BL Narratives

Boys Love (BL) in Japan refers to commercial fiction and fictional media by and for heterosexual women that focuses on male–male erotic/romantic relationships. These works are more generally known in other countries as Yaoi, a Japanese term often used as an umbrella category that can encompass various Japanese subgenres of male–male erotic/romantic fiction by and for women. The past decade has seen the emergence of studies of Yaoi/BL that have focused on gender and sex as analytical categories. Such scholarship is important in understanding fan-based cultures, production and consumption. However, a conflation of gender, sex, and sexuality at the analytical level in Yaoi/BL impedes further theoretical development. By making a clear conceptual distinction between these intertwined notions as distinctive analytical categories, this paper attempts to clarify Yaoi’s achievement in the (un)conscious feminist agenda among Japanese women. The study examines nearly 800 commercial Yaoi/BL novels written in Japanese, which were chosen based on a certain sampling method. Through descriptive statistics based on and textual analysis of the samples, as well as interviews
with professional Japanese female writers, the paper first identifies some important features in the contemporary Yaoi/BL texts such as transgression of sexual norms, subversion of gender fixity, renewed definitions of masculinity and femininity, and highly context-dependent sexual orientation of protagonists. By doing so, I argue that Yaoi/BL has made it possible for Japanese heterosexual women 1) to transform normative gender dualism, sexual acts and sexuality at least at the level of discourse; 2) to use men’s images not only for their empowerment but also for their own gratification as agent of desire. This is a significant step forward from early Yaoi works that focused upon getting affirmation from others and fleeing from patriarchy.

RC05-113.5
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To be or Not to be, That Is the Question: The Bifurcation Approach of the Japanese State and Identity Formation of Koreans in Japan

Koreans in Japan present an important case for understanding the nature of the interconnections between race, nationalism, and ethnic relations. All too often, studies of these phenomena center on Western cases or on cases where non-Western racial minorities move to Western states. In this paper, however, I examine these inter-relations within Northeast Asia. The Zainichi Koreans or old-timer migrants in Japan (who are already in the fourth generation) must face what I call a 'bifurcation approach,' which makes a strict distinction between the Japanese and the non-Japanese based on nationality in the management of ethnic/racial diversity instituted by the Japanese state and society. In Japanese, the concepts ‘race’, ‘ethnicity’ and ‘nation’ are virtually indistinguishable. The formulation race = ethnicity = nationality = culture is essential to the Japanese conceptualization of what makes one Japanese. Moreover, under the Japanese sense of nationhood defined along exclusively ethno-genetiological lines and nationalistic multiculturalism, minority cultures have become fossilized owing to state sponsorship of the dominant Japanese culture. As a result, Zainichi Koreans—who have significantly become acculturated to and share a similar phenotype to ‘impersonate’ being Japanese.

RC48-784.1
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Challenging Law and Justice from below: The Public Interest Litigation (PIL) Movement in the Dalit Community

In this paper, I examine protest movements of the marginalized Dalit community (formerly known as Untouchables) in contemporary India from a case study of Balmiki (a sweeper caste). In particular, I explore the political aspects of caste by focusing on the caste-based quota system, known as “reservation,” which is a part of India’s affirmative actions. This paper is organized around two significant issues. The first is the formation of a “new” identity among the Dalits through saint worship, which poses the following question: Why has the community embraced saint worship? The answer to the question lies in their religious choice to worship a saint, which gives them a sense of dignity and empowerment, and helps in the construction of a collective identity among members.

The second issue is the implications of caste-based identity politics. Since the late 1980s, an important factor Indian politics is the shift to a multiparty system for the benefit of the lowest castes was significantly low. The distribution has been uneven among the targeted groups. Moreover, the results of my fieldwork also affirmed their caste in order to obtain the benefits of welfare schemes and protection their rights by challenging the judicial system through Public Interest Litigations (PIL). This paradoxical response explains why caste identity has become more positive and assertive, which has led to the politics of difference in contemporary India.

RC16-301.1
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The State of Neoliberalism Criticisms in Japan: Why the Discussion on Cosmopolitanism Does Not Gain Steam in Japan

As economic globalisation progresses, a wave of neoliberalism is sweeping across the world, demanding states and societies to render a variety of modifications. Such a phenomenon has been analysed, described, and criticised extensively worldwide. Japan is no exception; criticisms toward neoliberalism are said to be forming a major trend in Japan. However, such critiques are slightly different from those toward neoliberalism in other parts of the world. Worldwide criticisms toward neoliberalism often lead to discussions on global transformation and cosmopolitanism, whereas such a connection is almost never made in Japan. For example, David Harvey, the author who disputes neoliberalism in his worldwide bestseller A Brief History of Neoliberalism, expresses in Cosmopolitanism and the Geographies of Freedom published in 2005 my empathy with De Sousa Santos’ (2005) idea of ‘subaltern cosmopolitanism’—Harvey finds hope in the movement to form a cosmopolitan solidarity by amplying the voices of the victims of neoliberalist globalisation that exists worldwide. Ulrich Beck (2006) also criticises the trend, stating that state politics are reduced when the state neoliberalistically prioritises adaptation to global market competitions; he argues that becoming cosmopolitan is the realistic future for states.

As seen from the above, a global trend is seen in the inclination to progress from criticizing neoliberalism to promoting a cosmopolitan transformation. However, neoliberalism criticisms in Japan rarely lead to the discussion of cosmopolitan transformation. One of the reasons for such a difference is that neoliberalism criticisms in Japan are rarely discussed solely in a global context because they have significantly become acculturated to and share a similar phenotype to ‘impersonate’ being Japanese.

RC34-583.6
SUZUKI, SHO* (Graduate School, University of Tokyo, showsuzu@gmail.com)

The Effects on Self-Consciousness of Junior High School Students in Japan Depending on the Fact That They Have Boyfriend/Girlfriend or Not

The purpose of this study is to make clear the significance of a boyfriend or girlfriend among junior high school students in Japan. For this purpose, I firstly investigated the determining factors of having a boyfriend/girlfriend, and then clarified the following fact that one has a boyfriend/girlfriend on their self-consciousness. As a result of this analysis, I got following two findings. First, there is a significant influence on their self-consciousness. Second, when I analyze the effects of that fact on their self-consciousness, it is necessary to consider not only the very thing that one has a boyfriend/girlfriend or not, but also if she or he is likely to have a boyfriend/girlfriend. This analysis suggests that a success in love for girls in junior high has a more complex meaning compared with that for boys.

RC20-350.8
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OKANO, ATSUKO (Carat Club Corp.)
Divorce Studies in America and Japan

This paper aims to suggest ‘Good Divorce’ comparing divorce studies in America with divorce studies in Japan. The divorce rate in the United States has continued rising after the World War II, and one out of two marriages came to an end. Among the couples who married. At the same time, as remarriages have also increased, ‘step family’ is not rare in America. A new sociological concept, ‘binuclear family’ advocated in “The Good Divorce” (1994) by Constance Ahrons has become generalized. On the other hand, the divorce rate in Japan has continued rising as well as the United States. Therefore, many people are caught up with the procedure of how commemorative events are organized by local authorities. We will present what should be done to be ‘good divorce’. ‘Good divorce’ means to ‘keep your family together when your marriage comes apart.’ We will also introduce International Academy of Collaborative Professionals (IACP) for collaborative practice, including Collaborative law and interdisciplinary Collaborative Divorce.

RC16-286.2

SUZUKI, TAKESHII* (Mejiro University, kem86871@hotmail.com)

Sociological Theory after September 11, 2001 and March 11, 2011

This paper aims to rethink theoretical foundations in sociology comparing American sociology after September 11, 2001 with Japanese sociology after March 11, 2011. Although some ‘empirical’ sociologists in America described and analyzed attacks by terrorists on September 11, 2001 and American society after 911, almost ‘theoretical’ sociologists left. However, Jeffrey Alexander, a leading American theoretical and cultural sociologist, has interpreted sociological theory and American society of and after ‘911’ from a post-Parsonian point of view. On the other hand, although some ‘empirical’ sociologists in Japan have described Japan after the Japan earthquake and Tsunami on March 11, 2011, almost ‘theoretical’ sociologists within the Pasaron and Post-Parsonian tradition in Japan have kept silence.

In this paper, I will suggest that theoretical foundations for the sociology after 911 and 311 would be established on Jeffrey Alexander’s theoretical logic, cultural sociology, and civil society. First, I will discuss that new sociological theorizing including the sociology of 911 and 311 would be multidimensionally reconstructed on the metatheorizing by Talcott Parsons, Jeffrey Alexander, Jonathan Turner, and Richard Munc. Second, I will argue that new solidarities could be founded on cultural sociology and civil society advocated by Jeffrey Alexander keeping a philosophical foundation of multidimensional sociological theorizing. Finally, it will present what should be done to reconstruct Japanese sociology multidimensionally after March 11, 2011.

WG01-890.3

SUZUKI, TETSUTADA* (Japan Society Promotion of Science, tetsutada2006@ybb.ne.jp)

Constructing Identities Across Borders: Case of the Istrian-Italian Diaspora in Trieste

In the last two decades, the accelerating speed of globalization has challenged the modern notion of state borders. Rather than the fixed line of a sovereign state, state borders are viewed as a dynamic interplay between territorial organizations and local societies. This is evident in the border regions of Europe wherein extensive cross-border cooperation and interaction transform a border from a geopolitical “territorial line” to a socio-cultural “contact area” of neighboring societies. On this basis, people living in borderlands have new resources and opportunities to construct or safeguard their identities. This study examines the construction of a “We” consciousness by the Istrian-Italian diaspora, who suffered from national conflicts and mass exile after World War II, and emigrated from their native homeland Istria (formally Yugoslavia) to settle in Trieste, a border city in Italy close to the Slovene and Croatian borders. Based on fieldwork, the identity construction of this diaspora by specifically using the cases of national celebrations when cross-border interaction collides with national manifestation. Our data is based on fieldwork conducted in Trieste on the procedure of how commemorative events are organized by local authorities. We will present what should be done to be ‘good divorce’. ‘Good divorce’ means to ‘keep your family together when your marriage comes apart.’ We will also introduce International Academy of Collaborative Professionals (IACP) for collaborative practice, including Collaborative law and interdisciplinary Collaborative Divorce.

RC16-296.3

SUZUKI, TOMIHISA* (Momoyama Gakuin University, tomi32@sakai.zaq.ne.jp)

“Intellectuals” in Gramsci’s Prison Notebooks: An Active Relationship As a Key Concept

In Prison Notebooks (written between1929-35), Antonio Gramsci (1891-1937) – as a realist and a theoretician – reconstructed the notion of intellectuals in the process of reconstituting the Marxist “class” concept. What are “intellectuals” in the theoretical world of Gramsci? And how did Gramsci theorize intellectuals and their roles in modern society? My presentation first introduces how Gramsci and his work have been studied and contributed to sociological theoretical research in Japan and then illustrates how his writings in his Prison Notebooks located intellectual and active relationship constructions. Content analyses of Prison Notebooks reveal that the logical foundation for his understanding intellectuals was the reconstructed concept of “man” or human being which was formed by active relationships. This study shows Gramsci’s belief that there was no ‘man’ who was not intellectual; therefore, all the human beings are indeed the intellectual. Yet, not everybody plays the socially organizing functional role of an intellectual. The active relationships of the ordinary people most of the time have individual characteristics; on the contrary, intellectuals create and engage in socially active relationships which are aimed on the economic, social, cultural, and political field. Therefore, I argue that Gramsci advanced Marx’s social class theory by focusing on intellectuals and their hegemonic social engagements in which the socially active relationship plays a crucial role in society. This paper contributes to our sociological understanding of Gramsci, his theoretical roots, and commonalities with the Marxist and other theoretical traditions.

RC39-657.1

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Visualization of SNS Communications Concerning Radiation Risk from the Fukushima Daiichi Power Plant

In this presentation, I visualize people’s communications on a Social Networking Service (SNS) concerning the risks of radioactive pollution stemming from the Fukushima Daiichi power plant accident. The data consists of the communication log from a regional SNS that was launched by the residents of Iwaki City, Fukushima Prefecture, after the accident. It contains text from diaries and comments written by the SNS members and information about who made comments to whom. The co-occurrence network of words derived from the text data reveals the members’ concerns about radiation risks. Comment relations are expressed as a form of social network that shows the structure of the human relationships on the SNS. The co-occurrence network can be integrated and analyzed concurrently to show the development and interaction of the members’ shared concerns and the social networks in the SNS. The SNS members expressed various concerns, including radiation measurement, influence on health, food safety, and so on. Based on their concerns, they created messages in the comments as “conscientious organisms” to “technical artifacts”, or even to “organisms being merely alive” as their experiment progresses (Linde-
Japanese way of honoring the animals killed for scientific research has been known for “offering a ceremony” for dead animals (Kuyoo). This paper pays attention to not only to the ceremony but also everyday caring practice in the laboratory. Thus, I discuss how scientists and technicians affectively commit to experimental animals. Inspired by Science Studies scholar Casper Bruun Jensen and the sociologist Anders Blok (Jensen and Blok 2013), who developed Actor Network Theory through Japanese techno-aminism, I explore new dimensions of contemporary Japanese techno-science.

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SJOGEN, EBBA (Stockholm School of Economics)

To Serve and Survey: Lawyers and Auditors’ Efforts To Reconcile Professional Commitments, Client Demands and Regulatory Requirements For Anti-Money Laundering

This paper studies how professionals serve as agents of public regulation. Following the trend for risk governance in various policy areas (e.g. Hood et al 2001), a distinguishing feature of anti-money laundering regulation is that risk management is a primary tool to combat crime. Transnational agreements and national law require various professional services providers to monitor client behavior and report indications of money laundering without informing the client(s) about these suspicions. In short, businesses must survey clients, even as they serve client needs.

Law and accounting are both professions with a history of explicit commercial engagement. However, auditors differ in that they constitute part of a legally-sanctioned compliance industry. Using an interview-based study, we probe 1) how lawyers and auditors articulate principle tensions between commercial demands, professional commitments and regulatory requirements, and 2) how these tensions are addressed or mitigated in practice.

We observe varying degrees of tension between professional autonomy, the role of client advisor/advocate and regulatory compliance. We also observe similarities in the formalization of client handling process as a structural means of making visible and actionable the balance between competing demands.

In research, and especially quantitative research, the working class is often singled out as more xenophobic than other classes. However, it appears that the working class has actual relationships with “immigrants” to a larger extent. Rather than determining which class is the most xenophobic, the aim of this paper is to discuss the relevance of dominant theories about class and racism in relation to empirical findings, and more specifically to interrogate why and how class may be important for understanding people’s use of racist discourses in different social contexts.

This study examines the production chain of Rapana Venosa (veined rapa whelk) and the socioeconomic statuses of women factory workers in this process. In rural areas of the Black Sea region in Turkey, women often participate in non-agricultural production. The production of veined rapa whelks is one of the sectors which rural women are especially employed. Veined rapa whelks are “marine invaders” which migrated from Far East Asian seas to the Black Sea by ballast water in the 1940s. Today, they are considered to be threatening the Black Sea’s ecosystem and consuming many native species. In the context of globalising marine ecosystem and multinationalising agrifood production, rapa whelks began to be exported from Turkey to Japan in the 1990s. While the prevalent catch method, alganna dredging, is known to be harmful for the reproduction of many native species, the exportation of rapa whelks is hoped to reduce their ecological pressure in the Black Sea and create employment opportunities for rural women. This study explores the use of rural women’s labour in the global production chain of rapa whelks between Japan and Turkey. The research was conducted in two phases. In the first phase, women workers’ socio-economic statuses were investigated in depth through interviews with 40 rural women workers of whelk-processing factories in two Middle Black Sea villages. A research in the second phase was conducted in summer 2012 in Tokyo and data regarding the production chain were collected mainly by interviews with an importer, a manufacturer and a retailer. Research findings suggest that the global Rapana Venosa production bears many characteristics of informal economy. The flexible production chain depends on rural women’s flexible, invisible and hence cheap labour while women develop new strategies to create a space of autonomy through paid work.
**Interconnected 21st Century and the Decline of Traditional National Security System**

Traditional national security system has been definitely one of the crucial pillars for Western statecraft paradigm since Westphalia Peace agreement in 1648. Especially in last two centuries the main task of sovereign state was how to protect own citizens and territory from foreign (military) threats with strategic concepts like deterrence and retaliation are. It was very clear the national power was based on physical and natural resources, industrial production as well military capabilities. The national state was practically the only reputable actor in international relations, through for many scholars like Fukuyama this historic development was ended with the end of Cold War, I think the crucial revolution began with modern communication and technology already mid of former century. Consequently till the end of millennium we got interconnected society with borderless, lightly regulated and largely anonymous online environment which has been rising to new strategic domain. At the same time security as a concept was changed by possible interconnection and new non-state actors like individuals, corporations, (cyber) terrorists, organized crime and autonomous actors appeared as new international players. That makes traditional national-based security system incapable to prevent all security incidents occurring in cyber as well physical space. In spite of the merits of measures to protect society against new kinds of security threats, national security policy makers therefore have to accept a certain level of vulnerability and redirect their focus to recovery and resilience, the ability to restore a state of normalcy after disruption. The primary security objective is effectively mitigating the impact and quickly restoring the original situation. For that purpose traditional very rigid national security should be redesigned into more flexible crisis management and knowledge integrating system with capability to collect all societal skills and potential convenient for ensuring security in interconnected semi-transparent world.

RC35-614.3

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**Contractual Gift-Giving As a Functional Hybrid: The Case of Gift-For-Sex Exchanges in Russia**

Ideal typical forms of capitalism (cold profit orientations) and gift-giving (the „pure gift”) can be found to illustrate the crucial aspects we assign to these concepts. Yet these two concepts blend together extensively, especially in practices of institutional gift-giving. In particular, „contractual gift-giving” is a particularly „pure” hybrid form of exchange, as it is more formalized, and thus more rationalized and less instrumented. In contrast to gift exchange, strong evidence of this hybrid practice can be found within compensated dating practices.

Using the case of contractual gift-for-sex exchanges in Russia, the empirical basis of this paper is a rich body of recently collected (2010-12) data, including online content analyses of dating websites and discussion fora, face to face interviews, and a quantitative survey. Multi-method results demonstrate that the two sides of the contractual gift „hybrid” exchange form interact so that both maintain key aspects of their conceptual purity, yet in a way that allows translation between them. In particular, the gift form is unique in its ability to bring symbolic relationships (such as love and romance) into market exchange as commodities through involving them in contracts. While the „purity” (altruisms) of such gifts is indeed removed/unveiled through their availability on the marketplace of „sponsorship” and compensated dating, the gift nonetheless maintains its valence of care, generating emotional love for practitioners. The features of this contractual gift form are analyzed in the context of the post-socialist economic transformation in Russia, focusing especially on the subjective incorporation of market logics and language into everyday life and the recent materialistic and partial sexualization in Russia, focusing especially on the subjective incorporation of market logics for ensuring security in interconnected semi-transparent world.

RC42-716.3

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**The Loneliness of Many? Investigating the Roots of Urban Russian Loneliness**

Much early sociological work on cities has focused and the connection between city life and urban estrangement. A host of modern maladies are proposed to have higher concentrations within cities: to include alienation, anomie, and the ‘blasé’ attitude. As a result of these and shifting forms of social cohesion in urban spaces, we should also expect to find a higher prevalence of loneliness within urban environments. Cross-country data (the ESS) shows loneliness rates to be much higher in Eastern than in Western Europe. Russia is therefore an ideal place to investigate loneliness.

Using Russian WVS data from 2012 on the question of loneliness, I attempt to find the mechanisms through which the urban loneliness effect occurs by also controlling for other relevant factors, such as social engagement, alienation, and values such as individualism/collectivism. In particular, I am interested in the way that individualist values mediate loneliness, either by catalyzing or mitigating its effect, and I expect that this mediation effect is different in cities, with ‘urban values,’ compared to rural areas. I compare four samples: one metropolitan (Moscow), one city (Tambov), a non-urban sample (Russians living in settlements of 100,000 or less), and Tatarstan (city and non-city). Results confirm several important hypotheses. Notably, nearly all loneliness effects in cities are mediated by individualism, collectivism, in stark contrast to loneliness in non-urban areas. In particular, I find that individualists in Moscow are more lonely if they have children, likely because family isolates them from the types of ties they would prefer (with friends, associations, and wider networks). For collectivists, this effect is reversed. Likewise, collectivists in a smaller city (Tambov) are more lonely if they are involved in more civic organizations, likely because this involvement is compensating for a lack of the ties they idealize (family).

ADH-996.5

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**PELLISSERY, SONY** (National Law School of India University)

**Locating the Media Discourse of Climate Change Policy Network in India 2007-2010**

This paper explains the framing of climate change in Indian newspapers. With its economic growth, India has become a major contributor of greenhouse gas emissions and has a major role to play in any global cooperation to reduce emissions. Yet India's rhetoric and concerns about climate change differ from other developing and developed countries. India is the world's largest democracy, but it has a weak state that lacks levers of control over its society and economy. Consequently, the distinct framing that India's newspapers give to climate change concerns, not the need for new government policies, but the need to convince and mobilize civil society.

TG04-944.1

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**BLEICHER, ALENA** (Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research GmbH - UFZ)

**Trust Me If You Can: Trust As Strategic Tool for Decision Making to Deal with Ignorance and Uncertainty in Contaminated Sites of Germany and India**

In this paper we will investigate the role of trust in decision making process under ignorance and uncertainty. Classical approaches to risk analysis are based on statistical calculations dependent on hitherto known variables. This research suggests that knowledge for risk calculation is limited then the decision making of experts as well as lay persons are dependent on their individual and intuitional trust. Based on newly emerging sociological theories of ignorance, this paper involves two field studies: redevelopment of contaminated sites in Germany and mitigation of groundwater arsenic contamination in India. Interestingly, in both the cases knowledge on underground processes is limited. Processes of cleaning-up in Germany usually are confronted with contaminations that had not been identified in investigation activities. Unexpected surprises by the actors often are taken as normalcy. In the Eastern Indian region, concentration of arsenic in groundwater increases due to geological processes in succession of a decreasing groundwater level, caused by human activities. So, today's clean water may be poisonous by arsenic tomorrow. This creates a situation of ambiguity and confusion. Stakeholders (from policy makers to local inhabitants) have to take various pertinent decisions based on trust in individual, group or system. From the existing sociological literature the paper explores various dimensions of trust involved in decision making for both experts and non-experts.

RC27-468.3

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**GUI, YUCHENG** (Shanghai University of Sport)

**Physical Activity and Quality of Life Among Chinese Cancer Survivors**

Cancer is the leading cause of death among Asian American populations in the United States (CDC, 2013). Asian Americans are actually reported to have lower cancer deaths compared to non-Hispanic Whites. Consequently, more Asian Americans will survive cancer diagnosis and live a longer life after treatment. It has been shown that physical activity at modest intensity can significantly im-

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
prove the side effects of cancer treatment, quality of life among cancer patients, and breast cancer mortality. Although research on exercise has grown in quantity and quality (i.e., more RCTs) during last decade, most available studies recruited primarily Caucasian samples and were based on smaller sample sizes (Pekmezic & Demark-Wahnefried, 2011). Thus, these findings are not able to be generalized to non-Caucasian subgroups, such as AAs. Furthermore, exercise patterns vary with different cultural traditions. Intervention strategies such as aerobic exercises, resistance training, and Yoga which have demonstrated positive impacts might not be applicable to AA cancer survivors because most Asians will be more inclined to use Tai Chi or Yoga for their exercise routine. Thus, more research is needed to study the unique cancer experience of various racial/ethnic groups.

This paper examines the linkage between physical activity and quality of life among Chinese American cancer patients and survivors. It is hypothesized that more physically active cancer patients and survivors are reported to have higher quality of life and less distress compared to sedentary counterparts. Data was collected from self-report surveys of 55 Chinese cancer patients and survivors. In addition to basic demographic characteristics, weight status, medical history, two standardized scales are used to measure quality of life (SF-36) and physical activity (CHAMPS). Currently, we are conducting the data analysis and a manuscript based on the results of the data analysis that will be completed in the spring of 2014.

**RC34-598.1**

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**COOPER, ADAM** (University of Stellenbosch)

**Navigational Capacities For Youth Success In Adversity: A Sociology Of Southern Youth**

The global South has for too long relied on global North contexts and theories in the sociological study of youth and youth development. These Northern approaches have centred on US-driven positive youth development focused on dynamic systems, risks and protective factors, and the UK-led socio-cultural approach addressing youth agency, resistance and cultural reproduction. This paper asks two key questions towards a comparative consideration of the sociology of youth: Who are Southern Youth, and in what ways are their lives the same as, or different to their Global North counterparts? What are these contexts of diversity? These contexts of diversity, rather than skills, are learnable and are available to young people in the pursuit of success, where success is postulated as the capacity to (1) exert individual agency; (2) obtain, create and invest capitals in their primary proximal contexts of engagement; (3) recognize and analyse the ways in which interconnected distal contexts such as institutions, practices and policies exert influence to oppose and enable agency; (4) see the way in which power operates through identity markers to restrict participation, and perpetuate domination and poverty; and (5) practice collective agency for civic participation and life cycle transitions. In this regard, the notion of navigational capacities draws together the best emancipatory and transformative elements of both the dynamics systems and socio-cultural approaches to youth studies, and has the potential to make visible (‘deinvisibilise’) the lives of Southern Youth.

**RC06-118.11**

**SWENSEN, DONALD*** (Mount Royal University, dswenson@mroyal.ca)

**Gender Marital Roles in an Ecumenical, Covenant, and Charismatic Christian Community**

Marital gender roles and religion continue to capture the landscape of much sociological research in families. A significant amount of research has emerged in investigating how ‘Promises Keepers’ marital worldview primary locus is in Evangelical-American Christianity. Much of the critique of the movement focuses on language such as: “the last gap of patriarchy,” the “first backlash of patriarchy,” “soft-boiled masculinity,” sphere of anti-feminist backlash,” “hegemonic masculinity,” “an essentialist retreat from progressive gender relationships,” and the Promise Keepers changing the centrality of the political within the family. Against this backdrop, this paper presents empirical evidence from a 350 member Ecumenical[1] Covenant[2], Charismatic[3] community named “Allulalia” in Augusta, Georgia, USA. Husbands are expected to lead, protect and provide for their wives and children. They are called to be leaders in their marriages and could be seen to reflect the images portrayed above in regard to the Promise Keepers. However, with data based on interviews from randomly selected cases (36) and 300 members of 350 who provided quantitative information, a very different story of leadership is presented.

The husbands model their leadership on a kenotic style of headship. This consists of leadership which is humble, empty of self-interest, sacrificial love (agape), a detachment from status privilege, gentle, meek, kind and self-effacing. They are to love their wives as “Jesus loves the Church,” and wives are to respect their husbands.

From the interviews, both of men and women, this was the common story. Regression analysis of measures of gender roles shows significant correlations with a wide variety of measures of religion.

**RC31-531.10**

**SWIDER, SARAH*** (Wayne State University, ss wider@gmail.com)

**Constructing Asia: An Emerging Model of Migrant Labor Exportation**

This article explores how global forces are reshaping the form of labor migration in the region. China has become an important influence reshaping the Asian region through increased foreign direct investment (FDI) in public construction projects such as roads, railways, and ports. As Chinese companies expand operations overseas they often bring their own workforce, exporting hundreds of thousands of Chinese migrant workers. These workers migrate under the umbrella of Chinese multinational companies and represent a fast-growing form of labor export migration called “project contract migration.” This expansion of project contract migration represents an important form of temporary migrant worker programs which are generally governed by either labor brokers and/or bi-lateral agreements among states, and are characterized by receiving countries only accepting immigrants under “strict functional and temporal limits” (Castles, 2004: 23). In contrast, China’s emerging labor export model is an example of multinational corporation-led migration with a new twist. Historically, multinational corporation-led migration has taken the form of high-skilled professionals being relocated from developed nations into developing countries (Findlay, 1990; Stahl, 1991) while China’s multinational companies are exporting both high and low-skilled workers.

According to China’s Ministry of Commerce the number of Chinese workers sent abroad has risen from about 2,000 in 1979 to around 6.5 million in 2013. Roughly 812,000 of these overseas Chinese workers are now employed by Chinese companies in the form of project contract workers, and if we include illegal or undocumented migrants, these numbers would double. This article focuses understanding why Chinese multinationals are importing their own laborers instead of using local labor. I argue that this emerging model of labor exportation creates a kind of extraterritoriality that allows Chinese multinationals to evade national and international regulations designed to protect worker and migrant rights and increasing worker control.

**RC44-739.14**

**SWIDER, SARAH*** (Wayne State University, ss wider@gmail.com)

**Engaging the State: Informal Worker Protests in China**

In China, the rise of precarious and informal work is closely linked to the processes of migration and urbanization. There are roughly 150-200 million migrant workers, representing between 15-17 percent of the total Chinese population (Chan 2010). By 2009, sixty percent of all urban employment in China was informal (Huang 2009); most of this is precarious work and a majority of these jobs are filled by migrants. Informal work is performed outside of the purview of the state, and it is labeled precarious because these jobs do not provide employment stability, are low-waged and lack social protection.

This paper explores informal worker protests in China. I look at two different groups of informal workers: construction workers and street vendors and find that the salient issues for each group are different. The most salient issue for informal construction workers is non-payment of wages and among street vendors that the salient issues for each group are different. The most salient issue for informal construction workers is non-payment of wages and among street vendors that the salient issues for each group are different. The most salient issue for informal construction workers is non-payment of wages and among street vendors that the salient issues for each group are different. The most salient issue for informal construction workers is non-payment of wages and among street vendors that the salient issues for each group are different. 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The most salient issue for informal construction workers is non-payment of wages and among street vendors that the salient issues for each group are different.
The Developmental Hierarchy Cultural Schema

In everyday conversation, popular media, and scholarly work, terms like the “Third World” or “developing countries” are often contrasted with the “First World” and “developed countries.” This is often assumed by scholars that share a cultural schema of a developmental hierarchy of societies. How prevalent has this schema been throughout history? Drawing from cognitive anthropology, I argue that in general the terms people use are indicative of specific cultural schemas. This is especially the case with terms that refer to societies’ position on a developmental hierarchy (e.g., “developed” versus “developing countries,” or “advanced” versus “primitive societies,” etc.). Using the Google Books N-gram Database, I analyze the usage of over 80 such terms by year, measuring their relative frequencies in all books written in English from 1700-2008. I then combine this quantitative endeavor with historical and other data, constructing a historical narrative of the developmental hierarchy cultural schema over the last three hundred years. The terminology of the developmental hierarchy has been prominent throughout the time period examined, though it has experienced significant changes. During the eighteenth century, developmental hierarchy terms gained popularity as the ideas of social evolutionism expanded. Notions of sovereignty and capability eventually challenged social evolutionary ideas in the beginning of the twentieth century, leading to their demise. In their wake, modernization theory quickly became prominent, bringing a new set of developmental hierarchy terms, institutionalized by the founding of various international organizations in the mid-twentieth century. Modernization theory renovated the developmental hierarchy cultural schema by shifting the object of development from societies and peoples to that of the nation-state. The developmental hierarchy cultural schema has exercised considerable power in organizing the way people classify societies.

RC21-370.4
SYKORA, LUDEK* (Charles University, sykora@naturn.cuni.cz)
From Chicago to Los Angeles: Western Concepts and the Study of Post-Socialist Cities

Post-socialist cities have been omitted from disputes on global urbanism. However, the insights gained from the study of their dramatic transformations can provide important suggestions for the international urban studies. The paper first introduces the key features of post-socialist urban transformations placing them within the context of contemporary global urbanism. The paper specifically discusses the development in cities, which developed during periods with different political regimes and socio-economic conditions. Their urban landscapes reflect multiplicity of socioeconomic logics and are characterized with a high level of socio-spatial hybridity. The western models that assume relatively stable relations between the principles of urban development and resulting socio-spatial patterns are not capable to capture the nature of cities in radical transformations. The paper then discusses the relevance of “western” concepts for the study of post-socialist cities. It is framed within the paradigmatic evolution from Chicago to Los Angeles schools of urban studies. The paper argues for the recognition of a multiplicity of urban logics and urban structures internalized within urban landscapes of transforming cities. Relating long term development paths and contemporary path-shaping practices, paper documents that concepts from both schools are relevant for the understanding of post-socialist cities. Finally, despite the present urban landscapes of post-socialist cities can be seen as different from cities in other world regions, there are striking similarities. The paper argues that despite historic and cultural specificities in local contexts, contemporary urban development is conditioned by the universalistic driving forces of urbanization embedded in a globally spreading capitalism. The hybrid coexistence of different socio-spatial landscapes can thus be only temporary as the most dynamically developing urban areas related to global capitalism gradually displace the original urban patterns. The theories and concepts developed in the social context of capitalism thus have high relevance for contemporary global urbanism.

RC27-475.3
SYLVESTER, KATE* (Victoria University, katherine.sylvester@live.vu.edu.au)
Gambatte Ikô: Negotiating Identity and Belonging at a Japanese University Women’s Kendo Club

This paper draws on an 18-month ethnography at a Japanese university women’s kendo club and examines the concept of seishin (spirit), and how it is embodied through the process of doing one’s best for the group. Gambatte Ikô (Let’s do our best together) expresses the personal commitment to endure hardship in order to achieve a group goal. The strengthening of seishin can be attained through enduring physical, mental and emotional hardship alongside others, where the hardships are embedded in the club’s demanding training, work obligations, and hierarchical relationships. As such, seishin training takes place on all levels, in a variety of situations, encouraging the holistic development of club members. Seishin development can be goal of membership and its embodiment can be advantageous as it promises to equip members with the resilience necessary to fulfill their gendered roles as capable, exemplar models of society. Arguably, for female club members developing significant relationships takes precedence over the development of seishin. In time significant relationships with other members became my reason for being and the primary source of motivation to engage in seishin training.

RC12-229.8
SYMKOVYCH, ANTON* (National University of Kyiv-Mohyla, o.symphych@gmail.com)
Safety in the ‘House of Certainty’: The Question of Violence in a Ukrainian Prison

Prisons are potentially volatile places. This paper draws on ethnographic research in a medium-security men’s training prison to discuss the nature of a relatively low level of physical violence in a Ukrainian prison despite the low staff-to-prisoner ratio. It attributes this phenomenon primarily to the informal structure of prisoner society, and the central role of its illicit normative code of prison life. I explore how the legitimacy deficit of the Ukrainian State and its legal system, together with often anachronistic and unreal official prison rules and limited staff presence render the unofficial prisoners’ behavioural code the guarantor of the peaceful co-habitation. I demonstrate that despite discriminating against certain prisoners and instigating mutual and self-scrutiny, these unofficial arrangements were deemed by most prisoners more just and legitimate than the official ones. Whilst this informal structure was inescapable and entailed harsh punishments for violations, it, to some degree, controlled and limited arbitrary violence and established a ‘house of certainty’ (Foucault, 1975). Furthermore, I argue that despite the official antagonistic stance towards the ‘inmate code’, prison authorities heavily depended on the prisoner-controlled informal structure to both keep the prison orderly and safe and maintain uninterrupted industrial production. I then discuss the implications of the recent and current changes in Ukrainian society and prisoner profile to the maintenance of safety and order in national prisons. I posit that the intricate power-balance present in the prison has relevance beyond Ukraine because it represents a microcosm of the interaction between powerful legitimate and illegitimate interests, where the vested interest of both is profit (industry) and order (status quo).

RC15-276.5
SZAFLASZKI, MAGDALENA* (University of Alabama at Birmingham, szaflam@uab.edu)
HIV Stigma in U.S. Faith Communities

Stigma remains a significant barrier to HIV prevention/treatment in African American communities. Religious congregations, especially black churches, have been called to address HIV stigma. Social forces such as religion may create reinforcing stigmatized conditions that predispose individuals to HIV infection and limit their ability to access HIV testing and treatment. However, scientific evidence examining the concept of HIV stigma and its effects in religious communities is limited. Our work is guided by the concept of stigma as a social and cultural phenomenon linked to actions of whole groups of people.* This approach emphasizes the need to examine social structures and processes and enable communities to move from individual-level perceptions to collectively identify and act upon negative stereotypes and discrimination against the stigmatized. Our multi-method study examines HIV stigma in faith communities from the perspectives of congregations, community members, and people living with HIV. We collected and analyzed data from interviews with faith leaders representing a theologically diverse sample of congregations; interviews with HIV-infected individuals; and, town-hall meeting-generated ideas about faith-based strategies to address HIV. We used predictive modeling of factors linked to welcoming/alienating attitudes on the part of congregations, as well as content analysis and concept mapping to qualitatively assess the concept and extent of HIV stigma present in faith communities. In congregations, stigma was often attached to the perception of individuals as asexual carriers of infection. These perceptions are most stigmatized, followed by infection drug use, heterosexual relations, and mother-to-child/healthcare-related situations. We also classified individuals who felt alienated in congregations because of stigma/discrimination. Finally, community stakeholders identified reducing stigma as the most important strategy to address HIV in their faith community; however, the feasibility of this strategy was questioned. In the analysis, we triangulate/discuss the findings to explore the concept of stigma, its consequences, and potential stigma-reduction strategies in faith-based settings.

JS-48.2
SZAFLASZKI, MAGDALENA* (University of Alabama at Birmingham, szaflam@uab.edu)
CUBBINS, LISA (Battelle Memorial Institute)
CUBBINS, LISA (Battelle Memorial Institute)
Nativity, Religiosity, and Mental Health in the United States

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Religiosity has been linked to better mental health including lower rates of depression and other psychiatric problems. However, little is known about the association between religiosity and mental health in immigrant populations. This study examined the role of religiosity in the association between foreign-born status and occurrence of dysthymia (long-term depressed mood) in the U.S. population using a longitudinal sample of U.S. citizens. Dysthymia was assessed per DSM-IV criteria. Religious activity was a scale based on how often respondents attended religious services, how important were religious or spiritual beliefs to respondents, and how many members of their religious groups they saw socially at least every two weeks. Acculturation, stress, sociodemographic and other factors were also assessed. Prevalence and 3-year incidence of dysthymia was modeled using nested logistic regression (weighted analyses). Immigrants were more likely than US-natives to have dysthymia, controlling for sociodemographic factors. This difference was explained after accounting for religious activity, acculturation, stress, and other factors. Religious activity remained a significant predictor of dysthymia after all adjustments; higher levels of religiosity were associated with a lower likelihood of dysthymia among the respondents over and beyond other factors. There was no difference between foreign-born and US-natives in developing dysthymia over time, but religiosity remained a significant predictor (lower likelihood) of developing dysthymia over time in the total sample. Further analyses will examine the differences in the effect of religiosity between the foreign-born and the US-native populations and discuss the findings in the light of acculturative stress and religious coping perspectives. Public health implications will also be addressed.

RC15-261.10
SZALMA, IVETT* (Cnr Expertise in the Social Sciences, ivett.szalma@uniil.ch)
DJUNDEVA, MAJA (University of Groningen)

What Shapes Attitudes Towards Fertility Treatments in Present Day Europe?

The issue of medical treatment of fertility has special social relevance today for most of the European societies which are characterized by very low levels of fertility, and an increasing number of people not having children at all. Biotechnology makes parenthood available for those who used to be excluded from that earlier (medical problems, single women and same sex couples).

The aim of this research is to examine the attitudes of European society on in-vitro fertilization: do they think that it is a stigma to become a parent without sexual intercourse or do they consider it as a possibility to help people to experience parenthood. The previous studies have already indicated that respondents’ gender, age, educational level and religious background determined whether they supported fertility treatments: women, younger people, those with higher educational level and non-religious background tended to be more supportive than others (Kailasam 2001, Scheneker 2005). This research would exceed that by focusing on how traditional gender roles, family beliefs and attitudes towards homosexuality can influence the acceptance of fertility treatments. The paper also seeks to answer the practical question whether the institutionalisation level of assisted reproductive technologies can affect the social acceptance of fertility treatments in Europe.

Our data come from the last wave (2008) of the European Value Study (EVS). The EVS provides insights into the ideas, beliefs, preferences, attitudes, values and opinions of citizens all over Europe by applying standardized questionnaires. In the fourth wave of EVS an artificial reproduction-related variable was introduced, which we chose as our dependent variable, measuring the acceptance level of the artificial insemination or in-vitro fertilization. As both individual and country level factors and also to account the most appropriate statistical technique to be used are multilevel techniques.

RC18-323.3
SZAWIEL, TADEUSZ* (University of Warsaw, szawiel@uw.edu.pl)

Far-Right Voter: The Efficiency of Social Bases As a Discriminating Factor in Voting for Far-Right Parties

The paper will address two problems: the social characteristics of voters who identify themselves as “far-right”, and secondly what are the additional factors which are conducive to identifying with, and voting for either radical (far-) right parties or mainstream right (or conservative) parties. Beginning with H. Kitschelt’s (1997) and H. Norris (2003) seminal works we know that social bases, i.e. changes in social structure and economy are not sufficient conditions for the appearance and stability of radical right parties. Kitschelt and Norris identified the party system and the electoral rules as two decisive factors for far right parties’ electoral successes, which argues that the conductive factor is “convergence of moderately left and right parties toward a median voter” and Norris emphasizes the role of institutional context (e.g. electoral rules). It will be shown, using the left-right self-placement scale as a measure of far-right identities, how far-right voters distribute their votes among political parties and what are the social and ideological factors which discriminate against mainstream right parties, apart from the type of party system and broader institutional context. The analysis will be based on recent ESS surveys and a more detailed analysis of the Polish case based on general election studies.

RC53-851.1
SZCZEPAŃKOVA, ALICE* (Université Libre de Bruxelles, alice.szczeapankova@gmail.com)

Young Chechen Refugees in Europe: The Role of Gender and Religion

The presentation focuses on two intertwined factors that shape immigrant incorporation in today’s Europe: religion and gender. It draws on an empirical study of young refugee women from Chechnya (Russian Federation) residing in Germany, Austria, Poland and Belgium. It aims to explain the relationship between women’s religious identities and gender practices while considering the significance of their pre-migration childhood experiences of life in a war-torn society and refugees’ living conditions in the receiving societies. The study examines two topics, which have dominated debates about incorporation of Muslim immigrants and their children in European societies: 1) new forms of religiosity among Muslim women in Germany and 2) transformations of women’s roles in immigrant families and communities. It focuses on Muslim immigrants from Eastern Europe who have received little scholarly attention as opposed to communities originating from Maghreb or Turkey. That is despite having gained a considerable presence in Europe since the early 2000s. Russian citizens, most of them from Chechnya, have been among the most numerous groups of asylum seekers in Poland, Austria and Belgium for almost a decade now. The numbers of Chechens applying for asylum in Germany in 2012 and 2013 have also risen sharply. The data collected in Germany, Austria and Poland reveal remarkable intergenerational differences in adaptation strategies of Chechen women. A significant number of young women in these countries are adopting more conservative gender practices and embracing new religious identities that are perceived as alien by the women of the older generation. The study in Belgium examines the validity of these findings in a different institutional environment. Compared to the other three countries, Belgium offers recognized refugees an easier access to citizenship and provides more inclusive educational environment for young immigrants.

RC01-31.4
SZVIRCSEV TRESCH, TIBOR* (Swiss Military Academy at ETH Zurich, tibor.szvircsev@vtg.admin.ch)

Satisfaction of Former Employees of the Swiss Armed Forces with Their New Work Situation

Two years after the latest reform of 2004 in the Swiss Armed Forces (SAF) a higher number of resignations by the professional members was registered. A qualitative and a quantitative study were conducted to analyze the current turnover situation. The present contribution focuses on the quantitative data of 77 former employees and describes the present work situation of them. The majority of former employees of the armed forces works in the federal or cantonal administration, one third is employed in the private sector. Most of them are successful in their jobs, have managerial positions with more than two subordinates and they did not need further education for their present jobs. The former employees are significantly more satisfied in their new positions, have lower levels of resignations, have more autonomy, are more satisfied with their compensation and perceive more job alternatives available to them than the currently employed military professionals of the SAF. Their attitude towards work is more oriented towards work-life-balance as most of them believe that every employee should have an opportunity to work part-time. In all, the data suggests that a military education is attractive on the civil labor market, but that it could be difficult for the SAF to win back former employees.

RC01-31.2
SZVIRCSEV TRESCH, TIBOR* (Swiss Military Academy at ETH Zurich, tibor.szvircsev@vtg.admin.ch)

The Integration of Cultural Minorities in the Swiss Armed Forces

Due to a high migration rate, Swiss society became more multicultural. This can also be observed by the composition of the Swiss Armed Forces. Besides other governmental institutions the armed forces contribute to the integration for persons with migration background. In an ongoing research project we analyze the impact of the armed forces on the integration of soldiers with a migration background in the Swiss Armed Forces and also in the civil society. Furthermore, we explore if there are differences between soldiers with migration background and those without migration background concerning their motivation to serve in the armed forces. For this purpose we conducted at three different times a...
quantitative survey in 17 recruitment schools of Switzerland with a representative sample size of about 6000 conscripts each time.

RC05-107.5

SZYMANSKA, AGNIESZKA* (Adam Mickiewicz University, agnieszka_szymanska@vp.pl)

Art Against Racism. Works By Santiago Sierra As a Voice Against Racism

In my paper I would like to present an artist who is socially engaged and whose works refers to very important social issue – exploitation of workers and cheap work force. Santiago Sierra, born in 1966 in Madrid, is the best known contemporary Spanish artist, who lives and works in Mexico City. Main topics of his works are: critic of capitalism, underpaid labourer completing menial tasks and immigration. It is said that he get involved in social engaged art when he realised how little money get Mexican workers for performing gruelling work. His social background also has a big influence on his work, because he comes from a working-class family.

In my presentation I will discuss some of Santiago Sierra works, which can be understood as statement about (or rather against) racism. As we consider racism as invention of modernism we can also see some direct link between racism and capitalism, cheap labour force and illegal immigrants. We can also easily match those factors: being subjected by racism is often connected with being illegal immigrant who delivers low paid menial work. Furthermore, as we can learn from Loic Wacquant that racism has always been a convenient excuse to justify exploitation of some groups of people. Almost every economic system needs some resources to exploit to exist. Especially capitalism. In capitalism racism has its economic function: it lowers cost of production and stabilizes hierarchy. Similar functions also have illegal immigrants, who are necessary in the system, because capitalism still needs people to complete menial tasks for small salaries. Employing illegal immigrant for lower wages may be justified by racism – they are no us, they are foreigners, they not equal to us.

RC37-643.1

SZYMANSKA, AGNIESZKA* (Adam Mickiewicz University, agnieszka_szymanska@vp.pl)

Concept of Artistic Brand As a Tool for Analysing Art World

Social construction of artistic reputation and artistic success have been an important issues in sociological research from many years now. In my paper I am going to present the idea of artistic brand as a tool for analysing art world and construction of artistic career – mainly the careers of contemporary visual artists.

Artistic brand can be a person (artist, gallery owner, collector, curator, critic) or an institution (gallery, museum, art fair). The most important criterion for distinguishing the artistic brand from non-branded artist or institution is its recognition by the representatives of the various spheres of social life. I separate three spheres of social life in which artistic brands can be present: art world, media and ordinary social life. In every of those three spheres could exists different artistic brands, which are also constructed and sustained in different ways.

Phenomena that have recently occurred in the art world (development of conceptual art, separating the artist from the art work, the lack of clear criteria for evaluation works of art, professionalization of the art market) made that artistic brand have gain an importance in the art world. Artistic brand simplify the complexity of the art world, improve the decision making process, add value to the art world product. Artistic brand is a guarantee of quality, a mean of communication with customers and agents. Brand is also a tool of negotiating rules in the artistic field, a tool for building hierarchy in the art world and a tool for building artistic field autonomy towards other fields.

As the exemplification of my conception of artistic brand I am going to present the outline of my research project concerning the in-depth analysis of the presence of artistic brand (contemporary visual artists and institutions dealing with contemporary art) in Poland.
The Conditions for Sustainability, Complexity, Social Learning and Integrated Climate Governance in a Warming World

This paper introduces the concept of the ‘Conditions for Sustainability’ and reviews some of the main conceptual approaches dealing with the relationships between complexity, social learning and global environmental change. The aim is to produce fresh theoretical insights and to outline an operational synthesis to better understand the types of interactions, ways of knowing, and required feedbacks that influence the production of socio-ecological complexity and affect our structural conditions and learning capacities to cope with accelerating global change. Social learning is understood as the only possible means to overcome current cultural constraints for a rapid societal transformation, and to provide the kinds of fair and quality of life development pathways that may allow humanity a dignified way out of the present unsustainability predicament.

In particular, my approach uses an ecological sociology perspective based on a further operationalisation of the SEIC conceptual model (Tábara & Pahl-Wostl, 2008) and focuses on the case of the integrated governance of climate change. From a non-dualistic standpoint, I look at the agents’ interactions and social-ecological systems dynamics in complexity production and their implications for social learning and transformation. Such analysis is carried out in a relational mode within and between the following social-ecological components and systems: 1. Structures, rules and institutions (S) 2. Energy and resources (E) 3. Information and knowledge (I) and 4. Cumulated socio-ecological change (C). It is argued that such a framework can provide a more robust theoretical understanding of the required conditions for a global sustainability transformation and support Integrated Climate Governance (ICG) policies and options.

Ethnographic Biography

In this paper I present a new methodology that I call ‘ethnographic biography’. I have used this methodology to examine changes and developments in ethno-class identity among young adults from different social classes who are graduates of an integrated school and who are now finding their way in adult society in Israel.

Ethnographic biography involves repeated in-depth interviews with all of the subjects over time, and from different perspectives, alongside the ongoing ethnographic study of events in their lives through various communications media, such as telephone conversations, email correspondence, and the subjects’ activities in social network sites (e.g. Facebook). It also entails attending life events in the subjects’ lives (going to a football match together, visiting a subject in mourning, joining a fast for a meal, visiting subjects at their place of work, attending weddings, and so on).

The method of ethnographic biography has a number of important advantages. First, it offers a framework that is tightly linked to the subjects’ everyday lives while at the same time reinforcing both their interpretive and reflexive capabilities and the ethnographic dimension. Second, it enables us to follow various biographical events in the subjects’ lives in real time, and not retrospectively. Finally, ethnographic biography allows us to study the development and dynamics of ethno-class identity at varying, complex and nuanced resolutions, and thus to draw out its various pathways and instantiations.

A Critique of the Use of the ‘Neet’ Category

In OECD countries, the problem of young people not being in education, employment or training (the so-called “NEET”) has been frequently raised in the political and social fields since the beginning of the last crisis.

On the basis of empirical data collected in Switzerland within the framework of the NCCR Lives project (www.lives-nccr.ch/en), we shall first attempt to understand what the use of the NEET category is founded upon: we shall show that it is based on two tenets. One is of a social nature, founded upon the fact this age group is the most affected by unemployment; the other is of a moral nature, resting on the idea that any unemployment at all in this age group is a problem. We will show that the field of political controversy around these tenets has clear borders (Bourdieu, 2012) and that it mostly centres on whether various measures should be imposed or not, whilst there is complete agreement on the category itself.

We will then show that street-level bureaucrats dealing with youth unemployment endorse the official normativity about NEET. 44 of them have been asked to identify and precisely describe these situations that they consider as emblematic of their interventions toward unemployed youth people; hence, more than 150 such situations have been collected and allow investigating how the past, present and future stages of the beneficiaries’ life course interact within them. The data show that their normative figure is the employed adult and that they see NEET as people in need of socialization.

In conclusion, we will show that the NEET category is founded upon a linear and androcentric representation of the life course (education-training-employment-retirement) (Levy, Gauthier, & Widmer, 2006) which not only subsumes very diverse life stories into chronological categories (Bourdieu, 1984, Yates & Payne, 2006), but tends to deny the importance of power relationships founded upon age.
Can be given the status of a natural language of the life-world. Historically, the national nationalism. Hence, it is debatable whether a nationally constructed language is possible only in the assumption of a “nation-society” by methodological nationalism, which presupposes the sharing of language as the most fundamental institution of social life. These theories suggest that the same language is shared intersubjectively by people, in which turn enables them to understand subjective meanings. This idea has become a marked trend since the 1960s in relation to Max Weber’s interpretative sociology, and is found, for instance, in Peter Berger and Thomas Luckmann’s phenomenological sociology, Harold Garfinkel’s ethnomethodology, and Jürgen Habermas’s theory of communicative action. However, Weber himself, who lived during the formative period of the German nation-state, had consciously avoided the hyponatatization of speech community linked to the idea of a natural language. He embraced the universality of the Western civil-society, and shaped his theory on the principle of individualism. For him, a speech community prior to individuals was only superficial. The method of understanding that he proposed was based on the rational calculability. The idea of an intersubjectively shared language cannot be axiomatic, because intersubjectivity, as pointed out by Niklas Luhmann, is incompatible with subjectivity. Even when the same language is shared by people, the language of the majority that creates a macro-association amongst people is based on its standardization by a nation-state. A linguistic sociol that presupposes the sharing of language is possible only in the assumption of a “nation-society” by methodological nationalism. Hence, it is debatable whether a nationally constructed language can be given the status of a natural language of the life-world. Historically, the theoretical idea of sharing a language was in prevalence during the cold war period, when nation-states were relatively stable. In sociological theories, language is one of the zombie categories that carry the residue of such “nation-societies.”

**RC08-165.6**

**TADA, MITSUHIRO***(Kumamoto University, tada.mitsuhiro@gmail.com)

**Language As a Zombie Category of Sociological Theory**

The aim of this presentation is to discuss how sociological theories have dealt with language. Many theories in sociology regard language as the most fundamental institution of social life. These theories suggest that the same language is shared intersubjectively by people, in which turn enables them to understand subjective meanings. This idea has become a marked trend since the 1960s in relation to Max Weber’s interpretative sociology, and is found, for instance, in Peter Berger and Thomas Luckmann’s phenomenological sociology, Harold Garfinkel’s ethnomethodology, and Jürgen Habermas’s theory of communicative action. However, Weber himself, who lived during the formative period of the German nation-state, had consciously avoided the hyponatatization of speech community linked to the idea of a natural language. He embraced the universality of the Western civil-society, and shaped his theory on the principle of individualism. For him, a speech community prior to individuals was only superficial. The method of understanding that he proposed was based on the rational calculability. The idea of an intersubjectively shared language cannot be axiomatic, because intersubjectivity, as pointed out by Niklas Luhmann, is incompatible with subjectivity. Even when the same language is shared by people, the language of the majority that creates a macro-association amongst people is based on its standardization by a nation-state. A linguistic sociol that presupposes the sharing of language is possible only in the assumption of a “nation-society” by methodological nationalism. Hence, it is debatable whether a nationally constructed language can be given the status of a natural language of the life-world. Historically, the theoretical idea of sharing a language was in prevalence during the cold war period, when nation-states were relatively stable. In sociological theories, language is one of the zombie categories that carry the residue of such “nation-societies.”

RC08-165.6

**TADA, MITSUHIRO***(Kumamoto University, tada.mitsuhiro@gmail.com)

**Language As a Zombie Category of Sociological Theory**

The aim of this presentation is to discuss how sociological theories have dealt with language. Many theories in sociology regard language as the most fundamental institution of social life. These theories suggest that the same language is shared intersubjectively by people, in which turn enables them to understand subjective meanings. This idea has become a marked trend since the 1960s in relation to Max Weber’s interpretative sociology, and is found, for instance, in Peter Berger and Thomas Luckmann’s phenomenological sociology, Harold Garfinkel’s ethnomethodology, and Jürgen Habermas’s theory of communicative action. However, Weber himself, who lived during the formative period of the German nation-state, had consciously avoided the hyponatatization of speech community linked to the idea of a natural language. He embraced the universality of the Western civil-society, and shaped his theory on the principle of individualism. For him, a speech community prior to individuals was only superficial. The method of understanding that he proposed was based on the rational calculability. The idea of an intersubjectively shared language cannot be axiomatic, because intersubjectivity, as pointed out by Niklas Luhmann, is incompatible with subjectivity. Even when the same language is shared by people, the language of the majority that creates a macro-association amongst people is based on its standardization by a nation-state. A linguistic sociol that presupposes the sharing of language is possible only in the assumption of a “nation-society” by methodological nationalism. Hence, it is debatable whether a nationally constructed language can be given the status of a natural language of the life-world. Historically, the theoretical idea of sharing a language was in prevalence during the cold war period, when nation-states were relatively stable. In sociological theories, language is one of the zombie categories that carry the residue of such “nation-societies.”

**RC08-165.6**

**TADA, MITSUHIRO***(Kumamoto University, tada.mitsuhiro@gmail.com)

**Language As a Zombie Category of Sociological Theory**

The aim of this presentation is to discuss how sociological theories have dealt with language. Many theories in sociology regard language as the most fundamental institution of social life. These theories suggest that the same language is shared intersubjectively by people, in which turn enables them to understand subjective meanings. This idea has become a marked trend since the 1960s in relation to Max Weber’s interpretative sociology, and is found, for instance, in Peter Berger and Thomas Luckmann’s phenomenological sociology, Harold Garfinkel’s ethnomethodology, and Jürgen Habermas’s theory of communicative action. However, Weber himself, who lived during the formative period of the German nation-state, had consciously avoided the hyponatatization of speech community linked to the idea of a natural language. He embraced the universality of the Western civil-society, and shaped his theory on the principle of individualism. For him, a speech community prior to individuals was only superficial. The method of understanding that he proposed was based on the rational calculability. The idea of an intersubjectively shared language cannot be axiomatic, because intersubjectivity, as pointed out by Niklas Luhmann, is incompatible with subjectivity. Even when the same language is shared by people, the language of the majority that creates a macro-association amongst people is based on its standardization by a nation-state. A linguistic sociol that presupposes the sharing of language is possible only in the assumption of a “nation-society” by methodological nationalism. Hence, it is debatable whether a nationally constructed language can be given the status of a natural language of the life-world. Historically, the theoretical idea of sharing a language was in prevalence during the cold war period, when nation-states were relatively stable. In sociological theories, language is one of the zombie categories that carry the residue of such “nation-societies.”

**Recovery or Redevelopment: An Examination of the Long-Term Socio-Spatial Transformation of Earthquake-Affected Neighbourhoods in Bhuji**

This paper examines long-term socio-spatial transformation of historical urban neighbourhoods in the earthquake-affected city of Bhuji. The research draws upon archival review and field data collection in this city ten years after the massive earthquake of 2001. The paper first examines the recovery programme and plans for reconstruction at different scales of city, neighbourhood and individual buildings, with a particular attention to housing reconstruction policies. It then encounters changes in the built environment of two neighbourhoods in the old fabric of the city across time; from the pre-earthquake condition, to the disaster time and ten years after it. Changes in the social environment of these neighbourhoods are investigated through the examination of interviews with the pre-earthquake residents of the two neighbourhoods. The juxtaposition of the narratives of those who stayed in the neighbourhood and those who opted or had to leave it demonstrates the contested meanings of recovery. The paper discusses how socio-economic trends, the disaster and its impacts, as well as post-disaster interventions of different actors played a role in such transformation. It is discussed how these influences are manifested in the still changing built environment and how these manifestations are in turn perceived by the residents of the two neighbourhoods. The paper concludes by drawing lessons from this case study to inform future urban planning efforts following major urban disasters.

**RC01-31.7**

**TAIT, VICTORIA***(Carleton University, Victoria.e.tait@gmail.com)

**Negotiating Identity Performance in the Canadian Forces; Soldiers and Stereotypes**

A new security paradigm has driven an expansion in the roles of women in warfare; female soldiers are becoming an increasingly valuable asset in counter insurgency tactics. Female soldiers are uniquely suited to penetrating the private spheres of traditional authoritarian societies, and remain the only means by which females-of-interest can be apprehended while still respecting the cultural mores of the host state. However, this line of reasoning begs the question: If the military is relying on a social construction, in what ways is military subculture influencing it? I explored this question using theories of gender politics advanced by Judith Butler to frame interviews I conducted in 2011 with Canadian combat arms soldiers recently deployed to Afghanistan. The excerpts from these interviews focus on the soldiers’ recollections of female soldiers in active duty from the perspective of their male and female colleagues. The interviews illustrate that the space permitted for female soldiers to express their identity remains artificially bound by stereotypes concerning their physiological and psychological aptitude. More broadly, this adaptation of Butler’s classic framework suggests that an ideal female gender performance is discursively incompatible with the ideal soldier identity performance.
Perhaps the most underdetermined influence on the latest generation of Canadians is the impact of technology on Millennials’ intellect and interaction. While some scholars advocate for increased integration of technology into personnel training and communication, others warn against the potential for the dissemination of privileged CF information. This tension is not easily allayed by statistical evidence on Millennials’ use of technology; studies reveal that Millennials are nearly as likely to abuse technology as they are to use it effectively. Like other epochal transformations, the advance of technology is ineluctable. The Canadian Forces must prepare for the integration of a generation who has fully integrated modern technology into their day-to-day operations. Not only has technology re-shaped the methods that Millennials use to execute tasks and communicate, but it has profoundly reshaped their cognitive abilities, their expectations of experience and their access to information. The trouble arises when the ambitions of the programs exceed the awareness of the users; prompting crises in privacy and security. This review examines available literature on Millennials to disaggregate the programs’ attitude from vigilance to trust towards the sports betting industry. It looks to highlight promising areas where technology can alleviate challenges in organization and communication, and suggests areas where technology poses a threat to privacy and security.

RC24-432.33

TAJUDDIN, NOR AZLIN* (International Islamic University, norazlin.taj@gmail.com)
The Meaning of Urban River Pollution and Sense of Place: An Ethnographic Study of the Klang River, Malaysia

This paper is based on a PhD research, which investigates values, beliefs and practices associated with two polluted rivers in urban settings – the Klang River in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, and the Torrens River, South Australia. However, this paper focuses on the findings from the Klang River ethnographic data. Theoretically, the concept of place is central to this paper. Findings suggest that in the urban settings where rivers have increasingly been polluted and modified, and as a consequence whose water is not suitable for direct contact, the visual faculty plays a prominent role in determining the state of the river. From the perspective of everyday users, what constitutes pollution depends significantly on what can and what cannot be seen with naked eyes. In particular, objects (such as rubbish) intermingling with river water, the colour and texture of water, the decline or abundance of aquatic species in the river are some of the common visual experiences described by the locals as indicative of pollution. What emerges is that local people have a broad conceptualization of river pollution. The values of a healthy river flow into their daily life and the physical environment surrounding it. Specifically, the concrete grey walls and straightening of the Klang River for flood mitigation schemes and transportation routes were viewed by the local people as a form of pollution. They expressed a deep concern regarding the physical transformation and modifications of the surrounding riverscape from ‘natural’ to ‘unnatural’, which consequently affect their visual experiences and overall sense of place. In conclusion, the concept of place is central to this paper. It is a useful means to understand and analyse the manner in which people comprehend environmental degradation and more specifically river pollution.

RC27-476.2

TAK, MINHYEOK* (University of Otago, minhyeok.tak@gmail.com)
Betting with the Enemy: Changes in Sports’ Attitude Towards Sports Betting

Match-fixing in sport has emerged as a serious and widespread global problem. However, international sports organisations have tended to adopt an ambivalent position towards the issue. One the one hand, they deal sternly with match-fixing itself as seen in their common ‘zero-tolerance’ policy. On the other hand, the sports betting industry that brings about match-fixing has now been accepted as a reliable business partner. These conflicting approaches to match-fixing and sports betting industry frame match-fixing as a matter of individuals’ morality and ethics, instead of structural aspects that drive individual players to becoming involved in match-fixing. Interestingly, this dramatic shift in sports organisations’ attitude from vigilance to trust towards the sports betting industry appears to have been driven by monetary motivations. As FIFA President Sepp Blatter stated, “match-fixing” because “we need Toto and football to raise money for the sport”. This presentation briefly discusses various measures that international sports organisations are currently adopting to tackle sports betting along with the limitations of these measures. While in the early 19th century the football association in England struggled to protect their sport and players from dangers of the betting industry, this presentation raises a question whether today international sports organisations try to protect their business partners including licensed bookmakers from non-partners such as players in danger.

RC51-831.1

TAKAHASHI, AKINARI* (Kyoto University, ilanyca@gmail.com)
On the Function of “Symbolic Media” in the Process of Functional Differentiation

It is one of the most important contributions which Niklas Luhmann has made toward the thesis of functionally differentiated society to indicate the roles of “symbolic media” in concrete temporal events of common life. Medium/Form-distinction is the theoretical device introduced by Luhmann for the purpose of analysis of function-forming in autopoietic and information processing systems (including meaning-processing communicative ones). In short, it is necessary for meaning-processing systems in general, communication systems in particular, that they constitute any appropriate distinction between Medium and Form and symbolize objects in the environment as Forms through Medium to operate and observe them.

We focus on this distinction of Medium/Form. This presentation shows how Forms in Luhmann’s terms, which mean distinctions with asymmetry between the inside and the outside, are used as symbols in the self-reproduction of the communication in which they are adopted. And we deal with “health as symbolic media” for an instance so as to elucidate the significance of this theoretical device for empirical researches. In concrete terms, we will take up a case study about care work for people with physical disabilities in Japan in order to scrutinize the validity and the applicability of the thesis of functional differentiation in Luhmann’s theory. It shall be confirmed that various kinds of Forms employed as symbols are so connected with “health as symbolic media” as to allow the emergence and the self-reproduction of the functionally specific care work of health.

RC05-111.5

TAKAHASHI, FUMIKO* (University of Oxford, fumiko.takahashi@gmail.com)
Integration and Segregation - Teachers’ Attitudes Toward Ethnic Culture and Identity of Immigrant Children in Japan –

This paper investigates how the Japanese schoolteachers think about immigrant children’s ethnic identity and culture by conducting interviews with the twenty-five schoolteachers for immigrant children in Tokyo. For the immigrant children, school is the first-entrance to Japanese society. It plays a significantly important role to determine how they participate in Japanese society and in what manner. Cultural aspect and social aspect, both in cultural aspect and social aspect, strongly interact with each other. The interaction is under the name of “the students in the city” or “students in the city”.

This case study provides a valuable insight into the discussion of immigrant integration and multiculturalism. I discuss how the theory of multiculturalism is interpreted by the ethnic majority in a society where they recognize the different dimensions of culture and national identity is strongly ethnic and cultural, but not civic.

RC52-835.2

TAKAHASHI, HIDEAKI* (Niigata Rehabilitation Hospital, hideaki.takahashi@aiko.or.jp)
A Shortage of Medical Doctors Due to Uneven-Distribution in Location and Specialty Needs Interprofessional Collaborative Practice in Health and Social Care in Japan

A shortage of medical doctors has been pointed out in last 20 years in Japan, but it has been more apparent after 2009, when two more years of a new compulsory clinical training added, after six years of medical education and successfully passed the medical licensure examination in Japan. A number of practising doctors per 1,000 population in 2009 was as follows: Norway 4.0, Germany 3.6, OECD 3.1, UK 2.7, USA 2.4, Japan 2.2, Turkey 1.6 and Chile 1.0. The highest number per 100,000 was 286.2 in Kyoto and the lowest 142.6 in Saitama, in 2009. Causes of the shortage in Japan were as follows: advancement of medical science, specialization of health and social care professionals, increase to participate in private practice, increase of woman doctors, longer time to talk with patients, change of patients’ consciousness to right, concentration of doctors to cities, decrease of practising doctors in pediatrics, and obstetrics.

Meanwhile, average life expectancy has extended as follows: 1921-1925: m 42.06, f 43.20; 1947: m 50.06, f 53.96; 1960: m 63.32, f 70.16 and 2012: m 79.94, f 86.41 (years).
Various needs of elderly people in health and social care could not be solved by a single profession, such as medical doctors. Many symptoms in health care occurred in the elderly, such as senile dementia, metabolic syndrome, hemiplegia, dysphagia, fragility fracture and dysuria, could be better treated by a team of multiprofessionals. Health care outcome such as average and/or healthy life expectancies may not be always correlated with a number of doctors.

In order to improve QOL of service users, a paradigm shift is needed in strengthening competencies of health and social care professionals for interprofessional collaborative practice, to develop a comprehensive health care network within a community, consisting of three community-based powers on health care, welfare and education.

Method: We conducted a semi-structured qualitative study in 2013. The interviewees were 23 married men, who were volunteers, and 28-58 years old. Twelve men lived in Niigata, 5 in Hyogo and 6 in Kagoshima. The majority of them were members of the Japanese Trade Union Confederation and participated in our questionnaire survey in 2012. The rest interviewees were recruited through the personal relationships of the first author.

Results: We have identified a few of new factors to promote the household work participation of married men in Japan. A married man would have positive intention to participate in the household work, if he thinks as follows: he could take the power to decide the principles of his family life (modern patriarchal hypothesis); he could manage the household economy (family economy management hypothesis); and he has clear memories of the experiences in home economics education classes (home economics education hypothesis). In the near future, we will look into these hypotheses by analyzing the data of questionnaire survey in 2012.

* This study was partly supported by Health Labour Sciences Research Grant of Japan in 2012 and 2013. Dr. Ayako Kuramoto, Kagoshima Prefectural College, is a member of this study.

### Women’s Reversion-to-Japan Movement in Okinawa

**TAKAHASHI, JUNKO*** (Niigata University, junko-t@kc4.so-net.ne.jp)

**Women's Reversion-to-Japan Movement in Okinawa**

This paper considers women’s reversion-to-Japan Movement in Okinawa in the era of U.S. military occupation from 1945 to 1972.

The fact that women supported that “all Okinawa movement” with the number of mobilization is seldom known.

In Okinawan society, under the collective war, the women, and the children, took the field, how they mobilized, and how they lived after the reversion?

Are there experiences, the feature, and a meaning unique to women?

I think the viewpoint of gender is indispensable to consider overall structures of the movement and the community in Okinawa, although it has not been paid enough attention.

For that purpose, I have conducted document analyses and interviews about female teachers. I paid attention to relations between the United States, Japan, and Okinawa, and also to those between men and women.

**RC48-794.5**

**TAKAHASHI, KAOKO*** (Waseda University, kaokochan@hotmail.com)

**Rise of Renewed Mobilization Strategies Beyond Imperialism in the NGO World**

Conventional paradigm in the arena of international development has been challenged along with the growth of civil society in the third world. In the pre-dominant model, the balance of power among non-governmental organizations (NGOs) is typically prescribed by traditional North-South relations. Northern entities, which possess an abundant supply of resources, hold hegemony over their Southern counterparts in the decision-making processes. Even in the NGO world where people strive to ensure social equity and political equality across borders, the formation of hierarchy has been justified under the name of aid assistance.

In other words, the legacy of colonial imperialism still persists due to continuing influences of international NGOs in the Global North. However, a recent phenomenon has substantially proved that Southern NGOs attempt to overcome such a subordinate socio-political positioning, becoming an alternative node of mobilizing financial as well as human resources. In addition, those emerging organizations are getting further eager to develop their global operations, which contribute to opening up a renewed horizon of south-south cooperation at the grassroots level. This tendency indicates that what is called as international NGOs is no longer defined simply by geopolitical conditions in the history. In order to strengthen fiscal foundations toward global expansion, NGOs in developing countries are required to seek methods different from traditional ones: raising the amounts of donations/grants. To name a few, innovative schemes pursued by these organizations are fostering and utilizing social entrepreneurs to increase operational profits. To name a few, innovative schemes pursued by these organizations are fostering and utilizing social entrepreneurs to increase operational profits. To name a few, innovative schemes pursued by these organizations are fostering and utilizing social entrepreneurs to increase operational profits.

Face-to-face interviews with Japanese men with children under 13 years old, mainly working for Japanese enterprises in Netherlands (13 persons), Germany (13 persons) and Sweden (10 persons) were held in August-September 2013. The preliminary analysis shows that the different social institutional settings seem to have enhanced their WFB: the majority of the interviewees report that they have more time to spend with their family and with themselves than they did in Japan.

**RC53-857.5**

**TAKAHASHI, MUTSUKO*** (Kibi International University, mutsuko@kiui.ac.jp)

**Re-Discovering Children As Social Actor in Conflicting Close Relationships in Contemporary Japan**

This research aims to explore possibilities of children to be re-discovered as social actor particularly in advert circumstances caused by conflicting family relationships. The Japanese family law as part of Civil Code has recently been modified, and since April 2012 post-divorce life of children has also been influenced by this family law reform. Even though contact to child by non-resident parent is regarded as one of the children’s rights, children’s wishes and will are not always sufficiently considered when the question is a high conflict case so that family court is asked to make a decision either by judge’s decision or court mediation. Bearing in mind such court practice in Japan, it will be studied how children have been recognized in Japanese legal debate by analyzing relevant research literature. This legal aspect on child will further be analyzed through contrast to discourse on childhood among Japanese sociologists of childhood. The second part of this paper will address the discrepancy between normative views and realities of gender equality concerning parental responsibilities for child rearing in contemporary Japan. In a sense, family policy in Japan holds strong tension between promotion of gender equality and recognition of children as social actor - rather than passive object under parental authority. It would be argued that children as social actor need urgently be re-discovered in order to improve safety of children’s life and development regardless of their relationship with parents.
RC55-885.5

TAKAHASHI, MUTSUKO* (Kibi International University, mutsuko@kiui.ac.jp)

Social Quality in Cross-Cultural Media and Public Debates: Implications for Public Policy for Social Empowerment

This research begins a discussion by examining distinctive features with Japanese discourse on quality of life addressed by decision-makers of public policy. It will be questioned how the media and public debates have addressed the safety and quality of life in post-3.11 Japan. The main focus of this research is on various ways of manifesting citizens’ well-being, including freedom from violence in private life, as a point of start of social empowerment. In the post 3.11 world it seems more important to take into consideration the intersectionality of various factors concerning social quality, whenever we attempt to seek proper public policy response for nurturing social empowerment. It will be studied which social indicators have been referred to and/or ignored by Japanese media, and in which manners non-Japanese media has been approaching the issues on well-being. In domestic debates Japanese media and governments tend to be selective with data sources and indicators, excluding substantial among of information on those risks and issues such as radiation risks, well-being of vulnerable citizens as well as transparency in decision-making, i.e. governance risk. In brief, this research will ultimately attempt to enhance our understanding on scientific relevance of comparative studies of social quality and empowerment.

RC16-283.3

TAKAHASHI, NAOYA* (Tokyo Metropolitan University, soramotuberukamo@gmail.com)

Peter Singer and the “Why be Moral” Problem

The aim of this presentation is to point out the fatal flaw in Peter Singer’s thinking by analyzing his discussion about the “Why be moral” problem. Peter Singer is one of the most influential ethicists today. He studies theoretical ethics and also engages in social practices in order to address moral issues like animal rights, bioethics, environment problems, etc. The “Why be moral” problem has been one of the topics he is passionate about since his master’s thesis. “Why be moral?” has two meanings: “Why should we be moral?” and “Why should I be moral?” The former means, “Why do societies need moralities?” The latter means, “If societies need moralities, why should I accept them?” This problem is connected with the discussions about civil societies because it also asks us whether civil societies are necessary.

Ethicists submit some valid answers to the former question but no ethicists have submitted answers to the latter. Peter Singer tries to answer the latter. In his opinion, the ethical life is better than the unethical life because ethical people can realize the consistent meaning of their life but unethical people can’t. In other words, ethical people are happier than unethical people. So we, individuals, should be moral. This answer is invalid. For example, there are people who are satisfied with being egoistic. Therefore he fails to solve the problem. This is the fatal flaw in his argument.

Some say trying to solve the “Why be moral” problem is nonsense, worthless or useless. In fact, even though we don’t solve the problem, we can do many social practices. Nevertheless, solving it is important for Singer because his opinion is too radical to accept for ordinary people. That Singer doesn’t solve the problem becomes an excuse for people not to act morally.

RC19-333.2

TAKAHASHI, RYOKO* (Kanazawa University, takahasi@staff.kanazawa-u.ac.jp)

Increased Involvement of the Disabled in Welfare Policymaking

There is increasing emphasis on participation by disabled people themselves in the process of formulating policies for the disabled, both in Japan and abroad. One of the most recent examples of this trend took place in Japan; in 2010 the government set up the “Committee for Disability Policy Reform”, forming it in such a way that more than half of the members were directly concerned with the issue (people with disabilities and/or their family members), to discuss reformation of policies for the disabled, and to develop dialogue and cooperation with them.

The aim of this report is to identify the conditions for successful advocacy that promotes the participation of disabled people in the field of welfare policymaking. I will review and compare the advocacy of organizations consisting of disabled people in reference to Esping-Andersen’s welfare regime typology. The discussion covers the organizations’ history, fundraising strategies, ways of participating in the policymaking process, relationship to the government, as well as their role and influence.

My research results are as follows; disability organizations are actively participating in policymaking both in the Scandinavian countries, classified into the social-democratic regime, and in the United States, the liberal regime. However, there is a difference between the two cooperative relationships with the government: in Scandinavia, welfare policymaking is carried out with strong support from the government, and thus always runs smoothly. In the United States, on the other hand, it is often carried out amid a tense relationship with the federal or state government, and because of this, there are cases in which it is not smooth. I will add analyses of Japanese cases classified into the conservative regime, and examine the universal conditions and problems requiring distinctive solutions that can be found through the participation of the disabled in every country.
Policy makers such as European Commission, UK, and Japan are now interested in happiness as a policy tool. Happiness is normally measured by a likert scale. The comparison of happiness scale needs common understanding of happiness. However, happiness distribution can be classified into three types: normal, skewed and twin-peak. For example, the distributions in Japan and Hungary are of the second type. This implies that individuals have different reference points culturally. The reference points were tested to apply question about ideal happiness. Some may refer to 100% happiness, but the other may refer to 50% happiness and 50% unhappiness.

Quantitative survey was conducted in Japan, Thailand and Philippines. It included questions about their current happiness on a 0-10 scale and ideal happiness. Adjusted by ideal happiness, the distribution was skewed distribution similar to Nordic countries. The survey's result confirmed that distribution of happiness embodied the difference of ideal happiness.

TAKAHASHI, YOSHIKAI* (University of Tsukuba, ytaka2001@hotmail.co.jp)

Others' Happiness: New Evidence from Four Asian Countries

If individual pursuit of happiness forced others' happiness to lower, happiness would not be a good concept to evaluate the progress of a society. We can call the society a "selfish happiness society". However, if happiness is more interpersonal, the balance between pursuit of individual happiness and other person's happiness may make society lead good direction. In particular, we now face many issues related to interpersonal happiness. Balance between economy, society, and environment and balance between current generation and future generations are keys for our survival. We can call the society a "social happiness society". Thus, the concept of "social happiness" is much more important in our society. However, effect of a person's perception about her own happiness and others' happiness on her happiness is not clear. Therefore, it is worthwhile for us to explore if a person who takes care of or pays attention to others' happiness is happier. I analyzed the relationship by using a survey in Japan and confirmed that other person's happiness makes us happy (Takahashi, 2012).

Similar to the survey in Japan, surveys conducted in Thailand and Philippines in 2013 included questions about general happiness and interpersonal happiness. Using these dataset, the author can test this interrelationship between individual happiness and other person's happiness. Even after controlling other important factors such as age, income, job and marital status, it is reported that those around her were happy and she made those who were most important to her happy are happier than others. From the result, the author can conclude that other person's happiness makes us happy at least in Asian countries.

TAKAKU, SEJI** (Soka University of America, stokaku@soka.edu)

Identifying and Reducing The Anti-Japanese Prejudice By Koreans In Job Hiring Decisions

We investigated the level of prejudice that contemporary Koreans hold toward contemporary Japanese because of the Japanese military's victimization of Koreans during the war and social psychological mechanisms that might alleviate the negative feelings and attitudes held by the contemporary Koreans toward the contemporary Japanese. The Korean participants were asked to evaluate a pseudo-job candidate for a position at an IT company upon reading his resume and watching a video clip of his job interview. The ethnicity and language ability of the candidate were manipulated to see if these manipulations would affect the participants' responses. Based on theories of intergroup conflict, social identity, and the collective guilt assignment, we hypothesized that: 1) the Korean participants would endorse the Japanese candidate more when he is portrayed as a trilingual (speak Japanese, English, and Korean) than when he is portrayed as a bilingual (speak only Japanese and English) and 2) the more collective guilt the Korean participants assigns to the Japanese candidate, the more negatively the candidate would be perceived in terms of his personality, which would result in less endorsement to hire the candidate. The results confirmed the hypotheses. Possible implications and suggestions for future studies are discussed.

TAKALA, MERVI* (Finnish Centre for Pensions, mervi.takala@etk.fi)

Loss of a Spouse As a Poverty Risk

The death of a spouse is one of the most stressful changes in one's life. Spouse's death increases the morbidity as well as mortality of widows and widowers. The explanation is the lack of social support because the family is generally regarded as a primary source of support. One important aspect is also what happens to the income after the death of a family breadwinner. All these three factors - physical, psycho-social and financial - have a substantial impact in widows and widowers wellbeing.

In Finland after the death of a family breadwinner the income of the surviving family members consists of widow's and orphan's pension. The initial pension and the basic amount of the orphan's pension paid from the national pension scheme are paid regardless of income. The survivors' pension paid from the earnings-related pension scheme comprises the surviving spouse's pension and the orphan's pension. A child of the deceased will receive an orphan's pension until the age of 18. The survivor's pension act came into force in 1967 in earnings related pension system in national pension in 1969. Both were reformed last in 1990.

In this study we use register data of statutory pensions. Roughly 282,000 people were paid survivors' pension at the end of 2012, of which 261,000 were widows or widowers and 21,000 were children. Men's share of the pensions is 17 percent. Most of the surviving spouse's pension recipients are women over the age of 65. Also widowers are mostly old. The poverty risk of widows and widowers is high, of those who draw old-age pension 38 per cent live under poverty line whereas of all pensioners under poverty line live 22 per cent. Right after spousal loss the income in family decreases about 20 per cent compared to pre-loss income.

TAKAMARU, RIKAI* (Ochanomizu University, kelinci.ruru@gmail.com)

Social Networks and Conjugal Interaction in Japanese Expatriate Families

International assignment of Japanese businessmen has been expanding in corporate career management system most during the 1980s by reason of the rapidly-expanding economy in Japan. That career management system was only for men's status position until the Equal Employment Opportunity Law in 1999. Therefore from back then there are the norms of the expatriate housewife as caretaker of the family, not only she provides a comfortable home environment so that husband can concentrate on his job, but also entertains the corporate clients at Japanese style party.

The characteristic of Expatriate Family is the family who transferred abroad by assignment of the company, that is their social networks change radically every few years. Thus in the new and cross-culture land, the foreign conjugal have no choice but to rely on spouse each other.

In Japanese Expatriate Family research, much attention has paid on gender perspective and wives' career development, even though there are few studies focusing on conjugal interaction. This research investigates how expatriate conjugal forms social networks in overseas focusing their relationship, cognition of belonging to the corporation and family resource effects.

A questionnaire survey was conducted in advance to expatriate housewives, based on which semi-structured interviews were conducted. The data used to a case-code matrix through constant comparison.

This study found that Japanese Expatriate Housewives experience three phases as the process of the friendship network formation. At the first phase, wives need husband's company tie to adjust new-life, and from the second phase to third phase, wives share their partner with the association which creates themselves networks.

In the presentation, I will report the interviews data which carry out the expatriate couples every 3 to 4 months.

Yamato, JAPAN

RC25-442.5

TAKAMATSU, RIE* (Osaka University, rietakamatsu@gmail.com)

A Comparative Study of the Effects of English Language Proficiency on Wages in Japan and France

The purpose of this study is to compare the effects of English language proficiency on wages in Japan and France.

Many Japanese women have been learning English in the hope of finding jobs which require communicating in English. Such women have abandoned the idea of careers with Japanese firms, where women are entrusted only with jobs that carry little esteem. These women also have strong affinity for Western culture. In Japan, women have had the choice but to rely on spouse each other.

In this study, we use register data of statutory pensions. Roughly 282,000 people were paid survivors' pension at the end of 2012, of which 261,000 were widows or widowers and 21,000 were children. Men's share of the pensions is 17 percent. Most of the surviving spouse's pension recipients are women over the age of 65. Also widowers are mostly old. The poverty risk of widows and widowers is high, of those who draw old-age pension 38 per cent live under poverty line whereas of all pensioners under poverty line live 22 per cent. Right after spousal loss the income in family decreases about 20 per cent compared to pre-loss income.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Association As a Tool or As a Principle?: The Reception and Usage of the Concept of the Association in Postwar Japanese Modernization Theory

How the association could be legitimized was a key question for French Sociology, because the French Revolution prohibited not only old corporations but also new voluntary associations in order to establish a Modern Society. For some sociologists, "Association" was theorized as an alternative to market society, for some legal scholars, the state was defined as a contract of association, in order to submit State Power to Civil Society’s control. In either case, the basic principle of association was the union of different peoples to accomplish their common purpose.

Comparing the French case, this paper focuses on the place of the association in Japanese Modernization Theory. This theory stressed the liberation of individuals from traditional ties, rather than Civil Society’s independence from the State. As a result, first, the association was understood as one type of secondary group, which is contrasted with the local bonding community, and not as a principle for the society as a whole.

Second, the association was not considered to contribute to the Modernization Process in Japan. Modernization took the form of individualization in the free Market Society.

Today, Japanese society has been thoroughly modernized in that sense; individuals are free from tradition and customs. Paradoxically, engagement with local community activities has been revalorized and is considered to be an individual choice. Tradition became one of the resources that create the voluntary associational relationship.

These situations seem similar to Giddens’ “Reflexive Modernity” in appearance. However, today the Japanese regard the association as a tool for solving problems, not as a principle of society that unifies different peoples for the good of the commonwealth. Retracing this history, we would like to critically examine why we have understood the association as a tool, rather than as a principle, and how this understanding affects today’s policy.

Transitional Pathway from a Temporary Migrant Worker to a Permanent Resident: Narratives of Filipina Live-in Caregivers in Canada

With the rapid growth of the Tagalog (Filipino) speaking population, recent demographics in Canada has been directly affected by the pattern of global female migration and the subsequent arrival of these women's family members. In particular, a specific foreign temporary worker program, known as the Live-in Caregiver Program or LCP, explains the current population growth of this visible minority. More than 80 percent of the migrant workers registered under the LCP are females from the Philippines. Furthermore, the LCP grants these female migrant workers the opportunity to apply for permanent residency and to bring their families to Canada after fulfilling a 24 months live-in working requirement. The LCP is the only temporary foreign worker program that has this legal pathway toward permanent residency in Canada.

This study aims to understand the social constraints on female migrant workers through examining everyday experience of Filipina live-in caregivers in Canada. The paper particularly focuses on the transitional legal pathway from temporary to permanent residency. The study of the transitional pathway of migrant workers uncovers the social process of inclusion and exclusion of migrant workers and their family members by states. Furthermore, this social process is highly gendered and racialized experience because vast majority of the applicants under the LCP are females from the Philippines.

The Nagano Olympics: Impacts on Local Community

This study aims at demonstrating the impacts of Sport Mega-Events (SMEs). In Japan, some studies on environmental or fiscal impacts caused by SMEs have been studied. However, few studies address the concrete impacts in a specific area and local community, nor try to investigate the long-lasting effects.

In recent years, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) has attached a high value to ‘Olympic legacies’. However, there are two main concerns regarding the IOC ‘Olympic legacies’. First, these legacies are mostly based on positive effects for the host city/nation, the National Olympic Committee (NOC), other sport-related organizations, and for the IOC itself. Secondly, the ‘Olympic Games Global Impact’ project, launched by the IOC in order to improve the evaluation of the overall impacts is completed within 2 years of the event, and is much too soon to measure the legacy. This study argues that it is important to conduct research for a prolonged period of time in order to capture not only the positive aftereffects of SMEs but also to address negative aspects thereby ensuring a more complete understanding.

This study evaluates different aspects of SME impacts through a case study of Hakuba village (Japan) which hosted the Nagano Olympic Games in 1998, and the Olympic Games in 2010. The research examines positive/negative and planned/unplanned impacts. Especially, the impacts on the tourism industry of Hakuba are discussed in detail. The analysis in this study is based on the questionnaires and interviews conducted with people from the community itself and on a variety of statistical data.
This paper examines the changes in the irregular migrants’ situation in Japan and argues that the securitization of migrants’ situation has led to highlight the effects of sovereignty, which makes irregular migrants vulnerable.

Giorgio Agamben (1998) theorized that biopolitics, as a function of sovereignty, operates to define the included and the excluded, the latter of which is called “bare life.” Some studies regard irregular migrants who are legally excluded as living in a contemporary “bare life.” However, other studies have criticized Agamben’s argument that emphasizes legal criteria in arguing biopolitics in the geopolitical and historical contexts. Following these studies, this study explores the case of irregular migrants in Japan.

Irregular migrants began to attract broader public attention in the late 1980s. Generally, Japanese citizens did not initially have negative attitudes toward them. Despite their lack of legal status, they were included in society according to various criteria such as the moral economy of society or international norms, becoming a labor shortage and Japan’s self-recognition as a powerful nation at the time.

However, since around the turn of the century, reactions to irregular migrants have dramatically changed. Their presence has been linked to security issues, and they have come to be regarded as “criminals.” Immigration authorities collaborated with the police in launching a large-scale crackdown, which endangered the daily lives of irregular migrants. At the same time, however, the legalization of irregular migrants was promoted based on moral values. At present, sovereignty, connected with moral values, mainly defines the included and the excluded among irregular migrants.

Thus, changes in the situation of irregular migrants in the last two decades in Japan show that the substantial effects of sovereignty can vary over time and according to the circumstances in which it operates.

This paper examines how Kurdish musicians have utilized the opportunities in Japan and argues that the securitization of migrants has led to highlight the effects of sovereignty, which makes irregular migrants vulnerable.

As Karl Polanyi pointed out, the reproduction of human beings and society is external to the liberal capitalist economic system. At the same time, the multi-dimensional reproductive activities (biological reproduction, economic reproduction and socio-political reproduction) are vital to the maintenance and development of the capitalist economy. The dilemma posed by the contradictory relationship between reproduction and capitalist economy had long been dealt with by mobilizing families and local communities, officially or unofficially, within each national economy. States have often played a vital role in the institutionalization of the link between reproduction and capitalist economy by locating families and communities within the national economy, in other words, governing reproductive activities, as exemplified by the setting-up of the welfare state system. Economic restructuring influenced by neoliberal principles in recent years, however, has eroded the foundation on which families and local communities can function as a reproductive unit.

The paper explores the theoretical question regarding the contradictory relationship between reproduction and capitalist economy, that is, how the governance of reproduction functions in the process of developing and maintaining capitalist economies, with reference to the works of Polanyi and the ‘governmentality’ school. The analysis of the Japanese case offers some insights that illuminate inherent problems existing in the governance of reproduction embedded in governmentality.

This research focuses on the developing process of the local food culture in Germany. Immigration from developing countries to Europe is often experienced not only as a social downward mobility but also as a cultural deprivation. In the context of Turkish migrant in European countries, their musical activities have drawn attention as strategies in discrimination: effort for transmitting cultures to the next generation and in informal spheres, where indigenous European people are rarely to be found. The research will consider this flow of Austrians to Niseko and its impacts on the local community through different theoretical concepts and ideas, as well as the significance of such community under the nexus of Australia and Japan.

This action was a response to the following two types:

(1) Enforcement of “municipal regulations for controlling vacant houses”

In 2010, Japan’s first municipal regulation against vacant houses was enforced in a city of suburban area of Metropolitan Tokyo. This action was a response to an increase in the number of destroyed houses. More than 40 cities have enforced similar regulations since then, and the number is further increasing. This tendency is especially prominent in local governments facing severe economic conditions, suggesting that how to control vacant houses has been a potential problem. Main actors are local governments and the house owners. More specifically, who bears the demolition costs of aging houses is the point.

(2) Management of “vacant-house banks”

It is a challenge to local governments to introduce vacant houses, which have not been valued in private housing markets, to public information networks to promote their effective use. There are various types in the management of “vacant-house banks” by local authorities. Diverse actors including NPOs are involved in this type. Because renovation of vacant houses costs a large amount of money, those actors are seeking to form a partnership with each other and to explore efficient methods. Generally, not only reducing vacant house-associated risks but increasing values of local resources is aimed.

This research focuses on the developing process of the local food culture in central Tokyo. Regeneration of the central district promoted to develop the local food street and a local identity. The purpose of this research is to analyze how the urban regeneration deepened the local food culture.

TAKEDA, HIKO*/ (University of Tokyo, takeda@global.c.u-tokyo.ac.jp)

The Governance of Reproduction in Japan: How Can Reproduction Be Located within the Capitalist Economic System?

This study examines how Kurdish musicians have utilized the opportunities in Japan and argues that the securitization of migrants has led to highlight the effects of sovereignty, which makes irregular migrants vulnerable.
This research area called 'Tukishima' is located in the water-front area adjacent to the urban center. The Water-front mega-projects in the 1990's opened new large business/commercial district on the reclaimed island which attracts international and domestic tourists. The new subway lines were constructed through Tukishima, the number of tourists come to Tukishima increased. The traditional local shop owners in Tukishima changed their business, they opened special local food restaurants. This special local food called 'Monja'-used to be a common afternoon snack for working-class children here. About 60 Monja restaurants made the distinctive street of local food. Many tourists come to eat it at lunch time. After lunch they go sightseeing and shopping at the waterfront. Tukishima became a popular tourist spot. This is the first impact of urban regeneration on Tukishima.

The second impact of regeneration is the boom of building super high-rise condominium towers. Tukishima is very close to the business district both of urban center and the water-front, it became the area filled densely with high-rise condominium towers where professional service class live. Tukishima is gentrified, and new residents enjoy to eat Monja as a traditional local taste.

The third stage of regeneration is about to begin. Tokyo has been chosen to host the 2020 Summer Olympic Games. The venue is very close to Tukishima, high-rise tower residences can see games from their windows. The price of condominium goes up. Local food will be popular to visitors. The new era of Monja is about to start.

RC15-270.4
TAKEDA, WAKAKO* (the Australian National University, takewa1111@gmail.com)

Challenges for Healthy Eating: A Cross-Cultural Study of Conceptions of Eating Among Young Adults in Urban Australia and Japan

In the early 21st century when bio-medical view on health and medicine dominates global discussion on “healthy eating”, most guidelines and recommendations are primarily concerned with fulfilling nutritional requirements and avoiding or limiting the intake of undesirable substances. They are motivated by the prevalence of chronic diseases such as cancer, cardiovascular diseases and obesity in modern society. Consequently, cultural ideologies around “healthy eating” are being constructed around these rationales. Beyond food intake, some studies and public health policies assert further that commensal eating (eating with others) encourages healthy eating behaviours such as eating slowly and consuming a variety of foods.

I argue that the bio-medical approach mentioned above is often individualistic and overlooks the social-cultural contexts of eating and living in a local community such as commensal eating, culinary culture, history, lifestyle, and food supply chain. I explore the construction of “healthy eating” among young adults in urban cities of Australia and Japan through 71 in-depth interviews conducted during 2012-2013. I examine holistic aspects of eating by including contextual aspects of commensal eating (eating with others). In contrast to previous literature, I find that the majority of participants see commensal eating as a good cultural practice and may associate it with mental health benefits, but that this practice is not necessarily associated with the healthy intake of food (portion size, pace and food content). This is due to the fact that commensal eating is rather complex and sensitive to social-cultural circumstances.

In conclusion, this study identifies dynamics of eating contexts in different cultures as challenges for healthy eating promotion in the modern society.

RC49-796.6
TAKENAKA, KEN* (Hiroshima Kokusai Gakuin University, dotlaundory@yahoo.co.jp)

How Japanese Male Narratives Are Made up?

We have recently researched Japanese university students' sexual lives for a few years and published as a book in Nov. 2011: “talking about sex with college students: their truths and lies through their narratives for gay students’ sexual reality at the research and described how much they suffer from their lives. After the book published, I used that as a textbook in some universities. Then I happened to meet some gay students. The more I collected their narratives as a gay, the more I questioned why they so suffered from their sexuailty are...I noticed a paradox of the narratives as a gay or that of 'gender identity disorder'; the more they talk, the more they are suffered. I wish I could suggest some case studies of their narratives what is to against 'male narratives' from their words and why they suffered from such unimportant miss much from their identities.

RC15-263.10
TAKENAKA, KEN* (Hiroshima Kokusai Gakuin University, dotlaundory@yahoo.co.jp)

Who Makes the Stories, Medical Professionals or Patients?

I am really interested in the arguments which should save patients more ‘narrative based medicine’ or ‘narratives in Medicine’? In my point of view, carers including medical professions should more focus on patients stories about their illness and life. When patients’ narratives are controlled by medical professionals, even if it had been for medical treatments, patients are controlled by others. That might means one's life is possibly controlled by medical stuffs which are strongly connected medical governance in their country. For instance, ones narratives about “How to die” or “how to give birth” should easily connected to economical point of view in one's country through the conversation with medical stuffs that are controlled by local systematic medical standards. I may contribute to your session as a small research-based argument rather than theoretical one. I have researched both alcoholics anonymous group and self help groups for mental illnesses in Hokkaido, Japan. Patient's narratives are strongly controlled by medical stuff indeed in Japan. This should be the result of 'Narrative Medicine' had been done in Japan. Then I happened to meet some gay students. The more I collected their narratives, the more they are suffered. I wish I could show you some case studies of strongly controlled narratives of patients though Japanese mental carers at a self help group. I will supply a small material for the argument who is to draw patient's narratives.

RC31-541.3
TAKENOSHTA, HIROHISA* (Sophia University, h.takenoshita@sophia.ac.jp)

The Great Recession and Unemployment Among Brazilian Immigrants in Japan

The economic recession which occurred during the period from 2007 to 2010 led to a massive growth in unemployment among workers in many countries. Conversely, it is important to note that the gap in unemployment between immigrants and native-born population differ markedly across nations. In particular, in Spain and Portugal, unemployment rates among the foreign-born increased much more than those among the native-born whereas in several other countries, there were few divergences between these two groups with respect to unemployment growth over time. This cross-national variation appears to depend on institutional arrangements of the labour market structure, industrial relations and employment policies.

Japanese labour market has been characterised by a higher level of employment security for regular workers. However, increasing global economic competition has forced the labour market to become more flexible and has thus led to rapid growth in the number of non-standard workers. During this period, immigrant workers who came from Asia and Latin America have been incorporated into the sector of non-standard employment. They can be easily dismissed during the time of economic slowdown because of their nature of employment contract. In fact, many immigrants became unemployed during the recent financial crisis.

This study focuses primarily on Brazilian immigrants in Japan because Brazilian workers represent typical cases of the precarity of employment status among immigrants in Japan. Approximately 80 per cent of Brazilian workers have been employed as temporary workers by temporary help agencies. Because of that, the growth of unemployment after economic crisis was considerably greater among Brazilian workers than among Japanese workers. This study addresses the question which has been raised in various literature: what is the employment of Brazilian workers in Japan? I will investigate the effect of human capital and assimilation, employment status and industrial sector on their likelihood of unemployment during the economic crisis.

JS-78.2
TAKESHY TANIGUTI, GUSTAVO* (University of São Paulo, gustotaniguti@gmail.com)

Sociology of an Immigrant Between Borderlines: An Intellectual Biography of Hiroshi Saito

This paper examines the intellectual biography of the Japanese-born sociologist Hiroshi Saito (1919-1983) by considering the dilemmas and impasses lived by him. Our goal is to explore the relationships between his personal trajectory and his academic work, mostly devoted to the subject of Japanese immigration in Brazil. As well as the majority of Japanese people who emigrated to this country in the first half of the twentieth century, he worked as a farmer in the cotton fields at the State of São Paulo. In search of better opportunities, Saito moved to the cap- ital city, where he became the already well-known professor Donald Pierson. He became the first Japanese immigrant to build a successful academic career in Brazilian sociology. The analysis focuses on the strategies he developed and the political positions he defended between the 1940s and the 1950s in order to confront both the political repression of Brazilian State, on one hand, and the Japanese ultranationalist groups, on the other. Moreover, we seek to demonstrate that the author played a crucial role for the institutionalization of the studies on the Japanese immigrants in Brazilian social sciences, being himself one of the pioneer researchers on this subject.
This study examines whether the difference of firm size influences job career of female Taiwanese using the Panel Study of Family Dynamics (PSFD) data. Previous studies show that majority of Taiwanese women continue their job without a long career break by marriage or childbirth. Well-known explanation for this is that the industrial structure composed of large number of small-and-medium sized enterprises (SMEs) and family business provide women with flexible working conditions. However, existing studies testing firm size effects on a woman’s career, have failed to reach a consistent result. To eliminate possible problems providing the inconsistencies, this study limits the objects of analysis to female employees with regular salary, excluding self-employed workers and workers of family business without payment. Also, previous studies usually treat job change and job turn over separately, but in this study those two actions are simultaneoulsy analyzed in a discrete-time multinomial logit model.

This study tests mainly two hypotheses: female workers in small sized firm are able to (1) enjoy flexible working conditions by negotiating with their employees and (2) accumulate better skills which are useful for a labor market than their counterparts in large firms are. Dependent variable is employment choice, which have 4 categories; “continue the same job”, “change job in SMEs firm”, “change job in large firm” and “leave from working”. Main independent variable is a dummy variable indicating working experience in SMEs and interaction terms SME dummy and event dummies standing for marriage and childbirth. The result indicates that women who have working experiences in SMEs are more likely to have uninterrupted working careers than those who have experiences in large-sized firms.

RC46-761.1

TAKEUTI, NORMA MISSAE* (Univ Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, normitek@gmail.com)

Jeunes, inégalités, Sens Du Changement Social

De quoi parle-t-on à propos de “changement social” lorsqu’on prend en compte la problématique des jeunes confrontés aux longs effets des inégalités sociales, dans la société brésilienne, mais qui sont dans un processus collectif actuel de changements surtout au plan subjectif (de leur collectif et/ou collectivité)? Changement d’attitudes quotidiennes en face de leurs propres situations précaires de vie et vis-à-vis des rapports sociaux qui rétrécissent toujours leurs possibilités de participation (économique, sociale, culturelle ou politique). Les multiples transformations à l’intérieur d’une société ont des effets différenciés sur les sujets sociaux selon la place qu’ils y occupent, raison pour laquelle le sens du changement social ne peut être défini qu’à partir des perspectives sociétales. Peut-on envisager une discussion sur le changement social et le processus de subjectivation (sens foucauldien) tout en considérant certains des effets inattendus liés au développement des réseaux sociaux appuyés sur les nouvelles technologies d’informations et de communications sociales? Peut-on réfléchir sur le changement social tout en s’affranchissant des concepts « classiques » de reproduction, déviance, antagonismes de classes… afin de permettre l’émergence dans le discours sociologique, et la conceptualisation d’autres modes d’existence sociale, d’autres espaces d’expérimentations, d’autres intensités de vie, d’autres modes de penser le monde ou d’autres modes de plier les lignes de force telle qu’une multitude en son essai d’une nouvelle économie affective où la subjectivité devient une puissance de vie (sens Deleuze et Tarde) ? Des collectifs jeunes, au Brésil, en leur essai d’expérimentations culturelles, artistiques et micropolitiques qui se déplient dans les « périphéries » brésiliennes, mais aussi certains « mouvements sociaux » où les principaux protagonistes sont des jeunes, depuis 2011 (’indig-nados; ‘occupy wall street’; ‘printemps arabes’, ‘révolte brésilienne-2013…’) sont les fondateurs empiriques de notre réflexion sur le sens du changement social à l’intérieur de l’imposante logique des inégalités sociales.

RC02-48.7

TAKIKAWA, HIROKI* (Tohoku University, takikawa@sal.tohoku.ac.jp)

A Mathematical Model of Status Hierarchy

The emergence of status hierarchy, defined as a social order that ranks individuals in society from top to bottom, is one of the main topics in sociology. Although many empirical studies on this topic have been conducted, the complete theoretical understanding of it remains lacking. In recent years, Gould proposed a groundbreaking theory of status hierarchy. Using game theory and social network theory, he showed that status hierarchy can be considered as a type of equilibrium when players assign attachments to all other players on the basis of their qualities. The major difficulty in Gould’s model, however, is the unwarranted assumption of limitless resources such as time and emotional costs that players must pay in executing their attachment strategies. Here we extend Gould’s model to be theoretically more coherent and empirically more valid by incorporating multidimensional choices for resource constraints. Unlike Gould’s model, in our model, a player choose only one allocation strategy as a multidimensional choice; that is, a player must determine the attachment levels for all the other players at the same time. Our main result is to show what is called “the relationality of social status”. Specifically, we show that an individual’s status is entirely determined by the individual’s relative quality in the social system. This observation contrasts with that of Gould’s model in which an individual’s status is dyadically determined. Our model can be considered as a type of network formation model having broad applicability.

RC07-143.4

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FRIED AMILVIA, GABRIELA* (California State University Los Angeles, afrieda@calstatela.edu)

Remembering and Resilience after Traumatic Social Loss: A Multicultural Perspective

A challenging realm for Global Sociology is the cross-cultural thinking and processing of the experiences of collective remembering after mass social trauma and post-traumatic resilience across cultures and generations. In this presentation we will develop a theoretical and applied multi-cultural framework for working on the intersubjectivity of memory, with a focus on the unprocessed dimension of social experiences of traumatic loss, building on the latent, private, intimate individual and cultural aspects of experiences of collective memory and transmission. We will also work on the concept -building on Hallwachsian work of “undercurrents of memory,” incorporating the more recent concept of “moral injury,” a contemporary development out of the post-traumatic stress literature.

This line of grounded theoretical research, developed by collaborative efforts by the authors over the last decade, explores the underlying conflicts of the unresolved past as they are woven into the fabric of contemporary cultures, the effects of unresolved experience lying in the undercurrents of collective memory, often excluded or absent from the public narratives of memory, but which paradoxically retain a profound intersubjective and cultural presence, until they finally push their way into the public realm. Social studies of collective memory need to include this realm of the unprocessed (latent but present) experiences and trajectories of social memory.

The authors will develop a joint conceptual approach to look at individual/community and cultural traumatic remembering, and the resilience of certain memories, over time. Applied research cases will include Southern Cone political authoritarianism, the Japanese American incarceration experience in the US as well as the Japanese memories of the 3.11. Great Tohoku Earthquake.

RC40-681.3

TALBOT, JOHN* (University of the West Indies, john.talbot@uwimona.edu.jm)

Food Regimes and Food Import Dependency: An Analysis of Jamaica’s Food Imports, 1950-2000

This paper uses food regime theory to analyze the changes in Jamaica’s food imports in order to explain how it became so heavily dependent on imported food. It argues that food regime theory has a bias toward production and food exports; it tends to focus on the drivers of the food regimes: First World states and transnational corporations, along with the New Agricultural Countries, the few developing countries that have become major players in the global food system (e.g., Brazil, South Africa, Thailand). To correct for this bias, we need to examine how small Third World countries are connected to the global food system through consumption and food imports. As food regimes evolve, their characteristic commodity complexes change. In turn, the types of foods imported by Third World countries also change. However, once a country becomes import dependent for a particular type of food commodity, it is very difficult to go back to self-sufficiency. Thus the evolution of food regimes creates a cumulative food import dependency for more and more kinds of food. One element of food regime theory which does focus on consumption and food imports into the Third World is the analysis of how the US PL480 “food aid” program changed Third World diets, undercut Third World agriculture, and created food import dependency. This paper expands on that analysis and uncovers additional mechanisms through which food regimes tend to create food import dependency in small Third World nations.

JS-29.4

TALBURT, SUSAN* (Georgia State University, stalburt@gsu.edu)

Chilean Universities, Crisis Ordinariness, and Respatializing Knowledge
University competition for international excellence centers faculty research productivity (measured by indexed publications, research citations, etc.), global rankings, and international recognition. This presentation analyzes internationalization and research development in Chilean universities as a spatial reorientation of faculty work, knowledge, and subjectivity. Since Pinchot's dictatorship, Chile's neoliberalism intensified everyday competition in a free market and declining welfare state. Following the regime's political repression, universities' knowledge alignment with popular subjects changed to creating practical, neutral knowledge through technocrats. More recently, Chilean university policy older turns to World Bank and OECD logics to increase research productivity and rankings.

I theorize globalization as a “spatial rationality” that attributes causal powers to space to create efficiency, utility, and normative ideas of “the good” that catalyze particular actions and subjectivities. Rhetorics of globalization’s economic demands and “the good” imposes rationality, norm, and towards rationality, norm, and towards rationality. This projects a threefold rationality. First, the economic rationality is the production and distribution of goods and services. Second, the political rationality is the exercise of power and control over human affairs. Third, the social rationality is the organization and development of human society. These threefold rationalities are interdependent and interrelated, and they shape human perceptions and behaviors.

This is not a simple narrative of research homogenization, domination, or resistance, but of how crisis ordinariness creates new spaces, subjectivities, and knowledges.

**JS-91.4**

TALVES, KAIRI* (University of Tartu, kairi.talves@ut.ee)
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I Miss My Mum and Dad: Children's Well-Being and Parents' Job Migration In Estonia

Estonia is fastly developing country, which has experienced many societal and economic changes after regaining independence in 1991. Although there has been many positive developments, the global crises has influenced the lives of many people in Estonia. One of the most recent developments is a growing job migration out from Estonia. According to Statistics Estonia since 2010 the number of people migrating out of Estonia has been constantly increasing. Since 2012 it has been doubled in previous years. Negative net migration together with negative reproduction rate has been the main indicator influencing drop in population of such a small country. Another tendency that is poorly studied is the well-being of children whose parents have gone abroad. In some cases they are left with their children with them, but in relatively same number of cases they are leaving children behind with one parent or if mother and father both leave, other relatives take care of the children. There have been also cases where children are left just by themselves without any proper care, in some cases just older children taking care of their younger siblings. Aim of the current study is to analyze social and psychological well-being (life satisfaction, personal well-being and relationships in school and at home) in group of children who are left behind by one or more parents and to compare the findings with control group – children who are living together with their parents in Estonia. For the analysis most recent data is used from the Jacob's Foundation survey Children's World (data collected in autumn 2013). Altogether 3000 children from Estonia are studied, covering the ages 8, 10 and 12, around which is the most vulnerable age in sense of psychological and social attachment and challenges of growing up.

**RC04-95.6**

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HUNG, YUK LEONG* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, yl.soci@gmail.com)

The Gender Gap in STEM Majors: Evidence on the Gender Belief Hypothesis from Taiwan

Why are women underrepresented in science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) fields in college and work? Drawing on an unprecedented range of survey data with both Shauman (2003) rejected many common explanations (such as gender difference in math ability and the pipeline hypothesis) for the gender difference in college majors. Survey-based research has yet to explain much of the gender gap. Drawing on experimental studies, Ridgeway and Smith-Lovin (1999) develop a concept called cultural beliefs in gender (gender beliefs), using survey data to corroborate the experimental results, Correll (2001) argues that gender beliefs result in biased math self-assessment (BSA) and MSA explains why females are underrepresented in quantitative majors. Yet, upon close scrutiny, her results actually show that MSA is at best a minor source of the gender gap. Interestingly, Cech (2011) shows that professional role confidence, as a form of gender beliefs, can explain the gender gap in persistence through engineering majors in college. This seems to indicate the causal importance of some gendered cultural and psychological mechanisms may well be at play.

This study re-examines whether gender beliefs can explain why more men choose the science track at senior high school and STEM majors in college. We draw on the core panel of the Taiwan Education Panel Survey (TEPS), a large and representative sample of first year junior high school students in 2001. In general, students' gender beliefs early in high school explain a minor portion of the gender differences but parents' gender beliefs when children were early in high school explain substantially more—about a half of the gender gaps. Taken together, the two beliefs explain most of the gender differences and the residual gender gaps become insignificant. For the first time, then, survey-based results can provide a simple and direct confirmation of the gender belief hypothesis.

**JS-60.3**

TAMA, YASUKO* (Osaka Prefecture University, tama@hs.osakafu-u.ac.jp)

Pregnancy: Supporting Networks and Families in Disaster

The aim of this research is to analyze pregnancy in its social contexts: privatization and familism. In post WWII Japan, pregnancy has become privatized as a family issue. The disaster in 1995 and 2011 revealed us that there was much limitation of supporting system in these social contexts. My research is based on data as follows: (1) statistics on pregnancy, (2) relevant laws, (3) articles in professional journals, and (4) 10 interviews of women who were pregnant in disaster. My presentation is as follows: (1) To review development of laws that protect pregnant women in disaster as well as in peacetime for these twenty years in Japan, (2) To show what happened to pregnant women and their families in disaster, (3) To figure out a chain of caring support and women's power to change disaster into opportunities, (4) To point out further issues left to us, especially in Fukushima. In more concrete terms, I show invisibility of pregnant women in 1995, and then development of networks to support pregnant women and their families by the third sector since 2011. We can find a great deal of change in Eastern Japan Disaster in 2011, in comparison with Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake in 1995. The voices of women and babies in the disaster show us that they have become a turning point to support pregnancy beyond privatization and familism. On the other hand, Fukushima remains as a harsh reality for families and mothers especially with babies. The facts tell us the way we construct families and supportive networking as well as their limitations after disaster.

**RC01-30.2**

TAMÁS, PETER* (Wageningen University, peter.tamas@wur.nl)

When Are Interviews Good Enough? A Reflection on Threats to Retrospective Methods Posed By Automaticity and Performativity

Research on respondent performance in the research setting and on automaticity, human cognition directly challenge the validity of interviews. Interviews, however, efficiently produce what looks like rich, relevant data and they are particularly appealing when studying complex work in difficult to research environments. This paper looks for evidence of the practical relevance of performativity and automaticity in transcripts of interviews with civilian and military staff just returned from their rotations in a reconstruction mission in a (post)conflict environment. Re-analysis of these interviews suggests that the validity of retrospective methods may degrade rapidly as complexity increases.

**RC48-782.4**

TAMAYO GOMEZ, CAMILO* (The University of Huddersfield, u1169247@hud.ac.uk)

Symbols, Communicative Citizenship Actions and the Claiming of Human Rights from a Transnational Perspective: The Case of the Social Movement of Victims of Eastern Antioquia, Colombia

In this paper I would like to present the experience of two social movements of victims of Eastern Antioquia (Colombia – South America) that have been developing different types of communicative citizenship actions and symbols in order to do political activism in regional public spheres and claim human rights from a transnational perspective in the midst of the Colombian armed conflict. Specifically, I will focus on the experiences of the Association of Victims of Granada Town (ASO-VIDA) and The Provincial Association of Victims to Citizens (APROVICO), and how these two social movements of victims have been implementing transnationally their communicative citizenship actions and symbols as a reference other victims’ groups of the world such as Women in...
Therefore, the United States' State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) unemployments and urbanization rates within those prefectures. Big cities, such as Tokyo, offer a range of job opportunities; however, the cost of living is high and upward economic mobility is difficult, so many low-wage workers forego paying their insurance premiums. The number of uninsured children is a crucial issue. Therefore, the United States' State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) should be evaluated for its use in Japan.

There has been considerable works on the anthropology of Christianity relating conversion and its impacts to colonialism and consciousness (such as the important work of J. Comaroff) or simply to the success of missionary activities. Works on conversion of indigenous minorities generally relate to the religious politics of identity in relation to the majority people, as pointed out by most contributors in the volume edited by Charles Keyes on Christianity among the indig- enous peoples of Southeast Asia. There is often the tendency for conversion as a passive process on the part of the indigenous people. This paper will use the data from ethnographic research among the Badeng (a sub-group of Kenyah indigen- ous people) of Long Geng in Sarawak, Malaysia, to show how the “thinkers” and ordinary people have played major roles in actively engaged in conversion to Christianity in their negotiation with their encounter with modern changes that had reached their part of the world. In this respect religion and religious change are used as a kind of capital to negotiate with both traditions and modernity and to open up a way of adjusting to the changing world. Conversion provided the legitimacy to redefine traditions and even to remove some old practices, leading to the re-composing of ethnic identity.
An Intertemporal Comparative Analysis of Japanese Xenophobia Between 2009 and 2013

Japan is one of the most ethnic homogeneous countries in the world; however, Japan is also in the midst of rapid globalization with increasing numbers of foreign nationals living in Japan. Therefore the grassroots right-wing movements have spread and radicalized in recent years. But the causes and mechanisms of rapid growth of xenophobia in Japan remain unclarified.

The aim of this presentation is to reveal factors of xenophobic attitudes in Japan, especially the effect of social events. I analyze two survey datasets which were collected in 2009 and 2013 all over Japan. Between 2009 and 2013, Japan has experienced terrible diplomatic problems like Senkaku/Diaoyutai Islands dispute against China and also economic recovery seems to be caused by “Abenomics”. The hypotheses on relationship between social events and xenophobia are as below. The first one is the influence of “East Asian geopolitics” (Higuchi 2012) on Japanese xenophobia especially toward Chinese and Koreans. Japan has territorial disputes against China and Korea. There are also political debates on the understanding of history in the period of Second World War. This hypothesis assumes that those conflicts have negative effect on Japanese attitudes toward China and Korea. The second hypothesis is the realistic conflict theory (Sherif 1966 etc.). From this perspective, in the time of economic depression, competition between immigrants and native citizens over limited resources are intensified, therefore the negative feeling toward foreign residents are also escalated. If this theory is correct, the relations between respondents’ socio-economic status and xenophobia can be weaken from 2009 to 2013. Because in 2009 Japanese economy suffered in economic downturn precipitated by the Lehman Brothers bankruptcy, but “Abenomics” seems to show signs of economic recovery in 2013. I will confirm those hypotheses by using Multi-group Structural Equation Modeling.

RC05-107.1

TANABE, YOSHIMI* (Université Paris 13, sd091012@g.hit-u.ac.jp)

An International Comparative Study on the Sport Development for People with Mental Health Problems in 5 Nations

Since the end of the 1980s, French Immigration Memory (mémoire de l’immigration) has gradually become visible in France. As a result of this process, the first immigration museum in France, Cité Nationale de l’Histoire de l’Immigration(CHNI), was inaugurated in late 2007. Immigration Memory, once an almost exclusive topic to the archival and historical circles in France, has become a new domain for various institutions and organizations. This emerging museum movement is part of a larger “memory boom” in European countries, which has included the establishment of a huge number of museums in the field of immigration and ethnicity. In addition, the phenomenon of immigration memory has become both a public and academic subject to bring normative construction of knowledge and its violence into question.

RC38-651.3

TANAKA, HIROMI* (Meiji University, hiromi@meiji.ac.jp)

A Biographical Analysis of Women’s Political Participation: The Importance of Politicization in Female Legislators’ Biographies

Politics as a social institution remains highly gendered in many societies both quantitatively (few politically active women such as legislators) and qualitatively (androcentric political culture). It has been a major area of concern in both the- ories of feminism and post-colonial studies. The aim of this paper is to examine whether the concept of “politicization” can help us understand why women have been involved in public life. In Japanese society such politicization rarely occurs in women’s lives. Women are traditionally ascribed to the private sphere of domestic work, being excluded from – or discouraging women from being engaged in – public life. Scholars of women’s political participa- tion have stressed the androcentricity of institutional politics and identified in- stitutional and psychological obstacles to women’s political participation, ranging from a lack of money, party support, publicity in running an election to women’s reluctance of engaging herself in institutional politics. Our study looks at opportu- nities rather than obstacles for women’s political engagement and focuses on how female legislators experienced the process of politicization and transcended the private-public divide.

RC40-681.4

TANAKA, KEIKO* (University of Kentucky, ktanaka@uky.edu)
BRISLEN, LILIAN (University of Kentucky)

First Land: Creating a Farm for the Future

According to the 2007 US Census of Agriculture, less than two percent of labor force in the nation is in agriculture; the average age of principal farm operators was 57 years in 2007, and more than a quarter of all US farmers were 65 years or older. In order to support the emergence of the next generation of farmers, we, as agricultural researchers and educators, need to provide them with pathways to economic as well as environmental and social sustainability. Based on the data collected from our multi-state, multidisciplinary research project on beginning farmers that illustrate the understanding of the dynamics of finance and capital agriculture. Using the “economic map” as both a methodological and theoretical tool, we will then discuss the key patterns of how these beginning farmers position diverse financial/economic actors as critical resources for, or hindrances in, shaping their farming practices. We will also explore in these narratives how the concepts of “sustainable farming” and “economic viability” are articulated to guide their prac- tices.

RC27-472.1

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An International Comparative Study on the Sport Development for People with Mental Health Problems in 5 Nations

Aims: The aim of this study is to explore how sports for people with mental health problems have been promoted in 5 nations, which are Italy, England, Den- mark, Germany and Japan. Those countries have developed sport for people with mental health problems, according to Tanaka et al. (2013). This study attempts to identify each support system in order to contribute to international sport move- ment for people with mental health problems.

Backgrounds: People with physical and intellectual disabilities in many nations have come to enjoy sport not only for rehabilitation but also as a normal part of everyday life. On the other hand, sport offerings for people with mental health prob-
The Role of Tourism Companies in Forming Ethical Tourists: Case Studies of Tourists from China to Japan

The increase in Chinese tourists overseas and its socio-cultural and economical influence are of interest worldwide as well as in Japan. While many agents in the tourism industry invite Chinese tourists, the conditions of tourism between China and Japan are unstable, especially under the influence of political relations between the two countries. Further, media outfits tend to create a negative image of Chinese tourists.

This article focuses on the social and cultural interaction of tourists from China to Japan, particularly the role of tourism companies. Previous works criticized the role of tourism companies in creating media images and promoting unsustainable mass tourism. The industry also needs to pay attention to sustainability and establish alternative forms of tourism, such as ecotourism, which is a trend in sustainable tourism. The industry also needs to pay attention to sustainability and establish alternative forms of tourism, such as ecotourism, which is a trend in sustainable tourism.

Two case studies are examined. First is the case in which tourism companies teach their clients tourist ethics. In China, the government has recognized the importance of "tourist civilization," and in relation to this, I present a practice of "moral education" in tourism companies. I point out how they teach social and cultural order effectively in accordance with appropriate practices in Japan. The second case involves visits for inspection or training, which is a dimension of social tourism. In China, mobility for tourism is relatively strictly restricted, and consequently, many people with experiences of touring abroad support the inspection or training of visiting business visas, which tends to include sightseeing. I point out a type of development of social tourism that is not an alternative form of mass tourism.

Building a Global Domestic Workers’ Movement: The History, Strategies and Activities of the International Domestic Workers Federation (IDWF)

Formally launched in 2009, the International Domestic Workers Network aims to develop an effective global network of domestic workers. In the past campaign for the ILO Convention 189 for domestic workers, the IDWN coordinated and actively supported campaigns and activities of domestic workers at various levels, to enable them to speak for themselves and take leadership. Now that the ILO C189 has been achieved, we need to build a strong organization of domestic workers to ensure that countries around the world ratify the convention and national policies and laws are put in place to deliver real gains to domestic workers on the ground. In October 2013 the IDWF will hold its inaugural congress in Uruguay. In this paper we will discuss the history, strategies and activities aimed at building a strong democratic organization that can effectively protect domestic workers’ rights and change power relations in society to promote gender equality and human rights.

Recovery and Social Inequalities: The Use of Capabilities Approach and Intersectionality Analysis in Exploring the Social Conditions for Recovery

‘Recovery’ has become a dominant discursive feature in the UK mental health policies. Under the neo-liberal context, the mainstreamed recovery services tend to promote individualistic recovery strategies. Such policies and services fail to address the structural inequalities that give rise to distress and mental ill-health or place sufficient emphasis on the diversity of intersectional inequalities among service users that shape recovery journeys. This paper critically engages with the concepts of ‘recovery’, based on a case study of Chinese mental health service users in the UK which explores how structural factors, such as class, gender and ethnicity, contribute to their diverse recovery journeys.

To shed light on the complex interplay of structure and agency in shaping recovery journeys, a synthesis of the Capabilities Approach (Sen, 1999, Nussbaum, 2001 and Hopper, 2007) and Intersectionality Analysis (Walby, 2007 and Anthias, 2006) was developed as an alternative framework. Repeat-in-depth life history interviews were carried out with twenty two Chinese people who had received a psychiatric diagnosis, recruited from three cities in the England. Findings showed that participants strove, sometimes cautiously, to retain and exercise agency to move from patienthood to personhood. Their journeys were shaped by social inequalities demonstrating that targeting social inequalities is essential for facilitating and nurturing meaningful recovery.

Drawn on the findings in the case study, this paper will illustrate in what ways the medicalisation process enhances or hinders the (re)development of capabilities. It will also discuss about the use of the Capabilities Approach and Intersectionality Analysis in exploring the social conditions for meaningful recovery.

Navigating Domestic Violence Protection Law By Immigrant Wives in Taiwan

This paper seeks to explore the question: why do abused Vietnamese immigrant wives married to Taiwanese men find it difficult to escape from violence even though the Domestic Violence Prevention Law has been in place for more than 15 years and the government claims a supportive system has been established? By applying the institutional ethnography approach (Smith 2005) we contend that, even though there are laws, institutions (police, hospital, social workers, courts etc), and professional people that constitute a support system for abused immigrant wives, the structural forces of class, ethnicity and gender discrimination on intersectionally influence them as they seek to find a way out of the abuse they face.
Intercultural Training Program as a Mechanism of Raising the Individual Level of Competition

Seventy people representing five regions, and 32 countries were involved in the research. 25 expert interviews and 6 focus-groups were conducted by the researchers. Most contrast patterns of cultural clashes were observed in the interaction between the citizens of St. Petersburg and the representatives of western and eastern cultures. The strategies of acculturation of the people with diverse origin are very different. The representatives of Western Europe and the USA tend to believe that their difficulties in adaptation result from low standards of local people and Russian social environment. Newcomers from far eastern countries make enormous efforts to understand the motives guiding the local people's behavior, and try to adjust to the context of local culture. Africans tend to conceal their problems. The main problem of their adaptation is the lack of local people's tolerance resulting from physical and cultural differences. Weighing pros and cons of living in St. Petersburg they often try to focus on positive aspects and offset up negative sides. As for the citizens of the CIS and former Baltic republics (Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia), the process of their adaptation is the easiest one, because they speak fluent Russian, have been visiting St. Petersburg since childhood and do not feel enormous cultural differences. However, the lack of notable differences led to certain difficulties in constructing the cultural assimilators with their participation. At the same time, the migrants from the CIS, who came to raise their earnings and living standards, are often excluded from the social environment of St. Petersburg because of their limited access to economic and cultural resources.

RC06-120.9
TANGALYCHEVA, RUMIYA* (St. Petersburg State University, rumi98@yahoo.com)
Sociological Study of the Cultural Differences in Korean-Russian Mixed Marriages

According to Korean statistics in South Korea 90489 marriages between Koreans and foreigners were registered. The share of marriages with Russians was 835, among them 523 marriages between Russian women and Korean men. For the present study of the cultural differences in Korean-Russian mixed marriages the method of semi-structural interview was selected. This method gives a good opportunity to gather the necessary information and to interpret the object of research scientifically. The empirical research was conducted in Seoul, South Korea in 2010. Ten Russian women in the age from 19 to 31 years old, married the citizens of the Republic of Korea, participated in the study. Following the opinions of the respondents, the most difficult thing in family life in mixed Korean-Russian marriage is the difference in mentality with their husbands, but also the communication with husband’s relatives, the obligation to visit them during the collective family holidays (Lunar new year, the harvest festival “Chusok”) when crowds of relatives gather in parent’s home. Russian women definitely emphasized the differences in celebrating holidays, family rituals and ceremonies of life cycle. Cultural differences in such marriages are quite big due to specific scenario of children’s socialization in two societies. In the same time various actual differences in presented research were not found out because of the length of marriage of the respondents. Young Russian women and their Korean husbands who participated in the research were in their so called “honeymoon” period. It is also worth mentioning that the cultural context of ethnic relations and global trends change nowadays so rapidly that in several years Korean-Russian marriages will turn from somewhat exotic and unusual into ordinary and routine practice.

RC40-679.4
TANIGUCHI, YOSHIMITSU* (Akita Prefectural University, tani@akita-pu.ac.jp)
Social Cleavages Caused By Radioactive Contamination of Food and the Environment: The Case of Fukushima

The nuclear disaster in Fukushima has inflicted devastating damage to agriculture and food of Japan in many respects. I will give an overview of the social cleavages caused by the first, the social estimation of organic agriculture was tremendously damaged because the regional circulation of organic matters, one of the most important characteristics of organic farming, was broadly contaminated by radioactive substances. Many consumers particularly concerned about food safety have stopped buying organic foods not only grown in Fukushima but in surrounding areas. Despite the fact that radioactive substances remaining in soil were not transferred to agricultural products, most of the consumers have not yet come back to the farmers. The fall of the reputation of organic agriculture is the more serious because it is deeply connected with the growing distrust of Japanese food in general. Radioactive contamination of food has become a serious threat to the national food security. Second, a deep cleavage occurred between the farmers who are willing to live and farm in Fukushima at the risk of exposure of radiation and many anti nuclear activists who criticize these farmers insisting that they quickly leave the contaminated hometowns. The recognition gap concerning the risk of being exposed is so wide between them that it is difficult to establish the solidarity movement between farmers and anti nuclear movement.

Third, there appeared a great gap between Fukushima and the rest of Japan, or between Tohoku District, northeast part of Japan consisting 6 prefectures including Fukushima, and the rest of Japan. The nuclear disaster has reproduced the unequal development patterns that were often observed during the modernization history of Japan: taking the goods to the center and bringing the bads to the periphery.

RC13-237.3
TANO, DAISUKE* (Kono University, dtno@center.kono-u.ac.jp)
“Strength through joy” in Japan

During the second half of the 1930s and into the 1940s, the National Socialist leisure organization “Strength through Joy” (Kraft durch Freude, shortly KdF) had a great influence on the development of Japanese leisure movement (Kôsei movement), and played a crucial role in the establishment of relationships between the two countries. Since the World Recreation Congress in Hamburg 1936, the activities of the KdF, which should regenerate the “strength” of workers through “joy” in leisure, attracted public attention in Japan, where the general interest in the subject of leisure had been slight. The KdF gave the Japanese movement many suggestions and became its model. After the foundation of the Japanese Recreation Association (Kôsei kôsei taikai) in Osaka 1940. At this congress, to which also representatives from Germany were invited, the slogan “Strength through joy” was adopted and the exchange between German cooperation in the field of social policy was proclaimed. However, the actual discussions between the two countries on issues relating to leisure were not deepened by the congress, and also the mutual perceptions of Germany and Japan contained contradictions in many respects. This report therefore examines the image of the KdF in Japan and that of the Kôsei movement in Germany, and also investigates the relationship between the two countries, in order to clarify the features of the mutual perception and its significance.

RC31-529.6
TANU, DANAU* (University of Western Australia, danau.tanu@gmail.com)
Mapping out the Educational and Future Trajectories of the Children of Internationally Mobile Families

Children’s education and future career trajectories are of paramount concern for many transnational families. Educational concerns impact upon whether and when families decide to move internationally together or stay apart. This paper focuses on teenage and young adult children of Asian and African backgrounds who have been mobile in childhood and are popularly referred to as “Third Culture Kids” (Useem & Downie 1976). It explores how they experience and articulate, in varying ways, their internationally mobile upbringing and the transnationality of their family lives in relation to their educational future. Some report multiple international moves with their families due to their parent(s) job placement, while others are sent overseas by their parents to one or more countries on their own for educational purposes. Decisions about their schooling are tempered by their parents’ and their own economic, social and cultural capital in the context of national and international economic and cultural inequalities (Bourdieu 1986). This paper highlights the way pragmatic considerations about education and economic futures intersect with the ambivalence that young people feel about their transnational upbringing and identity, as well as the way they imagine ‘home’. Given that international mobility is the norm for the young cohort I studied, their experiences offer significant insight into the complexity of transnational family lives and its impact on children.

Data is drawn from a yearlong ethnographic research conducted in Jakarta, Indonesia in 2009 at an international school catering to foreign expatriate and local elite families. I conducted participant-observation of high school students (grades 9 to 12), as well as in-depth interviews with over 130 students, school staff, parents and alumni of international schools.

RC15-258.6
TAQUETTE, STELLA* (STATE UNIVERSITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, stella.taquette@gmail.com)
HIV/ AIDS Among Adolescents in Brazil and France: Similarities and Differences

In order to analyze the Aids epidemic in France and Brazil, particularly among adolescents, a critical review of literature, official documents and on-site verification of services for sexual and reproductive health for adolescents was held. The concept of vulnerability and its categories were used as theoretical basis of research. A confrontation to France and Brazil reveals the number of Aids cases in proportion to its population. In France there was a continuous decline in the incidence of this disease from 1998 onwards; in Brazil, the decline started in 2002,
but there was a rise in cases in 2008. Both countries offer universal access to ARV treatment and the epidemic shows a trend of impoverishment, feminization and heterossexualization. Among Brazilian adolescents, the number of cases is proportionally 3.5 times higher; they have an earlier sexual initiation, use condoms less frequently and schooling is shorter. In France schools are obliged by law to offer regular educational activities on sexuality, the notification of Aids and HIV are mandatory; the access of adolescents to health services with confidentiality is facilitated, there is availability of tests for STDs and of voluntary interruption of pregnancy, which offer conditions for prevention and treatment of sexual disorders.

RC24-421.2

TARASOVA, EKATERINA* (Södertörn University, ekaterina.tarasova@sh.se)

Anti-Nuclear Movement Discourse in the Countries of so Called “Nuclear Renaissance”

Since the first half of 2000s the world society has been observing the expansion of national nuclear energy programs in a number of countries, also called by nuclear power industry as ‘Nuclear Renaissance’. This development has been accompanied by the contemporary trend in public opinion showing positive attitude towards nuclear energy. The striking is, however, that this situation occurs in the countries with the history of significant anti-nuclear movements, e.g. Sweden. The revival of nuclear energy programs, public opinion favouring the expansion of nuclear energy and the experience of anti-nuclear movements in the past are the points of departure for this study. The constellation of these circumstances in several countries encourages the following research questions to be considered in this paper. First of all, the national nuclear energy strategies have affected the discourse of anti-nuclear movements, the primary task of this paper is to find out in what way. Then, the second question is to analyze how these policy changes account for a shift in contemporary understanding of nuclear energy by anti-nuclear movements. Thirdly, the connection between discursive opportunities embedded in these discourses and movement mobilization is studied. Finally, the paper aims to discuss whether there is a change in public perception of nuclear energy.

Several explanations and events are responsible for the mentioned changes, among others are the issue of climate change and the accident at Fukushima-Dai-ichi. This paper explores in what extent and how these turning points become part of the anti-nuclear movement discourse.

In terms of methodology this study is based on discourse analysis.

JS-44.17

TARDOS, KATALIN* (Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Tardos.Katalin@tk.mta.hu)

Multiple Discrimination: Personal and Institutional Perceptions, Impacts, and Actions

This paper investigates the phenomenon of Multiple Discrimination in Hungary, with special attention paid to cases of intersectionality based on ethnic origin. The research unfolds those mechanisms that lead to multiple discrimination in the field of job seeking, hiring, and employment. The phenomenon of multiple discrimination is studied, on the one hand, from the perspective of decision-makers representing public and private employment agencies; on the other hand, from those who are the victims of discrimination on multiple grounds. The research project identifies the personal and institutional perceptions, impacts of and actions taken with regard to discrimination by the various stakeholders. Through a series of semi-structured interviews and a survey of private and public employment agency clients we demonstrate how a low awareness level of discrimination, in particular of multiple discrimination, among victims, and a high inertia and inaction on behalf of decision-makers lead to the reproduction of social mechanisms responsible for discrimination.

RC13-232.1

TARKÓ, KLÁRA (University of Szeged)

BENKO, ZSUZSANNA* (University of Szeged, benko@igyapk.u-szeged.hu)

Education for Lifestyle (Leisure) Counselling in an Unequal World (Szeged, Hungary)

Max Weber’s lifestyle model emphasizes the role of life opportunities, life chances and choices. Life opportunities provide the conditions for choosing one’s lifestyle. Life chances are the chances of actually realizing the given values. For realization it is the social environment that ensures the structural prerequisites. Opportunities, chances and choices in everyday life mean that people have a free choice within the wider or tighter boundaries provided by their social environment and related social pressure. At the same time, lifestyle is not only a dependent of one’s social position, but it also plays a considerable role in designating one’s position in the social structure.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
RC16-285.6
TASCHEREAU MAMERS, DANIELLE* (University of Western Ontario, dtascher@uwo.ca)
Considering Looking: Political Spectatorship Distinct from Action

From museums commemorating genocide to human rights organizations issuing fundraising pleas, photographs of violence are a frequent means of calls to political action. Representations of suffering as a result of political violence invoke a theoretical trajectory that connects looking at images of suffering to actions undertaken in response to what is seen, culminating in a broader political change. This trajectory is also taken up in the models of spectatorship developed by contemporary visual theory, such as that of Ariella Azoulay. Attending to the assumptions and fantasies embedded in this broader trajectory, this paper reveals difficulties with Azoulay’s argument for the political uses of photography and brings the possibility of such a politics into question. Alternatively, Jacques Rancière’s theory of spectatorship provides a starting point for conceptualizing looking as an activity distinct from direct involvement in the looked upon scene. This paper will argue for a modest approach to looking, as a space for political and ethical imagination, rather than as the first step in enacting a response or mounting a campaign for change. If spectatorship is unmoored from the trajectory to which Azoulay and others confine it, then the political potential of photography requires reconsideration. I ask: If spectatorship does not necessarily lead to action, what is left of looking as a political practice? If given space distinct from action, how might practices of looking open up possibilities for appreciating the political dimensions of suffering?

WG03-913.3
TASCHEREAU MAMERS, DANIELLE* (University of Western Ontario, dtascher@uwo.ca)
Tools of Violence, Traces of Memory: Photographic Identity Cards and the Visual Narration of the Rwandan Genocide

Photo identity cards played a crucial role in the politics leading to and the perpetration of the 1994 Rwandan genocide. The identity cards and their portraits now figure prominently in Rwanda’s national memorial sites as both evidence of the racist politics that culminated in genocide and as commemorative images. Attending to the interpretive shift prompted by the material transformation of bureaucratic portraits into memorial images, this paper will examine the complexities of using portraiture to memorialize mass violence. To critically examine the politics of transforming bureaucratic portraits into commemorative images, this paper draws on Ariella Azoulay’s ontology of photography, which presents photography as an ongoing event capable of continually deriving alternative interpretations and fantasies embedded in this broader trajectory, this paper reveals difficulties with Azoulay’s argument for the political uses of photography and brings the possibility of such a politics into question. Alternatively, Jacques Rancière’s theory of spectatorship provides a starting point for conceptualizing looking as an activity distinct from direct involvement in the looked upon scene. This paper will argue for a modest approach to looking, as a space for political and ethical imagination, rather than as the first step in enacting a response or mounting a campaign for change. If spectatorship is unmoored from the trajectory to which Azoulay and others confine it, then the political potential of photography requires reconsideration. I ask: If spectatorship does not necessarily lead to action, what is left of looking as a political practice? If given space distinct from action, how might practices of looking open up possibilities for appreciating the political dimensions of suffering?

RC14-252.3
TASSI, RAFAEL* (UNIVERSIDADE TUIUTI DO PARANÁ, rafatassiteixeira@hotmail.com)
Ciclo De Imagenes y Alteridad Migrante: Antropología De La Imagen ‘brazuca’ En La Cinematografía Contemporánea

CICLO DE IMÁGENES Y ALTERIDAD TRANSFORMATIVA: ANTROPOLOGÍA DE LA IMÁGEN ‘BRAZUCA’ EN LA CINEMATOGRÁFIA CONTEMPORÁNEA

El presente trabajo intenta producir una interpretación sobre las estructuras de las focalizaciones discursivas en las imágenes utilizadas en el cine mundial contemporáneo, retratando el universo de las realidades brasileñas singularizadas en los juegos de escena entre Brasil y los brasileños mas medios expuestos en las películas “íbero-americanas. A partir de una serie de imágenes relacionadas con la producción cinematográfica sobre Brasil y los brasileños en el cine ibero-amerio, se pretende observar los procesos de transmisión de imagen y la confección de la exofobia “brazuca”, articulados en los contextos operativos de los sistemas de reconocimiento y adopción de las prácticas de interpretación contrastantes de los exódios migratorios a los países europeos. Las imágenes relacionadas con Brasil y los brasileños, son vistas a la luz del debate sobre las construcciones del imaginario de los brasileños en el exterior, con el objetivo de observar las intensificaciones recientes y las dicotomías discursivas sobre los lugares de funda. A manera de funda, las fotografías de violence are a frequent means of calls to political action. Representations of suffering as a result of political violence invoke a theoretical trajectory that connects looking at images of suffering to actions undertaken in response to what is seen, culminating in a broader political change. This trajectory is also taken up in the models of spectatorship developed by contemporary visual theory, such as that of Ariella Azoulay. Attending to the assumptions and fantasies embedded in this broader trajectory, this paper reveals difficulties with Azoulay’s argument for the political uses of photography and brings the possibility of such a politics into question. Alternatively, Jacques Rancière’s theory of spectatorship provides a starting point for conceptualizing looking as an activity distinct from direct involvement in the looked upon scene. This paper will argue for a modest approach to looking, as a space for political and ethical imagination, rather than as the first step in enacting a response or mounting a campaign for change. If spectatorship is unmoored from the trajectory to which Azoulay and others confine it, then the political potential of photography requires reconsideration. I ask: If spectatorship does not necessarily lead to action, what is left of looking as a political practice? If given space distinct from action, how might practices of looking open up possibilities for appreciating the political dimensions of suffering?

RC23-417.5
TATAR, DEBORAH* (Virginia Tech, dtatar@cs.vt.edu)
Gender and STEM: No Shift Required

In the past thirty years, several waves of opportunity have come successively closer to realizing Papert’s vision of a world in which children can self-actualize with technology and technological thinking without having to first (or ever) label themselves as “them,” the kind of person that actually likes technology. They can tinker, jolting and selling. In particular, recent tools associated with the Maker or DIY (“Do It Yourself”) movement have the potential to increase embodied, craft-oriented performance-focused behavior. Girls (and a range of boys) can now create inexpensive, personalized craft objects that cause them to rub elbows with technology and technological thinking without having to first (or ever) label themselves as one of “them,” the kind of person that actually likes technology. They can tinker, both with creations and identity. They can develop skills which will help them no matter what they go on to do, and their relationship to those skills can change over time. The crucial opportunity, ironically, lies in the relative unimportance of the technology in defining the students’ projects. Supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No.1142510

RC24-423.1
TATEISHI, YUJI* (Kwansei Gakuin University, tateishi@kwansei.ac.jp)
Scientific Criticism in the Dispute over the Risk of Radiation Exposure

This study examines the role of scientific criticism in the dispute over health effects of exposure to low-level radiation, focusing on the situation in Japan after the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster. In radiation-related fields, it has usually been difficult for environmental movements to establish and utilize a network of scientists who provide a scientific basis for the movement, because of the strong connection between government officials promoting nuclear energy and scientists in this field. Considering these difficulties, I will examine what enables conducidos e intensificados de forma urgente dentro de la cinematografía ibero-americana reciente.

Palabras-claves: cine, migración e identidades; estudios visuales y adaptabilidad;
scientists to maintain an objective distance and conduct academic research with possible critical implications for the existing policy. On the basis of a document analysis of historical materials and in-depth interviews with the people involved, we found a remarkable difference between scientific fields regarding research resources available for outsider scientists. In the field of dosimetry, many citizen groups measured doses of radiation using their own dosimeter, which enabled them to urge the government to adjust their policy of decontamination. However, in epidemiology, it is difficult for critical scientists to conduct large-scale surveys; therefore, they have concentrated on assessing and criticizing Fukushima Prefectures “Health Management Survey.” We also found a complex relationship between academic research diversity and political mechanisms for constructing a unified view. Occasionally, articles in international journals express different views; for example, one uncovers the possibility of health effects caused by very low-level radiation and another denies it. Even though the academic discussion has not yet been completed, the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP) has taken the position of creating a systematic regulation; consequently, the diversity of academic research has diminished. To maintain diversity in the circulation of scientific knowledge, we need alternative ways to organize critical scientists and the results of their research.

RC14-243.8

TATISI, NICHOLAS* (University of Athens, tatisis.nicholas@gmail.com)

Television As a Global Kaleidoscope: Multiple Socio-Cultural Realities within a Paramount Political Reality

In recent years, due to a number of factors like the severe global socioeconomic crisis, the citizens of countries like Greece search for information through foreign media. Thus, globally broadcasting corporate or state television channels, (i.e. BBC, CNN, France 24, Al Jazeera, Russia Today, CCTV News), became very popular. This paper attempts to discuss these channels’ (re)presentations as alternate sources, focusing on three levels. First, the formative one: They all (a) use English for oral and written discourse; (b) follow standardized forms of Western broadcasting; (c) utilize the media cosmogony of our epoch. Second, the substantive one. (a) Operating within a ‘global village’ framework, they function in their ‘public sphere’ without barriers; (b) They manage to create ‘media events’, authenticated and explained by participating actors and professional experts; (c) Cultivating a sense of a relevant immediacy, they connect individual life-worlds with projected ‘world views’. Third, the conclusive one: (a) While documenting issues from ‘multiple socioeconomic realities’ (i.e. society, economy and business), with a presumed undisputed factuality, they express a ‘paramount (political) reality’. (b) This ‘reality’ is a ‘noematic construction’ which reflects core values from a channel’s ethnocentric perspective with a long historical tradition. Any interpretative scheme they provide derive from this perspective. (c) Thus, foreign channels offer planned images, which hide the impact of political ideology in (un)official “translations”, becoming improvisations with inauthentic color schemes on the screen canvas. The critical question remains: Are those media nothing but a kaleidoscope for the democratic forum of ‘a global village’?

RC14-243.8

TATSUMI, KAZUKO* (Fukuoka University, ktatsumi@fukuoka-u.ac.jp)

A Study of Women’s Roles in Rural Livelihood Improvement: A Case Study of Yamaguchi Prefecture in Japan

This study aims to identify links between internal and external factors, where women farmers developed an important role in rural life improvement. In a sparsely populated and aging society in Yamaguchi Prefecture, western Japan. In Japan the rural livelihood improvement program was started in 1949 in response to the consequences of the Great Depression (1929–1933). The program, introduced in the 1950s and the 1960s, is a wide range subjects domain over science, economy, and politics. Although numerous attempts focused on consequences of climate change or effectiveness of policies. However, there are few reports on social acceptance of climate change. In Japan, what kind of frames is used in climate change? Which political stakeholders are mainly joined and how connected?

For this purpose, as a part of international comparative study of Comparing Climate Change Policy Network (COMPON Project), this project media analysis for articles of Japanese newspapers by using common methods among society cases of the project. In this project, we created climate change article database by searching for keywords of “Climate Change” or “Global Warming”. Then we counted articles and extracted issues and stakeholders on climate change from the database.

In conclusion, this data suggest that (1) Coverage amount is linked international agreements (like Kyoto Protocol) and political international events (G8 and COP), (2) Issues have shifted to “domestic - economy” policies in 2000’s from international contributions or sciences in the 1990’s. (3) The corporate sector and government come up a lot, but civil society actors were found to be less. (4) After the Great East Japan Earthquake of 2011, interest in climate change has fallen sharply.

RC14-243.8

TATSUMI, TOMOYUKI* (Hitotsubashi University, tatsumi@micomo.net)

Media Coverage and Stakeholders on Climate Change in Japan

Climate change has become a serious problem facing from global society in the 1980s and the 1990s. It is a wide range subjects domain over science, economy, and politics. Although numerous attempts focused on consequences of climate change or effectiveness of policies. However, there are few reports on social acceptance of climate change. In Japan, what kind of frames is used in climate change? Which political stakeholders are mainly joined and how connected?

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RC47-769.12

TATSUMO, YOUSHUKI* (Sophia University, tatsucon0703@gmail.com)

The Relationship Between “Global Meanings” and “Local Meanings”: A Case Study of Protests Against the Construction of the “Kaminoseki Nuclear Plant” in Iwai-shima, Yamaguchi Prefecture

How do global social movements relate to local social movements, and in what way does the former influence the latter? This presentation examines the relationship between “Global meanings” and “Local meanings” considering two analytic frameworks on social movements: cultural theories of social movements and the new social movement theories. Cultural theories of social movements pursue the “construction process and the source of meanings” (Nomiyama 2002). On the other hand, the new social movement theory pursues the construction process of “collective identities” (Melucci 1988). In other words, this perspective highlights the fact that movement groups and participants construct ideas through the various interactions between them.
In the present work, we provide a case study of a protest against construction of a “Kaminoseki nuclear plant” at Iwaishima located in Yamaguchi Prefecture. Attention is given to two groups. The first one is the “Iwaishima no shizen wo mamorukai”, a group that specializes in the environmental aspects of biological diversity. The second one is “Kaminoseki genpatsu wo tatesasenai Iwaishima tomin renmei”, a group that specializes in the environmental aspects against construction of Kaminoseki nuclear plant. Using the investigation data of the voice of the participant in that two groups, we analyze the motive of participation, the resource of motive, and cultural factors (e.g. collective memories, local histories, and motivation) in order to find out the construction process of “global/local meanings” and “collective identities”. Lastly, we attempt to clarify that the “global meanings” was related to the significance of the “local meanings”, and highlight the resource of the “global/local meanings” and construction process.

RC13-238.6

TAVAKOL, MOHAMED* (university of tehran, mtavakol@ut.ac.ir)
FAGHIH KHORASANI, ABBAS (university of tehran)

Sociological Study of E-Dating and E-Prostitution in Iran

Abstract

Iran has provided the possibilities for virtual networks by facilitating internet access to the public. But the open nature and lack of “enough” control over the virtual community contradicted with the laws and regulations put into practice by the Islamic Republic. One of these contradictions is the dynamics of online dating and prostitution. As a result of strict rules imposed by the government, dating, “illegal” relationships, as well as prostitution, has been looking for new opportunities in virtual environment. In particular, online social networks such as Facebook have provided a new market for sex trade. There has been a surge in Facebook subscriptions and prostitution.

Data collected from Facebook pages of Iranian users concerned have indicated that the following key points have led to the growth and popularization of this phenomenon.

- evasion of law
- freedom from the restrictions of family,
- passing the limits of time and space,
- achieving social identity in digital social stratum of prostitution,
- anonymous identities,
- ease of socializing,
- desirably setting the conditions/price for services,
- avoiding loss of earnings to pimps,
- screening and vetting the persons of interest
- sociological (e.g. economic, cultural, religious) reasons, implications, and lowering the risk of embarrassment,
- possibility of freely expressing hidden sexual fantasies and leisure,
- combating social exclusion and finding the strength to oppose popular culture.

The trend of e-prostitution in Iran is on growth and our study attempts to discuss the consequences of this phenomenon.

Keywords: Iran, cyber-space, Facebook, prostitution, leisure

RC26-463.4

TAVARES, FRED* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, frederico.tavares@eco.ufrj.br)

Women Go Shopping: Discussing the Behaviour of Generation Y and “Green Consumption” in Rio De Janeiro

This paper aims to discuss the buying behavior of the female segment with respect to the consumption of products with ecological appeals (“green products”), in the post-modernity, through the subject area of green consumption. The sample includes 100 surveyed women of Generation Y. For this study, we conducted a qualitative, exploratory research, with field survey using structured questionnaires. The interviews were held in January 2013, at the exit door malls in Rio de Janeiro. The theoretical basis of this study are the concepts proposed by Bauman, Cancini and Lipovetsky. The data discussion reveals a women of Generation Y with a consumer behavior paradoxical, showing that the influence of fashion, media and academic information makes young people oscillate between following fashion trends and practices resulting of a deeper understanding of environmental issues, according glances of environmental responsibilities and conscious citizen seized through education and through the Internet. The results also reveal the idea of consumption as a process of a hybrid culture (through the influence of global culture produced and widespread by the socio-technical networks) and local culture, with traces of belonging, social recognition, especially from the perspective of the consumer-citizen relationship. This ambivalent condition of this generation relies both from the perspective discussed by Bauman (dialogic relationship between the spectacle and the vacuum of consumption as a moral/social duty and the critical reflection of the consumption, through spaces as schools and universities), and by the vision of Cancini which emphasizes the logic of cultural hybridity and the idea that to be a citizen is required to carry a consumer identity. Complemented by Lipovetsky, both thoughts emphasize the consumption behavior of the social actor of female sex in the Generation Y as a reflection of a society that expresses the concept of a individualistic and consumerist ethic.

RC07-148.2

TAVERA FENOLLOSA, LIGIA* (FLACSO, ligia@flacso.edu.mx)
JOHNSTON, HANK (San Diego State University)

Cultural Artifacts in the Mexican Social Movement Sector: The Artifactualization of Performances and the Performativity of Artifacts in a Digital Age

Where resides of a less democratic past persist, as is the case in Mexico and several other Latin American states, challenges to the state often take more subtle and creative forms, which means that cultural inscriptions in mobilization processes can be especially instructive. Drawing on several mobilization sites and moments from contemporary Mexican social movement sector the paper aims at exploring whether the tools of cultural analysis—performances, ideations and especially cultural artifacts—are used in the production of oppositional meanings and whether the unfolding events and actions around them can become central to the identity and to the genesis of social movements. The social construction of these cultural artifacts, their social embeddedness, and the diverse ways that audiences respond to them, mean that artifacts themselves can play key roles in mobilization trajectories, as social actors encounter them, appropriate them, develop them, modify them, and mobilize around them. The paper focuses on the artifactualization of performances through digital technologies and vice versa on how artifacts can take on qualities of performances by being digitized and posted on a Facebook page or blog, the paper also explores whether online social media have transformed the cultural analysis of performances and artifacts.

JS-6.3

TAWALAMA-REWAL, STEPHANIE* (CNRS, tawalama@ehess.fr)

Collective Action Between the Street and the Court: Public Hearings in India

Public hearings, in the contemporary Indian context, are public meetings organized around the implementation of a given public policy (for instance the right to education). These meetings take the form of a confrontation between the administration and the people, moderated by a panel of “experts”. This peculiar form of collective action, characterized by a deeply ambiguous relationship to the judiciary, has become increasingly visible in India in the past decade.

This paper will attempt, firstly, to trace the genealogy of public hearings, back to the people’s tribunals of the 1960s; it will show how the public hearing has since been reinvented and interpreted, and how it has met with a new popularisation that is used by very different types of actors and struggles. Secondly, the paper will describe and analyze the dynamics of public hearings in order to highlight their hybrid nature, in between the community meeting and the lawsuit. Finally it will try to understand the sources and the limitations of the efficiency of public hearings as a mode of mobilization.

RC14-249.5

TAYLOR, EMMELINE* (Australian National University, emmeleine.taylor@anu.edu.au)

Punitive Pedagogy and the Political Economy of the Surveillance School

Surveillance Schools are emerging around the globe characterised by new technologies and practices that identify, verify, categorise and track pupils in ways never before thought possible. The school gates have been opened to a variety of surveillance technologies including CCTV, metal detectors, fingerprinting, online monitoring, facial recognition and palm vein scanners, to name just a few. Of course, Surveillance Schools are not just comprised of technological apparatus, many have full time uniformed police officers, armed in some countries, patrolling the corridors and classrooms, they subscribe to random drug testing and use sniffer dogs to search students and their possessions stored in transparent lockers and bags. Taking schools as microcosms of society, they can provide us with a prophetic glimpse into an emerging penal vista characterised by surveillance, containment and control. Set against this backdrop, the paper examines the new penal pedagogies and corporate priorities that have increasingly flowed into schools as successive waves of neoliberalism have come to shape the political landscape. Corporate schemas increasingly pervade schools, reclassifying citizens as consumers and aligning education with the needs of the post-industrial market. As the Surveillance School assesses pupils according to their value...
as 'human capital' (Apple, 1998) they are sorted into two ideal types; compliant 'worker-consumers' and 'market rejects'; those that are disposed to poverty, or in the most extreme cases face a direct and expedited channel from the school to prison. The paper debunks the meritocratic myth to argue that the school-to-workplace pipeline has bottle-necked as neoliberalism desicrates jobs. The school production line is no longer only routed to the industrial workplace, but rather prisons have become the relief valve, filtering off the already marginalised poor into carceral warehouses.

RC49-802.1
TAYLOR-COLE, W.O.* (Mount Royal University, wtaylorcole@mtroyal.ca)
TAYLOR-COLE LLB, MOSI (Calgary Legal Guidance)

Mental Health and Illness and Workplace Harassment

Even though every person is protected against harassment and discrimination in areas defined by Alberta's Human Rights Citizenship and Multiculturalism Act, The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms and the Canadian Human Rights Act, general types of harassment or bullying are not prohibited in Alberta, so this qualitative analysis examines the avenues to resolve harassment issues within the context of Alberta Public Service in Canada. The goal is to achieve a healthy workplace for every person. The 'harassed worker' has been explored within a psychiatric framework, so the paper searches for an appropriate framework namely labour code, union grievance, legal remedy or medicalization of deviant behaviours in the workplace.

Submitted by
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RC31-527.3
TAZREITER, CLAUDIA* (University of New South Wales, c.tazreiter@unsw.edu.au)

Imagining Futures in Paper Homes. Ambivalence, the 'Politics of Becoming' and the Everyday Life of Temporary Immigrants

This paper asks whether changes in the patterns of migrant mobility have been accompanied by, or indeed have generated, the affective register of ambivalence as a way of coping with life as temporary, nomadic and often unwanted peoples. Migration is increasingly temporary in nature, with an attendant loss of access to the channels of full incorporation to formal citizenship and belonging. As a result, immigration policies in meeting the basic needs of life as well as in the long-term projects of imagining a new life in host societies. This paper proceeds with a focus on the fluid contexts of immigrants' everyday lives, negotiating the complex pathways of globalised labour markets, national migration regulations and the localised experiences that constitute and homogenise the immigrant experience. Ambivalence can be conceptualised as a rational response to the uncertainties faced by immigrants: temporary and precarious work; second-class citizenship; marginality and invisibility. At the same time, ambivalence can also be understood as a more widespread emotional response, observable under the conditions of late modernity in confluence with economic globalization; a response heightened through the immigrant experience, though perhaps not distinct only to the immigrant experience. Drawing on the concept of a 'politics of becoming' as a rejection of the zero sum game approach of mere inclusion or subsumption of rights claims and identity politics (Hong 2009), the paper argues for a more holistic conceptualization of life change with, rather than through migration. That is, the immigrant experience is one among many contemporary modes and experiences of change. The paper draws on original qualitative data from interviews with temporary migrants in the Asia Pacific region, focused on the fluidity everyday life and securing work, subsistence and on imagining futures. The interview material offers insights from temporary migrants to the possibilities of a 'politics of becoming.'

RC05-109.6
TAZREITER, CLAUDIA* (University of New South Wales, c.tazreiter@unsw.edu.au)

'Rooted Cosmopolitanism' or 'Politics of Becoming'; A Thick Convergence?

This paper proceeds from a grounded understanding of cosmopolitan values as ‘rooted’ in particular experiences and ways of life, yet assumes those same values to be generalisable – as human rights. ‘Rooted cosmopolitanism’ speaks to an aspect of human rights, namely its relationship to the nation-state form. Though historically natural rights are conceived as universal ideals, their fulfillment in tangible entitlements and claims occur predominantly at the level of the nation-state. The possibility of human rights – and of our commitment to their primacy (as ‘natural law’) hinges on cultural understanding of rights and questions of what is it to be human. Rather than proceeding from the well understood logic of universal human rights as internationally held norms that ought to be realized and applied through the domestication of those norms in particular states, the paper proceeds with a view to the realm of affect; sympathy and love as disgust, shame and humiliation. Why do we intervene and feel sympathy and compassion for some individuals and groups, and not others? How does a politics of affect emerge in relation to vulnerable migrant groups such as asylum seekers, temporally and unauthorized migrants? Through examining the perspectives of ‘rooted cosmopolitanism’ (or cosmopolitanism from below) and the ‘politics of becoming’, the paper aims to map a theoretical convergence between hospitality and attention to proximity (nationalism).

RC50-809.4
TE KLOEZE, JAN* (Foundation WICE-DSL, jan.tekloeze@wice-dsl.nl)

Inequalities and Similarities Between Dutch Families: Holiday Making By the End of the 20th Century

In many studies on recreation and leisure as a social phenomenon, leisure is regarded as the opposite of work, or as compensation for work. Leisure is also seen as being complementary to an individual’s line of work. However, a number of scholars question whether this is the most fruitful way of gaining insight into recreation and leisure. Phillipson (1963), Roberts (1981), Kelly (1983) and Te Kloeze (1985a) believe a family or household approach to be more productive, which means that the theory should be directed at the social context of leisure on a micro and a macro level. The social context of people refers to the primary life domains of leisure and family life – which are embedded in the wider context of society, both institutionally and socio-spatially. The question is how far the above is valid for tourist behaviour being an important part of (family) leisure life. The family tourism market is arguably more important now than it has ever been (Southall 2010).

An empirical study on family and leisure was conducted in the mid-nineteen nineties (Te Kloeze 1996).

Part of the data of that study haven't been analysed before. Those data were focused with a view to the realm of affect; sympathy and love as disgust, shame and humiliation. Why do we intervene and feel sympathy and compassion for some individuals and groups, and not others? How does a politics of affect emerge in relation to vulnerable migrant groups such as asylum seekers, temporally and unauthorized migrants? Through examining the perspectives of ‘rooted cosmopolitanism’ (or cosmopolitanism from below) and the ‘politics of becoming’, the paper aims to map a theoretical convergence between hospitality and attention to proximity (nationalism).

RC34-600.2
TE RIELE, KITTY* (Victoria University, kitty.teriele@vu.edu.au)

Conundrums for Policy and Practice Regarding Vulnerable Youth

Many youth related policies and institutions are aimed at supporting vulnerable young people to prevent problems from arising, to catch problems early, and to assist young people who are experiencing problems. Identifying some young people as vulnerable (or ‘troubled’, or ‘at risk’ – the terminology varies) rather than providing such services for everyone enables limited resources to be targeted at those who need them most.

This poses several conundrums. First, selecting some young people for special attention creates the dual risk of stigmatising some and excluding others. However, not singling them out may lead to further disadvantage. This creates a dilemma for the provision of services for young people. Secondly, determining which young people warrant what kinds of support and when is a fraught issue. The criteria for such ‘triage’ are rarely clear-cut. At the policy level, this challenge focuses especially on which priorities to highlight in public announcements and through funding. At the practice level, enactment of policies may affect how and to whom programs are advertised, and who is considered eligible. How such decisions are made impacts on individual young people who are targeted (or not) and also impacts on their community and wider society. Getting this ‘right’ is important in terms of equity, social cohesion, cost-effectiveness and the quality of life of young Australians.

The presentation will engage with these conundrums by not only exploring how and why certain young people are identified as vulnerable in relevant policy, but also the policy-practice nexus and the potential impacts of such challenges.

RC04-91.9
TE RIELE, KITTY* (Victoria University, kitty.teriele@vu.edu.au)

Professional Ethics for Social Justice: Codes, Principles and Resources

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
It is likely to be widely accepted that ethical reflection by professional workers, such as teachers, is of benefit for improving equity and social justice in society. More controversial, however, is whether formalized codes and principles are helpful. In the introduction I begin by analysing critiques of formal frameworks for procedural ethics: both professional codes of ethics and guidelines for research ethics, especially within the education and social science research. Specific concerns relate to the restrictiveness of codes, the impact of codes on undermining professional deliberation, and a lack of cultural relevance. I draw on Nancy Fraser’s framework of social justice to relate these issues to considerations of inequality, ethics, especially within education and social science research. Specific concerns relate to the restrictiveness of codes, the impact of codes on undermining professional deliberation, and a lack of cultural relevance. I draw on Nancy Fraser’s framework of social justice to relate these issues to considerations of inequality, ethics, especially within education and social science research.

Rather than pre-determining codes or principles for students to adopt, I started with a Smorgåsbord approach, offering various ethical theories and materials. These were resources for students in order to construct their own ‘professional ethical toolkit’. I provide examples of these resources and how they were used by students.

Finally, I return to the session question of how professional ethics may contribute to diminishing inequality. I examine principles commonly used in research ethics frameworks internationally (respect for persons / autonomy, beneficence / non-maleficence and justice) as well as ethical resources through Fraser’s lenses. I favour the procedural approaches and more informal pedagogical approaches.

When Food Aid Supports Local Farming: Towards a Sustainable Solution? Case Study in France

In Europe an increasing number of people require the assistance of food aid organizations to help meet their needs and food aid funding. Access to fresh quality foods gets difficult, impacting people health. This contribution is an original on-going case study assessing the impact of an innovative food aid supplying mode supporting small local farmers. Besides developing links between urban consumers and local producers, it reveals the current conditions shaping the creation of fair and sustainable markets. This case study is based on the pluridisciplinary intervention research ECOALES in partnership with the ANDES (national association for food aid) which has set up in 2012 an innovative short supply channel for fruit and vegetable for solidarity grocery retailers in western regions of France. Objectives are to increase fresh fruit and vegetable consumption among food aid recipients and support local farmers by buying their products at sustainable price via a pre-order system. The intervention also includes cooking workshops and visits to farms. The network of local farmers is organised by a coordinator in charge of deliveries to food aid outlets.

We will focus on the diverse constraints: creating links between shops and farmers who are spread over a large territory; the articulation between support to farmers in a difficult situation and regular supply in quality fruit and vegetable; meeting consumers’ expectations... We will also assess necessary adaptations and the sustainability of the system.

Fieldwork (including participant observation) follows the lines of global approach, including the diverse protagonists involved: farmers, solidarity food outlet staff, recipients as well as financial and political partners, representing institutions involved. The original methodology, combining interdisciplinary perspectives (anthropology, epidemiology and economy), offers finer understanding of what is at stake. The analysis should highlight the favourable conditions for the viability of such a project.

The Place of Art in Social Theory: A Possible Approach to Max Weber and Michel Foucault

Max Weber dedicates his work to the delimitation of the historical specificity of the West taken in terms of culture. His study on the rational and social foundations of Western culture is only his formulation of that cultural specificity within the aesthetic sphere. This unique trial presents a precious articulation between the formal analysis of an aesthetic language and the definition of the specificity of Western culture through a method of historical sociology that settles the singularity of its objects by comparing them with similar expressions located in different historical contexts. In turn, Michel Foucault elaborates the literary understanding as a specific happening that emerges in the eighteenth century, as a privileged locus for defining the knowledges and practices, double dimension of his conception of experience that takes place outside of a discourse systematically ordered. Therefore, it is up to investigate it in order to define the present as historical unique. The purpose of this contribution is to examine the possible similarities between methodological arrangements proposed by both authors to undertake the analysis of aesthetic expressions in order to formulate the historical specificity of the modern world.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
TG03-933.2

**TEJEDO, JOEL*** (Asia Pacific Theological Seminary, joel_doulos@yahoo.com)

*Religion, Migration, and Human Trafficking: Experimental Evidence From Grassroots Practitioners*

This study investigates whether faith-based organizations are making an impact in preventing human trafficking and prostituting women. This study assumes that human trafficking is closely linked with migration which often causes prostituted women to be trapped into sexual slavery. This study critically suspects that because human trafficking is closely linked with organized syndicate and criminal organizations, faith based organizations remain on the sideline of social engagement into the public sphere. This study executed an in-depth interview with particular faith-based organizations working among prostituted women to probe whether these organizations are actively engaged in combating human trafficking in their own respective area of ministry. This study utilizes critical questions to test whether there are indications of participatory engagement of these organizations in partnering with government agencies or the civil society. This study finds out that faith based organizations are driven by their passion to see victims and prostituted women transformed by the power of the gospel. This observation is based from the following evidences that faith-based organizations, despite the danger and risk involved, are actively engaged in providing various interventions and aftercare services for the victims fueled by their religious convictions and values. It was evident from the study however that migration, whether it is legal or not, is a mechanism of organized syndicates to deceive and betray victims of human trafficking. Also, it resonates to the study that combating human trafficking in local and international level requires collaborative network and engagement of faith-based organizations to non-government organizations and government agencies such as legal and justice experts. This study suggests a theological framework in which faith-based organizations adopt and suggests ways on how to mobilize Christian churches to combat human trafficking in the local and international context.

RC48-787.3

**TEJERINA, BENJAMIN*** (Universidad del País Vasco, b.tejerina@ehu.es)

*Democratic Upset and the 15-M Movement: the Social Basis of the Political Crisis in Spain*

Recent years have witnessed a great diversity of mobilizations in authoritarian political regimes (Arab Spring, Colours Revolution) and consolidated democratic societies (Europe, North and South America). Driven by the consequences of the economic crisis, the implementation of liberal economic programs in different social classes and the presence of significant democratic deficits, many citizens have shown their discontent with a low level of previous political mobilization occupied the public space to show their discontent. The reasons are complex and, therefore, it is difficult to find a unique explanatory array that can be applied in all cases. The Spanish case has served as an example to other subsequent mobilizations and although its peculiarities, due to the depth of the economic crisis, it also presents similarities with other cases mentioned. The aim of the paper is twofold. Firstly, deepen in the reasons that activists and sympathizers of the movement 15-M consider as mobilization triggers: the immediate consequences of the economic crisis and people responsible for it, the politicians' behaviour and its role in the crisis, the functioning of democratic institutions, the elements that limit, condition and pollute democracy, and the crisis of the political link between representatives and citizens. Secondly, to analyse the contributions and proposals of 15-M claiming for a more democratic process, as well as the results and impact of the mobilization. The following data will be used: 1) the survey of the CIS (Center for Sociological Research) to the Spanish population on the 15-M movement; 2) eight focus group sessions and ten individual interviews with activists; and 3) the results of a survey carried out by the INJUVE (Spanish Youth Institute) on social and political attitudes on the 15-M based on the answers of 1,100 young people aged between 15 and 29 years old.

RC04-79.2

**TENDO, MUTSUKO*** (Meijo University, tendo@meijo-u.ac.jp)

*Persistent Invisible Inequality in Education: Sociology of Education and Gender Studies in Japan*

Japanese sociology of education has a long history. Women and education and gender issues in education have borne some of the main topics in the sociology of education since the 1980s. This presentation traces the transformation of feminist discourses in education in Japan, focusing especially on the hidden curriculum. Gender division through socially constructed gender roles and gender order penetrated in Japanese society deeply, while following the main issues of sociology of education since the 1980s to the present.

RC35-608.3

**TEO, LEE KEN*** (National University of Singapore, teoleeken@yahoo.com)

NgE, SIEW MUN (Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman)

LEONG, POOI YIN (Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman)

*Bersih and Street Protest: National Consciousness and Social-Political Change in Malaysia*

The starting point of Malaysia's legal-political history is based on the premise of a plural society and the presence of race-based political parties. By plural society we mean the coexistence of various ethnic communities that interact with one another but at the same time are segregated each according to their various spaces, languages, and expressions. This phenomenon is in turn mirrored in the political structure and representation of the National Front (BN) coalition comprising of the main political parties of UMNO, MCA and MIC that has ruled Malaysia for 56 years. This has significant implications. Because of this nation-building and nationalism is then internalised and expressed through the lenses of ethnic or separated nationalisms. Recent events have shown how the crisis, on July 9, 2011, despite police presence, tear gas and chemically-laced water cannons, tens of thousands of Malaysians marched through Kuala Lumpur to demand for free and fair elections. Bersih 2.0, a coalition of non-government and civil society organisations, had called for the rally. Focus group discussions with Malaysian Chinese youth participants indicate that there is an emerging new discourse of national consciousness and political unity that is acquired from participating in the rally. This paper attempts to discuss what this new discourse is. It intends to explain how it arose and has been articulated, and why this alternative discourse has emerged. Finally it attempts to raise some implications of this revived and renewed consciousness, and the possibilities it offers for the reconceptualization of a different Malaysian society.

JS-5.2

**TEO, YOUYENN*** (Nanyang Technological University, youyenn@mrcg.com)

*Undermining Poor Women's Labor and Caregiving: State Welfare Policies, Social Workers and Differentiated Deservedness in Singapore*

"Work-life balance" as public problem has come to the fore in Singapore as in other developed countries. Women's capacities to balance wage-earning and caregiving has received a great deal of attention. In Singapore, research (including my own) has focused on the norms among middle-to-high income families that heavily involve foreign domestic workers and grandmothers. Less attention has been paid to the families and women for whom these are not viable options, and for whom "work-life balance" is a problem they lack access to. In this paper, I argue that the state's approach in public policy has produced uneven outcomes for women across class lines and thereby deepened the reproduction of inequalities across generations. I focus on how the state's welfare approach, with its principle of what I call "differentiated deservedness," constrains the lives of mothers who are poorly educated and in low-income households. I first outline the multiple ways in which they and their needs are negated in Singapore's pronatalist policies of the past three decades, before turning to a discussion of how the implementation of specific policies targeted at them, and the everyday practices of social workers who work with them, cast them as unimportant and undeserving both in public policy and in social work orthodoxy. I then discuss the implications of this for women's lived experiences of the public policies that partly shape their lives.
European and Latin American Higher Education Between Mirrors

Higher Education systems all over the world have gone through deep transformation and extraordinary expansion. In Europe, major transformations in higher education and in place during the first decade of the 21st century resulted mainly from the implementation of the so-called Bologna process. The main goal was to establish a European Higher Education Area which allowed an increase in international competitiveness, attractiveness and comparability between European higher education systems. Evaluation of results and consequences of the Bologna process has largely depended upon the evaluators’ perspective. At the political level, it is easy to conclude that the Bologna process has been successful since it allowed greater integration and harmonization between the various education systems of the 46 participating countries. However, at the institutional and local level, the response is more cautious due to the great variety of contexts involved.

In Latin America, timing was different since this was the first region where neoliberal policies were put in place, after Pinche’s military coup in Chile in 1973. Several authors described the end of the 20th century in Latin America as the “lost decades.” The beginning of the 21st century brought with it important changes to the scene. The election of progressive governments in some LA countries gave way to policies which favored redistribution of wealth. At the same time, in some countries, with robust indigenous communities, their cultures were granted political and social recognition and intercultural policies were developed. It is not meaningless that it is precisely in LA, where the first neoliberal experiment was carried out, that the search for alternative policies and the construction of other rationalities were undertaken. This paper presents the results of a research project developed by the Network RIAPE, comprehending 31 universities from 21 countries of EU and LA, funded by the ALFA Programme 2010-2013.

RC10-195.1

TEOTIA, MANOJ KUMAR* (Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development, mkteotia@gmail.com)

Institutional and Peoples’ Response to Cope with Growing Urban Challenges: A Case of Women’s Participation and Leadership in Poverty Alleviation in Chandigarh

Chandigarh has distinctly implemented urban poverty alleviation (UPA) scheme called SJRSY unlike other towns in the region. The women as ‘change agents’ are leading various UPA activities in the city. The self help groups have been formed by women for women and not only catalyse the women members but other women in the poor clusters to join the skill formation training programmes for setting up self employment ventures to earn the livelihood and also to strengthen urban community development networks etc. Three major women based activities i.e., ‘Learning on Wheels’, ‘Eco-friendly Handbags manufacturing by HIV+ poor women SHG’ and ‘Women As Change Agent in Building Leadership and changing带来 in their Community’ have recently won the prestigious ‘HUDCO Best Practice Award to Improve The Living Environment’. The new pattern of community leadership is emerging among the poor women. The Municipal Corporation has formed a dedicated Cell with adequate staff to implement SJRSY and other UPA schemes. There seems to be democratic strengthening through enhanced participation and leadership of poor women in local decision making in implementing UPA program. They are able to articulate the voice and choice of disadvantaged women in a better way. The local participatory initiatives have multiplier impact on socio-economic conditions of the poor women. There is negligible poverty and better service provisions. The emerging pattern of women participation and leadership in Chandigarh is a positive step towards UPA, inclusive urban society, women empowerment and also coping with growing urban challenges. There are many success stories of emerging trend of women participation and leadership in UPA in Chandigarh which have been documented by the author for the paper.

RC34-586.5

TERACHI, MIKITO* (Ibaraki University, mikito@pg8.so-net.ne.jp)

The Transformation of Youth Attitudes to Economic Success in Japan

The purposes of this study are to reveal the transformation of youth attitudes to economic success in 2000s in Japan, and to consider the youth under unequalizing in the society which has the legacy of equality. Though the Japanese society was seen as egalitarian and Western societies have being transformed to an unstable society with liquidity and disparity since the end of the 20th century. Particularly the situation of youth employment was becoming worse and has not recover after the bubble economy from mid-and-long term perspective. In this situation, the social challenge is how to recover people’s motivation not just current economic gap.

In this study, we analyze the quantitative data which was collected in Suginami (Tokyo) and Kobe in 2002 and 2012 by the Japan Youth Study Group. Respondents aged from 16 to 29 were randomly sampled.

Major findings of our first analysis are summarized as follows: First, the percentage of young people who think of “individual effort” as the most important factor of economic success is about 10% less than that in 2002. In 2012 the percentage of young people who think of “individual talent” as the most important factor of economic success is about 10% less than that in 2002. In contrast, in 2012 the percentage of young people who think of “family environment”...
as the most important factor of economic success is about 10% more than that in 2002. This difference can be contemplated that economic success for the youth are transformed from the individual matter to the social matter. This may mean the penetration both of the sense of inequality and the awareness that this matter should be treated publicly, not personally. In the presentation, we will discuss the impact of this transformation on the Japanese society and youth.

**RC16-278.2**

**TERADA, MASAYA*** (Tohoku University, teradamasaya@gmail.com)

**The Pragmatic Social Theory of Sign in Shunsuke Tsurumi**

While most critics may agree in applauding Shunsuke Tsurumi (1922-) as one of the most influential intellectuals of post-war Japan, no one has recognized him as an eminent sociologist. The aim of this presentation is to show some sociological implications of his thought and methodology. His works should be categorized as sociology of culture and cultural studies. Shuneuke Tsurumi’s interest is in the life of ordinary people and in “pragmatism in Japan”. He focused on a lot of cultural things, especially writing practices of elementary school children (TSUZURIKA-TA), comics and KARUTA (a Japanese alphabet card game). His notions on the so-called “researches have to be mass” aim not only to find the roots of the resistance to the government and bureaucrats, but also to criticize the conventional, scientifc, or professional intellectuals and sociologists. Sociology can’t read and find the potential hidden behind the unwritten words and thoughts of ordinary people, people who express themselves through work, games, talking, rhymes and poems, and art. He named such practices as “marginal art” (Tsurumi [1960]1991). The influence of these implications are widespread in contemporary Japan, but sociologists such as Keichi Sakuta (1922-) and Shin Inoue (1938-) are the first to share and acknowledge the methodology and importance of Tsurumi’s work.

In my presentation, I’ll reconstruct Tsurumi’s practices and works into “The Pragmatic Social Theory of Sign” through the reconsideration of his studies regarding the development of pragmatism in the US and Japan and his analysis of Japanese popular culture.

**RC24-421.8**

**TERADA, RYOICHI*** (Meiji University, teradary@kisc.meiji.ac.jp)

**Toward Environmental Sociology of Risk Perception, Risk Literacy, and Risk Democracy in the Aftermath of the Fukushima Nuclear Disaster in 2011**

Research on Environmental risk perception has been accumulated focusing, for example, on “irrationally” or “emotionally” biased perception of lay citizens. These researches have assumed that environmental and other risks can be calculated by the formula: Risk = Hazard x Probability (or Degree of Exposure).

Recently, however, risks from environmental hormone disruptors, genetically engineered organisms, and radioactive contaminants are those that the formula is not directly applicable to estimate the gravity of impact. The level of hazard or exact probability cannot be decided by the present level of scientific analyses. In addition, we experienced the catastrophic and irreversible impact from the Fukushima nuclear disaster. Thus, the new criteria to evaluate risks, other than risk/cost/benefit analyses, such as environmental justice, risk information disclosure, and participatory decision-making have become more significant.

After the Fukushima disaster, the public have become more skeptical about the scientists/experts-centered risk assessment and more citizens have demanded for “risk democracy” in which wider range of stake holders can participate in environmental decision-making based on the equal “risk literacy”.

However, the degree to which respondents claim “risk democracy” or pay the cost for “risk literacy” varies according to their socio-economic status. Those in the upper-middle strata, in general, have more resources to access newer information on risks with scientific uncertainty and risks with catastrophic results such as GMOs and radioactive residues. Those in the lower strata, on the other hand, tend to be concerned about well-known risks such as air pollution and waste incineration. However, they are even more seriously concerned about “environmental justice” issues because they are more vulnerable to disproportionate risk burdens in general.

Thus, the effect of socio-economic variables is ambivalent. However, there is consistent interrelationship among “zero” nuclear option, serious risk perception, environmentalist consciousness, “environmental democracy”, participatory and transparent decision-making orientation.

**RC08-165.3**

**TERRIER, JEAN*** (University of Münster, jteer_01@uni-muenster.de)

**The Nation As Greek Gift? Marcel Mauss on the Ambiguities of the Nation Form**

In 2013, Marcel Fournier and Jean Terrier published posthumously a book by Marcel Mauss, entitled The Nation. An article bearing the same name, collected in Mauss’s Œuvres at Editions de Minuit, had long been known to scholars. That article, in fact, is only the first part of a much longer book covering three topics: 1) a historical sociology of the national phenomenon, 2) a presentation of what a so- cialinvestigation in the reception this book will enjoy. Mauss’s book can be seen as one of the most articulate exponents of a “civic” concept of nationhood and as the spiritual father of the sociology of international relations. In this paper, I will present and explain Mauss’s position on the nation and provide an assessment of the historical significance of this work.

**JS-21.3**

**TEWARI, BABITA*** (CSJM University, babita.tewari@yahoo.co.in)

**Women, More Roles, Less Personal Leisure: A Case of Kanpur City**

A need exists to understand leisure in the context of everyday life along with obligations and social structures. As women often occupy more roles than men (e.g., Housekeeper, mother, caregiver etc.) they may have less time available for their own autonomous or personal leisure. For anyone who is in a caregiver’s role, leisure as free time may be irrelevant. Within the role of being a mother, for exam-ple, women have many expectations that must be addressed for leisure to hap- pen either personally for women or within the family (Hunter & Whitson, 1991).

The underlying hypotheses of this analysis is that the more roles undertaken by the women, the more likely that the individual is to have less personal lei- sure. The present study takes the case of fifty household women of Kanpur City, through an interview questionnaire wherein leisure time was examined. A contradiction seems to exist between addressing the relationships and roles that are central to women’s life and needing time for leisure. Establishing the findings of Wearing (1991), the present case finds leisure as a place where men fulfill their leisure goals and where traditional feminine identities and roles are often associated with putting men’s wishes and serving men’s leisure before most women’s own personal leisure. The value of this research is in the theory that is leading to the broader understandings of how gender and roles affect the leisure possibilities of women.

**RC27-467.1**

**TEWARI, SANJAY*** (LN Mithila University, sanjay.tewari@yahoo.co.in)

**Lessons From Uttar Pradesh and Bihar: Sport Development Initiatives and The Potential For India’s Sociologies Of Sport**

Despite the potential of sport development to highlight broader social complexities, sociologists in India remain disinterested in this area (as sport generally) as avenues of legitimate study. Yet, sport development programs provide sociologists opportunities to know and engage with body politics, questions of structure & agency, and social transformation. Accordingly, in this paper I draw on Bourdieu (1992; 1993) & Giddens (1990; 2009) to understand the construction and consequences thereof, sport development projects and the broader processes to which they are a part. I discuss my research with youth in two Indian states, and, consider how sport development agendas are often confounded by tensions, ne-gotiations, and resistances contours of the local context.

The factors influencing sports participation have emerged as a point of interest among many academics (Wheeler, Sharom, 2011). In order to detect determinants of sports participation, a constructive and exploratory research methodology has been adopted. The data drawn upon in this study has a sample size of 500 interview, spread over two States of India.

The inclination and practice of socio-economic background towards putting their children in sports shows a declining trend. Involvement and attainment in a ‘field’ are based on a combination of one’s habitus and cultural capital. With rise of income level, inclination towards sports does increase. In many ways sport represents a social ‘field’ (Bourdieu, 1992), a structured space of positions that impose specific determinations on those who enter it and this has been tested positive. Rather than simply enhancing individual freedom and opportunity, sport-based programs serve as social control and regulation. Basic education is important for gaining foothold in sports in order to think of social neoliberalism of the society, geographical conditions, educational arrangements and the region- al economy determine to a large extent if personal development and ambition are able to flourish.
Narrations of the Shooting Death of Trayvon Martin and the Trial of George Zimmerman As Intersectional Challenge to the School-to-Prison Pipeline in the United States

Reactions to the shooting death of unarmed seventeen-year-old Trayvon Martin in February 2012 and the not guilty verdict in the trial of George Zimmerman in July 2013 could be heard throughout the United States and around the world. In Al Jazeera, Susan Abulhawa, a Palestinian writer, wrote, “The contempt, the disregard, and the disrespect for the black body runs through this whole case. It runs through this country and transforms itself to adapt to the times.” On August 12, 2013, U.S. Attorney General Eric Holder announced that the Justice Department would work with the Department of Education, “to confront the ‘school-to-prison pipeline’ and those zero-tolerance school discipline policies that do not promote safety...” but instead lead to the criminal justice system. Reactions to the death of Martin and the announcement of a new approach to the disciplining of youth are acknowledgements of the systemic use of violence to control people of color in the United States.

While many accounts of the Martin/Zimmerman case have focused on race as a central theme, some have pointed to race as it intersects with gender and/or caste. A narrative it resonates with an audience, thereby providing a kind of truth. Intersectional analysis complicates a narrative, but it also provides a nuanced view of societal violence/power as well as a vantage point from which to exercise agency and bridge the research/practice gap. Using content analysis of media from around the world, we identify multiple ways in which the Martin/Zimmerman case has been narrated, focusing on intersectionally-framed accounts that along with race point to gender—masculinities deployed—and/or age—youth/adult to make sense of the violence. Statistical data on incarceration in the United States will be used to show the relevance of the narrations to the school-to-prison pipeline.
rupt our humanity and sociality. While, simultaneously, we are being presented with a modality of equipotentiality (Heidegger, 1962; Dreyfus, 1991, 1992; Verbeek, 2005) from within the frenzy of technological activity, which paradoxically inures us in our sociality and sociability. This contention is carried through to its articulation in Castell’s (2000, 2001) theoretical substantiation of the Network Society in the Information and Internet Age with a view to opening up and tracking into specific transformational dynamics of the new modalities of the social, economic, technological and the global. The aim behind which is to consider in which ways the Internet-based transformations offer themselves up as nodal points that gather opacity and sociality in the ‘virtual’ world. And by contrast consider the ways in which the latter dimensions of social being as predicated upon individualism are scattered throughout the labyrinthine ‘cyber world’. Taken together the paper seeks to think through how both moments of gathering and scattering are recast in the new global informational-intellectual division of labour as mirrored in the ‘Digital Divide’. We close this line of thinking by reflecting on South Africa as engaged in this Internet-based New Global Network, with its ambivalences and consider the incorporation of Developing Countries into the new global order as a function of new social inequalities and subject positions that are emergent and made manifest in one of its forms as ‘Scatterlings’ of the ‘Digital Divide’. 

RC23-419.8 THELEN, LIONEL* (European Research Council, lionel.theilen@ec.europa.eu)

The European Research Council... An Open Door For The Sociology Of 21st Century?

The European Research Council is the most recent and most successful Funding Body created by the European Union. Why successful? Because it allows the funding of single research teams in all fields of Science (up to 2.5 million EUR for a 5 years project) and it is the sole EU funding body directed by a Council of top-notch Scientists.

The author is for now more than 5 years the Scientific Coordinator of the so-called SH2 Panel, bringing together 15 panelists – from Sociology but also from Anthropology, STS, Political Science, Religious Studies, Law and Communication Studies – in charge of evaluating between 120 to 200 proposals.

The way the ERC assesses proposals - singularly in Sociology - is quite peculiar and tends to blur boundaries between disciplines.

The evaluation procedure is done in 2 steps and, at step 1, each proposal is given to 4 reviewers. The latter are, frequently, not specialists from the main proposal’s discipline. It follows, that from, debates among them not only about the excellence of the proposal but also about its relevance in confront with its subject, hypotheses or methods.

This fruitful interdisciplinary debate 1) helps panelists understanding each other point of view while bringing them, in most cases, to a consensual decision about any given proposal; 2) gives interesting hints about the various paradigms in use in disciplines apparently close from each other; 3) raises a lot of questions about the fact that some disciplines seem more "successful" than others and 4) allows to grasp at best that having reviewers from different disciplines can have paradoxical effects for interdisciplinary proposals.

Such a debate is undoubtedly helping outlining the main features of Sociology as a discipline increasingly aware of the need of "porosity" of its own boundaries and, by extension, of the other social sciences’ ones.

RC19-336.6 THEOBALD, HILDEGARD* (University of Vechta, hildegard.theobald@uni-vechta.de)

Marketization in Long-Term Care and Growing Inequality within Care Workforce: A Comparison of Sweden and Germany

Since the 1990s, two distinct processes of marketization in long-term care provision can be found in Sweden and Germany. First, professional long-term care services were restructured inspired by ideas oriented towards New Public Management. Second, tax deduction policies were established to create a new mix of (ir)regular domestic and professional care services. Despite the international character of the development, the existing structure of professional and (ir)regular domestic services at the beginning and the approaches selected, their effects on the infrastructure and on the situation of care (and domestic) workers differ significantly between both countries. In both countries, research findings indicate – however country-specific - patterns of a worsening of working- and employment conditions of care workers embedded in distinct processes of hierarchisation among care workers. The paper aims to compare pre-existing service structures, policy approaches, their effects on service restructurings and the situation of care workers. On a first consideration, it will reveal and explain the effects of country-specific policies and restructurings on processes of hierarchisation among care workers.

Conceptually, the paper combines international comparative research on care policies and marketization and intersectional approaches developed within sociology to relate the effects of marketization to the emerging patterns of inequalities within the care work force based on gender, social class (training levels and positions) and ethnicity. Empirically, it will include documents and laws, literature review and representative statistics to analyze policy changes and existing- and changing infrastructure. Findings of a German-Swedish research project on the situation of professional carers with approx. 600 care workers in each country, will be used to reveal the country-specific restructurings and processes of hierarchisation within formal care provision, which is complemented by research on the developments within domestic service provision.

AUTH-981.1 THERBORN, GÖRÄN* (University of Cambridge, gt274@cam.ac.uk)

Göran Therborn: The Killing Fields of Inequality

This is a theoretical as well as an empirical book. Theoretically, it sorts out the differences between difference and inequality, it sets out a moral argumentation for why inequality matters, it presents a multidimensional analysis of inequality, and it lays bare the mechanisms of egalization as well as of inequalization. Empirically, the book is global in scope, historical in depth and multidimensional in range, analyzing life expectancy, health and body measures, and existential recognition, rights, and respect, as well as income.

It also tries to answer three puzzles: Why have the Northern welfare states failed on vital inequality? Why has existential egalitarianism been so (relatively) successful in the past fifty years? What is the connection between the concurrent inter-national convergence of income and rising intra-national inequality?

The book ends with a discussion of the world politics of (inequality and the possibilities reducing inequalities.

The Killing Fields of Inequality Polity, Cambridge, 2013

PLEN-7.1 THERBORN, GÖRÄN* (University of Cambridge, gt274@cam.ac.uk)

Stunting and Deadly – Effects of Inequality

Inequality has to be understood and analyzed as a multidimensional phenomenon, and so have its effects. Drawing upon my new book The Killing Fields of Inequality this presentation will focus on the stunting effects on human bodies and personalities, and on consequences of early and premature death, set in a global perspective of class, gender, and territory.

RC14-255.2 THEVIOT, ANAÏS* (Université de Bordeaux, a.theviot@gmail.com)


Helen Margetts parle de « cyber-parti », au sens où un parti tendrait à se détacher des structures traditionnelles et des modes de communication en face à face et privilégierait la machine sans intermédiaire humain (Margetts, 2006). Le PS serait-il en train de se transformer en « cyber-parti » ; tendance déjà amorcée en septembre 1998 avec la création d’une section virtuelle, Temps réels ? Ou reste-t-il fortement ancré dans des modes d’organisation traditionnels, réduisant les pratiques numériques à des gestes d’aide à l’image ?

Notre analyse se base sur un questionnaire diffusé auprès des militants PS (n=504) afin de dégager le profil sociodémographique du « cyber-militant » et du « militant-résistant » ; ainsi que sur 45 entretiens, réalisés auprès des militants PS au sein des Fédérations de Paris, de Gironde et des Alpes-Maritimes. Nous verrons qu’au-delà de personnes âgées ou incompétentes sur la Toile, il existe de jeunes militants revendiquant les vertus de la militance sans l’intermédiaire de l’écran, préférant « le contact humain, au cœur même du socialisme » ; ou de façon plus modérée, se refusant à utiliser certains types d’outils numériques.


RC24-436.5 THIANN-BO MOREL, MARIE* (Reunion Island University, thiannbomarie@gmail.com)

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Attempt to Generalize the Policy Management of Nature in Post-Colonial Context: Social Innovation in the Folds of Postcolonialism

JH-50.1

THIERBACH, CORNELIA* (Technical University Berlin, cornelia.thierbach@tu-berlin.de)
LORENZ, ALEXANDRA* (Technical University Berlin, alexandra.lorenz@tu-berlin.de)

Simultaneity of Seeing and Doing in Wayfinding from an Ego-Perspective. Eye-Tracking and Video Analysis As Tools of Visual Sociology

We examine eye-tracking data that stem from an interdisciplinary user study that aims at evaluating different cartographic methods for indoor navigation maps (cartography) and at exploring social practices of orientation (sociology). In order to collect data we have been conducting social field experiments every year since 2009. Participants' task is it to find their way from the ground floor of the university's main building (starting point) to the rooftop (goal) as fast as possible. To accomplish this challenge, they are asked to use specially designed maps that they should rate afterwards.

Each year, we broaden the range of our methodological instruments and test their usefulness for analyzing spatial practices. Among the instruments we are currently mixing are: different cartographic methods, surveys, ethnography (both participant and non-participant observation), photography and eye-tracking.

To use eye-tracking devices for data collection gives us the opportunities (1) to visually document an ego-perspective of participants' experiences during the way finding process and their use of the maps, (2) to capture the focus of their gaze and (3) to record simultaneously what they said and heard during the way-finding task. To combine all of that is not possible with any other data collection technique.

To analyze the data we used the video analysis method (Tuma et al. 2013). It includes the selection of relevant scenes, transcription (visually and in written form), their interpretation and the presentation of results.

In this paper we want to present some of our results, show how we got there and discuss what worked out well and what problems we had in applying this approach.

RC07-132.1

THIJSSSEN, PETER* (University of Antwerp, peter.thijsssen@ua.ac.be)

The Potlatch of the Young. the Paradox of Excessive Intergenerational Solidarity in Aging Welfare States

In this paper a new theoretical model is applied to a research field that is somewhat fragmented, namely that of intergenerational solidarity in aging societies. Inspired by utilitarian considerations many scholars tend to problematize the lack of commonality and reciprocity characterizing intergenerational exchanges. As some generations are longer old and more numerous they may receive excessive support of the younger generations, especially in a democratic setting. However, in reality there is limited empirical evidence of intergenerational conflict and theoretical explanations of this paradox are dim. An integrated and dynamical approach that incorporates Durkheim's solidarity theory, Honneth's intersubjective recognition theory, and the current work on reciprocal exchange is necessary in order to understand the survival of intergenerational solidarity in aging welfare states. Our integrated approach is inspired by a cyclical model of solidarity (Thijsse, 2012). According to this integrated model in a prefigurative culture where the status of the young has risen dramatically, the empathization of exchanges is the driving force of intergenerational solidarity. Hence, we come to the paradoxical conclusion that attempts to preserve intergenerational solidarity by denouncing excessive transfers might be counterproductive because they may erode the empathic underpinnings.

References

RC30-516.3

THOEMMES, JENS* (CERTOP, CNRS, thoemmes@univ-tlse2.fr)

Intra-EU Mobility: Posting As Permanent Organization Of Poor Labour

An employee is legally considered as “posted” when working temporarily in another member state of the European Union other than its usual workplace. However, the temporary, neutral and legal status of posting tends to conceal the very nature of the process: organizing permanent mobility from south and east-European countries to the richer states, exerting of pressure on local bargaining standards (social dumping), giving legal appearances to illegal practices, underestimating the massive character of the phenomena. These are at least the first results of a transnational French-Portuguese research programme in the construction sector. For the sociological perspective: the skills and abilities that make these postings possible are not just part of the workers' usual employment contracts. They also depend on the political conditions of the sending and receiving states.

Our integrated approach is inspired by a cyclical model of solidarity (Thijsse, 2012). An integrated and dynamical approach is necessary in order to understand the survival of intergenerational solidarity in aging welfare states.

RC15-259.4

THOMAS, GARETH* (Cardiff University, thomasg23@cf.ac.uk)

Expectant Parents, Expecting Perfection: Constructing Down's Syndrome in UK Antenatal Care

In the UK, expectant parents are offered screening for Down's syndrome, an incurable chromosomal condition, as part of routine antenatal care. Drawing on an ethnography of two antenatal clinics, I explore how the prospect of Down's syndrome is interpreted and negotiated by healthcare professionals and expectant parents during screening consultations. The potential diagnosis of Down's syndrome, despite the condition being recognised by professionals as "compatible with life", is confined within universalising discourses such as "risk", "problem", or "abnormality" which not only construct Down's syndrome as a detrimental pregnancy outcome (the common vernacular of risk, in particular, becomes synonymous with danger or threat), but also imposes a collective category which masks the considerable variation of the condition. By drawing attention to the mundane interactions and materiality (e.g. booklets, posters, architecture) of the clinic and by considering diagnosis as both a category and process, I capture how the social construction of Down's syndrome is mediated through the symbolic and material structures, and is further embodied in cultural ideologies around perfection/imperfection and normality/abnormality. This creates a range of affects including producing self-blame among expectant parents, though particularly expectant mothers, who are enacted - within a neoliberal era
el turismo como un puente de intercambio material, cultural y simbólico entre los seres humanos; reevaluar los recursos locales como herramientas para el disfrute de un tiempo libre de calidad; reestructurar la actividad turística a partir de una nueva escala de valores basada en la equidad, la eficiencia y la simplicidad; relocular la actividad turística abriendo la posibilidad de redistribuir los espacios de proximidad y así ayudar a una redistribución de los recursos mediante una actitud de cooperación; reducir los impactos negativos a través de la conciencia de la relación entre sociedad, tiempo libre y naturaleza. Este trabajo explora las coordenadas para pensar un modelo de turismo rural basado en los intercambios sociales como vía para vincular recursos, territorios y personas, que se benefician mutuamente sin incentivar el crecimiento y la acumulación.

JS-59.5

THOMAS, TANJA* (University of Bremen, tthomas@uni-bremen.de)

Naked Protest, Vulnerability and Power: Gendered Scenarios of Visibility and Protest

"Allah made me visible." This is what some young German women shouted while they were protesting IKEA's decision to remove all the women from the furniture catalogue for the Saudi-Arabian market. Protesting topless was meant to raise media attention and to get publicity; additionally it was unequivocally inspired by the Ukrainian feminist group 'Femen', which some have called one of the most successful campaigns of feminism in recent times.

In this paper I'd like to invite the participants to consider diverse examples of naked protests – e.g. fighting for peace and human rights in Liberia and Nigeria – from a transcultural perspective. In enacting nakedness as a performance of vulnerability and precariousness these examples draw our attention to particular corporeal actions, activities, practices, and events and they also clearly illustrate that the body signifies more than a site of cultural inscription. At the same time one can realize that such protest performances and their depictions in the media in particular have been criticized as self-commodification, as pornography reinforcing power structures of heteronormativity, and as the idea of the (post) colonial 'other'. I would argue, I argue, that it also constitutes a deep pathology of the Critical Theory tradition through a reworking of reification.

RC36-627.1

THOMPSON, MICHAEL J.*, (William Paterson University, thompsonmi@wpunj.edu)

Reification: Reconstruction and Extension Of a Concept

This paper will seek to reconstruct the concept of reification and extend it along three different social-theoretic lines. I argue that reification needs to be seen not simply as a the reduction of human relations to relations between things, but that it also constitutes a deep pathology in the capacity of individuals to conceive of the pathological nature of the social relations themselves, reification constitutes, on my reading, a cognitive defect within the thinking subject and therefore as a pathology of epistemic, cognitive, and evaluative capacities of subjects. This renders them unable to perceive and understand the true nature of their social being and, as a result, they come to distort the social and material world of nature around them. The depth of reification therefore leads us to an explanatory model of why individuals are susceptible to accepting forms of social power and domination that do not serve common public ends. There is, I suggest, a social ontology that is barred from our world-view due to the defective nature of reified thought. I take this theory to move against contemporary forms of Critical Theory, such as Habermas and Honneth to bring us back to the more radical impulse of the Critical Theory tradition through a reworking of reification.

RC11-215.4

THORPE, RACHEL* (La Trobe University, r.thorpe.latrobe.edu.au)

Women and Aging: Appearance and Age Appropriateness

Evidence suggests that Baby Boomer women may ‘do’ ageing differently to previous generations (Calasanti and Slevin, 2001). To date, there has been only minimal research considering Australian Baby Boomer women’s embodied experiences of ageing. Drawing on data from semi-structured interviews and personal journals from 28 Australian women aged between 55 and 81, this paper explores the ways in which women’s presentation of self was strongly informed by notions of appropriate dress, grooming and even behaviour for older women. Often these “rules” were taken for granted, and connected to broader ideas of ‘doing’ normative femininity and presentation of self.

This paper will consider the women’s motivations for doing this “appearance work”, and the impacts this had on their sense of self. While their endeavours were largely informed by established norms of female beauty and “appropriate” age-specific appearance, there was also considerable resistance to these norms and acceptance of the ageing process. Competing discourses, such as ‘resisting age’ and ‘being yourself’, were also apparent, and these processes of contesting and disrupting appearance norms will also be considered.

RC37-635.2

THORSSEN, LINE MARIE* (University of Copenhagen, lm.thorssen@gmail.com)

Art As Acute Action: Art and Articulations of Public Concerns in the Wake of 3.11

In the wake of the immense earthquake disaster that struck Japan on the 11th of March 2011, a myriad of art-based projects were conceived and shaped instantaneously as a response to the issues and concerns faced by people in the affected areas. Responding to the acutefulness of the situation, artists and art professionals – alongside various other social actors – turned their practices towards aiding the disaster-zones. In doing so, artists started shaping their artistic practices according to the realities faced by North-Eastern Japan, in close cooperation with those affected and other actors involved in disaster support. I suggest that such disaster-driven art projects can be fruitfully viewed through Bruno Latour’s concept of matters of concern, and the wider theoretical context of Actor-Network Theory (ANT). With the notion of matters of concern, Latour allows for the analysis of new and ongoing formations, provoked by public concerns and cross-cutting the spheres of art, activism and disaster relief. Analyzing specific artistic projects, I argue that this approach enables one to follow the practices and movements at stake as hybrid undertakings, which serve to publicly articulate, and thus give cultural shape to, the multiple concerns triggered by the disaster.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
RC34-601.3
THREAGOLD, STEVE* (University of Newcastle, steven.threagold@newcastle.edu.au)

Figurative Methods: Towards ‘Bridging the Gap’ Between ‘Transition’ and ‘Cultures’ Research

The study of ‘youth transitions’ has consistently highlighted the persistence of class influence on life chances and opportunity. The study of youth cultures has had a more troublesome and fluctuating relationship with class. The foundational subcultural studies and more recent work continuing that tradition has been critiqued for (among other things) over-romanticising working class practice; finding ‘resistance’ everywhere; and having an unhealthy focus on the ‘spectacular’ while disregarding ‘everyday’. Work done on the loose sense of ‘post-subcultural’ studies (including ‘scenes’ and ‘neo-tribes’) has been critiqued for giving too much heed to fluid notions of identity; ignoring structural constraints; and over-romanticising ‘choice’ in consumer culture. In general, youth researchers have tended to focus on ‘people like us’ or young people for whom we have empathy. There has not been a lot of work on what I would call the more ‘mundane, vulgar’ end of youth cultural practice. By utilising Tyler’s ‘figurative method’, this paper proposes that tracing the use of terms such as ‘bogan’ or ‘hipster’ can enable an understanding of the ways symbolic violence is disseminated at the same time ‘classes’ are defined from public discourse. Rather than (just) seeing class as something that is static and to be measured, a figurative method can shed light on the ways classes are relational categories produced through constant symbolic and moral struggles. This can help bridge the gap between ‘transitions’ and ‘cultures’ research and work towards ensuring that youth researchers do not unknowingly reproduce unhelpful stereotypes. Further, figurative methods can enhance knowledge of the ways young people are represented and the impact this has on their experiences of social injustice, symbolic and material inequalities and moral economies.

RC34-596.5
THREAGOLD, STEVE* (University of Newcastle, steven.threagold@newcastle.edu.au)

Global Reflexive Hipsters Vs. Local Abject Bogens: Towards Understanding Affective Inequalities in Youth Cultures

This paper looks at terms like ‘hipster’ and ‘bogan’. Using ‘figurative methods’, analysing the ways these terms are operationalised towards groups on the margins and popular culture can enliven global comparative youth sociology. These floating signifiers enable distinction to be performed while eschewing the very notion of class. Both terms are mostly used as a pejorative towards various youth culture tastes. The ‘hipster’ is a global figure used in many English speaking countries. It embodies diverse, often ‘alternative’ and, reflexive irony that sees the term used in a quite playful way. On the other hand, the ‘bogan’ is a specifically Australian term but has relations in other countries that denote a similar class position such as ‘chav’, ‘white trash’, ‘red neck’ etc. Through processes of symbolic violence, the ‘bogan’ has rapidly become a prominent cultural discourse in pop culture, for Skeggs. Some people use the classifications and characteristics of race, class or femininity as a resource [hipsters] whilst others cannot because they are positioned as them [bogans] (my additions). These figures are indicative of the ways class is made and of the ways the boundaries between them, both local and global, are fuzzy sites of cultural conflict. As precariousness becomes normalised for even the well-educated middle classes, these figures also serve to highlight processes of global social change as they illustrate new forms of class based anxieties. The ‘bogan’ and terms like it tap into middle class insecurities producing forms of ‘downward envy’ (Everingham) and ‘disguised subject’ (Lawler). The ‘hipster’ plays a dual role: it represents a kind of clown that allows the middle class to both ‘reflexively’ laugh at itself alongside an ‘ambivalent’ and somewhat sheepish recognition of the ‘cruel optimism’ (Blerant) of consumer culture.

RC31-526.5
THUESSEN, FREDERIK* (Danish National Centre Social Research, frt@sfi.dk)

Segmented Social Capital and Ethnic Diversity in the Work Place

Work places employing many highly skilled and low skilled migrant workers and members of ethnic minorities are interesting focal points for investigations of the potential built-up of social capital along ethnic and national lines. Factories, retailer shops, offices etc. represent social spaces with varying degrees of social closure, interaction and formation of social relations between different employees depending on the composition of the work force, the work tasks, working conditions etc. Work places employing many highly skilled migrants have found it difficult to engage with the gendered notions of independence, adventure, embodiment and ‘risk’ which underpin much tourism experience and practice. Drawing on the author’s own ethnographic study of British stag party tourism in a Polish city, the paper will draw out key themes emerging from in recent debates about the positioning of masculinity in the complex social interactions fostered by tourist mobility and the creation of new and developing tourist spaces. Through observing how tourist enactments of masculinity interact and potentially conflict with the gender performances of others, the stag tour weekend offers an insight into wider notions of how masculinities are negotiated through embodied, relational, performances within tourist spaces and through tourist practice. In particular, the notion of masculinities being increasingly fragmented and pluralised must be reconciled with the apparently straightforward and taken for granted gender ‘masculinity’ commonly enacted during the stag tour weekend. The paper suggests that the emergence of such male bonding rituals which are frequently based around excessive inebriation, transgressive behaviour and disinhibition illustrate the convergence of numerous emergent strands in men’s lives. As such, sociological knowledge of the stag tourism phenomenon is a pertinent catalyst to wider discussions of themes relevant to the critical study of men and masculinity. In conclusion, the paper will suggest various future directions for the study of tourism and masculinities.

JS-93.1
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Peresttings on Environmental Justice in the North; The Case of Denmark, Sweden and Japan

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
What is the recent development of environmental movements (EM) in the North in response to the institutionalization and globalization of environmental issues and the speeding up of climate change? How and to what extent do activists link EM issues with those of global social justice? This article will present preliminary results from a 4-year research project titled Environmental movements in a globalizing world: transformation and/or institutionalization? In a pioneering study of the EM in Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands from 1990, Jamison et al. showed how the development of the EM linked to national political traditions and to different strategies adopted by each state in dealing with social movements. 20 years later, we analyse and compare the current development of the EM in Sweden, Denmark and Japan. In all three countries, the EM face the challenge of global politics as parts of relatively strong national political consensus cultures. In Scandinavia, the EM is increasingly focusing on climate change, while parts of the traditional movement seem to be in decline. Local mobilization has given way to transnational networking and interaction on the global level via internet forums, websites and social media, a development that actualizes and articulates the idea of climate justice. The Japanese EM is comparatively weaker, but since Fukushima, the issue of nuclear power is giving rise to new movements and to heated debates regarding its pros and cons in fighting climate change. While the nuclear accident has pushed the climate issue to the background, it has also stimulated interest in energy and public debate regarding democracy and the fair distribution of risks in relation to energy.

RC02-48.6
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Changes in Social Interactions in Reform-Era Urban China
The pattern of social interactions represents social divides and inequality. The homophily principle suggests that people are likely to interact with others of the similar sociodemographic, behavioral and intrapersonal characteristics (McPherson, Smirth-Lovin and Cook 2001). As resources are differentially embedded within networks, social interactions represent the hierarchical structures of the society (Lin 2001).

Tonnies (1887) argues that the industrialization changes the pattern of social interaction from Gemeinschaft (community), interactions based on kinships, to Gesellschaft (society), interactions based on education and work. It was confirmed by much empirical work documenting a decline of intergenerational interactions (Cherlin 2012) and an increase of marriage patterns based on education and work (Kalmijn 1998).

We examine the changes in the general pattern of social interactions in the reform-era urban China – a nation with strong cultural traditions regarding kinship ties and one that has experienced rapid economic and industrial development over the past several decades. Using the position generator from two social networks surveys collected in 1998 and 2005, we aim to answer two questions: First, is economic reform associated with interactions less based on kinships and more on occupations? Second, does the pattern differ by gender?

RC06-125.3
TIAN, FELICIA FENG* (Fudan University, felicia.tian@outlook.com)
Changing Pathways To Adulthood In China: Urban-Rural Divides, 1982-2005
Pathways to adulthood have been increasingly diversified in the United States and Western Europe in the economic globalization (Buchmann and Kriesi 2011; Shanahan 2000). The standard, tight, sequential pathway to adulthood (Klepper 1990) has been loosened, or twisted (Bruckner and Mayer 2005). These patterns are divided across the socioeconomic line: while most middle-class youths postpone the transitions, an increasingly proportion of working-class youths no longer follows the sequence of education, full-time employment, marriage and parenthood (Kalmijn 2010).

Little is known, however, about how economic change affects the life experience of the youths in the developing world. This analysis aims to fill the gap, using reform-era China as a case study to examine how the pathways to adulthood have changed from 1982 to 2005.

It will be focused on urban-rural difference. In these twenty-three years, China has experienced a noticeable increase in the urban-rural income gap (Sicular et al. 2007). The urban-rural divide arguably contributes substantially to the increasing income inequality in China (Zie and Zhou 2013). Therefore, it is both theoretical and substantially important to compare the pathways to adulthood between urban and rural youths, and explore the relative contributions of each institution (i.e., school, labor market, and family) to the difference.

To answer these questions, this analysis uses three censuses (1982, 1990 and 2000) and 2005 inter-censal survey. Instead of examining one transition at a time (Grunau and Kalmijn 2004), the analysis incorporates education, work, and family transitions simultaneously. Methodologically, it will treat each census as a synthetic cohort, and will use the entropy index to measure the level of heterogeneity in these pathways (Russell 2005) and the bootstrap to test the statistical significance. It will also use de-composition method to examine the institutional contribution to these changes. (References available upon request).

RC14-245.8
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The Power of Media Communication: How Propaganda Techniques Used in Advertising Influence Japanese Women
Media, as a communication tool, has a great impact on society. From the traditional simplex communication tools such as T.V., radio, newspapers, and magazines, to the most current bidirectional communication tool, the internet, media has a great amount of influence on society. Media is a powerful tool that can influence a country's policies, shape public opinion, and even set the standard for societal norms. Consequently, research has shown that media outlets use propaganda within advertising. Advertising agencies skillfully manipulate female emotions, in order to create and bolster a perpetual culture of consumption. As a result, this directly contributes to gender inequality.

The primary purpose of this paper is to analyze how media propaganda influences females in Japanese society and the impact it has on their lives. Additionally, this paper will detail how media outlets use propaganda techniques, which have proven to be effective in manipulation. This greatly affects how females view themselves and their roles within society.

Social problems including, excessive consumption, identity, and gender inequality, are viewed as generalized social problems. These social problems are often ignored or downplayed by the mainstream media. This paper will engage in a historical analysis, to include the studies that have been conducted, concerning media propaganda on women in Japan.

Although, the news media is supposed to report objectively, studies have shown that notion to be false. The news is often skewed to serve the interest of the power elite. As a result, the news media often reinforces the dominant social ideology. In Japan, the dominant ideology is largely male-oriented. Similarly, this paper argues that the propaganda techniques used by advertising agencies, even as a byproduct, serve that same purpose: to maintain a male-dominated power structure in society.

RC28-487.6
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SCHINDLER, STEFFEN (University of Bamberg)
Gender Segregation in the German Vocational Training System
Transitions from education to work are known to be particularly smooth in Germany. This is mostly attributed to the “dual system”, which combines firm-based training and vocational schooling (Müller/Gangl, 2003). In the dual system trainees spend 2-3 years in a company as apprentices and acquire firm specific skills. Both firm and apprentice thus invest in the training which leads to a mutual commitment and a high probability that the apprentice is taken over by the company after training.

However, the German vocational training system does not only consist of the dual system but also of school-based vocational training. In these schools, the contact to potential employers is limited and the curriculum is not firm-specific. We therefore expect that the transition from education to work is less smooth for trainees from school based vocational training. They should face a longer transition period and/or more job mobility.

As gender specific occupations coincide with the type of vocational training, training types are highly gendered in Germany. Women are more likely to enter school based vocational training. We therefore expect that their pathways into employment are less straightforward. The lower firm-specificity of their skills and the lower commitment of employer and employee also should lead to higher job mobility.

We use the German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS). This dataset consists of detailed retrospective lifecycle information about educational and occupational biographies of approximately 11,000 individuals. We examine transition patterns of German women and men after completion of their vocational training and assess how much of the gender differences in the duration of the job placement process and early career mobility can be attributed to the type of training.
Political participation and participation in the community is often associated with higher levels of reported subjective happiness, but in the case of Japan a negative correlation between activities in neighborhood associations among female members was found by Tiefenbach and Kohlhaeuser (2013). The current study uses data gained from an online monitor survey (n=1600) conducted in September 2013 in Japan to get a better understanding of the relationship between happiness and participation in the community. A special emphasis is put on the sources of procedural utility (competence, autonomy and relatedness) as well as on voluntariness and loneliness as moderators and mediators of the effects of participation on happiness. Preliminary results suggest that participation in the community leads to higher or lower levels of happiness depending whether it is conducted voluntarily or not. In either case, participation leads to lower levels of loneliness, which in return has a positive effect on happiness. Finally, the sources of procedural utility can be linked to higher levels of happiness, but significant gender differences can be observed.

RC21-380.7
TIEN, CHIA-LING* (University of Tokyo, tangeya@gmail.com)
**Historic Preservation of Significant Cultural Sites in Taipei: Comparing 2 Case Studies in the Aspect of Cultural Heritage Management**

Cultural heritage management has traditionally been concerned with the identification, interpretation, maintenance, and preservation of significant cultural sites. The public face of CHM, and a significant source of income to support continued management of heritage, is the interpretation and presentation to the public, where it is an aspect of communicating with govern- ment and the public is therefore a key competence. The thesis focuses on 2 sites in the city of Taipei, Taiwan. Both targeted case studies are defined as art spaces of cultural property organized by Taipei City Government. Spot-Taipei Film House, built in 1926 with a southern colonial architectural style during the colonial period, was originally the residence of the U.S. Ambassador. Once closed due to Pacific war and reopened for the residency of the U.S. Ambassador under the rule of Republic of China, it had faced another closed due to U.S. changed its diplomatic recognition to PRC. Tsai Jui-Yueh Dance Research Institute, built in 1920, was a Japanese style house for the residency of the Japanese Governor. The later owner, Mr. Tsai Jui-Yueh, a dancer who was educated in Japan during the Japanese colonial period, had settled her dance studio in the dwelling, held a 24-hour-long creative activism to save it from demolition by the later ruling government of KMT. This paper will look at Taipei city government’s action toward the two historical buildings. How did the two dwellings process their way to become cultural heritage? The difference movements represent the interpretation and preservation of the space. Additionally, the thesis will review how the two culture heritage presents themselves to the public as well as the spatial reinterpretation of Taipei citizen.

RC34-587.1
TIERNEY, HILARY* (National University of Ireland, hilary.tierney@nuim.ie)
**‘standpoints’: Attitudes to Global Justice Among Young People and Youth Workers in Ireland**

This paper draws on an empirical study of attitudes among young people and youth workers in Ireland towards development and global justice issues, and of initiatives taken in youth work contexts to raise awareness and promote action in relation to such issues. Young people’s views ranged from the very knowledgeable, critically aware and insightful to the uninformed and apathetic, with the majority in between these two positions, showing some limited knowledge of global issues or relationships but an appreciation of their relevance and a willingness to explore them further. Youth workers (particularly but not only those with direct development experience) for the most part showed a high level of knowledge and awareness of global issues and relationships, and of the links between the global and the local. There were however considerable divergences of opinion among them as to the interpretation of certain key concepts, including ‘global justice’ itself. Some young people gave examples of actions they had taken themselves in response to global issues and concerns (for example decisions about where or what to buy), but respondents on balance felt relatively ineffectual with regard to such issues. While the youth workers were much more likely than the young people to say that they thought they could make a personal difference to how the world works, there were very different views of how this could be done; and the researchers noted that workers commonly spoke in terms of what they could or should do in response to development and global justice issues rather than describing what they had done or were currently doing. Overall the research suggests that there is a high degree of ambivalence regarding the nature of global justice, the operation of key, related concepts such as power and agency and the relevance of these to youth work practice.

JC-S.4.3
TILLIKAINEN, MARJA* (University of Helsinki, marja.tillikainen@helsinki.fi)
**Transnational Somali Families and Resilience: Experiences of Two Generations**

Transnational Somali families and resilience: experiences of two generations

Following the civil war and collapse of the Somali state, sizable Somali diaspora may be found in particular in North America and Europe. In Toronto alone an estimated number of people of Somali descent is around 100,000; in Finland the corresponding number is about 15,000. In many places of resettlement Somal- i migrants have faced challenges regarding education, employment, housing, discrimination and racism. Also economic recessions have contributed to low-in- come status of many Somali families, where not only the first generation, but also the second generation often ends up in low-paid and precarious jobs. A family unit, including transnational family connections, is important for increasing the overall resilience, wellbeing and safety of the family members.

This presentation will address the role of (transnational) family as experienced and narrated by both Somali parents and their children who have grown up in the diaspora. What kinds of expectations do parents have towards their children as part of the family? What are parents’ strategies to support and protect their children and youth? In which ways do the children – young adults – contribute to the wellbeing and resilience of their families? How do they feel about and relate to transnational family members, including those in Somalia?

The presentation is based on ongoing research on transnational Somali families in Canada, Finland and Somalia, funded by the Academy of Finland (2012-2017). The data consists of ethnographic interviews of two generations in the families of Somali descent residing in Toronto and in Helsinki. In addition, transnational family members in Somalia and some European countries will be interviewed.

RC23-419.11
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STOESSEL, CHARLES (ECOLE DES MINES DE NANTES)
JOURNE, BENOIT (Nantes University)
**“Generation IV” Nuclear Reactor Design Project As A Controversial Innovation Process: A Qualitative Study of the French Case**

This communication aims to qualify the socio-material and organizational processes that affect local and institutional decisions related to the design of future nuclear reactors in France. In the post-Fukushima context, nuclear risk is less and still tolerated by society. Yet, France, along with thirteen other countries, is currently engaged in the design of new generation nuclear reactors, known as “Generation IV”. The “GenIV” concept and the renewal of interest for these technologies are linked to the launch in 2002 of the USA of the “GenIV International Forum” to coordinate researches’ efforts on a global scale. It led to the identification of four “GenIV” objectives: highly economical, minimal waste, proliferation resistant and safer. Six concepts are currently being researched. Even if these designs are not expected to be available for construction before 2020, they arouse oppositions and remain highly controversial.

Our proposition builds on an on-going empirical study of the ‘new reactors’ design process in France, where one concept appears dominant: the sodium-cooled fast reactor, supported by the CEAs. However, this choice is disputed, especially by academic scientists who try to re-negotiate the choice. Based on qualitative data, we analyze this innovation process as an “interactive chain” (Callon et al., 2002) that involves distinct actors (Latour, 1987), both humans and non-humans, from university labs to industrial production unit, through industrial research centers and political organizations. By observing innovation “in action”, we aim at showing how the “uncertainty/irreversibility” dilemma is collectively managed through the construction of scenarios relying on explicit and implicit hypotheses. We want to demonstrate how the positioning, the power and the level of knowledge of the different actors guide the hypotheses’ formulation and can support technological “lock-in” phenomena, finally affecting the innovation process far from being of a pure rational choice based on the four “GenIV” criteria.

RC14-253.3
TILLI, NICOLAS* (Université Toulouse 1 Capitole, nicolas.tilli@univ-tlse1.fr)
**Cuando La Participación Ciudadana Argentina Tomo La Palabra**

La adopción en 2009 de la Ley de Servicios de Comunicación Audiovisuales constituye un paso muy importante en el proceso de democratización de los medios audiovisuales argentinos. Frente a un sector audiovisual fracasado (construido sobre el decreto-ley n° 22 285/80-adoptado por el gobierno de facto de 1976), esta ley se presenta como el punto de partida de la tentativa de reconstrucción del sistema audiovisual e instaura un nuevo modelo audiovisual democrático,
multicultural, pluralist, inclusive and respetuo of the misiones de servicio publico (los pueblos originarios, ocupan un lugar privilegiado en este nuevo sistema audiovisual).

Por primera vez el debate legislativo argentina implicó una participación ciudadana digital sin precedentes. Mas de 300 organizaciones sociales, sindicales y comunitarias y mas de 12,000 personas (inconformes con el modelo audiovisual en vigor) participaron, desde el 2004, a esta discusión a través de foros y debates con el objetivo de lograr un consenso institucional y social. Como resultado de esta iniciativa ciudadana llamada “Coalición por una radiodifusión democrática”, se elaboró en julio 2008 un texto de 21 puntos que fue tomado en consideración por los legisladores argentinos. En este contexto, el activismo de las movilizaciones sociales orientado a participar al proceso de transformación del sistema audiovisual se vehiculó a través de la utilización de las redes sociales.

Esta que ley debió afrontar una fuerte resistencia del sector privado y que pa- dece hoy en día las consecuencias de un sistema político-jurídico anómalo (frente a su eficacia como consecuencia de su judicialización) sigue siendo el centro de movilizaciones sociales generadas a través de la red. El objetivo de esta comunicación es de presentar esta experiencia argentina, de entender esta participación en la esfera pública, de analizar la fuerte expansión del uso de las TIC en diversos sectores de la sociedad (en especial: los pueblos originares).

**RC14-243.5**

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**Identidades Políticas y Culturales. Entre La Crisis Económica, Mediatizaciones y Tecnologías**

Esta ponencia tiene como objetivo presentar los avances de una investigación que estudia los procesos constitutivos de las identidades políticas y culturales en relación con las actuales formas de implicación y participación de los sujetos en la esfera pública.

Al mismo tiempo, se propone presentar reflexiones sobre las prácticas culturales con el fin de analizar las características más sobresalientes de la interacción de la sociabilidad propia de las relaciones que establece la población con las instituciones del orden público y social.

Los resultados aquí presentados contribuyen al conocimiento de la constitución de identidades y sus consecuencias de un sistema político-jurídico anómalo (frente a su eficacia como consecuencia de su judicialización) y la mediación digital y la crisis económica y financiera de la fase actual del capitalismo.

El contexto empírico de la investigación se sitúa en dos universos institucionales y urbanos: la ciudad de Toulouse (Francia) y la ciudad de Rosario (Argentina), en el marco de sus respectivas regiones. Dos sociedades pertenecientes a dos países que también han sido diseñadas como ciudades potenciales comunes como hermanamiento entre sus respectivas autoridades en 2008.

Existen dos corrientes de investigación que encuadran de manera diferente el objeto de estudio que nos ocupa. Por un lado, todo lo relacionado con la llamada videopoliitica y sus derivados en el desarrollo actual de las tecnologias digitales. Por otro lado, la tradición de la participación social, que se centra hoy en la emergencia de nuevos actores.

La cuestión que aquí se presenta es heredera de las dos tradiciones, priorizando la existencia de un nuevo orden político desgado por la mediación y la comunicación digital en un contexto de creciente crisis económica.

**RC44-739.13**

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**SARMIENTO, HUGO** (UCLA)

**DE LA GARZA, ENRIQUE** (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana)

**GAYOSSO RAMIREZ, JOSE LUIS** (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana-Iztapalapa)

**Workers Who Organize in the Public Square: A Comparison of Mexican and U.S. Informal Worker Organizing Models**

The growth of informal employment in Mexico and the United States cries out for solutions. For informal workers, unprotected by existing laws, this requires developing new and distinct organizing strategies, and building alliances. Our study uses case studies of organizing of informal workers who contest over the use of public space in the two countries to understand this process in comparative perspective.

Our central questions are:

- What forms does this organizing take in the two countries? How and why are these forms different between the two? How do informal worker organizations formulate and implement their strategies, and how do they target and develop alliances, in the two countries?

- What is the role of worker identity in these organizing processes? Our analysis undertakes two case studies grounded in interviews and participant observation: day laborers in the US, and street vendors in Mexico. It is a bit unconventional to carry out such a non-comparative comparison of different sectors in the two countries, but we have chosen to examine these two informal groups because the literature suggests that they are the most advanced instances of informal worker organizing in each country. We will need to take the sectoral differences into account in explaining differences in strategic direction and degree of success, but choosing the two most advanced cases should give us leverage on our central questions.

In our case studies, we will examine national-level organizations, but our main focus will be on day labor organizations in Los Angeles California and street vendors in Mexico City, Mexico. These respective cities not only house the greatest concentration of these groups of workers, but are also the home base of the leading national organizations representing these trades.
"Common sense" arguments for participation in movements like the environmental movement often refer to grievances, or beliefs, as key factors that give rise to participation. However, structural analysts have demonstrated that neither discontent nor ideology are sufficient conditions to explain social movement participation. Rather, while discontent and beliefs might help to define those who might potentially be mobilized, individuals need to be connected to other movement participants in order to become active. We explore the relationship between social network ties and participation in the Canadian environmental movement. Data are from a self-administered questionnaire, collected from nation-wide probability samples of environmental organization members. We find that ongoing participation is positively associated with ties to individuals in a range of environmental organizations. This effect is net of positive effects for identification with the movement, and the respondent's NEP score, on participation. Past participation is the strongest statistical predictor of network embeddedness. Thus we argue that both "social selection" and "social influence" effects are in play. People develop ties through their participation, and are more likely to participate in new activities because of their ties. We further examine the mechanisms underlying these patterns, and discuss practical implications of these insights.

RC48-789.1

TING, TIN-YUET* (Univ Illinois, Urbana Champaign, tting2@illinois.edu)

Social Media Use for Contentious Politics: Facebook-Activism Against Imposed National Education Curriculum in Hong Kong

This paper examines the use of social media for the protest against the "Moral and National Education" curriculum in Hong Kong. Employing media content analysis and archival research, it explores how social media users facilitated grassroots movement organizations and stimulated cyber-activism among atomized users in practice. On 30 August 2012, a local student organization – Scholarism – went on a hunger strike. Occupying the public area in front of the Headquarters of the Hong Kong Government, members of Scholarism protested against the controversial curriculum imposed by the Education Bureau. In the subsequent days, tens of thousands of people joined the protest. Nine days later, the government succumbed to the pressure and retracted its plans. While new information and communication technologies provide the technical infrastructures for organizing movement campaigns and protests, various uses of new media configurations offer flexible mechanisms for people to take part in contentious activities. During the occupation protest, Scholarism eagerly employed Facebook technologies to coordinate collective actions and mobilize participants. At the same time, numerous users made active use of Facebook to communicate about the movement, forge social networks, produce alternative knowledge, and create innovative protest activities. As diverse actors simultaneously undertook online activism, the patterns of their computer-mediated communication facilitated the emergence of counter-publics and the development of movement practices and culture. Borrowing insights from the growing theory on computer-mediated social movements that challenges the assumption about requirements for formal leadership and organizational hierarchies, this paper argues that new media use modified the relationship between social movement organizations and individual users, and permitted alternative forms of civic engagement for democratic participation.

RC17-302.3

TIRADO, RICARDO* (UNAM, tirardo@unam.mx)

Blood Sacrifice, Instant Celebrity, Organization and Mobilization

The paper deals with cases in which almost unknown persons, because of a tragedy, suddenly jump from anonymity to the civil sphere converted in celebrities with great capacity for civil intervention. These celebrities owe their instant fame to the fact that they are closely related to the victim of a bloody tragedy: the kidnap and murder of a child, a wife or a husband.

The paper will concentrate in these aspects:
1) The casual birth of a new (involuntary) celebrity, because of a bloody tragedy.

2) Scandal, annoyance, desperation, and new tragic stars in the media.

3) The re-edition and impact of the old myth of sacrifice, blood spill and redemption.

4) The effectiveness of the myth that tragic death of an innocent victim is a sacrifice and sacrifice should be useful and deserve compensation.

5) The great impact of bloody sacrifice symbol. Bloody sacrifice and "conscience crisis" (Habermas).

6) The great possibilities of social action and intervention of some of these people.

7) The different strategies, goals and routes of social action.

8) The discovery of the possession of an unknown new great "magic" like power.

9) Amazement and improvisation of the action of the new celebrity

10) Why some of the co-victims can develop social leadership and others don't?

11) Resources for the mobilization of this mythical power.

RC02-48.5

TODEV, EMANUELA* (University of Surrey, e.todeva@surrey.ac.uk)

Business Network Theory and the Role of Country of Origin

Business networks are recognised as the new organisational form of doing business, where cooperation and competition take place simultaneously, where the interdependencies between firms co-evolve through complementarity of skills, assets and capabilities, and inter-firm relationships thrive in the form of long-term repetitive exchanges and alliance membership. The theoretical and empirical literature is very rich in assertions about the benefits from networking and the positive impact of alliances and cooperation on firm performance, on supply chain integration, on dissemination of innovation and on learning and development of individual firms. Business Network Theory represents an eclectic body of theorising that focus at three distinctive levels – the level of actors' attributes, the level of dyadic and multilateral inter-firm relationships, and the level of overall configurations of multinational business networks, or multinational business operations trespassing firms’ boundaries and countries’ borders.

Traditional concepts of international business theory, such as ‘country of origin’ could hardly explain the complexity of resource flows that take place on a global scale. While research on Asian multinational firms demonstrates clear evidence of distinctive patterns of governance and investment strategies, ‘country-of-operations’ has become a more dominant concept that can explain global collaborative strategies.

The paper presents a new argument that global supply chains and commodity chains, or multinational business networks in a number of industries exhibit a common characteristic, where the regulatory environment in countries-of-operation induces similar strategic behaviour.
Mothers’ Use of Terms Referring to Their Child in Japanese Conversations: A Conversation Analytic Perspective

This study examines ways mothers refer to their child in conversations in Japanese from a conversation analytic perspective. Conversation analysis is a method-ology to examine real time interactions from the perspective of the participants themselves (Sacks, Schegloff, and Jefferson, 1974). Person reference has been among the major topics of conversation analysis since the seminal work by Sacks and Schegloff (1979). Studies have shown that forms of reference can do a special interactional work other than referring to (a) person(s) (Schegloff, 1997; Stivers, 2007). For instance, Oh (2010) shows that Korean speakers use a quasi-pronoun based on the distal demonstrative ce (‘that over there’) in referring to a co-present third person in order to distance themselves from the referent. In this study, I focus on the kind of interactional work mothers are doing when they use different expressions to refer to their child in conversations. My data were collected at two Kosodate Hiroba in Osaka, Japan. Kosodate Hiroba is a place where mothers of a very young child spend time watching their child and enjoy conversations with other mothers and staff members, often sharing their problems in child-raising and getting advice from them. I found that the unmarked form of a mother’s ref-erence to her child is either the child’s name or kono ko (‘this child’), neither of which does anything more than refer to the child. By contrast, the mother’s use of kono hito (‘this person’) to refer to her child can do a special interactional work. For instance, mothers recurrently make reference to their child with kono hito when they explain the child. I argue that the expression kono hito makes a complaint more easily recognizable because the word hito (‘person’) conveys that the referent has independent thought and is difficult to control even for her/ his mother.

Comparison of Radio Buttons, Visual Analogue Scales and Slider Scales

The most traditional rating scales in Web surveys are made from radio but-ton panels. These panels are not based on probability mechanisms and hence in-ferences are difficult to make. Post-survey adjustments techniques such as propen-sity score weighting are often used to improve data quality. However, which methods work best and which variables need to be taken into account differ per survey. In an attempt to structure methods of post-survey weighting techniques for the volunteer Leisure Panel, different weighting methods are evaluated as well as different weighting variables, such as behavioral, attitudinal, lifestyle, and socio-demographic variables. Results are compared to outcomes of a probabili-ty-based panel (LiSS Panel) and figures from Statistics Netherlands.

Investigating Response Quality in Mobile and Desktop Surveys: A Comparison of Radio Buttons, Visual Analogue Scales and Slider Scales

Mobile devices have smaller displays, touch screens and different methods of navigation compared to desktop computers. This may limit the amount of infor-mation that can be placed on a mobile phone screen and it can also affect how a survey is comprehended and completed. The most traditional rating scales in Web surveys are made from radio buttons. Radio buttons require quite a lot of space, which is scarce on mobile devices like smartphones. Thus, only a limited number of response options can be pre-sented simultaneously. Otherwise, respondents have to scroll to see all response options which may bias ratings. Visual Analogue Scales (VAS) are operated by point and click: respondents move the mouse arrow to any position on the line and after clicking the mouse button a marker (e.g., a cross) appears at the very position. In contrast, slider scales have a handle visible directly on load of the Web page. Ratings are done by drag and drop. Both scales can either be implemented as continuous rating scales, or as discrete rating scales where only a limited number of different responses can be given. A continuous implementation is especially valuable if respondents use mobile devices like smart phone where an efficient use of space is required. A comparison is needed of radio buttons, VAS, and slider bars to see how they affect data quality on mobile phones compared to regular desktop completion. Finger navigation on mobile devices is less precise than mouse navigation on desktops. This could result in selecting the wrong (not intended) answer option in radio buttons. Slider bars or VAS might be more efficient in selecting the intended response option. The usability of question formats is conjectured to be related to the number of scale points.

Energy Regime Change and Institutionalism: Understanding Developments in Carbon Capture and Storage

Many analyses of energy technology development disregard the importance of institutions and the interdependence of economic, technological, political and so-cietal concerns and events. I propose a dynamic institutional systems framework to integrate the various concerns into a simultaneous analysis and demonstrate the framework with case analyses on the budding developments of Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) technologies in Europe.

The framework integrates cognitive institutionalism, Socio-Ecological Systems (SES) and socio-technical transitions theory. Institutions are the rules of the game in shaping human interactions; both formal rules, such as laws and regulations, but also informal institutions through traditions, practices and beliefs. Individual but shared beliefs about energy regimes shape how the systems develop, leading to issues of technology lock-ins, incremental change, institutional inertia and path dependency.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
This paper focuses on self-referentiality in the mental models of stakeholders as a factor that shapes these issues. The institutions held by the actors are seen to organize in a nested mental model: the three levels of socio-technical landscape, socio-technical regimes and the innovative niche (Geels 2002) are seen nested holons or SESs.

This paper is based on case studies in Finland. The case studies are focused along two projects: one cancelled retrofit of a coal power plant and one case of technology in development, mineral carbonation. These two projects are deeply embedded in a national and international context, and the aim of this paper is to establish how stakeholder’s institutional self-referentiality affects the developments in the projects and what these project issues tell us about CCS and energy regime change in general.

The paper demonstrates novel methodology to measure path dependency in policy-making. The method takes large text corpuses of policy documents, plans, scenarios, roadmaps, preparatory text and the like, and analyzes the flow of concepts, phrases and blocks of text as later documents inherit bits of earlier documents. The analysis proceeds by looking at relative frequencies of words and phrases in documents through a measure called term frequency-inverse document frequency, and translates this into two networks: the document-document network and the concept-concept network. This network analysis describes how conceptual usage is inherited between documents and the concept-concept network describes courses or network areas of concepts that are used together and start to institutionalize in the political language.

The paper demonstrates the method through an analysis of energy policies in Finland, and how various technologies, policy tools, and conceptualization has been developed and fell over a fifteen year period from 1997-2012, from right after joining the European Union, through the rise of climate change negotiation and the Kyoto treaty, and into a period when energy policy came to be incorporated with climate policy.

"Belonging" in the Study of Younger Generations of Migrant Background

This paper discusses the analytic purchase of the concept of "belonging" to study identity formation among younger generations of migrant background. It is argued that "identity" has more usage as an empirical concept, whereas "belonging" provides more analytic purchase to grasp the underlying mechanisms of inclusion and exclusion that inform young people's identity formation.

The theoretical discussion will be informed by an empirical study on young Kurds' negotiations of belonging in Finland. The qualitative study looks at how young Kurds narrate their belonging in terms of various mechanisms of inclusion and exclusion, including institutional arrangements and (racialized) discursive categorizations. The broader theoretical premises of the empirical study lie on transnationalization, identity formation and narrativity, and the theoretical discussion leads to question the analytical edge of "belonging" and how it addresses the questions of who gets to belong and who does not. The case study shows that young Kurds construct a sense of belonging in terms of the discursive construction of national belonging and "otherness" in the Finnish context. The racialized boundaries of "Finnishness" echo in their narrations and position them as the "other", namely the "immigrant", "refugee" or "foreigner" on the basis of their darker embodied signifiers.

Floya Anthias argues that belonging, in contrast to identity, assumes access and participation, and becomes activated in situations of denied membership and experiences of difference. In this sense, it is suggested that "belonging" better captures the political dimension of feeling at home among the younger generations of migrant background. Such theoretical choices also bear consequences for our understanding of the political dimension of feeling at home among the younger generations of migrant background. Such theoretical choices also bear consequences for our understanding of the political dimension of feeling at home among the younger generations of migrant background.

In France, an increasing number of local authorities have developed programs focusing on “urban mediators”, which aim to reduce insecurity within districts referred to as deprived areas. These individuals make the rounds in such districts to ensure a calming presence for inhabitants as well as to speak with them. This street intervention allows mediators to meet with various persons distant from public services, such as drug addicts, juvenile delinquents, victims of domestic violence, or immigrants facing integration problems. This demonstrates that such interventions include security and social dimensions at the same time: The mediators intervene not only with persons who “cause” insecurity but also with those who suffer as a result of it. Therefore, they differ, on one hand, from the police, whose actions consist mainly of repression (Roché 2004) and, on the other hand, from social workers, who intervene mainly in the long term as a result of requests. These features led us to question the way the characteristics of different districts can influence the respective importance given to both dimensions (security and social) of the mediation. This fieldwork and the analysis of archived data from the year 2010 onwards show that this action can be classified not only according to the degree of the municipal coordination but also to the community size (larger or smaller), the networks which the municipality has with other actors, and the social status and cultural background of mediators. This communication will reveal the impact of the principal coordination on the articulation of these two dimensions, the process of construction of partner networks around the question of the insecurity, and the interaction between urban mediators and inhabitants. The paper demonstrates the method through an analysis of energy policies in Finland, and how various technologies, policy tools, and conceptualization has been developed and fell over a fifteen year period from 1997-2012, from right after joining the European Union, through the rise of climate change negotiation and the Kyoto treaty, and into a period when energy policy came to be incorporated with climate policy.
On the basis of the above results, I will discuss the dysfunction of self-reliance as a social norm.

RC53-854.5

TOMA, KOTA* (Keio University, k_toma222@hotmail.com)
The Process of Children's Socialization in a Group

This presentation will discuss the process of children's socialization in a group. Although the socialization of children has been one of the most important research topics in sociology, the concrete aspect of it is still uncertain.

The study was conducted in a children's self-reliance support facility (called "Z") in this presentation) from May 2012 to June 2013. Beginning in September 2012, I conducted semi-structured formal interviews with twelve staff members. Each staff member was interviewed once or twice, and each interview lasted for 45-110min.

The results reveal the following: (1) In Z, living with a group is optimally used to treat, care for, and socialize the children. In particular, their rank in their relationship, which is based on age or phase of treatment, plays a very significant role. (2) It is important to note that such a rank is not permanent. As the upper-class children leave the facility, or when a new child enters the facility, the rank shifts. (3) Moreover, the children do not uniformly experience the reconstruction of these ranks. Rather, it is an individual experience.

As indicated above, living in a group and experiencing the construction and reconstruction of ranks in their relationship take very important role in children's socialization. This process can be interpreted as the process of "role-taking" in group dynamics. Moreover, such "role-taking" can be regarded as a type of anticipatory socialization that occurs after children leave the facility. I will conclude by discussing the implications of these findings for the field of sociology.

RC22-392.2

TOMALIN, EMMA* (University of Leeds, e.tomalin@leeds.ac.uk)
Gender, Development and the 'De-Privatization' of Religion

"Poverty has a female face" in many contexts, which has been exacerbated by the recent global economic crisis. Amongst the range of actors that have responded to declining levels of welfare support by the state are both faith-based organizations, and international donors and agencies increasingly recognize these as significant 'development' partners. This 'turn to religion' within mainstream development policy and practice has taken place against the backdrop of a perceived 'religious resurgence' or 'de-privatization' of religion, which casts doubts upon earlier predictions that secularization and modernization are two sides of the same coin.

From a 'gender and development' (GAD) perspective, the 'rise of religion' coupled with declining levels of state welfare provision presents a threat to gender equality and women's rights. The preference for 'secularism' amongst numerous women's rights activists and GAD practitioners is no secret, and has been promoted as the best route for securing equality, freedom and security for women globally. Therefore, it is crucial to view the recent 'turn to religion' by mainstream development actors through a gender lens. This is not only because women are more vulnerable to poverty, but also because 'religions have a male face' (see also Tadros 2010; Tomalin 2011).

This paper examines the future of the 'secular' in the light of theories about the 'de-privatization' of religion and the implications this has for gender equality and women's rights, which are central to GAD. Currently, understandings of religion that influence mainstream development policy and practice rely upon frameworks for an analysis that are outdated and unhelpful for addressing the above concerns. Focusing upon examples from South Asia, I will demonstrate that distinctions between the religious and secular, the private and public, and the idea of a clearly defined thing called 'religion' are unhelpful in addressing contemporary questions around 'gender, development and the de-privatization of religion'.

JS-48.5

TOME, EULALIA* (Sogang University, eulalia_12@yahoo.com)
Albularyo Ritual Healing: A Construction of Ethnicity of Filipino Immigrants in South Korea

The transnational movement of people around the globe has challenged migrants' belief systems and their quest for well-being. The movement of people in itself is a form of ritual performance, a journey towards a dream and the aspiration to acquire a new sense of self and identity. The goal of this research is to illumine how migrants reconstruct their ethnicity through access to the albularyo ritual healing of their homeland. In this paper, migrants are viewed as secular pilgrims who experience the manifold stages of liminality as they continue to seek well-being. Along the journey they suffer from pneumopsychosomatic illness, which has to maintain connection with "home." They romanticize the memories of their homeland. They access shamanic ritual healing, which brings into the real "here and now" the interplay of memory and the self's narrative that defines their identity. The research is based on the ethnographic data collected April to June 2013 in South Korea. It focuses on the story of Filipino immigrants who experienced shamanic healing in their homeland and continue wearing the amulets given to them by shamans to prevent illness and protect them from evil while in a foreign land. The migrants' definition of their "new selves" is shaped by the core institution of modernity.

Findings indicate that the root cause of disease from pre-industrial society to the age of globalization is emotion. Negative emotion breaks one's social ties with the self, significant others, and the divine. Physical illness often stems from one's spiritual sensibilities in his/her religious worldview. Also, migrants' state of identity-consciousness is "in between" – that is, "neither here nor there" – and they must undergo different stages of liminality in restoring selfhood. Thus, healing is an outcome of rebuilding relationships – practicing one's spirituality and reconstructing one's ethnic identity.

RC09-179.2

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SLOMCZYSKI, KAZIMIERZ M.* (The Ohio State University, slomczyiski.1@osu.edu)
Development, Inequality, and Discrimination in Europe: A Comparison of Post-Socialist and West European Democracies

This paper uses the European Social Survey 2002-2012 to examine trends in discrimination, taking into account two different groups: those who feel discriminated against because of their ethnicity, and those who espouse xenophobic attitudes. The country-level relationship between feelings of discrimination and xenophobic attitudes calls for explanations that consider economic development and social inequality. A complimentary research question is: To what extent does social inequality influence feelings of discrimination and intolerant attitudes, beyond economic development factors, individual socio-demographics and various personal outlooks? Our analysis covers post-socialist and West European countries (N>16) in the period 2002-2012. Multilevel regression analysis on the ESS data provides the statistical means to examine the effects of country-level and individual-level determinants and their interactions on feeling discriminated and on xenophobic attitudes. Economic variables at the country level include national income per capita and Gini index of income inequality. At the individual level, we focus on social stratification – education, occupational status, and income – subjective evaluations of standard of living, as well as a range of attitude measures. Results demonstrate how these variables are related to ethnic discrimination and xenophobic attitudes, controlling for political views and national orientations. We show that in post-socialist countries ethnic discrimination became more salient as society embraced party pluralism and freedom of speech. At the same time, in both post-socialist countries and Western democracies right-wing and nationalistic attitudes are strongly fuelling discrimination. At the end of the paper, we discuss theoretical implications of our findings for analyses of development, inequality, and democracy.

RC32-562.4

TOMIC, PATRICIA* (University of British Columbia, patricia.tomic@ubc.ca)
Peruvian Immigration to Chile: Racism and the Deskilling of Female Transnational Workers

Historically Chile has been a country of emigrants rather than a country of immigration. There are around one million Chileans living abroad. However, in the last decades immigration to Chile has accelerated. Immigrants from Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Colombia, China and Korea confront a hostile and racist society. The largest of these groups is formed by Peruvian migrants. About 130000 Peruvians live today in Chile. Of these, 60% are women, many of whom end up working as domestic servants. Peruvians have become a large group among domestic laborers, in particular as live-in domestics. Although the levels of education of Peruvians are higher than those of Chileans, they are consistently pressured into low paid work with little protection. By using a netnographic methodology I investigate how racism, that has historically casted mestizo Chilean women in the role of ‘nanas’, today stream Peruvian women into the homes of wealthier families and domesticics, regardless of the levels of education and skills they bring with them at the time of immigration.

RC47-765.6

TOMINAGA, KYOKO* (University of Tokyo, tomikaishiyouze@gmail.com)
A Study of Policing the Protest in Japan: Effects for Social Movement Organizations and Arrested Activists

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
This study investigates the policing for social movements in Japan. Compared with other countries, a few studies empirically examined the policing in Japan. In 60s/70s movements, over 5,000 activists were captured by police. Though arrested activists had dramatically decreased since 1970s, policing still have an impact on social movement organizations (SMOs) and participants in Japanese political activism. In this study, author conducted the research surveying the efficacy of policing for political activities from two sides: SMOs and individual participants. Three kinds of data are employed in this analysis: Interview data, event data and network data. We could find some features of policing in Japan from event data. In Japan, policing is relatively not violent, but the period of detention is extremely longer than other countries. On average, protesters have arrested from 10 to 20 days and SMOs have to do activity for helping the arrested person. On the other hand, seized participants face to the crisis collapsing their careers as a student, businessman, housewife, and other roles in their usual life. Participants are arrested, some activists avoid taking part in and continuing the social movements. Once the participants are arrested, some activists avoid taking part in and continuing the social movements. SMOs have to spend their money and time to release the arrested one from police, thus their resource are decreased and it is difficult to continue the movements as they used to be. Moreover, arrested participants sometimes break off with external relationship from the social movements: his/her offices, friends, and families.

RC32-563.1
TONARELLI, ANNALISA* (University of Florence, annalisa.tonarelli@unifi.it)
ALACHEV, FRANCA MARIA (University of Florence)
“Looking at Invisible Woman. the experience of Housewives in Contemporary Italy”

The contribution presents the outcomes of a research promoted by the Department of Political Science and Sociology, University of Florence. The aim of the research was to design an updated picture of nowadays housewives, as well as to investigate why so many Italian women still remain out of the labor market. In Italy, it is very difficult to draw a so “invisible” picture, partly because the research was conducted from a multiple methodology, reaching more than 500 women through online questionnaires, in deep interviews, meeting outside the malls and the schools, newspapers, blogs, etc. Outcomes show that the traditional label “housewife” is no more appropriate to describe a population more and more differentiated, with variable identities, personal histories, motivations, life events.

The research investigate a high number of dimensions, nevertheless some of them (motivations, domestic life’s organization, role identification) allow to identify at least four different types: 

grateful housewives, aged women, who choose domestic life according to their traditional image of the family and firmly claim the value of their choice as well as a major social appreciation of the role of housewives; 

forested housewives, mainly forced housewives, who, share a less traditional picture of the genders’ roles, has been employed and “adapted” to domestic life without represent themselves as only “housewives”; 

housewives, temporarily housewives, particularly young and highly educated women who, considering the uncertainty of their professional life, invest in their family and consider their role of wives and mothers as moratorium, waiting for more favorable times in the labor market.

RC31-825.2
TONELLATO, MARCO* (Carnegie Mellon University, tonellam@andrew.cmu.edu)
CONALDI, GUIDO (University of Greenwich)
The Coordination Mechanisms of Organizational Routines: A Case Study on a Free/Open Source Software Project

How might distributed, peer-production organizations that rely on the Open Innovation paradigm sustain task specialization and achieve effective coordination in the absence of formal hierarchical control? This question is increasingly relevant because a number of production processes are being shifted from the physical to the virtual domain. Traditionally, scholars identified in organizational routines the building blocks of coordinated action in organizations. In this paper, we draw on the evolutionary perspective of organizational change (Nelson and Winter, 1982) to investigate the emergence and change of organizational routines in the context of distributed, peer-production communities. We argue that change emerges endogenously from the repeated coordination of actions linked to production processes. In particular, we ask: How do organizational routines (structured sequences of actions) emerge, evolve and persist despite the demographic turnover of participants and the ever changing character of organizational problems? To answer this question we run newly developed class of Relational Event Models on the entire sequence of actions undertaken by software contributors on source code during the entire lifetime of the Apache HTTP server, a very large Free/Open Source Software (F/OSS) project. By examining directly the micro-level, socio-temporal interdependencies generated by individual actions performed by problem-solvers, we find that self-reinforcing processes underpin the endogenous coordination of a decentralized production community, by fostering task specialization learning mechanisms. Different types of activities can exist and be coordinated over time in a decentralized decision environment. Our analytical goal is to show how sequences of interdependent problem-solving actions become embedded in temporal sequences of relational events, which then trigger

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
specific self-reinforcing mechanisms that provide the social infrastructure sustaining the production of F/OSS.

RC44-730.3

TONG, XIN* (Peking University, tongx@pku.edu.cn)

Case Studies on Working and Organizing of Domestic Workers in China

The number of labors involved in informal employment is 163 million, which contributes to 58.85% of non-farm employment in urban areas. In order to analyze the social solidarity of informal workers, the article takes the domestic workers as a case study for the working condition of informal employment, as well as its possibilities of organizing. We found that there are at least four workers' solidarity types, labor NGO, trade Union, self-organization or grassroots organization and the internet. These social solidarities have different organizational culture, strategy, function and activities and play different role.

RC41-690.8

TONG, YUYING* (Chinese University of Hong Kong, yuyingtong@gmail.com)
Piotrowski, Martin (The University of Oklahoma) Zhang, Yueyun (Chinese University of Hong Kong)

Age of Transition to Parenthood Among Married Adults: Social Determinants and Gender Difference

Using retrospective life history data from the 2008 Chinese General Social Survey (CGSS) and event history analysis, this study investigated the timing of transition to parenthood for both adult males and females for marriage cohorts spanning from 1965 to 2008. Within the neoclassical economic and second demographic transition frameworks, we expect that there will be a trend toward delayed childbearing and a lengthening of the duration between marriage and first child bearing across the cohorts. However, we found that a shortening trend of marriage-first child interval across cohorts, and the more recent cohorts are more likely to transit into parenthood net of other effects. We also found that higher educated people are more likely to transit into parenthood earlier than those who have primary or no education. We speculate that the trend in China contradicts the tendency for delayed parenthood in Western countries due to the resistance to change the traditional childbearing norm of "earlier parenthood after marriage." This is because child rearing is an issue involving extended families, rather than couples' own independent decision. Under the one-child policy, extended families can pool more human and financial resources that they utilize for childbearing. We also speculate that increasing intimacy between newly married couples in the more recent cohorts contributed to this trend.

RC03-68.4

TOONE, THEO* (Delft University of Technology, T.A.J.Toonen@tudelft.nl)

An Institutional Approach to Autonomous and Connected Cities: Ostrom's Distributed Metropolitan Governance

Global cities are the economic and cultural centres in the world. They compete with each other for a number one status on various lists. International accessibility is essential for a city's ranking and for its 'supply' of people, goods and resources, putting a city's position in the international network of airports and harbours and in the international economy high on the political agendas of national and local governments.

Cities are constantly searching to improve their performance. Specialized planning models support city governments to deliver the various public goods and public services that are expected from them. More integrated models, such as the airport region and urban metabolism models, emphasize the tensions between international connectivity and local liveability. The extent to which current institutions are capable of managing these tensions is questioned by stakeholders. They search for institutional structures supporting the delivery of the public goods promised, with a prominent position for questions of scale. Technological developments have made these questions more urgent. The fast developments in the field of renewable energy technology, smart grids and electric vehicles call for redefinitions of rules and roles of consumers, producers, citizens, local, provincial and national authorities and of the public goods delivered to them.

In this paper, we address the search for institutions that match today's challenges by using the theoretical framework of distributed metropolitan governance as developed by Vincent and Elinor Ostrom. With this institutional approach, we explore current urban governance challenges in the Netherlands. To sustain their competitive position in the global network, Dutch cities strive to become resilient, self-organising and self-governing. We will explore how institutional mechanisms as consociationalism and pillarization, as identified by Lijphart, which have proven to be able to bridge conflicting values, are still relevant for a renewed conception of distributed metropolitan governance.

PLEN-11.3

TOPAL, AYLIN* (Middle East Technical University, taylin@metu.edu.tr)

Possibilities for New Forms of Resistance in the Neoliberal Era: Unification of All Rights Movements During Tekel Workers' Resistance in Turkey

The working class has become overwhelmingly disorganized in the neoliberal era partly due to the attacks on legal and institutional grounds of trade unions and partly due to the transformation of working class itself. Dialectically enough, the current phase of capitalism is pregnant with new crises and forms of resistance and is the result of increasing precarious jobs, jobless growth, insecurity and extreme commodification. Under these conditions, unions are faced with altering their strategies. A possible formula is to organize unemployed and precarious workers as well as workers around counter-hegemonic united front on a non-competitive defence of collective rights (right to water, rights to transportation, right to shelter, right to decent work etc.). This study provides an historical account of a working class protest which took place in 2009-2010 in Turkey. It argues that this protest foretells the possibility of unifying all rights movements under an expansive struggle for collective social rights. June 2013 mass protests in Turkey also show that the sense of injustice is becoming stronger and felt increasingly by those who are subordinate to all sorts of unequal power relations.

RC08-150.4

TOPALOV, CHRISTIAN* (École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales, topalov@ehess.fr)

A Scientific Controversy Across the Channel: Unemployment Theories, Sociology and the Rise of Mathematical Statistics in the Early 20th Century

In the early years of the 20th century, on both sides of the Channel, social reformers were struggling to define what « unemployment » could be. Political economy, sociology and social statistics were mobilized in the process of shaping the novel category. Defining unemployment scientifically seemed to imply that the unemployed should be enumerated, otherwise transformed in solid figures. Various statistical devices were imagined in both countries for trying to solve that same puzzle, but quite different scientific languages were mobilized: William Beveridge used the language of political economy (1909), Max Lazard that of Durkheimian sociology (1909), and Arthur Bowley the new tools provided by mathematical statistics (1912).

An argument developed in professional journals between Lazard and Bowley, who doubted of the statistical techniques the other one was using: Lazard had calculated an occupational unemployment rate, Bowley an index-number of the variations in the volume of unemployment. In order to describe this controversy, one can use the notion of « national scientific styles » and observe how tools circulated between British statisticians and French ones, through the International Statistical Association and an intense exchange of literature. The limited reception of the correlation coefficient among French statisticians raises an interesting general issue of the conditions of the circulation of knowledge.

Accounting for the difference between Lazard's and Bowley's formalisations implies analyzing sociologically what they were designed for and the relations that were being established between scientists and the users of their knowledge in the respective labour administrations. In both countries, a close relationship between scientists and administrators conditioned the development of abstract statistical forms that could be applied to formalizing a new social issue and contemplated public policies: in France unemployment insurance by industries, in Britain public works providing jobs when an unemployment crisis would be looming.

RC33-567.1

TOPALOV, CHRISTIAN* (École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales, topalov@ehess.fr)

Network Analysis and Spatial Analysis Combined: The Case of Reform and Philanthropy in 1900 Paris

Historical monographs on specific spheres of social reform are many when it comes to the late 19th and early 20th c. in the largest industrialised countries of the time – it was a « progressive era » for all of them. Every monograph points out that a good deal of the characters involved were simultaneously present in many other fields of reformist action – e.g. public health, housing reform, work relief, « protection » of women and children, prison reform, social science, etc. This invites scholars to cross the boundaries of specialisation and study reform and philanthropy as a possible unified field of action, interaction and sociability. This can be done through network analysis: voluntary associations used to publi-
lish reports and lists of leaders, members and supporters – by making the names of their followers public they increased the legitimacy of the cause.

This circumstance made it possible to collect complete lists of members of 106 reform associations, totaling 17663 people in 1900 Paris. Two directories of Paris charities have been added to the data base, i.e. 1346 charities and 2060 people. Sources provide the initial address of the charities and most of the individuals. A GIS was set up that allows it to locate every address on the street plan of Paris (as of 1888). This material is exceptional by its quantity and systematic character. Using the data base, we can separately and simultaneously consider both social and spatial links: the affiliation of people to the same institution, the residency of people in the same building or neighbourhood, the co-presence of two institutions at the same address.

The paper presents the most interesting results and discuss the methodological solutions that had been developed for combining social and spatial analysis, and facing the problems related to the bulky character of the data.

**RC34-600.1**

**TORBENFELDT BENGTSSON, TEA** (University of Copenhagen, tb@soc.ku.dk)

**Negotiating Normalcy – Self-Narratives of Troubled Young People**

Young people's risk-taking is in most contemporary societies a matter of concern. Research on troubled young people who have been placed in out-of-home care shows that these young people more often than other young people are involved in risk-taking behavior such as excessive drug use. What is rarely investigated, however, is troubled young people's own ways of understanding their risk-taking behavior in the context of their everyday lives. This paper analyses the role of excessive drug use and its influence on young people's self-narratives about their everyday lives. The young people's drug-use experiences continuously inform their perceptions of what they consider a 'normal' youth life and thus how they negotiate their self-narratives accordingly. This paper is based on 15 in-depth interviews with young people at age 18 who in their childhood have been placed in out-of-home care and have experiences with extensive drug use. Drawing on theories of stigmatization and normalization the paper demonstrates that what the young people conceive as a normal youth life is influenced by their drug use experiences and troubled childhoods. Their risk-taking behavior thus challenges their wish to create meaningful and coherent self-narratives and the result is often the creation of fragile self-narratives based on subtle negotiations of what they perceive as normal.

**PLEN-11.4**

**TORIGOE, HIROYUKI** (Waseda University, torigoe@waseda.jp)

**Historic Environment as an Opposing Element to Inequalities**

Taketomi Island in Okinawa Prefecture is one of the outer islands near the southwest border of Japan. Its islanders have suffered two-fold inequalities for years. The area of Okinawa Prefecture was a small independent nation until 1879. This nation was defeated by Japan and subsequently annexed by the national government. Afterward, mainland Japanese, especially uneducated ones, began to regard these islanders with contempt as defeated people. Another source of inequality is the island, which was peripheral even during its era as a small nation; the people of this small nation considered Taketomi islanders as non-cultural people. This tendency continued even after Taketomi's incorporation into Japan.

However, the "historic environment" that Taketomi islanders have preserved and created through an active movement in the last 30 years has changed their dismal situation dramatically. Preserving historic sites did not affect the situational changes per se, but it elicited widespread discussion of common shared values and examination of the daily lives of islanders. As such, Taketomi residents have created peculiar historic environments, which attract many visitors and tourists.

**RC16-278.5**

**TORIGOE, SHINGO** (Graduate School of Keio University, shingo1985@msn.com)

**Critics of Time in Modernity By Yusuke Maki**

This presentation thematizes the series of works of Yusuke Maki, which is the pen name of Munesuke Mita. He is one of the most prominent sociologists in Japan. In this presentation, I would like to focus on the works of Yusuke Maki, and to define their significance and limitations.

For the abovementioned purpose, first of all, I will try to consider Yusuke Maki's series of works as a unified process and in which his project of criticism about "time in modernity (characterized as irreversibility and linearity; Newton's abso-

lute time)" has been gradually deepening. Maki's critics of his initial works were based on Marxism, or strictly speaking, on theory of reification. For example, in *Gendai seikatsu no shitsurakusei* (Existential Structures of Contemporary Society) (1977), Maki carefully examined Marx, and in *Ningen-Kaihou-no-Riron-no-Tameni* (Toward The Theory of Human Liberation) (1971), he criticized the difficulties of an-

alytical reason on the basis of theory of reification. However, after that, the color of Marxism had gradually faded away from his works and he employed the perspective called "comparative sociology". As a result, it seems to us that his critics of time in modernity became more and more consistent. It is simply illustrated in the fact that he thoroughly relativizes even the Marxism view of time, depended on. However, it is obvious in his *Hokoku-Syokai* (Comparative Sociology of Time) (1981), which is a fruition of his inquiry from the perspective of comparative sociology.

Furthermore, I would like to examine the terminal point of Maki's inquiry. In doing so, I will employ the view of time of "vertically accumulating time", which has been developed in phenomenological perspectives. This process aims to articulate the significance and limitations of Maki's works, and to find a way of developing his insight.
Social Capital in Late Life: The Case of Chilean Older People

Chile is experiencing an accelerated process of population aging. People aged 60 and older currently constitute 13% of the population. This proportion is projected to reach 28% in 2050. In this context, questions have raised about the quantity and quality of older people's social capital due to the decrease in family size and changes at the value level related to more individualized societies. The theory of individualization proposed by Beck and Beck-Gernsheim states that in today's society people are less bounded by traditional forms of representation and control. At the interpersonal level, this means that family members would relate to and help one another because they 'want' and not because they 'must' do so. However, the latter does not necessarily imply negative consequences on older people's social capital, but rather it may produce a change of scenario. That personal ties can be developed based on voluntariness also means that older people can invest in relationships outside their nuclear family. From this stance, the practical and emotional help required by older people could be also sought in friendship relations and weak ties. Drawing on in-depth interviews with people between 60 and 75 years old living in the city of Santiago and secondary analysis of focus groups I aim to investigate whether the nuclear family is still the predominant source of social capital or, instead, older people are replacing or complementing family resources with other types of ties (e.g., friend, neighbors and/or state).

RC04-95.5
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MACIEL, DIANA (ISCSP-UL - Institute for Social and Political Science of the University of Lisbon)
RAMOS, ELISABETE (ISPUP - Institute of Public Health of the University of Oporto)
BARROS, HENRIQUE (ISPUP - Institute of Public Health of the University of Oporto)

Gender and Education: Differences and Similarities in the Trajectories of Young Men and Women

The preliminary results of a longitudinal study, which has surveyed the same individuals at 13, 17 and 21 years old, indicate that there are convergences and divergences in the practices and attitudes of young women and men. Young women do better in school but, at the age of 13, they also report more depressive symptoms. On the other hand, at the age of 17 and 21, the trajectories of young men are reshaped showing divergences in some respects and similarities in others. Accordingly, young women's initial educational advantages may not have promising effects, culminating, sometimes, in early interruptions and control. At the level of personal ties, this means that family members would relate to and help one another because they 'want' and not because they 'must' do so. However, the latter does not necessarily imply negative consequences on older people's social capital, but rather it may produce a change of scenario. That personal ties can be developed based on voluntariness also means that older people can invest in relationships outside their nuclear family. From this stance, the practical and emotional help required by older people could be also sought in friendship relations and weak ties. Drawing on in-depth interviews with people between 60 and 75 years old living in the city of Santiago and secondary analysis of focus groups I aim to investigate whether the nuclear family is still the predominant source of social capital or, instead, older people are replacing or complementing family resources with other types of ties (e.g., friend, neighbors and/or state).

RC23-410.2
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DE MARCO, STEFANO (Universidad Complutense de Madrid)
ANTINO, MIRKO (Universidad Complutense de Madrid)

Resistance to New Technologies: The Information and Communication Technologies Case in Spain

This paper adds to the debate of Marshallian economic-industrial sociology and the reintroduction of Becattini's Industrial Districts theory. It aims at situating - within the context of territorial development - a Local Agri-Food Systems (LAFS) perspective, which highlights the profound relationship between food and territory, as well as the importance of collective action, rural agro-industry, local know how, the environment and food quality, among other issues. The paper is divided in three parts: the first part addresses the theoretical-methodological development from a sociological perspective, but one that incorporates other disciplines such as new geography, anthropology, complexity sciences and agronomy, all of which enable and form part of a LAFS perspective. The second part of the paper contrasts case studies from Mexico and other Latin America countries that were undertaken as part of research project funded by the Mexican National Council of Science and Technology (Conacyt), the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) and the European Union (EU). The final part of the paper concludes that LAFS can potentially contribute solid arguments to implement public policies for territorial development that would enable rural peasant families to earn higher incomes and help overcome rural poverty.

RC40-673.5
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New Perspectives of Economic and Institutional Sociology. Local Agri-Food Systems and Territorial Development

This paper adds to the debate of Marshallian economic-industrial sociology and the reintroduction of Becattini's Industrial Districts theory. It aims at situating - within the context of territorial development - a Local Agri-Food Systems (LAFS) perspective, which highlights the profound relationship between food and territory, as well as the importance of collective action, rural agro-industry, local know how, the environment and food quality, among other issues. The paper is divided in three parts: the first part addresses the theoretical-methodological development from a sociological perspective, but one that incorporates other disciplines such as new geography, anthropology, complexity sciences and agronomy, all of which enable and form part of a LAFS perspective. The second part of the paper contrasts case studies from Mexico and other Latin America countries that were undertaken as part of research project funded by the Mexican National Council of Science and Technology (Conacyt), the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) and the European Union (EU). The final part of the paper concludes that LAFS can potentially contribute solid arguments to implement public policies for territorial development that would enable rural peasant families to earn higher incomes and help overcome rural poverty.
The Rising of Neopopulism in Europe: A Comparison Between Italy, England and Denmark

European and Western countries are witnessing the rise of social movements, organizations and political parties directly inspired by populist discourses and practices.

Based on empirical research on populism in Europe, the paper aims to compare a sociological perspective of the different populist discourses, orientations and practices in three European countries: Italy, England and Denmark.

Trust As Indicator of Social Consciousness in Russia

Social consciousness has always included many indicators: results of activity, needs, motives, values, interests and other indicators. Among them the significant place takes up the trust, which always reflects one of the main forms of comprehending existing social relations, and at the same time, level of knowledge, awareness and evaluation of the ongoing changes in the socioeconomics.

Role and place of trust in this sphere were studied in process of All-Russian comparative research study of 1989 and 2012. The main goal was the comparison between the situation in the last period of Soviet time, when the market relations were beginning, and situation in Russia after 25-year realization of these reforms. Data of this study showed, that there are the different tendencies in the development of trust. In connection with the division of levels of social organizations - All-Russian, regional, enterprises and personal - the researchers tried to analyze the specific features of trust on these levels.

This study showed that on the level of Russian society the trust to political, social, economic institutes to a great extent decreased. On the regional level the trust has the contradictory character in depending in situation in region: the reach or poor, agricultural or industrial, political activity and ethnic specifics.

Trust in enterprises depends from the forms of property - state or private, municipal or public. On the personal level the trust has increased and played the leading role among the kinds of trust existed all over the places.

Old Managerialism and New Professionalism? Social Professions Vs. Healthcare Professions

The aim of the paper is to discuss the tensions between the managerial and the professional logics, both at the theoretical and the empirical level. Original evidence comes from two qualitative studies (interviews) carried out in the Turin area. The other one involves professionals engaged in healthcare-social team work. We move from a discussion of the nature of the managerial logic, seen as a complex puzzle stemming both from classical organizational theory (Scientific Management) and from the new institutional economics (Public Choice). Our findings suggest that in social work an "old" version of managerialism has been implemented, in which the managerial logic is reduced to hierarchical control. We then analyze professionals' strategies adopted to cope with managerialism, as they result from ours and other studies on social workers and healthcare professionals. One strategy (cooperation) stands as a non-zero sum game in which professionals act proactively to include managerial tasks within their activities and shows that the managerial and the professional logics can be reconciled, though social workers seem to be less eager and/or less capable to adopt it than healthcare professionals. The significance of this for a new concept of professionalism is finally discussed.
expression of respect, humility and tolerance for decision makers, particularly
expressed in the male population. Family relationships are characterized by re-
spectful and caring relationships between family members: husband and wife,
children, close relatives, respect for elders, tolerance and civility.

One of the leading trends in the experimental work in social psychology: it
is - the organization and conduct of scientific research projects, scientific field
trips, "Categorical perception of facial expressions of racial characteristics", "The
specifics of communicative and cognitive processes of the Tuva Todzha people",
Congress "Steppe Civilization - 2004, 2009, and in 2012," Human consciousness:
traditional patterns of life in the context of today's world: the holding of international and regional scientific conferences , research projects ,
seminars , meetings with prominent researchers and practitioners exchange ex-
periences, and workshops, have now become a tradition in the region and identify
the problems of society , groups and personalities. Search, comparison, medi-
atiation, scholars, practitioners in the modern period of development of society
and groups, with the position of the cultural and historical context, research ap-
proaches enrich the process of social cognition personality image of the world
in a globalized world, the design and interpretation of environmental social reality
of Tuva ethnic.

**RC50-806.1**

**TOYOTA, MIKA** (Rikkyo University, toyotamika@rikkyo.ac.jp)

**Medical tourism as national economic development in Asia: comparative case study of Singapore and Thailand, versus Japan and Taiwan**

Medical tourism development has been put on the national economic develop-
ment agenda by a number of Asian countries in the last fifteen years. Beginning
with the forerunners of Singapore, Thailand and Malaysia, subsequently other
countries, notably India, the Philippines and South Korea, joined the fray. Most
recently, Japan and Taiwan also declared that they would promote medical tour-
ism. The governments of these countries seem to share a common policy goal in
developing medical tourism, i.e. to increase foreign exchange earnings, expand
medical and other ancillary services, and generate employment opportunities.

However, each country has developed different strategies in targeting specific
niches in the international healthcare markets. In this paper we compare state
strategies, scholars, practitioners in the modern period of development of society
and groups, with the position of the cultural and historical context, research ap-
proaches enrich the process of social cognition personality image of the world
in a globalized world, the design and interpretation of environmental social reality
of Tuva ethnic.

**RC11-207.4**

**TRIBUT, LOIC** (INED, loic.trIBUT@ined.fr)

**Intergenerational Dependencies: Retirement and Old Age in the Prism of Family Geography**

If the family is a determining element at every age in life, it is even more at old
age. At the same time retirement and old age are more and more dissociated.
What form does the family take for retired and ageing persons? How does the
social constraint in family apply on its members?

The research undertaken until today has focused mainly on the one hand on the
structural modifications affecting the households rather than the family and
on the other hand on the residential mobility of the persons themselves rather
than in the evolution of their environment. The aim of this research is to try to
observe the spatial configurations and thus the places, not the individual or his
household, but of his non co-resident family. When retiring, do individuals change
their place of residence? Do they take advantage to move closer to their family?
What about the following years when the individuals are ageing?

Based on a transversal approach we will choose three life periods (the active
individuals aged over 55, the retired aged under 65 and the retired aged over 75) to
observe which spatial family forms are dominating and if it is possible to establish
a balance between the life steps after 55 years of age. This work obliges us to take into
account social and demographic characteristics of individuals and their families
as their mobility and family geography depends on it.

This work builds on the survey « Famille et Logement 2011 », which collected
data from one of the first surveys among both sex aged over 55 years of age. This work obliges us to take into
account social and demographic characteristics of individuals and their families
as their mobility and family geography depends on it.

**RC39-668.4**

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**NAGELE, DANIELLE** (University of Delaware)

**SCOTT, BRITTANY** (N/A)

**Visiting the Boy Who Cried Wolf: Tornadoes and the False Alarm Effect**

While the origin of the story is not clear, the 1867 publication of Aesops Fables
brought "The Boy Who Cried Wolf" into the homes and hearts of many families.
The story is simple and the message clear. It tells of a shepherd boy who lies to
his community about a dangerous wolf to make people run to his assistance for
his entertainment. The moral of the story is "if you don't tell the truth people
won't believe you when you need them to." Its appeal is massive and cultures
around the globe use it to extol the moral virtues of truth, honesty, and honor.
It is somewhat unsurprising then that building on the very same logic, academic
ics and practitioners have long debated the "cry wolf" or more often the false alarm
effects of warnings. The question is simple: Are we somehow acting like
that little boy and "crying (insert some weather phenomenon)" too often. Using
a playful reference to the original fable, this analysis breaks down the key moral
elements of the classic story and reinterprets their connection to current tornado
prediction and patterns of risk perception as a way to help illustrate the range
of complexities in need of targeted scientific research. We go on to provide
scientifically based quantifiable analysis and critical discussion of the effects of false
alarm, and behavioral response to a series of tornadoes that occurred between
2007 and 2010. Contrary to most existing research, we do find a statistically sig-
nificant false alarm effect among other important predictors. Conclusions discuss
the importance and limits of these results and suggest further research needs.

**RC04-78.17**

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**The Impact of Social Segregation on Educational Achievement in France**

Social and spatial segregation is increasingly present in debates on urban pol-
icy and in the analysis of the phenomena of violence among young people. In
recent years the extent of social segregation among French secondary schools is
mainly due to a greater social polarization in some urban areas.

There have been little studies about social segregation mainly because of the
difficulties to build a set of relevant methods and measures.

The aim of this paper is to provide various measures of social and spatial seg-
regation in order to assess the links between segregation, competitiveness and
educational achievement.
RC47-281.2
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Hope of Children in Denmark: An Empirical Analysis of Parental Pandemic-Related Experiences

During the pandemic, children in Denmark have experienced a range of challenges, including disruptions to education, social isolation, and changes in family routines. This study aims to explore the psychological well-being and resilience of Danish children, focusing on factors such as parental support, peer interactions, and access to technology. The research employs a mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative interviews and quantitative surveys to provide a comprehensive understanding of the impact of the pandemic on child development in Denmark.
The role of race on income and health behaviors and health outcomes. The role of poverty as an added detriment to health. The effect of race on socioeconomic achievement. Methodological issues: Getting adequate retrospective data to measure childhood illness and injury in surveys of adults. Improving subjective health assessments through anchoring and other techniques. How useful are biometric measurements, including blood and saliva samples, in general population surveys?

Central role played by the victims. Its emergence, its repertoire of contention, its communication practices and the central role played by the victims.

In conclusion, the article highlights that other (digital) communicative struggles within the movement, in relation to issues of surveillance, privacy and ownership. In this paper, constructs an anatomy of race, or more precisely, establishes a theory of racial paradigms. This theory is empirically applied to racial thinking in distinctive historical times and geographic spaces, to demonstrate paradigmatic continuities and ruptures with the modern age, thereby perpetuating global racial inequalities.

The effect of income on health behaviors and health outcomes. The role of poverty as an added detriment to health. The effect of race on socioeconomic achievement. Methodological issues: Getting adequate retrospective data to measure childhood illness and injury in surveys of adults. Improving subjective health assessments through anchoring and other techniques. How useful are biometric measurements, including blood and saliva samples, in general population surveys?

Between Empowerment and Paranoia: The Role of Social Media within the #YoSoy132 Mexican Social Movement

In May 2012 the #YoSoy132 movement emerged as a strong political actor, asking for the democratization of Mexican media and criticizing the strategy of the PRI Party and its candidate, Enrique Peña Nieto. The available literature on the movement has repeatedly stressed the importance played by social media platforms, but few have problematized and nuanced the uses and the appropriations of these digital technologies. Drawing on an extensive review of the literature, on group and individual interviews with activists of the movement, as well as on digital and offline ethnography, in this article I explore the use of social media platforms by actors of the #YoSoy132 movement. In this paper, constructs an anatomy of race, or more precisely, establishes a theory of racial paradigms. This theory is empirically applied to racial thinking in distinctive historical times and geographic spaces, to demonstrate paradigmatic continuities and ruptures with the modern age, thereby perpetuating global racial inequalities.

RC29-500.4

Governance and Public Security in Brazil: An Analysis Of State Departments Of Public Security -- CANCELLED

As in other areas, the public security policies have faced institutional, organizational and cultural obstacles. Sometimes are the limitations and conflicts of jurisdiction that hinder the implementation of new policies. On other occasions are the internal structures of the institutions of public security and criminal justice that hinder innovation. Moreover, the organizational culture permeated by mistrust and prejudice has hindered quite the implementation of new public security policies.

In Brazil, the State Departments of Public Security play an important role in the coordination and articulation of the actions of the various institutions that compose the criminal justice system. Its structure varies in each state, as well as the profile of the professionals who work there. Furthermore, there are significant differences with regard to their political status vis-a-vis the police. There are cases that the police are formally subordinate to the secretaries of public security. In other situations, police chiefs have the same powers of the secretaries. These differences ultimately reflect on the capacity of these departments to formulate and implement public security policies.

In this paper, we analyze the governance capacity of the Brazilian State Departments of Public Security. That is, the ability of these departments formulating and coordinating policies in the area of security.

RC33-571.2

Evaluating the Contribution of Schools to Pupils’ Progress in Educational Outcomes through a Bivariate Multilevel Model

In the last few decades, school value-added studies have largely demonstrated the effects of socio-economic and demographic characteristics of schools and pupils on standardized tests performance. Traditionally, contextualized value-added models (CVA) have been employed to assess variation arising from the schools and pupils in standardised tests of Mathematics, Language, Science, etc. in separate univariate models. However, recent studies show analyses of schools’ and pupils’ performance significantly benefit from additional model complexity, including the specification of unexplored levels of variation, either nested or non-hierarchical, such as between classrooms or teachers, between neighborhoods and local authorities, as well as carry-over effects from primary schools.

Using data from the 2004 and 2006 SIMCE database (Chilean National Pupil Database), an extended 5-level bivariate cross-classified CVA model estimating simultaneously the variation in Mathematics and Spanish Language between primary schools, between classrooms (within secondary schools) and between local authorities was implemented. This is in addition to the variation between pupils and secondary schools. This extended CVA model for progress in Mathematics and Spanish Language proved effective in reducing bias present in the traditional univariate value-added models, while controlling for the correlation between the two subjects. The model also controls for the fixed effects of prior attainment, household income, gender, grade repetition, school type and average school socio-economic status, as well as the random effects of prior attainment and gender.

This research intends to contribute to school value-added modelling by analysing additional relevant structural effects and by considering the relationship between two of the most relevant educational outcomes. The analysis of these data shows that using school averages or even 2-level CVA model is incomplete for the purposes of informing school-level effects, and therefore parental choice and school accountability due to overestimation of school effects and pupils’ heterogeneity.
The Dialectic of Rationality and Irrationality of Urban Growth in Post-Socialist Urban Development and the "Classic" Capitalist One

It was during the 1970s that urban studies scholars began to analytically investigate the dialectic of rationality and irrationality related to urban growth. These pioneering analyses were a response to the early stage of the post-Fordist transition of Western economies and the emergence of consumption-based economic development. Having admitted "the general irrationality of the present urban system" (1978: 329), Molotch described the American urban system of the second half of the twentieth century, in which cities retained relative autonomy from the central government. For his part, David Harvey called cities "the irrational rationalizers" within the capitalist mode of production (1976: 112) and demonstrated why "the capitalist laws of accumulation" remain, for the time being, the only known laws of history. While both scholars emphasize a recurrent reconfiguration of urban alliances in order to cope with difficulties in financing the development of cities, Harvey, in his later work, described how neoliberal urban policies found a strong friend in the central state via neoliberalization of the state itself. Drawing on these path-breaking scholars, I argue that it is an irrational rationality which unites postsocialist urban development and the "classic" capitalist one. Today it is neoliberalism that figures as the global political rationality. It promotes market logic across all spheres of life. Part of this rationality is the expansion of state institutions. These act to broaden their administration into the practices of all societal spheres. Urban growth machines in Russia and elsewhere have embraced neoliberal policies and promoted global, market-led urban development. Since these processes have recently unfolded in the context of the global financial crisis, the growth machines often go awry. Yet this does not impede authorities from any level from investing, symbolically and economically, in the new iconic projects—by continually putting forward the rhetoric of efficiency and growth.
masses (e.g., space tourism offered by Virgin Galactic) are growing quickly despite
difficult economic times. These processes together with the increasing techno-
logical apparatus at the geostationary orbit are deemed as examples of the ‘hu-
mumanization of the universe’ (Dickens and Ormrod, 2007). That is, the many
ways humans may affect non-human cosmic bodies (e.g. potential environmental im-
acts of space exploration). Space and its exploration are subjects with ‘contem-
porary resonances in popular culture, frontier capitalism, and the restructuring of
superpower status in the coming century’ (Parker and Bell, 2009: 4). In this paper
we aim at critically reflecting about some of the future consequences of space
exploration by unpacking and extending the concept of planetary protection. This
concept, located in space policy literature, is mainly confined to risks of biological
contamination when transporting objects and people to outer space. We iden-
tify its primary limitations such as the damage caused to non-biological features
and address some of its shortcomings through a multidisciplinary approach with a
view to unpacking the conceptualisation dilemma and potential solutions of
what their lives ‘should’, or ‘could’ be.

JS-68.5

TRUONG, ALEXIS* (University of Ottawa, atruong034@uottawa.ca)
From Play to Career: Redefining the Value of Cultural Practices

Japan's transition into the 1990s was marked by the collapse of its bubble econ-
omy, putting an end to the runaway growth and prospects which had come to characterize the post-war context. As social and economic structures began to change, so did their articulation with culture - a process which partici-
pated in slowly redefining the role and the importance of said culture inside of
contemporary Japan. Although questions pertaining to culture had most often
concerned young Japanese people (asobi), in the context of changeable patterns
which have been produced by and against the backdrop of the globalization .
This creates homogenization of higher education although

RC14-248.6

TRUONG, ALEXIS* (University of Ottawa, atruong034@uottawa.ca)
Self and Others in Transitions: How Moving from One(s) Self to the
Next Isn’t Being Done Alone

Up until the early 1990s, the Japanese post-war period was marked by im-
portant economic growth and the implementation of social reforms that set the
stage for the standardization of many social scripts and the institutionalization
of often gendered and classed life courses. Following the collapse of the bubble
economy, individuals were faced with new challenges in the course of their daily
lives, adjusting their socio-economic structures and trajectories. Young adults
were particularly affected, as transitions that had become the norm in past periods
became uncertain. Such changes are well documented, and include amongst oth-
er examples the increased difficulty to find regular employment and adhere to social
scripts institutionalized before the 1990s, play seemed to be saving the day.

To better understand the articulation of culture with both socio-economic
structures and individuals’ life paths, I look at a particular set of leisure practic-
es which characterize both contemporary forms of play in Japan (asobi) and its
popular culture, practices identified as kosupure and which revolve around cos-
tume play (e.g. ‘cosplay’). Following over two years of fieldwork in Tokyo, my re-
search aims to better define how these cultural practices articulate participants’
identities and how they interact with other significant aspects of their daily lives.
For some, play became a ‘career’ - in both the literal and subjective sense of the
word. In this presentation, I aim to better define the role and the importance of
leisure practices and culture in a social and economic context perceived by par-
ticipants as uncertain, and in which value has become an increasing concern; be-
it for Japan’s economy, to better understand opportunities and constraints linked
to access and participation in said practices, and for contemporary selfhood in

RC40-80.8

TRUONG, FABIEN* (Université Paris 8, fabien.truong@univ-paris8.fr)
THE DISCIPLINE OF CHOICE. How students ‘choose’ further education in French priority education zones

Through an intensive, participative and longitudinal ethnographic fieldwork
conducted during 6 years, this paper raises the issue of further education’s choices
of French highschool pupils in priority education zones (‘Zone d’Education Priori-
taire’), in the northern outskirts from Paris. Studied pupils statistically concen-
trated among the lowest social categories (working class group, immigrant background
and which revolve around cos-
tume play (e.g., 'cosplay'). Following over two years of fieldwork in Tokyo, my re-
search aims to better define how these cultural practices articulate participants’
identities and how they interact with other significant aspects of their daily lives.
For some, play became a 'career' - in both the literal and subjective sense of the
word. In this presentation, I aim to better define the role and the importance of
leisure practices and culture in a social and economic context perceived by par-
ticipants as uncertain, and in which value has become an increasing concern; be-
it for Japan’s economy, to better understand opportunities and constraints linked
to access and participation in said practices, and for contemporary selfhood in
general.

RC40-82.4

TS, ROOPA RANI* (Assam University Silchar, roopa.aus@gmail.com)
SINGH, VIRENDR A P.** (IIDS, University of Allahabad, etdervps@gmail.com)

Globalization and Higher Education in India

The globalization is a process which is now transforming every sphere of our
social, cultural and political life both in the developing and developed countries.
Transnational flow of the capital, commodities and people is an essential feature of
the globalization. This creates homogenization of higher education although

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in a very limited sense to enable the mobility of the potential population of the countries who opened their economy for global trade in last few decades. This requires the standardization of the education system in terms of content and quality of education throughout the world. In India, the system of higher education is highly fragmented and stratified and produces students of different qualities. A large number of students having different social background and different type of schooling up to secondary level also vary in their educational attainments as well as in their career graph. They usually fall short to the national and international standards. Only few institutions of higher learning have the capacity to produce the students who have potential to compete in the global job market. Thus, globalization poses a new challenge to make necessary structural and qualitative changes in the institutions of higher learning in order to cope with the changes taking place in the globalized economy of the country. The present paper analyses various dimensions of the intricate relationship between globalization and higher education in a developing society like India.

RC55-877.3

TSAI, MING-CHANG* (National Taipei University, mitsai@mail.ntpu.edu.tw)

YANG, WEN-SHAN (Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica)

Exchange and Life Satisfaction: Intergenerational Reciprocations in East Asia

Exchange plays a key role in affecting level of well-being. This study aims to develop a fundamental typology of exchanges across generations. By focusing on exchange of finance and household services between adult children and their parents (and parents-in-law), four types of exchanges can be identified: balanced, credit, debt, and self-reliance. We then investigate if different types of exchange affect life satisfaction and marital satisfaction. Empirical data are drawn from the East Asian Social Survey, which allows a comparative study of Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and China.

RC40-683.3

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CHUNG, YI-TING (National Cheng Kung University)

CHEN, YU-HUA (National Taiwan University)

Land Grabbing in Taiwan: The Crisis of Food Security and Land Justice

Since the 1980s Taiwan had adopted liberalization economic policy and given up the principle of food self-sufficiency. The importance of agriculture had decreased and the land had been seen as valuable asset rather than the means of production. These changes together contribute an over-dependence on imported food in the local market and the loss of food sovereignty of the consumers and farmers. As a result, the food self-sufficiency rate has been extremely low in Taiwan (33%), far lower than China (95%), France (122%), the U.S. (128%), and even Japan (40%). In recent years, the implementation of neo-liberalism in agricultural policy has further worsened the practices of farming and the ways of land use in the rural areas. Since several local governments aim to promote rapid development in the high-tech industry, many farmers and rural residents have been forced to leave their farmland and assets. Over the past decade, Taiwan has consequently lost 4,000 hectares of farmland per year and totally lost 109,652 hectares in the last 30 years equalized around 12% of farmland. In reality, the legalized land exploitation which in the name of scientific and industrial park and various developmental projects could be seen as a new form of land grabbing. In this paper, we present two case studies and explore how the recent land exploitation has changed the agricultural practices and social context in the rural areas and the long-term effect on the food security of the whole society. The two cases cover the events and outcomes which have happened in Dapu District of Miaoli County and Siangshihao of Changhua County, the former representing the form of anti-land-grabbing and the latter of as anti-water-grabbing one. Finally, we will attempt to discuss the impact of land grabbing on the food security and the possible citizenship aspires to food sovereignty.

RC23-411.4

TSAI, YU-YUEH* (Academia Sinica, free123@gate.sinica.edu.tw)

Genetic Science in Identity Making: The Rediscovery of Taiwanese Origin and Ancestry

The global development of genetic science and technology has it’s various manifestations in different local political and cultural contexts. The government of Taiwan began to support the development of biotechnology by funding projects during the 1980s, when this country underwent dramatic transition from authoritarian rule to democracy, emergence of ethnic politics, and conflict of national identity. After the rule by martial law ended, scientific research on the origin and the genetic background of Taiwanese began to emerge in the 1990s. Taking for example the research findings and scientific discourse of the team led by Professor Marie Lin, M.D., widely known as “the mother of the research of Taiwanese blood,” my article aims to explore the particular process of co-production between genetic research and identity politics in Taiwan. Since the 1990s, she has devoted herself to unveiling the mystery of the origins of the ethnic groups in Taiwan by finding scientific evidences of blood attributes and genes. Based on the research findings of her team over the recent two decades, Lin argues that 1) 85 percent of Taiwanese have aboriginal genes; 2) the Han Taiwanese people (Hoklo and Hakka ethnic groups) are mainly the descendants of the Yue people from southern China; 3) a major part of blood attributes of the Han Taiwanese people is derived from plain aboriginal people and 4) aboriginal peoples in Taiwan have multiple origins. These arguments pose a radical challenge to the dominant Chinese nationalist ideology of the period of the authoritarian rule, which is still lingering on now. My article analyzes how the genetic research on Taiwanese origin and ancestry represented by Lin and her team’s has been shaped by social, political, and cultural factors in the context of democratization and ethnic identity. My analysis also shows clearly how science and politics are mutually constitutive.

RC14-243.3

TSAPKO, MIROSLAVA* (Russian State University, ucprresearch@gmail.com)

Efficiency of Information Influence: Features of Measurement

Moscow is overflown with outdoor advertisement that’s why analysis of advertising campaigns efficiency becomes an extremely actual matter. We use tracking to solve a lot of research tasks, such as determination of the population percentage attracted by any advertisement, correlation between advertising images kept in mind and number of brands or company names recognized, poster attractiveness for target groups of any products or services, etc. In spite of considerable measurements, regular sociological surveys in this sphere were only conducted in England and Australia. Espar Analyst Research Agency has conducted the first monthly tracking surveys in the outdoor advertising market in Russia. The objects of its research are advertising posters within the territory of Moscow and the matters are brands and companies.

The goal of the research is to determine an efficiency rate of an outdoor advertising campaign. Efficiency means here the rate of poster penetration and brand recognition. This goal may be achieved in case if the main task of measuring general parameter for evaluation of each outdoor advertising campaign’s efficiency is resolved.

The following factors shall be considered in the analysis of the data obtained:
- number, type and location of advertising media;
- duration;
- other media used for advertising the brand;
- creative solution;
- advertised product category.

One of the most important results of tracking campaigns is an opportunity to form a limited indicator basis for each group of products and services, which would allow to compare the campaigns and bring their characteristics into correlation with average indicators for different product categories or formats used. Such surveys are aimed at renewal the empirical basis of social sciences, which study the influence of different format advertising images of human consciousness that is extremely important when the so called visual culture is developed.

WG01-887.5

TSAPKO, MIROSLAVA* (Russian State University, ucprresearch@gmail.com)

Quality of Life As Local-Global Reflection

The changing world exacerbates so many contradictions of economic, social and environmental issues what affects the quality of life of the inhabitants of modern cities and villages. This kind of problem is especially perceptible for the most vulnerable socio-economically disadvantaged groups such as young people and the elderly.

Finding this approach, according to which a QoL refers to a comprehensive well-being, that takes into account the various aspects of human life, the Department of Sociology of Russian State University for the Humanities conducted research using questionnaires in October 2012 and September 2013. It represented the adult population and distinguished four main studying groups: youth, senior citizens, urban and rural population of the area.

In the result, we obtained not only an idea of the self-perception of different socio-demographic groups representatives in relation to the assessment of individual aspects of life (personal economic status, social status, personal security, availability of education, social welfare and medical services, maternal and child welfare, employment, leisure etc.), but also identified mechanisms to increase self-perception of QoL.

The first one (objective) defines QoL as a result of combinations of different statistics. The second model is based on affirmation that the real sense of QoL is reflected in subjective feelings of individuals, which are formed on the basis

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Inclusion Or Illusion: The Romance and Reality Of Integrating
equality.
diversity, quality, equity and fairness, as well as reducing or enhancing social in-
emotional development. Values dilemmas and paradoxes resulted from the in-
actively in school’s activities) and achievement in terms of academic, social and
full school members); participation (the extent to which all students contribute
mainstream classes); acceptance (the extent to which all students are treated as
of ADHD. However, alternative paradigms and practices of psychiatry are exclud-
not to say that Taiwanese psychiatrists uniformly embrace the biomedical model
sional groups as it is in some Western countries such as the United States . This is
 controversia in terms of its entity, diagnosis and medical safety among local profes-
tions, the Hong Kong Government initiated a pilot project in 1997, and promoted
the proclamation of the Salamanca Statement as advocated by the United Na-
in ordinary schools is justified on educational and normative grounds. Following
segregated special schools to providing them with opportunities to be educated
is a widespread movement towards “Education for All” in many developed coun-
tries. In principle, a shift from allowing students with disabilities to be educated in
neglected unions . The paper aims to discuss the politics of sexual harassment in the
mental within the masculine organizational culture of the federation and its affil
The Vavi scandal has brought to the fore the embeddedness of sexual harass-
power of the incident for this paper is that it highlighted the patriarchal, unequal and
maly; and moderate usage of internet services, such as usages of e-mail and web
the barriers of second order digital divide and understanding the social impli-
disadvantages appear to be excluded from the digital activities that could help
most. This study, by employing secondary and longitudinal data of national
Individual and Household Digital Divide Survey in Taiwan, aims at examining the
barriers of second order digital divide and understanding the social impli-
cities of the digital divide that are measured by ICTs usage and some socio-
education policies in Hong Kong. The progress of integration will be exam-
ed in the dimensions of access (the extent to which students with SEN attending
students; acceptance (the extent to which all students are treated as
full school members); participation (the extent to which all students contribute
active activities in school and achievement in terms of academic, social and emo-
values dilemmas and paradoxes resulted from the in-
integration measures will be examined with a focus on accommodating
diversity, quality, equity and fairness, as well as reducing or enhancing social in-
ed from the public sphere and discouraged by the National Health Insurance.
Besides, the strategic alliance among psychiatrists, teachers and parents for deal-
ing with various learning difficulties effectively justifies the medical framework of
children's deviant behaviors. By analyzing the archives of the professionalization of
Taiwanese psychiatry, and by conducting interviews with psychiatrists, relevant
mental professionals, teachers, and the main parents organization, I unravel the
interrelated processes of the development of the medical subspecialty, the pub-
lication of health services and the medicalization of education, in order to elab-
orate that the biomedicization of ADHD in Taiwan is not a necessary achieve-
ment of advancement in psychiatry, but a co-production with various social and
political conditions. In particular, the "biomedical evidences" and “gearing to the
international norms” constitute the driving rationality and emotion of the pro-
fessionalization of Taiwanese psychiatry in a latecomer context; moreover, as a
late-developing medical specialty, Taiwanese psychiatry lacks a sufficiently power-
ful legacy of the psycho-dynamic approach, which dominated Euro-American psy-
chiatry before the 1980s and has thus far provided competition for the biomedical
approach. Furthermore, Taiwanese child and adolescent psychiatrists are too few in number to encourage multi-paradigms. Therefore, although controversies and alternative practices concerning ADHD exist, they do not originate from the psychiatric in-group and thus find it difficult to shake the mainstream practices. Consequently, the biomedicale discourses and treatment of ADHD have been sta-
bilized and reproduced in Taiwanese psychiatry.

Digital Inclusion or Digital Exclusion? The Second Order Divide in Taiwan

The study of digital divide has shifted its focuses from unequal access to ICTs to the
second digital divide that addresses the inequality resulting from the different
way ICT technology is adopted. The ICT usage gap refers to the differences in
use of ICTs between regions; and ICT usage inequality refers to the differences in
use of ICTs among subgroups, such as gender, income, age, and education. The
results show that despite of the closing gaps of ICTs access across groups and declining usage gaps in
basic internet activities (e.g. information searching, communication, entertain-
ment), persistent or widening gaps are found across groups in intermediate and
advanced internet activities, such as usages of online finance, e-government and
civic engagement. These results imply that social inequality might accelerate the
information society for those well privileged groups take uneven advantages and
benefits from effectively use of online activities in the social, economic, and
political spheres, while lack of usage in needed digital resources will make groups that are already socially disadvantaged fall further behind. Without proper inter-
vention, the wider array of ICT usages in information society becomes the potent
tools to deepen social divides.

Vavillicos Scandal: The Politics of Sexual Harassment in Post-
Apartheid South African Trade Unions

In July 2013 the General Secretary of the Congress of South African Trade
Unions (COSATU) (the largest South African labour federation in South Africa), Zwelinzima
Vavi was accused of rape and sexual harassment of a junior female colleague. While the rape allegations were later withdrawn by the accused, Vavi was subse-
sequently suspended and investigations into the allegations of sexual harassment
are being conducted by the federation. Much focus from the South African media is
on the political struggles within COSATU and attempts by Vavi to capital-
ize on the scandal to remove him from his position. However, the significance of
the incident for this paper is that it highlighted the patriarchal, unequal and
egalitarian gender relations dominant in the South African trade union move-
m (Scott, 1986). Unions are organizations of power, which is often defined in
male terms.

The incident also reminded us of the need to publicly acknowledge the im-
portance of sexuality in organizations (Acker 1990:139), where women and men are
perceived differently and assigned roles according to how they are perceived.
This paradigm has brought to the fore the importance of sexual harassment
within the masculine organizational culture of the federation and its affil-
iated unions. The paper aims to discuss the politics of sexual harassment in the

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post-apartheid South African unions, where women continue to be marginalized from leadership positions in spite of constituting almost half (48 per cent) of the union membership (COSATU 2011). The paper seeks to understand the significance of women's composition in COSATU unions in terms of raising their voices and challenging dominant patriarchal practices. What is the significance of the increase in women's membership in terms of their struggles to reconfigure the dominant masculine culture of trade unions?

RC32-556.6
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THANOPoulos, MARIA (National Centre for Social Research - Greece)

**Women Academics Under Crisis: A New Field for Reflexivity**

Research data show that the present economic crisis has worsened women's position in society. New categories of women become vulnerable to the impact of this crisis. To the traditional categories of vulnerable women (migrants, single-parent families, women victims of domestic violence, unemployed young women etc.) are now added women coming from middle and upper-middle class ladders of society (women entrepreneurs, women of high educational and employment credentials, women owners of big properties etc.). Women belonging to these new categories seem to be threatened by the risk of status degradation and the risk of impoverishment.

This paper focuses on the impact of crisis on women of high credentials. Such is the case of women academics that work in universities and research centers in Greece, a category of women of hitherto recognized social status and established high position in social hierarchy.

Our presentation is based on qualitative data coming out of the living experiences of women academics facing the impact of crisis in their professional and personal life. Initial results indicate the gravity of the present economic crisis as it expands also to include women holding highly privileged academic positions in the social hierarchy. Authority measures have not only diminished the income of academic women but also have enormously affected their living standards and worsened their working conditions. Moreover it is to be noted that the economic crisis seems to have brought into surface latent aspects of the crisis resulting from pre-existing social transformations which in turn also affect academic women's lives.

Thus our attempt is to develop a reflexive account on the living experiences of women academics as well as to discuss the impact of the present economic crisis on processes of women's downward social mobility.

**Young People in Social Disadvantage: Opportunities and Threats in Local Environments**

The arguments advanced in the proposed paper are based on the analysis of data concerning the means and ways of combating social exclusion of young people in social disadvantage at local communities by means of suitable educational and training programs.

In fact, in an era of globalization of economic and social relations, the employment structures may not be understandable on the basis neither of the model of "technocratic advancement" nor of the model of "specialization". If such is the case, there is an urgent need for the employment of other forms of capital in order to combat marginalization of those young people that suffer multiple social disadvantages. The question is how detached are modern societies from traditional forms of education, training and employment especially under conditions of austerity. Another issue for serious consideration is whether local environments possess new capacities for training and job opportunities for young people in social disadvantage. It is to be discussed also whether the local versus the global (i.e. in the sector of enterprises) may possess more opportunities than threats in combating unemployment and exclusion.

**The Systemic Crisis of Greek Labor**

**Abstract**

The current crisis in Greece has brought to the surface the employment security aspect of the Greek "labour system". The employment relationship seems to be embedded upon a bifurcated system whereby labour is separated institutionally in a) a secured salaried public sector and b) a private sector defined by precarious labour conditions that are characterised by the technical separation of work from its social security (mainly pensions) relationship. The two systems have been coupled with separate health care systems developing separately (recent attempts to unify are in process). The paper explores this hidden reality by defining the organisation of the labour system in Greece, its politico-administrative controls that formulate a binary legal system (public/private) that does not allow for the emergence of the not-for-profit-law institutions.

The "social" reproduction of private labour is based upon the formally established private and "commercialized" interests that practice "trade" in basic needs (health, education). As a result, communities rely on the family, the church, self-help and out-migration. By focusing on this anarchistic and discriminatory system of political order for the labour we may be able to unlock the reasons for the weakness of labour social economy organisations in Greece and the acute unemployment rates (the highest in the Eurozone). This approach will aid our understanding of the Greek crisis as a failure of Euro-Zone's public policy.

**Keywords**

Greek institutional crisis; labour fragmentation; Euro-Zone, social development

RC05-103.5
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**Octopus Man and Tiger Woman - Why the Chinese Are Bad for Australian Nationhood**

Historically Australia has considered itself a white, Christian and British bastion in the South Pacific region. The main threat to this status was conceived of as coming from the east, particularly from the ‘hordes’ of Chinese who would sweep down and over run the nation. These discourses were prominent during the Gold Rush when Chinese men came as part of a wave of migration. They were also re-staged as an octopus of evil. Immigration policies were instigated to stop the ‘yellow peril’. While the so-called White Australia Policy was formally rescinded in the 1970s those from Asia are still constructed as a threat.

Most recently it is Chinese students who are ‘taking over’ the most desirable government scholarships. Because of their hard work and diligence they are excelling at entry exams and providing little incentive for mainstream Australian students to compete or be schooled in environments dominated by Asian students. Tiger mothers are represented as standing over their children, ensuring they work hard enough to achieve well. The work ethic associated with the Chinese is a form of racism. In contemporary discourses this is associated with rote learning for exams rather than independent thought.

In this paper historical depictions of Chinese men represented as an octopus ready to seduce Australian women, including through the provision of heroin, will be contrasted to depictions of Chinese women as Tiger mothers who stand behind their children ready to wield ‘tough love’ towards success. What does the promulgation of such representations in the media tell us about Australian nationhood and its reliance on gendered forms of racism for meaning?

**Sakyadhita and the International Movement for Gender Equity in Buddhism**

During the 1980s, the glaring discrepancies between opportunities for women and men in Buddhist institutions and societies caught the attention of a small group of women living in different countries and practicing in different Buddhist traditions. Communicating by post, they decided to gather to discuss what could be done to address these inequalities. In 1987, at the conclusion of this first gathering in Bodhgaya, India, an international association of Buddhist women called Sakyadhita was founded. Since then, Sakyadhita has received scant attention from the academic community, but the consequences for women in Buddhist societies have resounded around the world. For twenty-five years, Sakyadhita has organized a series of biennial conferences and issued numerous publications that have educated Buddhists in the new global ethic of gender justice. The path to gender equity in Buddhist communities and institutions has not always been smooth, however. Consciousness or unconsciously, entrenched interest groups continue their efforts to maintain the imbalance of power that disenfranchises women.

This paper explores how a small grassroots movement to improve conditions for in college and undereducated women, especially nuns, has grown into a global movement to challenge inequalities on a structural and institutional level, reclaiming landmarks in the history and development of Sakyadhita and the international Buddhist women's movement from its inception until the present. In the first section, I describe the objectives of Sakyadhita and the key personalities who have helped propel the global movement for gender equity in Buddhist societies. Second, I explore the setbacks and obstacles that Buddhist women have faced over the years and continue to face in their struggle for gender justice today. Third, I trace the major achievements of the international Buddhist women's movement precipitated and explore potential directions and strategies that Sakyadhita has mapped out for the future.

**RC02-392.1**
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JS-12.4

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A Study on the Costs and Demand for Foreign Nurses/Care Workers in Japan – from the Angle of Hospitals and Care Facilities –

Many consider that the international migration of nurses and care workers is driven by economic factors. Wage and cost differentials should work as a ‘push factor’ in sending countries and a ‘pull factor’ in receiving countries, though rules and regulations may partly hinder it. Japan opened the gate for foreign nurses and care givers under the Economic Partnership Agreements for the first time in 2009. It was anticipated that application and entry would rise sharply because wage gaps with other Asian countries remained high and the rapidly aging of Japan's society badly needed more nurses and care workers. However, the actual entry of such personnel has been on a declining trend in recent years, despite government efforts for reducing entry barriers. This study has attempted to analyze the pull factor, i.e. the economic costs that accrued in the hospitals and care facilities based on a survey conducted. The analysis revealed no statistically significant correlation between the economic considerations and the willingness to hire nurse candidates, implying the existence of non-economic reasons for the reduced entry of such workers. For the care givers, economic considerations seem to have had some impact on the willingness of care facilities to receive additional foreign workers. It would be imperative for the government to address institutional impediments for the nurses and pay more attention to the economic incentives for the care facilities in order to increase the number of foreign nurses and care givers in Japan.

RC05-111.3

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Organizing Immigrants in Rural Areas in Japan: Case Studies of the Tsunami-Devastated Areas

This study examines the process of organizing immigrant groups in rural areas in Tohoku, Japan, especially the 3.11 tsunami-devastated areas. In recent decades, Japan has witnessed the entrance of many more immigrants. Along with this influx of newcomers, their relationships with Japanese society and their social mobility have drawn attentions. Although previous studies tend to focus on the cases of labor immigrants in urban areas or highly urbanized core areas, few studies have been conducted with a focus on the immigrants in rural areas that lack a concentration of immigrant populations, such as the Tohoku region.

Many of immigrants in the Tohoku region are female immigrants as spouses of Japanese nationals, who are mostly dispersed throughout small towns and villages. They tended to be marginalized from their local society and given the limited understandings and supports from the local government. The Great East Japan earthquake that devastated many areas of the Tohoku region seriously affected these immigrants as well as Japanese nationals. The disaster and its aftermath consequently led them to form groups to help support each other and to change their social surroundings. How did they attempt to grapple with the difficulties after the disaster? To what extent did their organizational efforts contribute to changing their relationships with their local society? With a focus on these questions, this study analyzes the process of organizing immigrants in the Tohoku region. The findings from my interviews with the actors and participatory observations suggest how they obtain resources inside and outside their community on the recovering process after the disaster, and the social issues they face to continue living in rural society. This study contributes to considering the possibilities and issues of “bottom-up” approach for immigrants to change their social surroundings in rural society in Japan.

RC11-211.6

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MACHIDA, KAZUHIKO (Faculty of Human Science)

Healthy Aging and Concerns Among Japanese Elderly People

Background: Japan is facing an unprecedented aging society. In 2011, 23.3% of total population in Japan was elderly people 65 years old and older. One third of the population in Japan will be at least 65 years old in 2035. Healthy aging is a crucial key for public health and society in Japan. However, under budget limitation of social security, policies and frequent policy changes have posed a great uncertainty and concerns on that elderly population. Given these circumstances, we conducted questionnaire surveys in 2010 to examine concerns in this age group. Method: In 2010, we sent questionnaires to university graduates 65 years old and older randomly selected from lists of graduates from 11 universities. The questionnaires were open-ended and asked them to write any concerns that they had about health care, health policy, health systems and their future. Results: We received 331 (Age 73.1±4.43) responses. Among those who responded, 84.9% (281 respondents) said that they had concerns. We conducted text analysis (PASW Text Analytics for Surveys 3.0.1) and extracted keywords from their Reponses. The keywords that were extracted frequently were; Doctor, Hospitals, Health care, Japanese Government Policies, Expensive, Health care cost, Medical expenditure, Doctor scarcity, Prevention, Health insurance system for those 65 years and older, Quality of care, Long term care and others. Discussion; In this study, many elderly people in Japan have concerned about health care expenditure, health care systems and health policies. This may be caused by frequent policy changes and uncertainties due to frequent administration changes such as uncerneance of a raise of out of pocket payment rate from 10% to 20% for elderly people under budget constraint in Japan. Correct policy-making and determination are necessary for healthy aging by removing concerns from this vulnerable population in Japan.

RC15-261.8

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Discussion of Factors That Drive Regenerative Science and Assisted Reproductive Technology

One of hottest ethical arguments in regenerative science is whether creating human eggs and sperm from IPS cells or ES cells should be permitted. Then whether to permit these eggs and sperm to be fertilized and to develop into babies. In 2012, Japanese scientists created primordial germ cells, which can develop into germ cells, both sperm and eggs from skin cells of mice. Another team in Japan has also created mouse sperm and egg cells from IPS cells and used them to create young mice within the past year.

A guideline of Ministry of Education, Science and Technology in Japan requires prior notification of all efforts to generate sperm and egg cells from human IPS cells, but fertilization is prohibited. Two teams have already started the research. We would like to consider the issue by logical steps through analyzing narratives of scientists and patients in assisted reproductive technologies. First, we would like to focus on how scientists explain the necessity for the research. What is purpose of the research? What do scientists recognize as advantages and disadvantages? Second, we would like to consider how patients in assisted reproductive technologies react to the news? What do they think about the technology and ethics? Third, we would like to show what a council which regulates the technique discusses. Through interviewing scientists in regenerative medicine and patients in fertility treatment, and analyzing conference minutes of the council, we will point out the driving force and the justifiable reasons of regenerative science and assisted reproductive technologies.

RC34-597.4

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Changes in Friendship Relations of Japanese Youth

This study aims at revealing the changes in friendship relations of Japanese youth. In their everyday life, friendship relations are becoming more and more important.

According to a recent report “In response to questioning about when they feel that their life is fulfilling, the largest percentage of Japanese youth answered “When I am with friends or companions” (74.6%)”. This is also the largest percentage among the other five countries (South Korea: 58.1%, U.S.A.: 64.7%, U.K.: 45.1%, France: 68.2%), and that have basically increased from past year (1977-78: 50.1%, 1983: 59.2%, 1988: 62.0%, 1993: 70.8%, 1998: 74.0%, 2003: 72.5%, 2007: 74.6%). But in recent years, there are some interesting changes. The percentages giving “When I am by myself without being annoyed by anyone” (13.8% in 2003 to 19.8% in 2007) increased over the previous survey. (Naikaku-fu, 2009, “The JAPANESE YOUTH :In Comparison with the Youth of the World, A Summary Report of the Eighth World Youth Survey, http://www8.cao.go.jp/youth/english/worldyouth8-e/html/mokuji-e.html”).

This is so complex situation that is difficult to be understood, and our recent research also shows the same situation.

In this study, there are two ways of approach. Firstly, I would like to review the hypotheses about the changes in friendship relations (e.g. the dilution hypothesis, the selective hypothesis and the homogenization hypothesis). Secondly, I would like to analyze the quantitative data, and reveal the present situation and the changes. The data was collected in Tokyo and Kobe in 2002 and 2012. Respondents were randomly sampled. Their age ranges from 16 to 25.

In conclusion, it is revealed that the number of friends are increased but the diversity of that is reduced. It suggests that the friendship relations of Japanese youth have been homogenized.
Examining the Chain Relationship from Initial Contact to Classical Music to Socio-Economic Status Via Music Preference

This paper examines the effect of the initial contact to classical music on the music preference, and the effect of the music preference on the socio-economic status, in Japan. Especially, as in Bourdieu’s reproduction theory, whether people’s “orthodox” music preference from family affects their income is examined. A questionnaire was handed to 2,000 audiences of Saito Kinen Festival in 2012. 594 audiences answered. The questionnaire included the questions of initial contact to classical music, preferences to 20 composers, and household income. By latent class analysis of the initial contact, four types were found: (1) vague, or no particular initiation, the effect of (2) family, (3) eye-opening experiences, and (4) various sources and experiences. By latent class analysis of the composer preferences, five types were found: (a) shallow listeners, who do not know many composers, (b) orthodox maestro devotees, (c) hardheaded devotees, who love orthodox maestros but dislike contemporary composers, (d) overarching lovers, and (e) contemporary music lovers. Crossing the types of initial contact and the types of music preference, the following was found:

1. Those with vague initial music experience tend to be shallow listeners.
2. Those who are affected by family do not have a particular preference.
3. Those who had eye-opening experience are not shallow listeners.
4. Those who received various effects are not shallow listeners, nor hardheaded, but overarching lovers.

OLS of the equivalent household income reveals the following. Those whose preferences were affected by family tend to have higher income than those with eye-opening experience. The orthodox maestro devotees have higher income than those with vague preference or hardheaded. However, as seen above, there is not an effect of family on orthodox preference. Therefore, we should conclude that there is no clear evidence for the chain relationship in Japan.

RC37-633.3

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Food Aesthetics and the Unintended Construction of Civility in Peru

Peruvian food had always had important elements that connected it to national identity. However, in the last 10 years, food has acquired new meanings that pertained to a strong sense of national pride, and new understandings of what it meant to be Peruvian, particularly in media and politics. In Peru’s biggest city, Lima (where 35% of its population live), culture and cuisine reflect the diversity of its population through years of internal and external immigration processes since the times of the Spanish colony. In this paper I argue that, in great part, the “aesthetization” of food in Peru—a focus on aesthetics rather than on flavor—was pivotal to the transformation of its social meanings during the mid 2000s. In the early 2000s, chefs and tourism operators considered this process of “aesthetization” essential for the promotion of Peruvian food and, consequently, for the promotion of tourism and the increase of economic revenue to Peru. An unintended consequence of the success of this process was that the newly named “novan Andean” cuisine became a central element of an invigorated Peruvian pride. Additionally, this pride in Peruvian cuisine, in great part, allowed for emergence of new spaces of social “civility” based on weak links in a society that historically has been strongly divided by differences of class, socioeconomic status, race, etc. This “aesthetization” of food took place almost exclusively in the biggest urban centers of Peru, mostly because of the intrinsic characteristics of Peruvian media, the economic configurations of the country, and the importance of spaces of social communication in cities. These publics allow different people to discuss and experience food in big cities directly or indirectly (through conversations or food television shows, for instance), as opposed to the “immediacy” of food outside of these urban spaces.

RC11-207.14

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Indirect Reciprocity in Intergenerational Support in Japan

Intergenerational familial support is a fundamental aspect of family relationships. It has critical effects on the welfare of family members and reflects the distribution of social capital in the family. This study focuses on the elderly old who provide support for their adult children, and assesses how their own parents’ support has affected their propensity to provide caregiving to their grown children. While directly reciprocal relationships in intergenerational support between parents and their children have been reported in the U.S. and Japan, we tested for the presence of indirect reciprocity from parents to children and grandchildren in Japan. The main research question is: Do the elderly who received more support from their parents tend to give more non-financial support to their adult children?

Models are examined with data from the National Survey of Middle- and Old-aged People’s Life conducted in August 2010. The sample consists of 5,648 elderly people who were 80-94 years old with at least one child over 18 years old. To detect the indirect reciprocal association between from-parent-to-respondent support and from-respondent-to-children caregiving, some regression models are applied. The outcome variable is the number of types of non-monetary support that respondents gave to their first child within the year prior to the interview. The controls are socioeconomic status of the respondents and their first children, and the support exchanged between them.

We found that receiving greater non-financial support from parents raised the propensity to offer caregiving to children, after controlling for other relevant factors. This result offers some rationale for the indirect reciprocity model of intergenerational support.

RC27-470.2

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The Current Situation and Future Tasks of Community Service Actions Conducted By Local Sport Clubs

In recent years there’s been impressive growth in sport team volunteering to local community service. The purpose of this study was to examine the current situation and future tasks of community service actions conducted by local football clubs in Shikoku, JAPAN.

A survey was conducted using interviews, questionnaire and fieldwork from July in 2011 to July in 2013. Data of the questionnaire were collected from a sample of 104 clubs, while the return rate was 49.8%. The main findings were as follows: 1) About twenty percent of local football club conducted local community service actions, 2) human communication related to unity of sport competition and promoting mutual friendship was important to local football clubs, 3) it was favored for local football clubs to have human network closely related to local community, 4) sixty percent of local football clubs intended to continue or start the local community service actions. There were discouraged factors of the local community service actions, while members of local football clubs didn’t know what to do. Moreover they didn’t have enough methods to conduct the local community service actions. This indicated that the share information and financial aid could seed potential local community service actions and 4) local community service actions deeply related to proper leader and frequency of practice. It was quite important to have good connections with the club like sponsor or football school. It is necessary to examine the assessment of people living in local community and differences of income between local football clubs.

RC55-878.2

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Constructing Social Cleavage Indicators Using the Mixed-Effects Model

This study demonstrates how we can construct national indicators by analyzing comparative surveys using mixed-effects (ME) model. ME model, also known as multilevel analysis, is usually understood as a method to analyze nested data. Few studies pay attention to its unique ability to estimate individual (or random) effects.

Estimating individual effects, country-specific effects in the case of national comparison, using ME model has two distinct advantages that existing methods do not have.

One is that we can “estimate” indicators with statistical confidence, not just “compose” them by adding up or averaging relevant figures. This merit addresses the problem of composing indicators using unbalanced comparative data. A comparison of attitudes between a country with sample size of 1,000 and one with sample size of 10 would be questionable if we just calculate means of several attitudes for both countries, because the value of a country with small sample size lack reliability. Estimating individual effects using ME method can avoid this problem by introducing “shrinkage estimator”.

Another merit of ME estimation is that we can eliminate the effects derived from differential composition among countries. An indicator value of attitudes or happiness could be different because of different distributions of social groups such as gender, age, and classes. Also, simple averaging of different level of attitude among social groups can suffer from bias, because one social attribute (such as educational background) correlates with others (such as age or gender). ME method can deal with this problem because it uses linear regression technique.

This study applies ME method to compose “Attitudinal Divide Indicator” (ADI). ADI can be interpreted as indicating how an attitude toward government roles is divided among people.

TG04-944.6

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**Rebuild a Trust Relationship Between Doctors and Patients--Informal Exchange in Chinese Health Sector**

Trust lies at the heart of effective patient-doctor relationship. Chinese health sector is facing a trust crisis between patients and doctors as shown in the rising numbers of conflicts and denunciation. In seeking an accountable health care, patients widely employ informal exchange by giving gifts and red-packets to doctors, seeking connections and acquaintance relationship (guanxi) to get health care. The gift exchange and guanxi network involve the cultivation of emotion (rening, ganging, the emotional feelings of indebtedness and obligation), through which a trustworthy relationship is emergent and negotiated. However, in the changing moral context of China today, trust is very fragile amidst the inherent uncertainties of medical care. The individual efforts of gift-exchange and guanxi networking sometimes could not secure a trustworthy relationship, and patients frequently become the targets of defrauding, extortion and abuse of power. The paper, setting the context in the post-socialist China, shows how people are dealing with falling uncertainty in daily life and to secure a trustworthy doctor-patient relationship. It is about how trust is practiced, dismantled, and rebuilt in daily medical encounter. The paper recognizes the limits of individual informal exchange in building trust, and suggests more works to be done in building a trustworthy health system and improving the trust in society as a whole amid the wide mistrust.

**RC50-809.1**

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**Gendered 'Living Like The Other' In Turkey**

Some tourists, those who decide to stay a longer while than other tourists in a place they like, might ‘fetishise the idea of ‘living like the locals’ (Davidson 2005: 46). One of the ways Davidson suggests they might do this is through ‘integrating themselves within and among local, indigenous communities, learning from them forms of experience and knowledge rejected and repressed by the West’ (2005:51). Some might even enunciate their sense of belonging by becoming tourism entrepreneurs and playing the role of host to tourist guests. Related to this, Soares (1998) talks about globalization as increasing the opportunities for copying which may be related to a desire to perform one’s own fantasies about the ‘other’. Soares adds that, therefore, ‘mimicry can be a weapon against the political reification of identities’ because ‘the experience of being something else challenges reified identities and brings the possibility of circulating, shifting, and changing to the forefront of social and cultural life’ (1998: 295).

Such mimicry is riddled with paradox and contradiction, however, because it is never possible to fully become the other. This paper considers the gendered dimensions of such tourist attempts at ‘living like the other’, at belonging and at becoming ‘other’. Drawing on my long-term ethnographic study of tourism relationships in Göreme, Turkey, the paper discusses the different ways in which foreign (yabanci) women and men experience, shifting, and changing to the forefront of social and cultural life (1998: 295).

The research shows that the strategies of copying which might be related to a desire to perform one’s own fantasies about the ‘other’ are different for each. By itself reflexively applying Videography [2] onto the practices of video analysis I am able not only to study those three fields and the spread of visual analysis as a communicative form of generation of knowledge, but am also presenting a reflexive form of videography which allows for the reflection of our situated practices and knowledge that has been criticized as missing in the use of video in interaction research.


**JS-77.8**

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**WILLIAMSON, MARGARET** (NPS MedicineWise)

**Taking Medicines: Expanding Routines, Disruption and Management in Daily Life**

This study aims to analyze the strategies and tactics used by patients suffering from cancer to manage their medication. The methods used in this study are qualitative interviews and participant observation. The study was conducted in three hospitals in China. The results of this study show that patients use a variety of tactics to manage their medication, including keeping a medication diary, using a pillbox, and asking for help from family and friends. The study also shows that patients feel concerned about the side effects of their medication and are willing to make changes to their medication routine to reduce these effects. The results of this study have implications for healthcare professionals and patients, including the need for better communication between patients and healthcare professionals and the importance of patient education.

**RC47-769.11**

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**The Triple Role of Social Media: A Case Study**

The Arab Spring’s ‘Facebook dimension’ has already received unprecedented attention. New technology was presented as an instrument used by protesters to build extensive networks, create social capital, organize political action locally and nationally, and put in place transnational links. A debate ensued between the views of ‘cyber-enthusiasts’ and those of ‘cyber-skeptics’ (or ‘digital evangelists’ and ‘techno-realists’). A common element, however, is that very little of this research identifies and describes the nature and dynamics of the visual practices that have emerged. The present paper studies the role of social media in shaping the Arab Spring. The paper presents the outcomes of a project that focuses on activities of interpretation of video recordings. The interpretation/analysis of visual data is not only performed within sociology but in a growing number of professional fields and everyday situations (“Vernacular video analysis” [1]). My presentation draws on a focused ethnographic study of interpretation practices. I have done ethnographic fieldwork in three fields and recorded practitioners at their interpretation work. The three fields each highlight different aspects of interpretation work.

In 1) Police Work the identification of actors and their (“criminal”) actions is the police officials’ main concern, in 2) Football Training the aspect of instruction is most important and in 3) Market Research the interpretation of eye tracking video is distributed and organized via means of information technology.

By itself reflexively applying Videography on the practices of visual analysis I am able not only to study these three fields and the spread of visual analysis as a communicative form of generation of knowledge, but am also presenting a reflexive form of videography which allows for the reflection of our situated practices and knowledge that has been criticized as missing in the use of video in interaction research.


**JS-77.4**

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**Sociological Approach on the ART of Using Drugs By Patients Suffering of Oncological and Psychiatric Diseases**

This study aims to analyze the strategies and tactics used by patients suffering from oncological and psychiatric diseases on the scale of social classes. This study would help to analyze and discuss the most comprehensive questions about the subject at hand.

• Which are the factors that determine the choice of the patient when he takes a medicine?
In the sociology of globalization there has been much talk of porous borders, the effects of the international flow of labour, legal pluralism, the fragmentation of civil society by multiculturalism, and the decline of state sovereignty. America however appears, as ever, to be an exception to this. After 9/11 and the Patriot Act, there has been considerable emphasis on the securitization of society as a whole. The focus of national security is echoed in the agenda of the Republican Party which has opposed the naturalization of illegal migrants, supported a hawkish foreign policy, warned against the dangers of creeping Sharia, and rejected cuts to the Pentagon budget. Despite its ideological opposition to big government, the Tea Party has driven the GOP further to the right over national security and defence expenditure. While the rightward drift of Republican Christians is consistent with traditional millenarianism and Christian Zionism in America, it is reinforced by fears of American decline. Confronted by economic weakness foreign policy now faces a dilemma: isolationism versus confrontation. The foreign policy of Chris-
industry and the civil society have intermingled giving rise to many theoretical interpretations that underline the professed radical change of universities and sciences. Of these theories, the current article focuses on the triple-helix of university-industry-government relations. The model claims that intensified interaction between university, industry and government has given rise to a new kind of research, which not only seeks to advance knowledge but also tries to attain commercially viable products. As a normative policy model, triple helix might be transportable into analysis certain understanding of the developmental role of scientific research. The present paper summarizes the major viewpoints of this theory and reflects on the commentary given to it. To better understand the various virtues of the model, it also analyses the model's distinct theoretical status and claims that it is ambiguous, as it combines three types of sociological theory, i.e., diagnosis of an era, general sociological theory and research theory. After assessing the status of triple helix, the paper contributes to the discussion about the model by probing different theoretical avenues that research associated with the concept might proceed. Of central importance here is systems theory by Niklas Luhmann, as major protagonists of triple helix have frequently used his ideas in discussing the model. The current paper draws concepts from Luhmann's theory to specify ways in which empirical research associated with triple helix could be made more responsive to the multi-functional and internally contradictory character of the contemporary research university.

RC11-215.3

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Dress and the Embodiment of Age in Everyday Life

Clothes lie on the interface between the body and its social presentation. Getting dressed is an everyday body practice, one of the ways in which bodies are made social, given identity and meaning. When we get dressed, however, we do so within the bounds of a culture and its norms; and these include ones in relation to age – as they do gender also. The presentation which draws on an ESRC project published as Fashion and Age: Dress, the Body and Later Life, Bloomsbury, explores the role of dress in the day to day performance of aged - and gendered - identities.

RC11-201.1

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The Challenge of Cultural Gerontology: New Directions, Critical Perspectives

This introductory paper will explore the principal intellectual and social developments that underlie the emergence of cultural gerontology. Opening with a critical review of the sources and scope of the approach, it will trace from where these new impulses came, the theoretical traditions that inform them, and the challenges they present. The paper will draw together the key themes informing the forthcoming Routledge Handbook of Cultural Gerontology.

RC53-852.1

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New Approaches to Inequality Patterns in Education Science and Childhood Sociology

New approaches to inequality patterns in education science and childhood sociology

From a perspective that considers children as social agents we analyze how socialization- and learning environments are designed, processed and have an influence on children's self-orientation and autonomous learning. By using an interdisciplinary approach that combines sociological and pedagogical theories different dimensions of the 'self' are put into the center of attention. Thereby we aspire to gain new insights into causes of inequalities.

This article uses data provided by the (longitudinal) study "SEBI - Self-orientation and Self-directed Learning: An Analysis of Socialization and Learning Environments of Primary School Children". First quantitative results of the ongoing study assessed the importance of parenting for children's self-confidence in primary school. A perceived parental interest in the own personality – associated with parental interest in the child's specific hobbies, activities and interests – can be seen as central for the academic self-concept. However, a perceived parental emphasis on efforts for the child's academic success does not have such a significant effect. Further, these findings could not be related to social class or ethnicity, which makes a difference to common findings of the majority of socialization studies. Thus, this study contributes to an extended view on inequalities in education by focusing on different socialization practices in families and institutions and how these interrelate to the child's academic self-concept and performance. The perspective gained by these findings can be supplemented by qualitative interviews concerning aspirations, parental practices and children's perspectives on school and family life with parents and children across various social backgrounds.

Based on this multi-method way of proceeding we aim to identify different patterns of inequality in socialization related to the self as a central variable. In how far this is a track worth following will be shown by presenting relevant data.

RC26-460.3

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Consolidation of Russia and Characteristics of Russians' Identities

Under conditions of globalization the national identity takes on special significance. Globalization creates unprecedented opportunities for the cultural convergence, expansion of the communicative space, lifestyle enrichment. However it causes many challenges and destructive tendencies, including a trend which is the national identity crisis. A number of research associated with the concept of identity politics can be considered as essential to defining the domestic sociological tradition were developed with three forms of 'subjectivities' distinguished: domestic disciplinary subjectivity, the degree to which sociologists of a particular locale were considered (or acted) as if they belonged to one bounded community; domestic empirical subjectivity, the degree to which a geographical territory was seen as others than an epistemological subject; and civilizational subjectivity, the degree to which sociologists perceived that they belonged to a culture distinctive from the Western civilizational frame in sociology. The patterns are further associated with the post-War geopolitical statues and identity politics of the three places: the 'imposed Chinese nationalism' in Cold-War Taiwan and its challenge from the rising indigenous identity after the 1980s; the 'colonial denationalisation' policies in Hong Kong and the ambivalence toward the reunion with China in 1997; the 'multi-racial nation making' project in Singapore following its unexpected independence in 1965.

RC08-151.4

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Geopolitics, Identity Politics and Sociology in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore

The paper compares the traditions of sociology in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore based on a systemic bibliographic review, and relates the findings with the identity politics of the three places which reflect their respective roles within the post-War geopolitical statues and identity politics of the three places: the 'imposed Chinese nationalism' in Cold-War Taiwan and its challenge from the rising indigenous identity after the 1980s; the 'colonial denationalisation' policies in Hong Kong and the ambivalence toward the reunion with China in 1997; the 'multi-racial nation making' project in Singapore following its unexpected independence in 1965.

RC07-148.3

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Internet-Facilitated Social Activism in Taiwan: Modes and Constraints

On 3th Aug 2013, a group of 39 anonymous ‘netizens’ mobilised, largely via the internet, a crowd of estimated 250,000 people in front of Taiwan's President Office to mourn for the man-made death of a military corporal, Mr Hung Chung-Chiu, and to protest against how the government responded to the case. The pressure forced the government to concede, agreeing to abolish the discredited military judicial system during peace time.

The 803 protest marked a new mode of ambiguity of globalization practices affecting not only the outer structure of social relations, but also individuals’ inner world reinforce the need to define their own national and cultural identity. This need is global. However in every society it has its specific manifestations and gives rise to different social consequences. Russia isn’t unique in the fact that it experiences the problem of post-Soviet geopolitics. Four categories of thinking, comparing themselves and the world, trying to understand the general and the particular in their identification characteristics. Problems of transformation of Russian identity assume ever greater importance. They mediate the future of the country, its ability to face the challenges of modern world as well as to carry out cultural, economic, social and political modernization. The images which will dominate in mass consciousness will affect the prospects for civil society in Russia, the functioning of political institutions, the social climate of the society. At the same time the Russians’ perception of themselves, of their own place in the world and of the others affects the formation of political, social and cultural orientation, which mediates the mass sense of place and role of Russia in the modern world, people’s attitude to the Western countries, institutions and values.
an social activists and oppositional politicians into self-questioning why they had failed to stage a rally at a comparable scale in recent years—even with the help of internet. The question calls for a comparative analysis of this incident and other internet-facilitated social movements.

Drawing from literature review, interviews and some participant observations, this paper surveyed the existing practices of internet-facilitated social movement in Taiwan—a young democracy known for its strength in computing and communication technologies. Four ideal-typical categories are identified and discussed: (1) online activism of conventional advocacy/concern groups, (2) communication platform aimed at facilitating public deliberation and social empowering, (3) issue-specific protest initiated in a decentralised, less consolidated fashion among concerned ‘netizens’ and (4) various ‘open access’ projects initiated within an IT-savvy community (e.g. the ‘g0v’ zero time government project).

A model will be theorized from the comparative analysis to account for the varying situational utilization of these four categories: emotional epistemic factor, cognitive entry barrier and technological entry barrier. At last, a normative ethic on managing the scale of activism will be developed with the ‘public attention’ considered as a scarce public resource. The various modes of internet-facilitated activism will be critically evaluated with the ethics in mind.

RC52-835.3

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A Comparative Study on the Inter-Professional Collaboration Among Actors Involved in Active Ageing Programmes: Lessons from Denmark and Taiwan

This research aims to investigate the inter-professional collaboration among actors involved in the collective actions of Active Ageing campaigns, from NPOs to the state, the media, political parties, and commercial companies. It asks how do actors interact with each other and to what extent can inequality be eliminated? Denmark and Taiwan, with their differences in welfare regime, population age, and development of democracy and union movement, can be good cases to be compared. With the theoretical framework developed by Nahapiet and Ghoshal (1998), this study examines the relational dimension of inter-organizational social capital. Strikingly, three patterns of perceived relational social capital can be concluded in both the Danish and Taiwanese organizational fields, and each has its implication to collaboration. In Pattern 1 where actors continuously measure who needs whom and for what, an unequal power relation can be noticed. Actors at a more disadvantageous position are more vulnerable to collaboration availability and they identify with their partners in exchange of their trust. Moreover, when a collaboration project is accepted, actors’ identification of being in the same community is formed. However, with numerous back-and-forth circumambulations, actors keep asking if they should trust their partners. This is the Pattern 2 in this study and its kinetics can be categorized as follows: a) toward mutual trust because of complacency of identification; b) toward distrust with problems of obligations and expectations as the crucial reason; c) toward distrust with imperfection in norms as the basic problem. Last but not least, Pattern 3, which features in harmony and stabilization, differentiates itself from other two patterns by harmonized conflict of interests among actors and a shared enemy - usually the state. Overall, embedded trust, which is weighted with identification functions as the key mechanism in shaping such inter-professional collaboration.

RC41-696.4

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It’s Time to Change: How Does Kid-Focused Business Survive and Benefit from Population Ageing?

Ageing is a dynamic process involving responses at both individual and societal levels. Theoretically, the existence of an organization is a consequence of temporal societal demands. This study asks why and how kid-focused business can survive and benefit from our ageing society. Particular emphasis is on their strategy in terms of legitimacy and organizational social capital. Japan and Taiwan, with their similarities in filial piety and inter-generational solidarity, can be good cases to study this issue. Various methods, such as in-depth interviews and content analysis of publications and government statistics, are applied to identify the underlying processes and narratives.

Social innovation across institutional boundaries can be recognized. Charities for the elderly and cram schools both recruit senior volunteers to teach children after school hours. Institutional re-design can also facilitate social innovation. Examples include kindergarten and nursing homes to be set in the same building and public school campus turning into tourism resort. Vague vision is another strategy for actors to find legitimacy and incorporate as many projects as possible. Moreover, institutional reframing based on institutional reproduction but with actors’ minor modification due to institutional leaks and personal interests, can create alternatives for those whose jurisdiction is territorially defined. A good example is public schools in the cities with students changing their household registration from the countryside but in reality commute everyday.

To sum up, actors’ agency and conditioning of institutions can both pave the way for kid-focused business. The concept of New Institutionalism can explain actions within a given institutional environment while the notions of organization and identity proposed by Giddens can help to understand why Active Ageing campaigns are widely utilized. This study ends with suggestions for re-thinking the meaning of Active Ageing campaigns and if the elderly are hence empowered or exploited.

RC16-289.8

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How to Include Material Elements in the Analysis of Life Stories? Applying Actor-Network Theory to the Analysis of Autobiographical Narratives on Alcohol Dependence

Often the aim in the analysis of life stories is to identify cultural meaning structures that tell about the values and norms that regulate people’s life choices and responses to their aspirations. Hence, the life story, the often approached, for example, by applying Vladimir Propp’s theory on narrative functions or William Labov’s theory on narrative categories. By applying actor-network theory (ANT) to the analysis of autobiographical narratives on alcohol dependence, the paper shows how the methods that focus on the identification of cultural meaning structures have a tendency to detach action described in life stories from its material and bodily mediations and overemphasize the importance of psycho-social and cultural factors in action. In ANT action is understood as an effect of network where both human and material elements can act as a set of links of relations. ANT offers tools to grasp how alcohol dependence, for example, is produced and mediated by a network of material, bodily, psychological, social, conceptual and cultural entities that transforms the action in an unforeseen way.

The paper uses empirical examples from the life stories on alcohol dependence told to social activists and oppositional politicians into self-questioning why they had been submerged in the issues. Vague vision is another strategy for actors to find legitimacy and incorporate as many projects as possible. Moreover, institutional reframing based on institutional reproduction but with actors’ minor modification due to institutional leaks and personal interests, can create alternatives for those whose jurisdiction is territorially defined. A good example is public schools in the cities with students changing their household registration from the countryside but in reality commute everyday.

To sum up, actors’ agency and conditioning of institutions can both pave the way for kid-focused business. The concept of New Institutionalism can explain actions within a given institutional environment while the notions of organization and identity proposed by Giddens can help to understand why Active Ageing campaigns are widely utilized. This study ends with suggestions for re-thinking the meaning of Active Ageing campaigns and if the elderly are hence empowered or exploited.

RC42-703.1

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ROLANDO, SARA (University of Helsinki)

Women’s Responsibilities, Freedoms, and Pleasures: An Analysis of Italian, Finnish and Swedish Women’s Magazines’ Alcohol-Related Advertisements from the 1960s to the 2000s

Since the 1960s, feminist movements have emphasized that men and women should be seen as equal in their roles as parents, breadwinners, and citizens. This conception is not confirmed by the images produced by advertising. The article presents an analysis of alcohol-related advertisements published in Finnish, Italian and Swedish women’s magazines from the 1960s to the 2000s. The advertisements are approached as representations of gendered performances in which gender is made visible “here and now” by placing women in particular subject positions (identities, gender roles) that are related to private or public spheres and associated with specific kinds of gender expectations and norms reflecting women’s shifting responsibilities, freedoms, and pleasures. The article asks what kind of drinking-related subject positions have been portrayed as desirable in women’s magazine advertisements over the past few decades and how those positions have changed as we move closer to the present day. The analysis reveals both continuity and variability in alcohol-related subject positions in Finnish, Italian and Swedish women’s magazine advertisements. It shows how women’s responsibilities, freedoms, and pleasures have expanded from the traditional domain of the private sphere to multiple new areas as Finland, Italy and Sweden have developed from modern societies to late-modern societies. However, the expansion of women’s identities has occurred differently in each geographical area. Furthermore, the analysis shows that the expansion of women’s identities does not mean that the traditional gender norms have disintegrated and been replaced by equal gen-
der norms. Rather, it seems that traditional gender norms continue to be reproduced in alcohol-related advertising.

**RC24-438.28**

**UANG, SHIAW-TSYR** (Minghsin Univ Science & Technology, uang@must.edu.tw)

**Changing Consuming Behaviors By Designing Eco-Efficient Green Products**

People continue to create and consume more innovative technology products in order to make life more convenience and comfortable than the past. However, huge industrial processes bring significant changes in the Earth. Natural resources are getting to dry up; ozonosphere has been destroyed; environment has been contaminated and so on. These environmental changes cause serious threats to the survival of the Earth's species.

Therefore, in recent years, environmental awareness began to be respected, and researchers explore green issues hoping to make living things can be survival sustainable. Many countries have implemented environmental protection laws to reduce the environmental impacts of industrialized society. For instance, WEEE (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive), RoHS (Restriction of Hazardous Substances Directive) and EuP (Energy Using Product) organizations under the auspices of the European Union try to limit the environmental pollution caused by products. Laws and regulations seem to be a “pushing” force on changing consuming behaviors.

On the contrary, this research examines the possibility of a “pulling” force on changing consuming behaviors by designing eco-efficient green products. The present study attempts to integrate 39 engineering parameters of TRIZ (Theory of Inventive Problem Solving, developed by Genrich Altshuller) with 7 eco-efficient elements (Reduce material intensity; Energy intensity minimized; Dispersion of toxic substances is reduced; Undertake recycling; Capitalize on use of renewable resources; Extend product durability; Service intensity is increased. REDUCES, in short) proposed by WBCSD (World Business Council for Sustainable Development) to construct a green product design matrix, and use patents to verify the validity of this innovative green product design process. The green product design process of this research may allow designers to generate green products by improving eco-efficient elements as well as resolving conflict design issues. Hopefully, eco-efficient products may attract consumers' attention and thus unconsciously change consuming behavior, and approach sustainable goals.

**RC24-432.2**

**UDA, KAZUKO** (Senshu university, kazuko_u@mse.biglobe.ne.jp)

**Industrial Food Pollution: A New Perspective on Food Safety Risks Beyond the Current Legal Definition**

This study proposes a new perspective on food safety risks, with reference to the 1968 Kanemi rice bran oil poisoning in Japan. This poisoning was brought on by Polychlorinated Biphenyls and dioxins, which are hormone-disrupting chemicals. As a result, the victims had chronic illnesses and passed on the poisoning to their children. Despite the victims' ongoing need for compensation and relief, no adequate policies as yet exist.

Similar to the Kanemi case, East Asian society has experienced many other food contamination, e.g., the 1955 Morinaga arsenic milk poisoning in Japan, the 1979 Taiwan rice bran oil disease, and the contamination of food with melamine in China and Korea in the 2000s. These cases show that salient issues regarding food in East Asia have changed from security to safety. Furthermore, they indicate that this study can be applied to other contamination cases.

In contrast to neglected those cases, environmental pollution incidents such as Minamata disease - caused by the methylmercury contamination of Minamata Bay in the 1950s - were officially recognized as 'public nuisance'. The victims of them therefore received public compensation in accordance with the law. However, the government denies that serious food poisonings are ‘public nuisance’, leaving victims without compensation.

From the sociological perspective, the social damage structure of the Kanemi was not similar to typical cases of food poisoning. Rather, with regard to the victims' possibility of recovery, the negative effects on daily life and community, and the cause of the contamination, it was similar to ‘public nuisance’.

In conclusion, I propose a new perspective of ‘Industrial Food Pollution’, beyond the Japanese legal definition of ‘Food poisoning’ and ‘Environmental pollution as public nuisance’. Based on this perspective, I recommend the establishment of ‘Relief Fund for Industrial Food Pollution’, which institutionalize compensation systems for victims.

**TG04-957.6**

**UDAGAWA, YOSHIE** (Claremont Graduate University, yoshieudagawa@yahoo.co.jp)
Rights and Responsibility - Investigation of the Emergence of Entitled Children and the Amendment of Juvenile Law in Japan from the 1990s into the Next Century

In Japan during the 1990s, concepts of childhood changed, both within the domestic and international contexts. The emerging notions of self-determination, freedom, and responsibility, being debated on several fronts, were applied to children. The translation of these notions extended into the functionality of juvenile law. The questions to be raised are: is the child considered as an object in need of protection and guidance? Should the child be viewed, similar to the adult, as an independent being who has an innate ability for self-determination? How has Japanese society perceived the child? These questions form the core for investigating social, political, and legal transitions within Japanese culture in regards to its entitled children who newly emerged in the 1990s and started emphasizing their rights as they thought were rightfully theirs. In this research, entitled children are defined as those who consider themselves as an independent adult holding the rights concerning the choice of their actions. This research aims at reconsidering and reconstructing Japanese society during this time concerning the topic of entitled children and their degree of self-determination as conceptually developed by their observers, such as educators, psychologists, sociologists, legal professionals, and others. This research also enables the production of interdisciplinary discussions between areas of law, sociology, cultural studies, media studies, and qualitative fieldwork. Investigating the developed observations of multiple disciplines is beneficial for formulating a broader context in order to analyze and comprehend the topic (235 words).

RC44-728.2
UCO, KAYOKO* (The University of Tokushima, icf31837@nifty.com)
Facebook Activism By Foreign Domestic Workers in Singapore

Studies of foreign domestic workers are now numerous in the social science literature, with much attention paid to left behind families. Since new research is required to contemplate the latest change, this paper uses authentic accounts related to the current explosive growth of social networking by live-in domestic workers in Southeast Asia. Evidence was gathered through 54,000 posts on a Facebook group, most from Filipina domestic workers in Singapore. Interviews were held with Facebook group members, including a founder of the NGO responsible for starting the social network group. Findings confirm that internet technology has become an integral part of the lives of foreign domestic workers, enhancing their social interactions and mobilizing their self-expression. There is evidence that Facebook reduces psychological and physical costs for live-in workers, making it relatively easy for them to participate in activist social networking. Evidence suggests that, in addition to providing entertainment for foreign workers, Facebook motivates an increasing number of distantly scattered individual workers to engage in social activism.

RC29-498.3
UCO, KAYOKO* (The University of Tokushima, icf31837@nifty.com)
How Japan Imports Social Problems from the West: Child Abuse from Early 20th Century to the Present

For more than a century, Japan's approach to the child abuse problem has been stimulated and shaped by developments in western countries, particular in the US. Early in the 20th century, a national discussion of child abuse was initiated by hundreds of Japanese who had been exposed to western philanthropy. In the 1970s, Japanese medical professionals raised awareness of battered child syndrome proposed by a leading American pediatrician. Starting in the 1990s, a massive discourse on child abuse problem emerged from various professional groups who advocated prevention and treatment measures from the US. Official data show that child abuse cases in Japan are most common for people of lower economic class. However, social policy on child abuse problem downplays the importance of economic stability and attributes the problem to individual families. Thus, government policy prioritizes identifying settings where there is a risk of child abuse and counseling parents instead of focusing on bringing families out of poverty. A child abuse risk assessment tool from the US is applied to every Japanese family in which there is an infant. The present study shows evidence of increased social panopticism and shows that risk technology morally penalizes mothers, leading to social exclusion.

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RC42-714.1
UCO, KOJI* (Florida State University, kueno@fsu.edu)
Moral Identity in Friendships Between GLB and Straight College Students

People make moral claims about sympathizing with and providing support for stigmatized individuals, but past studies tended to focus on this type of moral identity construction within formal organizations. The present study seeks to extend the literature by identifying the process of moral identity construction in a personal setting—friendships between gay, lesbian, and bisexual (GLB) people and straight people. Analyzing data from in-depth interviews with college stu-
Gender equality and women's empowerment are important indicators in development strategies that focus on poverty reduction and improved mater-
material health. Despite the overall wellbeing of many of these facts, conditions for women and the nation, research in this area is neglected. Besides the condition of women in relation to women empowerment, indicators have remained poor. The study used data from the latest national Demographic and Health Survey (nDHS, 2008) to examine the socio-economic condition of women in relation to the level of empowerment and as a correlate to maternal health outcome in Cross River State. The study utilized data of a representative sample of 735 wom-
women of age 15-49. A majority of respondents reported Poor/low socio-economic status ranging from low educational status, unskilled occupation, low income per month, seasonal employment etc and this affected the level of empowerment in all the indicators. These are women's participation in household decision making, their attitude towards wife beating and their attitude towards a wife's right to refuse sexual intercourse with her husband or partner. This condition is man-
manifested in high maternal morbidity, mortality, inability to determine number of children, spacing and antenatal care options available to them. This is in line with the prevalent scenario in the entire country. There is therefore an urgent need for improving and enhancing women socio-economic condition as it will improve their level of empowerment and will bring about better maternal health status.

This paper shares some initial findings of a theoretical and methodological ex-
ploration, in which I use institutional ethnography (IE) to examine the role played by planners and bodies in the dispossessing of Indigenous peoples in Chile. Over the past fifteen years, the planning literature started to recognize the complicity of the di-
cipline with colonial domination and imperial aspirations of territorial expansion, in particular how land use planning has been one of the main mechanisms used by European settlers to appropriate Indigenous lands. Starting from the prem-
iss that planning processes are embedded in complex and broader institutional structures, I further argue that planning has contributed to the reproduction and perpetuation of colonial injustices until this day, in part through the existence of institutional, legal, and decision-making frameworks that are colonial legacies. Although IE has not been widely used by planning scholars, I claim that to un-
derstand how colonial rationalities are reproduced through everyday planning practice it is critical to look at how written texts – especially plans, legal docu-
ments, regulations, and policies– shape planning action and help reveal colonial ruling relations. To answer this empirical question, I draw on in-depth interviews and document reviews, discussing how the daily actions of government planners in Chile bring to life colonial visions and understandings, although in subtler and more invisible ways than in the past. I use as an example the planning and imple-
mentation of the first Consultation on Indigenous Institutions, led by the Chilean Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2011, when a new model was developed in the context of the recent endorse-
ment of ILO Convention 169 and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. This exploration shows how the recognition of Indigenous rights chal-
genues Indigenous/State relations and simultaneously reinforces colonial notions of state sovereignty, Lockian ideals of land use and property rights, and liberal understandings of human rights.

This paper explores a controversial side of police culture: the use of ethnicized humour among the police. The research material consists of twenty-two inter-
views made in context of an assessment on the work environment for ethnic mi-
nority officers and civilians within a major Swedish police force. The qualitative analysis illustrates how officers and civilians with an ethnic minority background talk about the widespread use of racial humour within the police. On the one hand, ethnic jokes are not always intended to be racist but they reproduce eth-

nica stereotypes and tends to position minority officers as ‘outsiders’, but, on the other hand, they contribute to the reproduction of racial jokes and consider it to be an unavoidable, quite unproblematic, part of daily police jargon. Finally, the difficulties of walking the thin line between police jargon and ethnic bullying and the problems that racial humour implies for diversity work within the police are discussed.

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Facing An Unequal World: The 1967-70 Civil War In Nigeria, Its
Causes, Consequences and Implications On The Biafran Side Of
The War In Contemporary Nigeria

SHORT ABSTRACT: The paper examines the causes and effects of the 1967-70 Civil War on the Biafran side of the country, even decades after the actual war.

LONG ABSTRACT: Violent conflicts of inter and intra state wars of myriad con-
csequences have become an embedded states in Africa. The Nigerian-Biafra war of 1967-70 took a genocidal dimension in which the killing of people on the Biafran side of the war became a state industry. These decima-
tions took the features of a pogrom against the “Biafrans” which resulted in mil-
ions of people of that side of the country examined in the war.

This paper, therefore, analyses the causative factors of the war, the conse-
quences of the war in terms of the massive human deaths, the refugees’ prob-
lems and the expropriating economic and social aftermath of the war on the then citizens of Biafra and Nigerians in general. The paper argues that even in the com-
temporary globalization world, the global strategies that cost-
tituted victims of the secessionist war still suffer from unequal treatment in the present Nigerian socio-political context, being a hangover of the Nigerian-Biafra civil war of post-independence Nigeria.

The Social Meaning of Racial Humour Among the Police

This paper explores a controversial side of police culture: the use of ethnicized humour among the police. The research material consists of twenty-two inter-
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Gender Representations in Occupational Descriptions

The Swedish labour market is to a vast degree segregated by gender, likewise as in many other nations. Women and men work in different occupations, branch-es and even sectors and a majority (73 percent) work in occupations where 60 percent or more of the employees are of the same sex. Women are engaged in oc- cupations such as nurse, social worker, teacher, assistant nurse and child minder, while men primarily work in manufacturing or with diverse technical occupations. The separation of men and women in the labour market can be explained by the structural mechanisms which result from the sex-segregated and stereotyped gen- dered images of occupations. Both tasks and occupations tend to be sex-typed and we associate them with being either female or male. “Female” occupations include different aspects of caring for other persons and thereby correspond with dispositions assumed to be held by women. “Male occupations” are associated with physical strength, technical skills and logic – dispositions traditionally asso- ciated with men. Sex-typing is an ongoing process, part of the overall gender sys- tem in society, and is related to hegemonic cultural beliefs about gender.

This paper draws on empirical data consisting of occupational descriptions produced by the Swedish Public Employment Service (Arbetsförmedlingen). It presents the results from the on-going research project that studies whether descriptions of occupations are a mechanism for social reproduction of gender, class and ethnic identity. The paper focus how gender is represented in the 30 most common occupations for women and men respectively. The aim is to find out whether these occupational descriptions reproduce stereotyped images of gender, and how. The study was conducted through a qualitative content analy- sis. Preliminary results reveal that they both reproduce and break stereotypes; by emphasizing that nurses need to be technical and that a janitor must have social skills.

RC06-117.3

UMEDA, NAOMI* (Osaka Prefecture University, cnu21419@osakafu-u.ac.jp)

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and “Isolated Child-Rearing” in Japan

This paper explores how ICT affects social movements for dealing with “isolat-ed child-rearing” through analysis of political documents and qualitative interview data, especially focusing on the relation between ICT and neighborhood relation- ships or regional networks for families. In Japan today, these social movements for dealing with “isolated child-rearing” have been active. They problematizes “isolat-ed child-rearing” from the urbanization, the increasing number of nuclear families and the dilution of neighborhood and family relationships, mainly on the assumption that the isolation relates to “child abuse” and “child-rearing anxiety.” For this reason, they try to strengthen supports for parents by neighbor-hood or special local agencies. On the other hand, recently some governmental ICT projects for preventing “isolated child-rearing” have been promoted, so as building a social networking service site for parents and developing e-learning environments to foster advisors on child-rearing. These projects enable parents to seek advice or to talk with other parents on their smartphone or personal com- puter without leaving home regardless of their regional contacts. So, how does the promotion of these ICT projects affect the need for developing a sense of community and building regional networks for preventing “isolated child-rearing”? In conclusion, the governmental ICT projects in Japan are rigidly focusing on “local community,” so in the name of “community informatization,” many local govern- ments are engaged in developing ICT to strengthen neighborhood relationships and regional networks. Similarly in a real-life situation, most of the parents who replied this investigation prefer to ask for help and talk with someone they know by sight rather than only online. For these parents, the primary objective of using ICT in their child-rearing lives is to communicate with their family or neighbors. Thus, in Japan the utilization of ICT for preventing “isolated child-rearing” is direct-ed to strengthening neighborhood relationships or regional networks.

RC35-604.3

UMLAUF, RENE* (University of Bayreuth, reneumlauf@gmail.com)

HÖHNE, STEFAN (Technische Universität Berlin)

Actor-Network-Theory and Its Applicability in the “Global” South

Within the last decade Actor-Network Theory (ANT) has received increasing at-tention but was mainly applied to phenomena in “Western” societies. The paper starts with a revision of the view studies that applied ANT assumptions to hu- man-nonhuman relations in non-western contexts. Through a critical discussion we try to probe ANTs compatibility with large-scale socio-political claims implicit in modernity theory.

RC02-59.4

UNDURRAGA, TOMAS* (Research Associate University of Cambridge, tomas.undurraga@gmail.com)

Producing Economic Knowledge: An Ethnography of Newsrooms in Brazil

Producing economic knowledge: an ethnography of newsrooms in Brazil

In line with recent ethnographic research concerned to shed light on knowledge production in advertising agencies (Arztia, 2013), trade floors (Beunza & Stark, 2010) and news agencies (Boyer, 2011), this investigation considers the newsroom as site of economic knowledge production in Brazil. In particular, this paper pres- ents the early results of a multi-site ethnography of economic news production in the mass media in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo in 2013. It draws from more than fifty interviews with economic journalists, media commentators and economists, as well as from participatory observations of journalistic practices within newsrooms. The paper looks at how relationships – both competitive and collaborative – between the following four entities help create economic knowledge, and how this knowledge interacts with the generation of news. The entities in question are: 1) professional economic journalists and groups; 2) journalists, economists, commen-tators, editors, etc.; 2) non-human instruments (devices, models, rankings); 3) structures (classes, professions) and 4) networks (relationships between actors, instruments, structures). The paper pays special attention to how news about the economy is constructed and circulated, and how this news in turn draws upon, contests, and helps to produce economic knowledge. This research forms part of the ERC funded ECONPUBLIC project, which study how the ideas about the econ- omy have been produced in the mass media in the UK, US, France, Argentina and Brazil in the post-war period. http://www.econpublic.hps.cam.ac.uk

RC39-672.4

URANO, MASAKI* (Waseda University, muranolt@waseda.jp)

Democratization of Local Leadership---- the Role and Function of Local Governance in the Disaster-Processes of the Great East-Japan Earthquake and the Tsunami

The gigantic earthquake of magnitude 9.0 which occurred on 11th March, 2011 caused tremendous damage to the huge coastal area around Northeast Japan. The tsunami was of historical record in terms of its height and area affected. As the end of March, 2012, over 20 thousand people were reported as dead or missing related to this disaster.

Moreover, serious accidents at the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plants that hap-pened sequentially had a great impact on the huge area. The catastrophic dam- aged communities had been in financial difficulties with a high percentage of aged people, revealing various types of precariousness in the social structure of the communities and the vulnerability individual resident groups have.

In terms of mitigation, temporary living, restoration and reconstruction pro- cesses, the role of local political leadership that could listen to requests and meet the demand of the residents on the one hand and that could negotiate with the central and prefectural governments in order to get necessary assistance to help people in the disaster areas on the other hand, is getting more and more important. Based on the in-depth interviews to local leaders of the hard hit areas we explore the role and function of local leadership and its effectiveness, as well as the condition on which they are doing well with these tasks.

Among the democratic countries Japan has a rather centralized political and social system, with a strong central government. In terms of budget-control, reg- ulation of prefectoral and local government system etc. Furthermore the earthquake we experienced the change of governing party from the Democratic Party of Japan to Liberal Democratic Party, which seemed to mean that it is ne- cessary to consider deeply the way of the political leader, not only at national level but also at local level.

RC49-798.2

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AYAYA, SATSUKI (The University of Tokyo)

KUMAGAYA, SHINICHIRO (The University of Tokyo)

An Ethnomethodological Explication of the Usage of Diagnostic Categories: On the Relation Between Diagnosis of Autism Spectrum Disorder and Self-Identity (2)

Through the lens of medicalization in sociology, the relations that people have with medical categories are considered subordinate to medical professions. Therefore, how individuals with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) come to terms with the category of “ASD” is considered a manifestation of that subordination (Conrad, 2007). However, this perspective prevents us from understanding ac- tual situations in which those individuals come to terms with the diagnosis of ASD. Many studies have investigated the various relations people actually have with their diagnostic categories (Hacking, 2009; Jutel, 2011). Based on these pre-cedent studies, this presentation examines the sessions of tojisha-kenkyu (which roughly translates as “sufferers’ first-person study”) and explains the interactions of the settings in which participants refer to their own diagnostic categories. The Japanese word tojisha-kenkyu refers to a collaborative activity in which the indi-
viduals suffering from social isolation due to their impairments talk about their troubled experiences and study the structures of these experiences in their own words. Tohjisha-kenkyu began in a mental patients’ group in the town of Hokkaido, Japan and has since been utilized in many other groups of individuals with various impairments (Ayaya and Kumagaya, 2008; Ishihara, 2013). The sessions of tohjisha-kenkyu this presentation examined were for individuals with ASD and conducted by these individuals. Using ethnmethodology and analyzing audio recordings of the sessions, we focused on the following questions: (1) What is the significance and what are the roles of the participants’ self-reference to diagnostic categories? (2) What relationships do these usages of diagnostic categories reveal possible between participants? (3) What consequences do these usages give to the meanings of these diagnostic categories?

How Diagnostic Categories Influence the Self-Description of Person with a Diagnosis: On the Relation Between Diagnosis of Autism Spectrum Disorder and Self-Identity (1)

Previous studies have revealed that there is a mutual relationship between the self-description and social cognition/interaction (Spreng and Mar, 2012; Nelson and Fivush, 2004). These studies have found that to infer the intentions, feelings and beliefs of others from their behaviors requires the structured self-description which serves as a reference frame. On the other hand, self-description is structured through the social interaction.

The persons with Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD), the medical definition of which is qualitative deficits of social cognition/interaction, are suggested to have difficulties in semanticizing their own autobiographical memories through social interaction, which gives atypical structure of self-description (Crane et al., 2010; 2011; Bon et al., 2013; Lind et al., 2010; Williams et al., 2010; Uddin et al., 2011). However, performance of social cognition/interaction and self-description depends on how to interact ‘with whom’, and may not be reduced to individual characteristics (Crane and Goddard, 2008; Bruck et al, 2007; Crane et al., 2012).

As a practice in which alternative self-description and social recognition/interaction are generated simultaneously, we focus on Tohjisha-kenkyu. ‘Tojisha’ means first-person in Japanese, and ‘Kenkyu’ means research. In a nutshell, Tohjisha-kenkyu is studying oneself through communication with others who share similar experiences. Tohjisha-kenkyu is a novel method of self-help and intellectual exploration born in Japan, which neither accepts without question nor rejects completely existing technical terms and diagnosis, but rather uses and customizes them to make more suitable descriptions for each experience.

In this presentation, the speaker, who is diagnosed with ASD and is a facilitator of Tohjisha-kenkyu meetings for ASD, will introduce 7-year experiences of Tohjisha-kenkyu. She also talks about how she has utilized technical terms to change her own self-description, which ranges from implicit body schema to explicit self-narratives, and the relationship with others (Ayaya, 2013).


China's role as an emerging donor and its conceptualization of social policy in Africa has generated polarized reactions in the West. Many argue its 'productivist' approach is driven less by notions of citizenship and social rights, and more in terms of accumulation functions. Social investment is justified for broader economic development goals in contrast to current safety-net or 'wellfarist' models of western donors. While some international organizations perceive the Chinese approach as antithetical to Western goals and practice, others welcome it as an alternative development policy. This qualitative research explores to what extent and in which direction Chinese aid to Africa is influencing Western ideas about welfare policy in developing countries. The study comprises a systematic review of Sino-African and Western policy documents and semi-structured interviews with senior Chinese, Western and African stakeholders. It investigates how social policy is conceptualized by those involved in Chinese aid to Africa, to what extent this differs from traditional Western perspectives. It means for Western social development policy. The implications for understanding the drivers of global policy development and links between the economic and social dimensions of welfare will be explored.
For the first time in modern history and with the region's turn to multiculturalism, most Latin American censuses now ask respondents to identify by race or ethnicity. These new data allow researchers to systematically examine ethnorracial inequalities, which have long been ignored or denied. However, reliance on census ethnorracial categories could be problematic because of classification ambiguity in the region and because the categories themselves may hide racial heterogeneity. To overcome this, we modeled the relation between skin color as well as census ethnorracial categories and educational inequality, using innovative data from the 2010 America’s Barometer from the Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP) and 2010 surveys from the Project on Ethnicity and Race in Latin America (PERLA). We found that skin color was strongly related to educational inequality in all examined nations (Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico and Peru), even after controlling for parental occupation and other factors. On the other hand, ethnorracial identification was a weaker and less consistent predictor.

USMANOVA, LARISA* (Kazan Federal University, OUSMANOVA@GMAIL.COM)

**Between Europe and Asia; Cross-National Marriages in JAPAN (RUSSIAN CASE)**

The paper focuses on modern Russian diaspora in Japan and based on research conducted in 2012 in Kyoto (Japan). Although Russians in Japan have more than 100 years-history, in fact the Russian-speaking Diaspora has been formed just last decade. There were only 322 Russian (Soviet) citizens in 1985, but in 2004 the Russian community in Japan has counted more than 7 000 members. In account that Russian-speaking community can include the CIS’ citizens, it is understand able how many Russian-speaking foreigners in Japan now - about 10 000. All population of the Russian community in Japan could be divided into two groups: labor migrants and members of cross-national marriages. I pay attention to the second, larger group of the Russian community in Japan, because it is still studied a little. It is a marginal community, still not Diaspora in due its small and dispersed numbers. Having many problems of identification, they want to keep their transnational identity, influence on cultural environment of host country and to be a root between it and homeland, between two cultures - European and Asian. This study (interview with Russian women married Japanese men) shows us an impact on Japan of many new ethnical communities and how Japan is becoming the society of multi-cultural coexistence. So, under influence of the small Russian community, Japan will take a new identity as a multicultural state, but not homogenous one. To prevent depopulation, Japan has to accept 17 million immigrants between 1995 and 2050, immigrants and their descendents would total from 18 up 30 percent of the total population of the country by 2050. There are two main state's coalesce policies – assimilation (melting pot) and multiculturalism (the salad bowl). In case of Russians, they don't want to assimilate and prefer the multi-culturalism (diapсорic) model.

USUDA, AKIKO* (Showa Women's University, 9a9m5j8n93@kza.biglobe.ne.jp)

**Japanese Teenagers' Perception of Their Mothers' Employment and What They Do in after School**

Japanese junior high school students and high school students (age 13 to 18) are rarely reported internationally regarding their behaviors after school and attitudes towards their mothers' employment. I interviewed approximately 40 these teenagers, 20 each from relatively wealthy area, Setagaya and the down town, Taito in Tokyo. The result showed that most of their mothers were working part-time, and this affects family supper. Some of them were suffering from neglect or somewhat of neglect by mothers particularly concerning supper. The difference was teenagers in Setagaya are more likely to complain it, while Taito counterparts were more likely to accept their severe situation in family.

In addition, comparison between this study and the result of Australian researcher, Barbara Pocock's in-depth interview of teenagers (2006) will be shown. The result was different from the Australian one and the largest gap is that almost no Japanese teenagers referred their parents' joy gained from paid work, while Australian teenagers do. Probably due to Confucianism, many of Japanese teenagers seem to thank their parents' paid work, although some of them were not provided supper. And this tendency is more obvious in down town.

Neglect of these age groups is difficult to be recognized in the society, due to their own pretense as normal and their affection or sympathy towards their parents. There are no marks on their bodies and no yelling is heard from neighbours. Therefore, these teenagers' vulnerability remains invisible. I believe this study has significant meaning in youth studies, family studies and Japanese studies.

UYS, TINA* (University of Johannesburg, tuys@uj.ac.za)

**Whistleblowing and Intervention: A Role For The Clinical Sociologist**

Worldwide there is a tendency to view the act of whistleblowing as making an important contribution in the fight against corporate misbehavior. However, a more ambivalent attitude is often displayed towards the whistleblowers. There are global debates about whether whistleblowers should be considered as heroes or traitors and what kind of protection they should have.

Whistleblowing takes place when a present or past member of an organization disclose suspicions about organizational wrongdoing to those they believe to be in a position to take action. Whistleblowing could occur internally when the whistleblower communicates the message inside the organization (using prescribed or non-prescribed channels) or externally when the whistleblower resorts to an external agency, which could include the media. Regardless of how the disclosure is done, organizations generally regard whistleblowing as illegitimate. The disclosure of information about organizational wrongdoing, especially if it is placed in the public domain, is regarded as a form of betrayal and often leads to retaliation by the organization. Acting as ‘loyal and caring’ employees, whistleblowers generally do not expect the severe negative responses they receive as a result of disclosing irregularities in their places of work.

This paper discusses whistleblowing in the USA and South Africa and considers the role clinical sociologists could play in designing and/or implementing interventions that would ensure better outcomes for the whistleblower as well as the organization and clinical sociologists could attempt to improve people’s quality of life by designing and/or implementing interventions based on an analysis of problem situations. In the case of whistleblowing their role could include advising the organization with regard to the implementation of confidential reporting systems that would pre-empt whistleblowing; developing support systems for whistleblowers before, during and after the disclosure is made; acting as ‘neutral’ counselors to the whistleblower and the organization; and providing legal protection for whistleblowers.

UZAR ÖZDEMIR, FIGEN* (Middle East Technical University, figen.uzar@gmail.com)

**Public Religious Activities of Muslim Women in Turkey**

This paper aims to analyze the effects of Sunni Muslim women's increasing public religious activities on their everyday lives and social status within their close relationship circles such as family and neighborhood. The analysis is an account of a two-year-long ethnographic field study in two state Quran courses and one informal Quran course in Ankara and twenty six interviews with the participant pious women. Muslim women's public visibility has been increasing in the world as well as in Turkey. This is firstly due to the increasing rates of public participation of women in Turkey (there is positive development in women's employment and education rates). Since working women spend most of their time outside their homes, pious women choose to fulfill their religious obligation of daily prayer (salat) in the mosques and mesjids which are public spaces. Secondly, more and more pious women claim their right to the public religious places such as mosques which have traditionally been male spaces and public religious activities such as Friday prayer which have been dominated by men as male religious activities. As a result, more women attend public religious activities at public religious places. This paper argues that pious women reorganize their everyday lives according to their public religious activities and that pious women's public visibility elevates their social status within their families and among their neighbors and friends. They are seen as the “people in charge” of the religious affairs by their families and by their friends.

UZCAN G, CATALINA* (University of Deusto, catalina.uzcanga@deusto.es)

**Building “Ethnic Ghettoes” or “Intercultural Bridges”? the Use of ICTs in Migrant Organizations in Spain**

The use of the Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) by migrant organizations is a relevant factor for the enhancement of social cohesion. Migrant associations develop in-group solidarity, association and transnational identity, influence on cultural environment of host country and to prevent depopulation, Japan has to accept 17 million immigrants between 1995 and 2050, immigrants and their descendents would total from 18 up 30 percent of the total population of the country by 2050. There are two main state's coalesce policies – assimilation (melting pot) and multiculturalism (the salad bowl). In case of Russians, they don't want to assimilate and prefer the multi-culturalism (diapсорic) model.
useful in forming new ties and whether those are strong or weak. This study aims at explaining the impact of ICTs use in the migrant associations’ social capital. Are migrant associations using ICTs to expand bridging social capital or to reinforce homogeneous networks? In depth interviews to the representatives of 25 immigrant associations in Spain, from five different origins, namely Romania, Morocco, Equator, Colombia and Bolivia, have shown that the use of ICTs is increasingly essential for their organizations. Furthermore, ICTs are used to access to information on both the origin and the host country. However, the organizations’ communications, both online and offline are mainly addressing their local communities. On the other hand, there can be no doubt that the associations that use more diverse ICT tools are those who are more oriented to social cohesion. The study shows that, indeed, bonding social capital is essential for migrant associations and that the use of ICTs helps maintaining strong ties, while fostering the creation of new weak ties and political participation of their communities in the host society. In sum, ICTs come up as an opportunity for migrant associations to improve their public image, collaborate with other public, private and non-profit organizations and thus to enhance social cohesion, in general. Therefore, an effort should be done from public and private initiatives to facilitate this digitalization. This paper is part of a larger research financed by the Spanish Ministry of Economy.

RC24-435.7

UZZELL, DAVID* (University of Surrey, d.uzzell@surrey.ac.uk)

Workplaces In Tncs: Can Green Practices Be Transported Across The Home-Workplace Border?

Just under 50% of the world’s GHG emissions in 2004 were attributable to energy supplies and industrial production (IPCC, 2007). The demand for manufactured goods is expected to rise by at least 100% by 2050 (from 2006 levels), with a consequence that industrial emissions, if unarrested will lead to a 90% increase in CO2 emissions by 2050 compared to 2007. Following new EU regulations, national governments have created policy instruments designed to reduce or compensate the level of emissions of specific organizations. However, these regulations have not proved to be effective, neither in terms of production nor consumption. The research project: Low Carbon at Work, attempts to understand the drivers for and barriers to environmentally sustainable practices at work and at home, and recognizes not only the crucial contribution of industrial production to GHG emissions, but also that consumption is an inseparable driver of production. Investigating two TNCs (vehicle production and oil industry) in Sweden and the UK, we have asked under what conditions workers and managers are encouraged to transfer “green practices” from work to home and/or vice versa. We have also investigated how relationships between managers, employees and trade unions might encourage or prevent the adoption of ‘greener’ production processes. Both case studies include informational and life-history interviews to understand changes at different times of their life course. Our findings explain why workers are often unable and unwilling to carry practices between home and work, why they draw at different times of their life course. Our findings explain why workers are often unable and unwilling to carry practices between home and work, why they draw at different times of their life course. Our findings explain why workers are often unable and unwilling to carry practices between home and work, why they draw.
men. India presents a novel case to test theories of inequality and to examine social change given its diversity and the pace of recent growth that has excluded a significant proportion of the population, and due to persisting educational and gender inequalities. Specifically, large cities in India that have expanded both in terms of population and economic growth are ideal contexts for such a study of social mobility. This paper analyses primary data collected through a survey of over 1800 respondents in two cities, Delhi and Patna. In-depth interviews with some of the surveyed respondents provide the much needed context to this study of persisting inequalities.

**RC37-631.2**

**VAIL, JOHN** (Newcastle University, john.vail@ncl.ac.uk)

**Bearing Witness to Social Suffering: The Emotional and Social Complexity of Social Documentary Photography**

There is a highly contested debate in the social sciences and the humanities about the artistic bearing of witness to social suffering. If we take the paradigmatic case of social documentary photography, does prolonged exposure of individuals to images of social suffering have de-politicizing effects, dulling empathy and leading to compassion fatigue or does it spark an empathetic imagination and ethical reflection, and thereby stimulate an active solidarity and sense of shared responsibility that constitutes a cultural pathway to an active citizenship. Although we sympathize with the latter judgment, we admit this is based more on wilful optimism than persuasive evidence because, in actual fact, there has been very little rigorous social science research investigating this debate. We currently are redressing this oversight through an ongoing research project with the Side Gallery in Newcastle, UK. For over 35 years, the Side has hosted exhibitions of social documentary photography, many of which have been dedicated to exploring large scale social and political transformations with a special focus on social suffering and hidden injuries. For each exhibition, the gallery has kept a comment book and we have coded and analysed a sample of 25 exhibitions across three decades featuring diverse forms of social suffering and distinct subjects. We use these contemporaneous comments to trace how the images impacted on individual emotional states (what kind of emotions were triggered, whether particular images generated specific responses). We also explore whether these exhibitions acted as a force for social learning; increasing people's understanding of social complexity and power; recovering people in the photos as proper subjects, worthy of dignity in their own right; and enhancing knowledge of possible alternatives. Finally, we are interested in whether we can observe how individuals employ distinct ethical, emotional and critical judgments when encountering these kinds of images.

**RC06-127.3**

**VALARINO, ISABEL** (University of Lausanne, isabel.valarino@unil.ch)

**Fatherhood and Doing Gender. How Challenging Can Institutional Changes be?**

Transition to parenthood in Switzerland takes place in a particularly gendered welfare state. It is the only European country where men do not have access to any kind of statutory paternal or parentery leaves. Following a conceptualization of paternal leave as a social structure, we consider that parenthood is shaped by social mechanisms producing difference and inequality between fathers and mothers at the institutional, interactional and individual levels. This paper investigates empirically the extent to which institutional change - such as the introduction of a paternal leave - can challenge the construction of gendered fatherhoods. It is based on a case study conducted in a public sector organization which implemented in 2010 a one-month paid paternity leave. Sequence and cluster analyses are performed on register data about the patterns of employees' leave uptake (N=95). Interpretive analysis of interviews with fathers who took paternity leave (n=22) and with married charged leave uptake in their team (n=8) is conducted. Results indicate a limited challenge of the gender structure. At the interactional level, although paternity leave enables fathers to spend more family time, a gendered division of childcare tasks is observed: fathers still have a secondary role with the newborn child. The majority of interviewees adopt a modified family model, similar to the dominant norm in Switzerland. As regards interactions in the workplace, paternal leave contributes to make fatherhood more visible, but informal norms about the legitimate leave pattern are observed. On the individual level, paternity leave uptake contributes to men's appropriation of their fatherhood identity and to increase their sense of competence and duty as fathers. However, their conception of fatherhood is structured according to contradictory discourses which highlight change in gender relations and persisting differences between motherhood and fatherhood.

**Highly Skilled Migration As a Structuration: What Is New?**

This paper examines the role of interaction between social structure and human agency in the process of international migration of the highly skilled professionals. The discussion draws from Giddens's structuration theory and Bourdieu's forms of capital. It revisits Giddens's analysis of duality of structure and relates it in a migration field. This presentation is devoted to explore two questions: Why do highly skilled professionals migrate even they are financially satisfied? Why others do not consider migration? What kinds of forces in migration decision process do participate? This paper is based on results from twenty in-depth open ended interviews with highly skilled professionals of Lithuania in the fields of natural and technological sciences. Migration and social status is seen as endless process constructed from set of events passed on micro, mezzo, and macro level.

In the view of structuration theory migration is seen as recursive process formed and transformed by active agents and itself shaping and structuring subsequent social behaviour of agents. Both structural determinants in the countries of emigration and immigration and acknowledgment of migration as efficient strategy for life betterment creates new cultural element in the social structure that influences migration decision making of other peoples. International migration is a continuous interaction between migrants and economical, political, social, and cultural contexts on macro level in the sending and receiving countries.

New insights shed light on deeper than just economic considerations layers involved in forming attitudes towards international migration. The structural ant socio-cultural context where individual is acting, migration experience in parent family, seek for higher social status, personal freedom, and need for professional recognition are just several pieces of the puzzle, the outcome of which is decision to (not) migrate.

**RC18-325.17**

**VALDIVIEZO-SANDOVAL, RENE** (Universidad Autónoma de Puebla, valdiviezo.rene@gmail.com)

**VALDIVIEZO-issa, ANGELICA (Universidad Autónoma de Puebla )**

**Mexico: Democracy and Inequality in the States**

In Mexico only electoral democracy has been developed. There is no growth neither social nor political important presence from social and civic organizations that show developments on social democracy and that allow an effective control of the government by the society. The elections alternation in every aspect has been a proof of the presence of electoral democracy.

Mexico’s ranked place 61st on the Human Development Index. Nevertheless, inequalities on the 32 national entities are quite evident.

This paper analyzes the evolution of the electoral democracy on the 32 Mexico’s states and relates it with inequality according to the HDI.

The unit of analysis is the alternation on municipal governments during 10 years, identifying those entities with a greater percentage of municipalities with alternation in their governments and searching the relation with the evolution of the HDI and the evolution of income poverty.

**RC18-314.1**

**VALDIVIEZO-SANDOVAL, RENE** (Universidad Autónoma de Puebla, valdiviezo.rene@gmail.com)

**VALDIVIEZO-issa, RENE (Universidad Autónoma de Puebla )**

**Mexico: Electoral Geography from the States View**

Ever since year 2000, Mexico has had very competitive presidential elections. Two of these electoral processes, have been pinpointed as fraudulent, because of several irregularities that have happened.

The electoral geography has introduced the states behavior in the three elections to be studied (2000, 2006 and 2012), showing more or less territorial aggrupation.

This paper introduces the elections geography based on the electoral results from the capitals of the 31 states in the country, taking into consideration, that generally, the states capitals concentrate the higher amount of voters, and have the major political diversity from each state.

This paper also presents the political-governmental evolution from each entity, as a political and geographic context that supports the explanation.

**RC43-724.6**

**VALE, LARRY** (MIT, lviale@mit.edu)

**SHAMSUDDIN, SHOMON (MIT)**

**All Mixed up: Defining Mixed-Income in Public Housing Redevelopment**

Since the 1980s, politicians, government officials, and real estate developers have popularized the strategy of building mixed-income housing to replace trou-
bled public housing projects in the United States. Although the term is used to describe a growing number of developments, “mixed-income” has never been officially or consistently defined. Drawing upon a newly-constructed database of income-mixing in projects completed under the HOPE VI program since 1993, as well as on other initiatives, this paper investigates selected public housing sites that have moved into so-called mixed-income housing in order to understand what qualifies as mixed-income and to develop a more analytically precise way of describing these projects. We reveal that the mixed-income label is applied to a wide range of income mixes, from projects that try to minimize the presence of low-income housing (less than 1/3 of total units), to those that attempt to preserve a substantial majority of units for low-income households. In addition, we develop a new way of identifying and categorizing mixed-income developments in terms of how income mixing is implemented: 1) mixing in a few low-income residents into a mostly high-income project or vice versa, 2) mixing together low-income and high-income housing to create a single project, 3) mixing in new high-income residents around low-income residents living in an existing project, and 4) mixing in low-income residents by spreading them out into a larger neighborhood, rather than a project. The categories reflect divergent ideological positions about both the physical and social place that low-income people should have in mixed-income communities, and by extension, the role of public housing in American society. Although mixed-income developments can be a useful tool to insert affordable housing into tight housing markets, we argue that these developments are too often used to displace formerly all low-income communities.

Domestic Violence As Eigenvalue in Contemporary Society: A Sociocybernetic Approach to the Construction of a Form of Gender Based Violence in Chile

Domestic violence, including several forms of gender based violence, does not exist independently from an observer, neither is this observer limited to a domestic realm. In contemporary society, domestic violence is constructed as such in a network of operations that encompasses both private and public realms. This network involves a diversity of human and non-human agents – questionnaires, medical instruments, etc.; and coordinates public policy, legal, scientific and political criteria. As a result of these operations, experiences of violence are transformed into cases of domestic violence, which overflow into courtrooms, state agencies and other sites. In this sense, domestic violence is an Eigenvalue (Heinz von Foerster), a referential correlate of this complex network of operations. This paper, which is based on field observations made in Santiago, Chile, describes a section of this network: the section that goes from the moment a report is made to the moment it enters a courtroom transformed into a case of domestic violence. It is stated that three problems of reference (Niklas Luhmann) give meaning to the diverse operations that are involved in this network: a) the attribution of cases of violence to the environment of the system; b) their observation as forms against a medium; c) and the constitution of chains of transformations (Bruno Latour) through which references to the lived experiences of violence are mobilized. Specific mechanisms that contribute to solve these problems are presented and analyzed. Finally, two main consequences are explored. At the same time that the constructed reality of domestic violence becomes inscribed in the lives of victims and their relatives, shaping their experiences and descriptions of the world, it is shaped as a stream of facts that feed state mechanisms of population control.

The Atmospheres of Chilean Copper Morailties

From ancient times copper mining has been a key element for the materialisation of the civilisation processes. From the weapons and ornaments of the Western Asian settlements 1.o00 BC to the chips and wirings of contemporary high-bi-

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the only mechanism of resistance of those subjects reduced to the category of bare life. The application of the anti-terrorist legislation locates the Mapuche body outside the realm of law by creating this state of exception (Agamben, 2005) where bare life can be scrutinized and managed.

The comparison of the mainstream and ethnic media narratives shows how the Mapuche hunger strike has been constructed in contradictory terms. A critical discourse analysis problematizes notions of power, legitimacy, ethnic and national identity, involved in those media narratives.

RC32-548.4

VALLEJO, ELIZABETH* (Pontificia Universidad Católica, vallejo.er@pucp.edu.pe)

La Violencia Invisible: Acoso Sexual Callejero a Mujeres En Lima Metropolitana

El acoso sexual callejero comprende un conjunto de prácticas cotidianas como frases, gestos, sibilidos, sonidos de besos, tocamientos, masstrucción pública, exhibicionismo, seguimientos, entre otras, con un manifiesto carácter sexual. Estas prácticas revelan relaciones de poder entre géneros, pues son realizadas sobre todo por hombres y recaen fundamentalmente sobre mujeres, en la mayoría de casos desconocidas para ellas. Las realizan hombres solos o en grupo. No se trata de una relación consentida, sino de la imposición de los deseos de uno (s) por sobre los de la(s) otra(s). Se realizan en la vía pública o en (desde) el transporte público o privado, de manera rápida e intempestiva. Pese a tener impactos en la libertad sexual y el derecho al libre tránsito, estas prácticas han sido normalizadas y hasta justificadas en nuestra sociedad.

Esta ponencia mostrará los resultados preliminares de una investigación en curso sobre el tema, realizada gracias al financiamiento de la Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú (PUCP). Los resultados de la Encuesta Nacional de Género 2012 realizada por la PUCP muestran una mayor incidencia en Lima y Callao que en otros ámbitos del país, lo cual revela su carácter fundamentalmente urbano. Asimismo, el segmento más joven de mujeres (18-29 años) es el más afectado, lo que revela que estas relaciones de poder entre géneros tienen un componente de edad: a mayor juventud, mayor probabilidad de ser afectada. A nivel cualitativo hemos podido recoger también discursos que justifican estas prácticas.

La ponencia presentará también la experiencia del proyecto que dirijo: ‘Paremos el acoso callejero’, que desde el 2012 ha colocado el tema en la agenda pública peruana, logrando que medios de comunicación, municipios e, inclusive el Ministerio de la Mujer, se hayan pronunciado y estén realizando acciones para combatir el problema.

RC19-337.8

VAMPA, DAVIDE* (European University Institute, davide.vampa@eui.eu)

Territorial Politics and the Emergence of Sub-National Welfare Models in Italy, Spain and Great Britain: Regionalist Mobilization, Institutional Asymmetries and Left-Wing Partisanship

This paper investigates the relationship between sub-national politics and the emergence of region-specific models of welfare governance in Italy, Spain and Great Britain. Data on spending, legislation and implementation of social policies in all the regions of these countries have been collected and analyzed. The main finding is that in all three countries territorial mobilization – through the creation of regionalist parties – has been an important factor in the development of well-structured and distinctive welfare models at the sub-national level. In countries with relatively flexible constitutional arrangements (Spain and, especially, Great Britain), regionalist parties have promoted distinctive models of welfare governance by engaging in bilateral bargaining with central authorities and obtaining special formal powers for the regions they represent. In the absence of constitutional flexibility (the Italian case), the intervening effect of formal institutional asymmetry is less relevant and what really matters is the fact that regionalist parties have used standard self-governing authority in distinctive and ‘creative’ ways. In this paper I also consider the ‘welfare effect’ of left-wing mobilization in Italy. I show that its importance varies depending on the role that mainstream centre-left parties play in national policy making and on their relationship with regionalist movements. In Italy the Left has been excluded from central government for many decades and has therefore acted as a ‘regionally-focused’ political force, which, despite not representing regional minorities, has used the regionalism discourse to promote distinctive social policies. On the contrary, in Spain, the main party of the Left, the PSEOE, has been a dominant force in central government and has therefore mainly focused on the promotion of state-wide, standardized social policies. In Great Britain, left-wing mobilization and ‘sub-state nationalism’ have been closely linked in recent decades, thus having a combined effect on welfare development in Scotland and Wales.

RC12-224.3

VAN AKEN, KOEN* (Tilburg University, k.vanaeken@uvt.nl)
Religion That Heals or Harms? an Examination of the Association Between Religion and Gender Differences in Depression

Gender differences exist in religious involvement and depression, with women reporting significantly higher levels in both. Most research finds that women benefit more from religion than men, as they are more involved than men in many facets of religion. Research has for example shown that prayer offsets the noxious effects of stress on well-being for women, but not men. Other research showed that women are more likely than men to make use of supportive religious networks through church attendance and other religious activities, and are therefore more likely to reap the instrumental and psychological benefits with those relationships. However, in contrast a small number of studies suggest that women may face unique challenges in the church that diminish or offset the benefits of religion to mental health. Compared to men, women are more often prescribed to traditional role patterns and a subordinate role in the worship service. In addition, in secular settings, women may be confronted with the “cost of caring” by trying to maintain both extensive church-related ties while also remaining active in more secular networks.

Unfortunately, the vast majority of current research is conducted in Anglo-Saxon and non-secular settings. In the current study, we aim to examine the association between religion and depression in a cross-national comparative perspective. First results based on the European Social Survey (2006-2007) showed that religion, as measured by subjective religiosity and frequency of praying is associated with higher levels of depression, in both men and women, but more pronounced in women. These finding contradict the most frequent finding that religiosity is related to fewer depressive complaints, especially among women. We intend to further investigate our results by incorporating both individual indicators such as church attendance, as well as contextual moderators, such as religious context into our model.

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In principle ISAF is part and parcel of these efforts, but in practice it is not always self-evident how soldiers should act. Should fighting corruption be a priority for improving physical health? Based on our results we cannot endorse the role for improving physical health. We conclude that at least in the low and middle income countries the relationship between inequality and health is mainly relevant for health are taken into account. We conclude that at least in the low and middle income countries the relationship between inequality and health is mainly statistically not significant when individual and countries' resources relevant for health are taken into account. We conclude that at least in the low and middle income countries the relationship between inequality and health is mainly explained by compositional effects while the health institutions have a limited role for improving physical health. Based on our results we cannot endorse the idea of a true contextual effect of inequality on health, at least not in the low and middle income countries or in relation to physical health measures.

RC15-258.4

VAN DEURZEN, IOANA* (Tilburg University, i.o.vandeurzen@uvt.nl)  
VAN INGEN, ERIK (Tilburg University)  
VAN OORSCHOT, WIM (Leuven University)

On Inequality and Physical Health: A Bio-Markers Based Test Of The Neo-Materialistic Argument In Low and Middle Income Countries

This paper re-examines the relationship between wealth inequality and two measures of physical health: anemia status of women and of their children and the experience of women with child mortality. We test the role of individual resources (i.e., wealth) and of the countries' resources relevant to health (i.e., the level of wealth of the country, the private financing of health and the efficiency of health services) for explaining the empirical association between inequality and physical health. We use data collected between 2000 and 2011 by the Demographic and Health Survey in as much as 52 low and middle income countries. Our binary logistic multilevel models reveal that higher wealth inequality is significantly associated with worse physical health, but this relationship is weaker and ultimately statistically not significant when individual and countries' resources relevant for health are taken into account. We conclude that at least in the low and middle income countries the relationship between inequality and health is mainly explained by compositional effects while the health institutions have a limited role for improving physical health. Based on our results we cannot endorse the idea of a true contextual effect of inequality on health, at least not in the low and middle income countries or in relation to physical health measures.

RC11-211.3

VAN DULLEMEN, CAROLINE* (Free University Amsterdam/WorldGranny, cvdullemen@worldgranny.nl)

Are the Chinese Saving for Old Age? the Precautionary Motives of High Household Savings

The one-child policy in China, put in force in 1979, converged with the macro-economic developments over the last two decades. The Chinese GDP increased at an annual rate of 9% between 1995 and 2010. Poverty had declined from 65 percent of the population in 1981 to about 13 percent in 2010, lifting hundreds of millions out of poverty at an unprecedented rate. The share of household savings more than doubled to about 25% of disposable income, the highest saving rate in the world after India. As the parents of one-child generations grow older, the steep demographic changes pose increasing insecurity. The old-age dependency ratio - number of people over 65 for every person of working age - is expected to double over the next two decades. What kind of policies the Chinese central government initiated to prevent old-age poverty and the overburdening of the middle generation? And, is the high household saving quota an indicator that the Chinese are aware of the financial risks of longevity? Though the Chinese government launched various pension programs, these payments are not yet adequate for older Chinese to being able to contribute productively to the public good, serving for themselves and others. Though often instrumental with regard to elderly's resources in times of population aging, negative age stereotypes are challenged in new ways: We establish a rising awareness towards discriminatory effects of age stereotypes as well as various political and academic endeavors to foster positive images of aging and old age. However, this attempt turns out to be at least ambivalent when it comes to ageism: Since the rising awareness is mostly about the supposed "unjustified" negative stereotyping of capable "young retirees" and older workers, discrimination occurs even among the "normal" Amsterdammers. Parallel to the forms of physical and social displacement that gentrification causes in Amsterdam, these cinematic representations can be understood as effecting the cultural displacement of racialized age. Material living conditions of retirees, employment rates in later life, social images as well as social expectations towards older people were quite different in the former GDR and FRG. Whereas older people in the Western part were pictured as retirees, enjoying leisure and earned repose, elderly in the GDR were seen as veterans, who had fought against fascism and capitalism. They were continuously addressed as productive parts of the socialist society, while the living conditions were rather precarious at the same time. However, it is not just the different settings before 1989 that make a difference in people's life stories, but also the experiences following the re-unification, namely the wide-spread unemployment in the new federal states. At the same time, the Western model of early retirement and deserved disengagement has been challenging since the early 1990s, too, giving way to a re-negotiation of old age as an productive phase of life. The presentation asks, how far the different experiences of life before and after re-unification influence how older people think of and cope with this development? Are we witnessing ongoing West-Differences or even profoundly different age cultures? The presentation is based on empirical findings from the research project "From retirement to active aging? Images and practices of old age in the transformation of the German welfare state after reunification" – drawing on biographical interviews with elderly from the Eastern and Western part.

RC11-199.1

VAN DYK, SILKE* (University of Jena, silke.vandyk@uni-jena.de)

Ageism in Times of Population Aging. Rising Awareness and New Forms of Discrimination

Age and aging have become highly popular issues in industrialized countries recently – namely in a twofold manner: Next to doom scenarios on population aging and increasing costs, older people have been discovered as active, productive and successful citizens, which is particularly true for the non-frail and healthy elderly. Each of the notions, no matter if it comes to activity, productivity or success, revolves around the idea that older people are capable, relevant, and being able to contribute productively to the public good, serving for themselves and others. Though often instrumental with regard to elderly's resources in times of population aging, negative age stereotypes are challenged in new ways: We establish a rising awareness towards discriminatory effects of age stereotypes as well as various political and academic endeavors to foster positive images of aging and old age. However, this attempt turns out to be at least ambivalent when it comes to ageism: Since the rising awareness is mostly about the supposed "unjustified" negative stereotyping of capable "young retirees" and older workers, discrimination occurs even among the "normal" Amsterdammers. Parallel to the forms of physical and social displacement that gentrification causes in Amsterdam, these cinematic representations can be understood as effecting the cultural displacement of racialized age. Material living conditions of retirees, employment rates in later life, social images as well as social expectations towards older people were quite different in the former GDR and FRG. Whereas older people in the Western part were pictured as retirees, enjoying leisure and earned repose, elderly in the GDR were seen as veterans, who had fought against fascism and capitalism. They were continuously addressed as productive parts of the socialist society, while the living conditions were rather precarious at the same time. However, it is not just the different settings before 1989 that make a difference in people's life stories, but also the experiences following the re-unification, namely the wide-spread unemployment in the new federal states. At the same time, the Western model of early retirement and deserved disengagement has been challenging since the early 1990s, too, giving way to a re-negotiation of old age as an productive phase of life. The presentation asks, how far the different experiences of life before and after re-unification influence how older people think of and cope with this development? Are we witnessing ongoing West-Differences or even profoundly different age cultures? The presentation is based on empirical findings from the research project "From retirement to active aging? Images and practices of old age in the transformation of the German welfare state after reunification" – drawing on biographical interviews with elderly from the Eastern and Western part.

JS-38.1

VAN GENT, WOUTER* (University of Amsterdam, w.p.vangent@uva.nl)

JAFFE, RIVKE (University of Amsterdam)

Normalizing Displacement: Cinematic Representations of Gentrifying Amsterdam

Focusing on recent cinematic depictions of Amsterdam, this paper discusses the relation between the socio-spatial processes of gentrification and their popular culture representations. Formerly taken as an exemplar of inclusive, democratic urbanism, in recent years Amsterdam has been characterized by increased socio-spatial polarization. Gentrification is evident in the rapidly growing middle-class residential projects in the historical city center and in the associated assertion of consumptive and cultural middle-class practices. Drawing on popular Dutch films in which Amsterdam's city life is a central feature, we argue that these representations not only document or reflect the recent social transformations. In addition, they serve to normalize and even glamorize urban gentrification. This normalization of a classed and ethnicized urban order is produced through narrative structure and – even more forcefully – through visual techniques. In the recent productions on which this paper focuses, the city of Amsterdam plays an important role, not so much in terms of plot and decor, but as a spatial imaginary in which urban inequalities are mapped onto symbolic sites and landscapes. While the spaces and agents of gentrification are portrayed, peripheral, non-normalized spaces of vice and squalor. The films portray middle-class, White professionals solving culturally and morally critical situations in this particular area. What's more, the films narrate stories that could not be told in previous centuries on which this paper focuses, the city of Amsterdam plays an important role, not so much in terms of plot and decor, but as a spatial imaginary in which urban inequalities are mapped onto symbolic sites and landscapes. While the spaces and agents of gentrification are portrayed, peripheral, non-normalized spaces of vice and squalor. The films portray middle-class, White professionals solving culturally and morally critical situations in this particular area. What's more, the films narrate stories that could not be told in previous centuries.
and ethnicized non-White and lower-class White residents. Studying gentrification processes in Amsterdam in light of their cinematic representation, we argue that in their celebration of urban middle-class and elite consumptive practices and life-styles, these representations serve to legitimize a newly unequal urban order.

**RC10-188.4**

**VAN GYES, GUY** (KULeuven, guy.vangyes@kuleuven.be)  
LIAGRE, PIETER (KULeuven)  
DE SPIEGELAERE, STAN (KULeuven)  

**Employee Representation Regimes in Europe: Do They Exist in Practice and Have They Changed in the Crisis?**

Forms of employee representation have been legally institutionalised in most of the EU countries. These ER regimes have also been recently framed in European directives. However, there exists a great variety of institutional ER structures among the Member States: union-based or works council type; single or dual channel, complementary or exclusionary. Institutional differences exist also in the powers assigned to the ER, in particular whether the ER has not only consultation, but also co-determination rights (see for example DE). A next dimension of diversity is the role these bodies play in collective bargaining. In many systems they play only an additional role in relation to supra-company bargaining, in other countries they have a key role.

Recently theoretical classifications have been constructed to cluster these different institutional regimes. We can refer to the general typologies of Van den Berg et al. (2013) and Bryson et al. (2012) of IR-regimes. More specific has been the typology of Altmeyer (2005), which is also applied by Van den Berg et al. (2013). Management style, type of body, assigned powers, bargaining role are used to develop a 5-type model. However, this clustering has never been empirically tested. The paper will in a first step do this empirical test by conducting a cluster analyses on the relevant European Company Survey data of 2010. In a second step and for a country selection, the paper would compare these results with the ECS data from 2005 and investigate the effect of the crisis on the typology.

Concretely the paper would tackle the following questions:

1. A confirmatory analysis of the Altmeyer model of ER in Europe: are the country clusters statistically to distinguish?
2. Which type of companies show a different pattern in the country typlology?
3. Has there been an evolution in the regime types since the start of the crisis?

**RC44-727.20**

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LIAGRE, PIETER (KULeuven)  

**Social Dialogue on Green Mobility in Belgian Enterprises: Interpreting the Results from a Social Movement Perspective**

Belgian trade unions are known for their ‘social movement unionism’. Within this framework they have been picking up issues like environmental challenges and sustainable development. They obtained also legal information and consultation rights on these matters at enterprise level. Among others, the works council and health safety committees obtained consultation rights on (sustainable) mobility issues. The paper present empirical results of 50 in-dept cases on ‘how’ and ‘when’ these issues of green mobility are dealt with in Belgian workplace social dialogue. The paper tackles the ‘how-question’ by clustering first the cases in 5 types on form and content of social dialogue on green mobility. In a second part the paper investigates where and when these configurations can be distinguished. A conceptual model of workplace industrial relations is used for this purpose that takes into account context, actor and process characteristics. A QCA mixed-method is adopted for this interpretation of the case data.

The results show that a specific mix of joint cultural framing and specific knowledge resources determine if a social dialogue between trade unions and management develops on green mobility and not only the creation of a political opportunity structure by assigned legal powers on the matter to the information & consultation body.

**RC30-513.2**

**VAN HOOTEGEM, GEERT** (University of Leuven, Geert.vanhootegeem@sac.kuleuven.be)  
VERMEERBERGEN, LANDER (University of Leuven)  

**Predicting Workplace Characteristics. an Inductive Research on the Influence of Country Characteristics on Workplace Characteristics in the European Union**

**Abstract**

Workplace innovation increases the quality of working life and the organizational performance (Oeij e.a., 2012; Kramer e.a., 2008). Moreover, the European Economic and Social Committee (2011) underlines that workplace innovation is essential for the future of Europe. The sociotechnical theory stresses that workplace innovation need to take place by an intervention in the technical system and in the social system (De Sitter e.a., 1997). In the social system, workplace characteristics (e.g. job complexity and job autonomy) influence the quality of working life and the organizational performance (Kramer e.a., 2008). Consequently, workplace innovation needs to stimulate an optimal balance between workplace characteristics. Smith e.a. (2008) show that European countries differ in workplace characteristics.

This research examines, inductively, the conditions which cause different workplace characteristics in European countries. In addition, country level conditions such as welfare regime, union density, participation rate and varieties of capitalisms will be used in the analyses. The European Working and Condition Survey will outline the aggregated workplace characteristics in the different European countries.

**References**


European Economic and Social Committee (2011). Innovative workplaces as a source of productivity and quality jobs. Brussels: EESC.


**RC05-113.1**

**VAN HOUDT, FRISO** (Erasmus University Rotterdam, vanhoudt@fsw.eur.nl)  

**Governing the Migration Control Predicament: Reconfiguring Sovereignty-Discipline-Government**

This paper explores the contemporary government of migration and integration and is based on an analysis of the ‘strategic case’ of the Netherlands. By analogy to what David Garland has called the ‘crime control predicament’, it describes the “migration control predicament: a problematic of the rates of migration combined with a realist position on the problems of integration and an acknowledgement of the limitation of the national state and its previous policies to deal with these issues. This predicament of control poses a challenge to three forms of power discerned by Foucault: sovereignty, discipline and government. At a response all three forms of power are mobilized in the government of migration and integration in new ways. To restore sovereignty the tactics of detection, detention, deportation and deterrence are deployed. The disciplinary techniques under the migration control predicament involve the production of the good citizen (e.g. citizenship tests) and the effective state. Finally, in terms of government, there is the introduction of a market order government, a number of one of performance and the selection of skilled- and exclusion of risk migration. The Netherlands serves as a strategic case because an extension of the argument is possible for a variety of Western-European countries (e.g. the UK, France and Germany) as well as for developments in Australia and the US. In addition to arguments that claim divergence of state responses, it can be argued that there is a convergence in the problematisation and government of migration and integration as a control predicament.

**RC29-506.7**

**VAN HOUDT, FRISO** (Erasmus University Rotterdam, vanhoudt@fsw.eur.nl)  

**The New (Biological) Culture of Control: Neoliberal Communitarianism and the Singularity of the Contemporary Homo Criminalis**

At stake in this article is an understanding of the new biological culture of control (cf. Garland 2001). It discusses the emergence of the New Homo Criminalis: the new biological subject in the government of crime (Rose 2000; cf. Rose & Abi-Rached 2013). This paper investigates the power/knowledge relations between contemporary penal government and criminological theory. Three leading questions are: 1) what conditions facilitated the re-emergence of bio-criminality, 2) how to understand bio-criminality, and, 3) what are the possible effects on the government of self, others and the state? Answering these questions the paper argues, firstly, that the last thirty years witnessed the emergence of a regime of government that can be called neoliberal communitarianism. It explicates how criminological theories can be placed in the discursive space of neoliberal communitarianism. This also implied a fundamental rupture in the assumptions of government. One of the effects of this paradigm-shift is that it made possible the re-emergence of bio-criminal approaches. The latter will be under-
stayed, secondly, in its 'singularity' (Foucault 2000). It will be argued that it is not simply the re-emergence of Lomboko and Homo Criminalis because the question that should be asked is precisely how the new biocriminological approaches problematize crime, criminality and contemporary crime control in radical new ways. This singularity of the bio-criminological program will be analyzed, thirdly, by a study of the strategic case of ‘neocriminality’ (Raine 2013). This paper explores its claims, assumptions and how this involves a change in the government of self, others and the state.

RC24-425.4

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Humans, Animals, and Morality in a Nature-Inclusive Sociology

Disruption of natural systems and depletion of natural resources have become major concerns in society, both in their global reach and in their local impacts. Natural science insights into human behaviour - particularly from the fields of neuroscience and evolutionary biology - have increasing impact on our understanding of the social world. Sociology has to embrace these insights in its analysis, but not by abandoning its hermeneutic method. Starting from these tenets, this paper sketches principles of a nature-inclusive sociology, building on studies of Moscovici and Foucault, and on earlier work of the author. In applying and elaborating these principles it explores the social implications of the commonalities of human and animal bodies. While similarities found in evolutionary, neurological and ethological research have profound impacts on the understanding of animal and human behaviour and the ethics of animal-human relationships, they fall short in supporting the environmental morality tied to these findings by Edward O. Wilson and other conservation biologists. The paper then sets out to describe a social practices approach to human-nature relationships that gives due attention to natural science findings and natural system dynamics while leaving intact the role of human agency and responsibility in protecting our natural world.

RC17-308.3

VAN KRIEKEN, ROBERT* (University of Sydney, Robert.vanKrieken@sydney.edu.au)

The Celebrity Logic of the Global Financial Elite

This paper examines a particular aspect of the development of a global financial elite, its organizing around the production of particular kinds of celebrity CEOs and financial ‘stars’ with their intersect and form alliances with those at the peak of other elite fields such as sport, entertainment, journalism, and science. The analysis looks at the workings of what Robert Merton called the ‘Matthew effect’, which concerns the ongoing accumulation and leveraging of advantage, and how it works across a variety of fields including finance, to produce a global system of over-lapping elites. In a sense the paper is an attempt to re-work C. Wright Mills’ ‘The Power Elite’ for the present day, looking at the performative aspects of the global financial elite and the competitive demands placed on the presentation of self and representation of elite status. The overall aim is to show how the process of ‘refeudalization’ outlined by Sigfried Neckel has its core the production of global celebrity across a range of field, as the contemporary version of a global aristocracy.
The Multidimensional Spatiality of Citizenship: Understanding

Images and their interrelations may both confirm, contest and confuse existing affinities and contradictions between different visualizations in order to assess figured and redeployed within this field of images? How can we conceptualize ways, often to claim rights and gain political agency in highly precarious circum-

stances. Illegalized migrants themselves work to make themselves visible in circumscribed advocacy groups, policy evaluations, political actors and activists. More specifically, the work being done by NGO's, ad-

verters in border management and alternate visualizations and dissemination. State institutions are far from alone in their attempts to see Visualizations of registered data, routes, maps, risks, opportunities and uncer-

tainties are implicated in governmental attempts to gain overview, anticipate the future and authorize control. However, these images of governmental surveil-

ance and security exist and become visible in a wider field of image production and dissemination. State institutions are far from alone in their attempts to see and disclose 'what's going on at the border'. This paper will analyze the relations between images implicated in border management and alternate visualizations of cross-border mobility. The latter concern the work being done by NGO's, ad-

vocacy groups, political actors and activists. More specifically, illegalized migrants themselves work to make themselves visible in circumscribed ways, often to claim rights and gain political agency in highly precarious circum-

stances. How are images and the craft of making them copied, translated, dis-

figured and redeployed within this field of images? How can we conceptualize affinities and contradictions between different visualizations in order to assess multiple ways in which 'Europe' and 'not-Europe' can become visually enacted? Images and their interrelations may both confirm, contest and confuse existing imaginations of 'Europe' and its 'outside'.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
hybridize non-Latin and Latin musical genres to argue for pro-indigenous equality and student rights. Finally, they obtain information from global sources to argue for policy changes on issues pertaining to the environment, same-sex rights, and Latin American sovereignty.

Amidst this turn to what can be seen as globalized ethics, we draw from Latin American youth studies literature to argue that the outcome of this transformation requires scholars to pose young people’s relationship to politics as a question in need of investigation rather than assuming a pre-defined relationship. As youth from Latin America imagine the future from global vocabularies, they seek to transform the meaning of the local, the particular, and the personal. Rather than localities serving as a barrier to cosmopolitan outlooks, Latin American literatures on youth political activism indicate that an awareness of an unequal world is embedded in transforming the immediate spaces in which they live.

**RC11-200.1 VANHOUTTE, BRAM* (University of Manchester, bram.vanhouotte@manchester.ac.uk)**

*Life Course Pathways to Later Life Wellbeing: A Comparative Study of the Role of Socio-Economic Position in England and the U.S*

A main paradox in comparative social epidemiology is that subjective wellbeing in the U.S. tends to be higher than in England in later life, although physical health is often worse. This puzzle is due to all factors (Banks, Marmot, Oldfield, & Smith, 2010). One proposed mechanism, the differential distribution of education and wealth in both countries, is at the core of this paper and will be extensively tested. Multiple measures of wellbeing, such as depressive symptoms (Radloff, 1977), satisfaction with life (Diener, 1984), and more eudemonic approaches to wellbeing such as CASP (Hyde, Wiggins, Higgs, & Blane, 2003) and psychological wellbeing (Ryff & Keyes, 1995), will be considered. Using a growth curve approach that investigates not only differences between people, but also within people over time, we will investigate to what extent life course approaches to socio-economic position, such as accumulation, social mobility or latent period, explain baseline differences and rates of change in wellbeing in later life. This analysis will be conducted using multiple waves (2002-2012) of two sister studies of ageing, the U.S. Health and Retirement Study (HRS) and the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA). Both panel studies have a large, representative sample (N=20000 for HRS and N=10000 for ELSA) of the community residing population aged 50 or more and contain comparable information on a wide array of life circumstances, among which gender, marital status, health, and both current and childhood socio-economic circumstances will be the most important for this analysis.

**TG07-969.2 VANNINI, PHILLIP* (Royal Roads University, philip.vannini@royalroads.ca)**

**TAGGART, JONATHAN (University of British Columbia)**

*In Love with Place: Off-Grid Living and Place-Making*

Why do residents of Western world live off the grid? This presentation provides answers from a youth study that explores the off-grid phenomenon. The phenomenon “off-the-grid,” refers to the living condition of a household or a community lying outside the electricity and natural gas infrastructure, but often also denotes disconnection from other infrastructures such as municipal water conduits, natural gas pipelines, road networks, garbage and waste collection, food supply chains, and telecommunications. Drawing from and contributing to the literatures on sense of place, rural studies, and voluntary simplicity we argue that while off-gridders embrace values typical of the voluntary simplicity philosophy, their biographical and geographical trajectories reveal that living off-grid is not a clear and free choice. The performance of the mundane complexities typical of the lifestyle renders off-grid living a uniquely radical, but also contradictory and even paradoxical, constellation of practices through which new marginal spatialities are constituted. Drawing from ethnographic fragments culled from a multi-sited ethnographic project unfolding across Canada we present a thickly descriptive look into the motives and lifestyles of off-gridders.

**RC04-88.3 VARJO, JANNE* (University of Helsinki, janne.varjo@helsinki.fi)**

**KALAALHTI, MIRA (University of Helsinki)**

*Controlling the Social Cost of Local School Markets?*

Education policy is evidently in a state of change across industrialised countries. The fragmentation of education has manifested in a local government reforms, privatisation and agencification, whilst the core executive’s capacity to steer has eroded. In toto, a wide variety of endeavours to move away from the firm idea of state-funded, state-controlled and state-provided compulsory education have emerged. Along that trajectory the Finnish compulsory education system shifted during the 1990s from one of the most centralised to one of the most decentralised. Consequently, segregation between municipalities, residential ar-
eas and families has emerged also in Finland, and the variation between schools, measured by PISA scores, has recently increased.

Our aim is to elaborate the Finnish local spaces for school choice, and the ways in which the negative outcomes of school choice and overall diversification are governed by contrasting three distinctive local contexts. By analysing administrative statistical and documentary data, we aim to model how local authorities respond to novel, local inequalities, and the demands of freedom to choose and equality of opportunity, simultaneously. Our analysis models three different sets of policies in the municipalities in Metro- politan area of Helsinki (1.5 million inhabitants). First (the municipality of Espoo), the local institutional space for school choice is constructed in favour for choice, without any current policies for positive discrimination. Second (Vantaa), school choice is more restricted, the policy is to prevent segregation by emphasising the uniformity of schools. Third model is very pro-choice (Helsinki), where the policies to prevent segregation have included actions in regional policy and direct positive discrimination to schools located in sub-standard socioeconomic status neighbourhoods. By revealing the diversified policies concerning positive discrimination and other forms of control of negative externalities, we discuss about the formations and estimations of social cost for school choice.

**JS-21.5 VARMA, CHITWAN***(Sri JNPJ College (KKC), Lucknow University, Lucknow, chitwan.varma@gmail.com)**

*Leisure in an Unequal World: Assessing Causal Relation between Resources and Leisure*

Leisure in the global sense is an unfamiliar phenomenon in the toil-ridden lives of the marginalized and poor women in Indian villages, where moving out of homes in groups, into the open fields for privy is a leisure activity. Leisure for them is freedom from the restrictions on mobility outside the home. The multitude of toilets built with government aid, being used as storage places for fodder prove the argument of this deliberate choice of practice of leisure by women. Examining the data collected by questionnaire categorized in four leisure activities like reading a newspaper, listening radio, watching television and sitting at the computer. Study reveals with 30 married women age group of 18 to 40 in backward villages of Bundelkhand. Findings are that nearly 78% of women do not have access to all besides most of these activities are considered leisure activities indulged by men. The resultant recurring themes were of denial and lack of resources. The data affirmed that television is the most popular mode of leisure and access to computer negligible. As a gender norm women practice enormous denial: whether in food, leisure time, questions of health, desires etc... They prioritize their tasks as wives, mothers, sisters and daughters and 99% of them adhered to the retrograde practice of purdah system. All these activities were directly related to the level of education and income of the household. The study reaffirms the implication of possibility for enjoying leisure activity -as defined globally is directly proportionate to one’s education and resources “instability and uncertainty that characterize the world today have their origin in the fact that an immense and vertiginous accumulation of wealth by a few has precipitated the dispossess, impoverishment and exclusion of millions of human beings in all latitudes of our planet.”

**RC01-42.3 VAROGLU, A. KADIR***(Baskent University, kvaro glu@baskent.edu.tr)**

**SIGRI, UNSAL (Baskent University)**

*Assessment of Managerial Skills in a PSO: The Eufor Case and Its Capacity Building Role*

The European Union (EU) launched a military operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) in 2004 named “EUFOR - Operation Althea” to assist Bosnia by ensuring safe and secure environment and conducting capacity building and training tasks in support of the Armed Forces Bosnia and Herzegovina to facilitate their progress towards EU and Euro-Atlantic integration. In the meantime, militaries directly and indirectly are suffering from spending cuts and efficiency and effectiveness have been core issues of defense forces. Eventually this emphasizes a better assessment of training of military personnel in peace operations. The current attention is focused on how to train prospective military personnel for asymmetric warfare. Developing management skills may have a better practical perspective. The aim of this paper is to assess the managerial skills of EUFOR peacekeepers from participant perspective and to emphasize the individual capacity building role of PSO experiences in removing the training deficiencies of peacekeepers. The research will also try to discuss wide-ranging impacts of asymmetric warfare on the officer profession, military training and education. Ten different managerial skills including decision making, stress management, problem solving, team working, motivation, and conflict management etc. under personal, interpersonal and group level are studied in this research. The data (perspectives of participants of EUFOR) were collected from the interviews with five high level military managers of EUFOR and also with the “Assessment of Managerial Skills Questionnaire” filled by 32 peacekeepers from nine differ-
The main red thread crossing the debate about the disparity between Italy's northern regions and their southern counterparts is the polarity between the categories of "modern" and "pre-modern". This polarity has been used to portray the two regions as intrinsically different in their economies, politics and cultures. Although the use of this dichotomy has proved useful for emphasizing the gap between the two, this has been achieved, I argue, at the cost of exaggerating their differences: the South has been described with the categories of pre-modernity, community, informality. Symmetrically, the North has been associated with modernity, society and formality. The attributes of "developed" and "under-developed" have been assigned accordingly. I argue that the study of formality and informality can be helpful to understand how these territorial imbalances are reproduced, provided that the former are understood as simultaneous, not mutually exclusive systems of rules. To do so, I analyse how three significant public spaces in Naples, southern Italy's biggest city today and its capital in the past, are regulated via formal and informal rules. With personal observation and interviews with local authorities, planners, local activists and users, I seek to understand how the interaction of formality and informality produces these spaces. Both formal and informal regulations are postured, exist in the city, and neither is intrinsically desirable or conducive to development. Rather, well-functioning public spaces are postulated to result from a distinct mix formality and informality, whereby the two are both present and complementing each other. An explorative case study will be carried out in January 2014. There, the two sets of indicators (measuring the relative and the absolute strength of formal and informal rules) will be tested. At the RC21 conference I wish to present that case study and an assessment of the methodology adopted.

RC21-375.3

VARRIALE, ANDREA* (Bauhaus-University of Weimar, andreadevarriale@hotmail.it)
The Management of Public Spaces in Naples: An Essay in Urban Legal Geography

Independent film production, characterized mainly by its low budgets and by the absence of a hierarchical division of labor, acquires increasing recognition by consecration instances of traditional Brazilian cinema. It is also notable a proliferation of specific instances – such as independent film festivals or distribution companies focused on independent production –, which may indicate the beginning of an autonomization process.

Here we bring empirical data to situate the contemporary independent production in the large Brazilian cinema field and especially to show how reputation and consecration here are constructed in opposition to the values/practices of industrial cinema. And it means not only the adoption of certain aesthetic positions, but also the adoption of some practices in terms of social organization of production. We also call attention to the fact that, among the independents, consecration sometimes brings the "reverse effect" of threatening the representation of independence – which is a subject of dispute.

How to understand independent agents, for which categories as dominant or dominated, established or newcomers, are all unsuitable in some extent? How to analyse the construction of consecration in a context where the many forms of institutionalization (including some kinds of recognition) may threaten the very condition of "independent"?

RC41-698.2

VASEY, HUW* (University of Manchester, huw.vasey@manchester.ac.uk)
Diversity and Inter-Ethnic Marriage – An Agent-Based Approach

Inter-ethnic marriage, both a cause and a consequence of immigrant integration, is generally used to imply that the social distance between groups is low and, by extension, that community cohesion is high. The decision to marry outside one's own group is often regarded as stemming from individual preferences and opportunities for contact. However, many anthropologists and sociologists have noted that culture-specific norms of kinship and reciprocity have a profound effect on who may be considered as eligible partners (Ballard 2008; Gardner 2006), echoing segmented assimilation theory's focus on the importance of community and family influences in shaping assimilation processes.

Using a descriptive agent-based modeling approach, we seek to investigate the processes of partner selection in diverse communities, focusing on individual preferences, opportunities for contact, and group norms to uncover how these may lead to differential rates of inter-ethnic marriage. Agent-based approaches provide an ability to study 'global' phenomena simultaneously with their causal 'local' processes (and vice-versa) in a dynamic setting. They allow us to investigate the development of population-level phenomena from a simulated 'local' social space of norms and values populated by acculturated agents familiar to sociologists, potentially providing insights into community cohesion and inter-ethnic marriage which would not be available from other sources. Whilst agent-based models of inter-ethnic marriage have been developed previously, they have overestimated rates of inter-ethnic marriage and largely ignored the group-level processes necessary for a global understanding of inter-ethnic marriage. Utilising research and evidence from quantitative and qualitative sources from across the social sciences, we thus seek to develop a complex model of emergent processes of differentiation and change in the marriage patterns and social cohesion of migrant communities.

WG02-900.4

VASILIEVA, LESSYA* (docent, lessya-vasilieva@ya.ru)
The Quality of Political Elite and the World Crisis

The quality of political institutes of society depends from qualities of political leader as a representative of elite or ersatz-elite. The representatives of elite have such mental qualities as sophisticated cognitive intellect, diverse range of behavior and social attitudes and aims allowing them to bring maximum benefit to the society. The ersatz-elite have some common qualities with elite. But its representatives haven't diverse range of behavior and their ideas of values are mainly targeted at satisfaction of personal interests not regarding public ideas. The representatives of elite and ersatz-elite are presented on all levels of social hierarchic pyramid. The quality of political institutes of society depends from qualities of political leader as a representative of elite or ersatz-elite. Ersatz-elite introduce or develop social mechanisms depriving people of any control over political machinery. It turns out that in political and economic spheres of society the deficient motivation and deficient satisfaction of basic needs are indifferent through political difference, social and economic frustration. The present crisis does not have only economical but mainly social roots and cultural effects. It needs to specify the term Social Rent with new scientific definition. An equivalent formulation may be given in terms of the social parasitizing when given such a status by government. Social rent is a form of un economical compulsion. It is necessary that such status must be admitted by productive, market and state forces. The power and economical monopolies are the social factors which are converted into settled rent factors. Institutionalization of social rental relationships destroys economic and social competition.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

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The main subject of social rentiers is the ersatz-elite. As they develop and become the ruling class, the economic and political systems either arise with seizure of new resources or destroy themselves.

RC37-639.7

VASILKOVA, VALERIYA* (Saint-Petersburg State University, v-vasilkova@list.ru)
CHERNOVSKAIA, MARGARITA (Saint-Petersburg State University)

Constructing Social Myths in the Modern Mass Literature (the Narrative Analysis of the Female American Novel)

Constructing Social Myths in the Modern Mass Literature (the Narrative Analysis of the Female American Novel)

- The paper problematizes the literary text that becomes a subject of the sociological analysis when representing social processes and phenomena as well as social practices of certain groups. The narrative analysis reveals a deep structure of the text reflecting values, norms and social attitudes used for describing social groups and social processes. The analysis correlates with structural hermeneutics of G. Alexander implying sociocultural research of semantic structures of the modern mass literature where social myths and archetypes are updated, serving as interpretive models to explain and organize (construct) the social world.
- The paper aims to show the results of the empirical research while proposing an original method of the narrative analysis of 18 American female novels, top rated in the largest specialized websites. The method synthesizes various courses in narrative analysis (event-structure analysis by D. Heise and L. Griffin), structural approach (R. Barthes, V. Propp, T. van Dijk) and K.Yung's theory. It consists in constructing a causal sequence of narrative events interpreting it in the context of the social myth. The method's steps include:
  - studying the life course of the heroes;
  - selecting significant events (based on structural indicators);
  - narrativization of the chosen events using the grammatical approach (verbs as action highlighters);
  - forming causal sequence of the events;
  - detecting the general narrative structure interpreted in the context of the social myth.
- The resulting narrative schemes form 3 basic archetypal female role-models within the cosmogonist myth and can be considered as interpretive patterns for describing gender role transformation in modern American society. The results of this empirical research can be verified in the context of feminist and post-feminist theories.

RC20-353.6

VASSERMAN, YURI* (Perm State Technical University, imv@psttu.ru)

Modernization of Values and Its Implications

This work is based on the understanding of culture following the lines laid out in the works of L. White, P. Bohannan, A. Montague etc, and defined, loosely, as a system of non-biological regulators of human behavior (such as values, norms, attitudes, etc.). Just a few generations ago, the majority of Russian population was rural, living in the countryside environment and was engaged in natural-subistence economy. Their culture corresponded to the low-level technological environment. The process of modernization has changed the environment in just a few dozen years, leaving the some cultural adaptors far behind. Some people experience conflict with impacts and challenges of modernization such as new women status, political democracy, market economy etc. We can see cultural differentiation on the process of modernization continuation. Two poles of the continuation axes can be found. One of them is pole of modern culture acceptance, another one is pole of modern culture rejection. A number of both poles are Webnet ideal types. The Likert scale was used for culture modernization measurement in our survey. The scale was validated by R.Indelhart's index and S. Schwartz's scale.

Socio-cultural types often differ according to the condition of socialization also corresponding to the generational differences. More modernized type of culture is adapted to more modernized type of social environment. New generation has corresponding to the generational differences. More modernized type of culture validated by R.Indelhart's index and S. Schwartz's scale.

RC50-106.11

VASSILOPOULO, JOANA* (University of Sussex, jvassilopoulou@gmail.com)

Integracism At Work. The Case Of Germany

This paper further explores the notion of integracism, which has been introduced by the author briefly in a previous paper. The notion of integracism refers to a specific interpretation of the notion of integration with implicitly racist assumptions. This racially biased and ethnocentric notion of integration frames the meanings of managing ethnic diversity in Germany. Integration policies and management measures are deployed to ‘address the better integration of’ ethnic minorities, who are widely seen as deficient and difficult to integrate, rather than adopting diversity management measures to foster equality, fairness and inclusion at work. In that frame, ethnic diversity is depicted as a source of potential problems.

There is a surge in the use of the concept of integration in management of immigration, not only in Germany, but also in France and in the UK in recent years. The notion of integration is the dominant concept in the management of ethnic diversity in Germany. The aim of this paper is to examine the corrosion of the notion of integration with racial bias, which undermines the overture proposal of equal opportunities at work. Arrangements of integration for immigrants include requirements of extensive documentation, training, point based calculations based on qualifications, economic wealth and experience, citizenship rituals. Most of these requirements are highly variable, based often on racial profiling. It could be argued that these policies and practices of managing ethnic minorities and immigrants are not as innocuous as they may seem at first sight. This paper shows how ethnocentrism and racial bias influence employment practices, leading to the exclusion of highly skilled ethnic minority workers.

The paper operationalises Bourdieu's key concepts, field, habitus and symbolic violence and draws on a large qualitative study based on more than 40 interviews, a case-study, focus group as well as visual material and a research diary.

TGOR-960.3

VAUGHAN, SUZANNE* (Arizona State University, svbaughan@asu.edu)

LUKEN, PAUL C. (University of West Georgia)

Teaching Ourselves and Reviewers Institutional Ethnography in the Process of Publishing

Methods textbooks in the United States often introduce institutional ethnography (IE) as one of a number of qualitative methodologies used by researchers, rather than as a mode of inquiry whose aim is to provide an alternative sociology. Institutional ethnography, as proposed by Smith (1987), is a much more radical departure meant to challenge “the objectified subject of knowledge” including the discursive practices of established social science discourse. This presentation focuses on how the work of institutional ethnographers differs from qualitative researchers who are often sympathetic to IE, but fail to recognize these differences in practice. Drawing on our experience of publishing our research in standard sociology journals, we explore how reviewers’ comments and questions turn subjects into objects of investigation and explanation, standpoint into a subject
position or category within society, everyday world into the object of study, and generalize forms of consciousness into generalizations about people. We discuss the ways we have responded to reviewers and how this process has taught us more about the distinctive features of institutional ethnography as an alternative sociology.

RC14-241.6
VAZQUEZ GONZALEZ, EDGAR* (Universidad de Guanajuato, edrvazquez10@gmail.com)
GUTIERREZ PADILLA, CLAUDIA (Universidad de Guanajuato)
La Adopción De Un Modelo Organizacional Como Estrategia De Comunicación Para La Transferencia Del Conocimiento y Tecnología En Centros Públicos De Investigación
El presente trabajo se plantea la necesidad de contar con un modelo organizacional como estrategia de comunicación institucional para la transferencia del conocimiento y de la tecnología en centros públicos de investigación de la región del Bajo, a fin de identificar la forma de comunicación más efectiva en materia de difusión de los procesos de transferencia de conocimiento y tecnología de cada Centro. Se parte de la premisa de que el conocimiento se presenta como el activo principal para la transformación y el progreso de toda sociedad, particularmente en organizaciones que se han creado con la intención de contribuir al progreso de la sociedad a la que se debe, fortaleciendo la economía del conocimiento, a través de la transferencia del conocimiento, y de la tecnología. Se concibe a los Centros Públicos de Investigación como sistemas vivos, en permanente movimiento, cambio, adaptación y evolución. La estrategia metodológica con la que se ha realizado la investigación, es desde un enfoque cualitativo, siendo el estudio de caso como uno de los instrumentos metodológicos. En este artículo se pretende mostrar formas para una adecuada comunicación institucional de los procesos de transferencia y tecnología en Centros Públicos de Investigación.

RC36-622.2
VDOVICHENKO, LARISSA* (Russian State University for Humanities, vdlarissa45@yandex.ru)
Alienation of Scientists in Post-Communist Europe
This paper focuses on the alienation problems of scientists: researchers in scientific institutes, centres and universities in Post-Communist Europe. This topic hasn't yet received enough attention, especially in sociological researches of these countries. After the fall of the USSR it was seen decreasing of scientific study especially in furth scientific branches of science but also in humanitarian knowledge. This process was accompanied by cuts of wages of researchers, their social exclusion from decision-making process and growing alienation. From the other side many researchers went abroad from the countries of their residence and some of them begun to participate in different projects and programs of foreign countries. They didn't identify results of their researches with former Homeland but linked their achievements with the place of present residence. This situation provoked appearance of the new forms of alienation. The paper analyzes manifestations and consequences of such alienation in scientific practices. I'll try to give certain contribution to the discussion about alienation in Post-Communist European countries. How did dramatic social changes that had taken place in these countries stimulate growing alienation of scientific researchers in different Post-Communist European countries? From the other side scientific cooperation contains reserved possibilities to help scientific researchers' overcoming self-estrangement. Haw the changes of political life in their Homeland could influence their isolation? Thus the paper focuses attention on this background of people's alienation. My analysis builds on media accounts, interviews with scientific researchers and data's of sociological monitoring of different materials. The paper provides useful information for an outlook necessary for understanding. Big sportive events in formation of different identities. Many local places of international championships are characterized by multinational population with very long and complex history (London, Sochi, Rio de Janeiro, Tokyo and so on). Haw big sportive events impact on local, regional and national identities in different countries? From the other side sport contains reserved possibilities of cooperation and solidarity not only on the local and regional but also on the global levels. Haw the Olympic spirit and changes of political life in the Region of the residence of big sportive events could influence the choice of identities? Thus the paper focuses attention on this background of people's identification. My analysis builds on media accounts, interviews with officials from the Organizing Committees of big sportive events and data's of sociological monitoring of different materials. The paper provides useful information for an outlook necessary for understanding national and regional identities.

RC55-877.1
VEENHOVEN, RUUT* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, veenhooven@ese.eur.nl)
Why Sociological Theory of Happiness Falls Short
Happiness in the sense of life satisfaction is a psychological phenomenon in the first place. Consequently most sociological explanations draw on psychological theory, often implicitly and with little view on its limitations. A dominant perspective in sociology is that happiness results from comparison between perceptions of life-as-it-is and standard of how-life-should-be, which view fits with the notion that happiness is a social construct and as such culturally variable. Explanations in terms of universal affective appraisals and needs are marginal in sociology, as wide biological sociology. Though not suited for explaining happiness as such, sociological theory is apt for explaining conditions for happiness, societal conditions in particular. Empirical research shows that conditions for happiness are quite good in modern society, where its inhabitants live now longer and happier than ever in human history. Yet most sociological theorizing is about the miseries of modern society. Some sociological explanations for this sociological short-sightedness are discussed.

RC34-597.7
VEGA, JESICA* (Universidad de Guanajuato, jesicamarla@vega@gmail.com)
Violence in Scholars Students in Latin America
Violence in Latin America has become into an issue that is growing and emerging new violence expressions (Jiménez, 2009). Young people and teenagers are one of the social groups most affected by this problematic (See Youth Violence Prevention in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2013). Mexico youth has been affected for this violence in the latinamerican region violent dead between young people are growing more. In recent research about young people in the region (Alvarado, 2010-2012) one of the most violent places in Mexico is the Secondary Schools. This paper proposal shows the results about one exploratory research among students of this scholar level to know causes and effects on its social interaction find out prevention.

RC41-691.2
VEGA-LOPEZ, MARIA GUADALUPE* (University of Guadalajara, mgvega.lopez@gmail.com)
GONZALEZ, GUILLERMO (University of Guadalajara)
Violencia, Armas De Fuego Y Mortalidad Juvenil EN Mexico
La violencia en México ha ocasionado un alto número de víctimas -sobre todo entre los jóvenes-, muchas de ellas provocadas por el uso de armas de fuego. Objetivos: Analizar el comportamiento de la mortalidad por armas de fuego en el grupo de edad de 15 a 24 años en México en los últimos 20 años e identificar factores socioeconómicos asociados a sus variaciones interestatales en el trienio 2009-2011. Material y Métodos: Con la información oficial sobre defunciones por armas de fuego se calcularon tasas de mortalidad por armas de fuego en el grupo de edad de 15 a 24 años en México; mediante una análisis de regresión múltiple se identificaron las variables asociadas a las variaciones interestatales en la tasa de mortalidad por armas de fuego en México; dos conclusiones: El aumento de la mortalidad por armas de fuego, especialmente entre los jóvenes, es un obstáculo para el incremento de la esperanza de vida en México. Este es un problema social y de salud pública que debe ser abordado de forma interdisciplinaria.
Social Norms of Morbidity As Specific Factors in the Demand for Health Services

Seeking professional medical help is caused not only by medical criteria health pathology. There is a complex system of social factors of the transition from the physical sensations of discomfort or psychological distress to get help from a professional medicine, i.e. make it socially relevant fact. This is the most important cause why the accounting treatment for medical help and true morbidity can not match. The different access to health care for different social groups is the most active cause of morbidity-free environments. The other social factors and in countries and cities where the network of medical institutions sufficiently developed they are more important. This result was obtained in representative survey in St. Petersburg (2007-2011). The most part of them are the social attitudes / norms which give rise to refuse treatment in medical institutions and relates to the culture of health behaviors. This culture is very contradictionilly. Improving education increases the tendency of self-medication. Massive short duration diseases (e.g ARDS) are treated within the family without recourse to occupational medicine in 75% of cases. Social attitudes of non-professional care are supported by the surveys support the range of informal norms to contain work in diseases with partial loss of ability to work. Such practice is supported by other informal social contract employees with employers: rejection of the fixing of cases of the disease in the social insurance company. This and other identified dependencies suggest that the indices of morbidity are subject to change without unambiguous connection with the actual number of patients and the duration of their illness. Methodological conclusion: for the considered social and medical conditions the survey are necessary for the correction usual morbidity data. Conclusions on the basis of registration of patients who seek health care may reflect the actual changes of many factors.

The Indicator of External Validity As Aggregate Criterion Quality of Survey

The external validity criteria in sociological survey methodology and practice are used rarely. The exceptions are electoral polls. The well known Gallup and others polls obtained the trust of public and professionals due to external (predictive) validity, although the term had not yet been coined. The predictive validity is the simple and most convincing proof of the high quality of all elements and stages of research single target parameter and one external parameter analogue of an unbiased independent source are used. Therefore, in the most sociological survey various criteria of internal validity criteria are used for evaluation of survey quality. These methods allow to evaluate the common error for all variables of a survey. The basis of application of the internal validity methodology has been shrinking too. The paper offers a few steps expand the application of criteria of external validity: - install for surveys on specific topics limit application of the criteria of internal validity - "unanswerable nonresponse rate" (nonresponse is the main factor that makes a non-random sample); - develop and apply external validity indicators for assessing the quality of a survey on selected topics - "item external validity"; - include ancillary questions in the questionnaire, which will compare the survey data with data from independent external sources. In our surveys of social settings in St. Petersburg (2007-11) we used as a measure of external validity and simple distribution, and complex calculated indicator of latent social phenomena.

The Disadvantaged Position of Muslim Women in the UK Labour Market and the Formation of Religious Identity

Among ethnic minority groups in the UK, Muslims are generally in a disadvantaged position, experiencing many social and economic inequalities. Muslim women suffer from high unemployment rates and insecurity levels compared to their male counterparts and other ethnic minority women. This is despite policies to reduce the diversity gap in the UK labour market based on gender and religious affiliations. The disadvantaged position of Muslim women can be seen as Muslim penalty and failure of integration and social cohesion. Many of my young educated informants, belonging to second and third generations of immigrants, resonated “ontological insecurity” leading to the formation of Islamic identity. This can often be manifested by embracing visible Islamic dress, which is a conscious decision, despite the disproportionate discrimination and negative attitude towards veiled women as a result of displaying their faith in public.

Applying feminist theory and questioning Muslim women’s place as a marginalized group at the centre of social inquiry, this paper explores Muslim women’s experiences of unequal treatment. There is a complex system of social factors of the transition from the physical sensations of discomfort or psychological distress to get help from a professional medicine, i.e. make it socially relevant fact. This is the most important cause why the accounting treatment for medical help and true morbidity can not match. The different access to health care for different social groups is the most active cause of morbidity-free environments. The other social factors and in countries and cities where the network of medical institutions sufficiently developed they are more important. This result was obtained in representative survey in St. Petersburg (2007-2011). The most part of them are the social attitudes / norms which give rise to refuse treatment in medical institutions and relates to the culture of health behaviors. This culture is very contradictionilly. Improving education increases the tendency of self-medication. Massive short duration diseases (e.g ARDS) are treated within the family without recourse to occupational medicine in 75% of cases. Social attitudes of non-professional care are supported by the surveys support the range of informal norms to contain work in diseases with partial loss of ability to work. Such practice is supported by other informal social contract employees with employers: rejection of the fixing of cases of the disease in the social insurance company. This and other identified dependencies suggest that the indices of morbidity are subject to change without unambiguous connection with the actual number of patients and the duration of their illness. Methodological conclusion: for the considered social and medical conditions the survey are necessary for the correction usual morbidity data. Conclusions on the basis of registration of patients who seek health care may reflect the actual changes of many factors.

The Occupational Challenges of Female Architects in Iran

In the recent decades, Iranian women’s access to educational opportunities in the field of architecture and professional formation has been greatly limited. For women, urban planning and engineering has been broadened. However, despite the considerable number of professional women with qualified success and technical expertise, patterns of gender inequalities have been sustained through traditional social and cultural systems. Some of the patterns of gender inequality are related to monopolisation of managerial roles by men at senior level and job polarisation in careers. These experiences and authority issues in terms of practicing the profession. Traditionally architecture, building industry and construction management have been considered as male domain. When professional women enter these fields as engineers, surveyors, or officials and hold the positions of power, their authority is challenged not only by unfamiliar female workforce, but also by educated men under their management.

Having said that in the educational institutions, particularly private institutions, they receive positive discrimination compared to their male counterparts, as they demand high financial demands.

Research on the challenges of female architects in Iran is scarce. Based on interviews, this paper aims to reflect the social, structural, and cultural challenges that young professional women in Iran experience. The paper will also shed light on women’s agency in overcoming the barriers and claiming their rights and authority within the male-dominated social structures.

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The mobility of professionals has important repercussions for organizational performance and to some extent also subjective career success of the professionals involved. Within professional football, team quality is directly affected by the movements of players to and from the club. Transfers have a big impact on player careers as well, as footballers changing clubs increase their income or revitalize their career with a renewed chance on first team football. Whereas previous research examined these movements from the perspective of individual players, this study analyzes to what extent player transfers are shaped by the interaction between institutionally embedded organizational goals and the interests of footballers.

Using event history analysis to estimate the probability that a player moves to a different team, I argue that player transfers are a function of the location of an organization in the field and the position of a footballer in his team. In general, fringe players are more likely to move. This is especially so for high status teams, where such players move to pursue their interest of first team football. Moreover, players of underachieving high status teams are bound to be transferred, as the club lets go of the players it blames for its relatively low performance. The key players of these teams have a higher probability to move, as they are looking to increase their career rewards by moving to a higher placed team. Moreover, key players in overachieving low status teams are particularly likely to be transferred, as such teams sell their best players to cash in on their hard earned success.

In sum, this study highlights how professional labor mobility is shaped by the interaction between the institutionally defined interests of professionals and the goals of the organizations they work for.

WG01-892.1

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BELOVA, NATALIA (Russian State University)

Gender Asymmetry As the Barrier of Political Modernization in Russia

Considering activity of the women organization in the context of Russian political life we establish the fact of Gender Asymmetry in Russian politics. Representatives of women in Parliament (State Duma) vary from 10% to 14%.

The main features of social context determining gender asymmetry are the following: feminization of poverty, latent labor discrimination; Social and cultural inertia accompanied with gender stereotypes; Ignoring gender interests in political sphere. As the result one can see marginalization of women in the political and economic spheres.

We consider Globalization as the factor inspiring political activity of women in Russia and analyze role of more than 1500 thousands women organization and pay attention to the positive dynamic of their activity. Most of them act in social sphere (Maternity and childhood protection (39%), The help to socially deprived groups (29%), Providing of public services and amenities to city environment (29%), Healthcare (21%) and Education (22%), Protection of social interests (13%), Human rights (10%).

Main reasons of low representative of women in Politics can be described in different terms: Peculiarities of political socialization; structural factors (unequal distribution of resources owned by men and women; situational and biographical factors. For many years even the very consideration of the Law “On guarantees of equal rights and equal opportunities for men and women” was blocking. The Law about quotas for women in the party lists also was not adopted, despite the extensive discussion in the information and the public sphere. The trend of gradual increase in the proportion of women MPs in the federal and regional legislatures is very low still.

Hidden discrimination in the political sphere restricting activity of women leads to the different problems of social sphere.

RC22-394.3

VELLENGA, SIPCO* (University of Amsterdam, sj.vallenga@uva.nl)

Parliamentary Debates on Ritual Slaughter. a Contextual Discourse Analysis

Parliamentary Debates on Ritual Slaughter: A Contextual Discourse Analysis

During the last three decades the visibility of religion has increased in the public sphere of many European societies. This has not only to do with the arrival and settlement of large numbers of Muslims and other non-Western immigrants in these countries, government policies for managing religious and ethnic diversity, but also with political agenda setting of powerful secular forces. Illustrative for this is the political debate on ritual slaughter in the Second Chamber and the Senate of Dutch parliament in 2011, initiated by the Party for the Animals. In this presentation, the argumentation used in this debate will be analyzed from the perspective of contextual discourse analysis. The arguments will be related to features of the main participants in this debate as well as to the wider context of Dutch politics in the wake of “9/11” and ‘the Fortuyan revolt’ in 2001. These events have attributed to a reframing of Dutch identity in cultural and secular terms. Within the new created frame religious rites such as Jewish and Islamic ritual slaughter are defined in opposition to secular Dutch identity.
RC29-497.5

VELOSO, DIANA TERHERE* (De La Salle University, dmveloso1@gmail.com)

Criminalizing Inequality: The Narratives of Women Formerly on Death Row in the Philippines

This paper delves into the pathways to prison of women who once received the death penalty in the Philippines. Drawing upon extensive participant observation at the only two existing women’s prisons in the country and in-depth interviews with 27 former death row inmates, I examine how the women framed the circumstances that brought them to death row, based on their understanding of their identities, relationships, and social worlds. I analyze the link between the women’s histories of victimization, social and economic marginalization, and substance abuse problems and their crimes. I also consider how the experience of deception and betrayal in close relationships, compounded by corruption in the criminal justice system, constituted a pathway to death row for the majority of the respondents. I discuss the implications of their narratives for the discourse on women and crime.

The women in my study were largely in marginalized positions in their families and relationships, at work, and in society in general. Their crimes resulted from their efforts to survive on a day-to-day basis and cope with their circumstances. Their narratives reflect many facets and social realities of low-income and working-class culture in Philippine society. Their accounts of victimization, violence against specific men and even women and children, drug abuse and/or drug dealing in response to social and economic marginalization, cooperation with illegal and legal as a result of relational responsibilities, corruption on the part of government and law enforcement, and familial and intrastate violence, illuminate the contours and dynamics of their conflict-ridden world. My paper exposes the challenges to the dominant discourse on women's crime, as illustrated by their narratives—as predominantly low-income women in a postcolonial, low-income nation enmeshed in poverty and institutional corruption.

TG04-959.3

VELTRI, GIUSEPPE A.* (University of Leicester, gv35@le.ac.uk)

Microblogging and Macro Weather: Climate Change Risk Discourse on Twitter

The social web represents a new arena for local, national and global conversations and will play an increasing role in the public understanding of science and the creation of risk discourses. This paper presents an analysis of climate change social representations on Twitter, analysing over 60,000 tweets collected using a random web method. The analysis includes a combination of web metrics, latent semantic analysis and semantic network analysis. Results indicate that most active users on climate change are distributed according to a power law distribution and that web metric indicators suggest a moderate conversation on the topic. In terms of content, there is a remarkable complex network of topics that hints to a rather multi-dimensional and complex risk discourse accounting for complex casual links between climate change and natural, social and economic consequences. Most of the tweets cluster around the domains of the effects of climate change, the measures that are proposed to adapt to it, the policy debate between policymakers and energy industry and call for actions for offline events. Moreover, the media economy of the tweets, the web links shared in them, are from a wide set of sources with a major role played by traditional media but with a substantial presence also of scientific journals and NGOs websites.

RC49-804.3

VÉLU, ANNE-ELISE* (Paris Dauphine University, anne-elise.velu@dauphine.fr)

Psychology and Learning Difficulties

In the context of a sociological thesis conducted in France in primary schools, the focus has been on the issue of the diagnostics and devices used to help children with learning difficulties. The purpose of this paper is to analyse the role of psychological approach in the management of academic difficulties. In the attempt to understand how the family, the mother figure in particular, are blamed for the learning difficulties of their children. It will be seen that the lifestyle and educational habits of families are analysed by teams of professionals, and that when considered as deviant, they suggest help to the family. Indeed, from the professionals’ perspective, these learning difficulties are due to family dysfunctions, and educational deficiencies of the parents. This would damage the mental functioning of the child and lead to difficulties in their learning. In schools where children are mainly or exclusively of modest background, it seems that these psychological methods are nearly exclusively the methods being used. Thus, children going to these schools are more likely to be diagnosed with mental illness than in a school with students from the upper-class. This psychologising tends to put the responsibility on the family or the child for his failure, while ignoring the issue of the gap between the culture of the school and the one of children from modest backgrounds. (Bourdieu, 1964, Morel, 2012) It will be demonstrated that the psychological approach used by teachers allow them to suggest reasons for the difficulties faced by children and to put in place solutions. Indeed from a psychological perspective, the parents are seen as ‘actors’ of the success or failure of their children. The challenge for schools is then to accompany parents to transform their habits and their way of parenting.

RC31-531.3

VERDUZCO, GUSTAVO* (El Colegio de Mexico, gverduz@colmex.mx)

Changing Trends In Migration Flows From Mexico To The United States

Although some observers tend to view Mexican migrations to the United States as a common socio demographic phenomenon due to the vicinity of the two countries in the context of unequal economies, late drastic reduction in migration flows from Mexico to the United States pose several questions. In the views of some analysts this is mostly associated to the security measures practiced by the U.S. government on its southern border after September 11, however there are other indications that point out in a different direction suggesting that these changes might be associated with a set of several factors in which demographic variables along with economic, labor market and political ones are closely interconnected, or if not is the case they coexist and interact in the same political arena.

Other variations of Mexican migration flows have to do with the repatriation to Mexico of huge numbers of irregular or undocumented migrants mostly of whom were previously residing with their families in the U.S. On another dimension there has also been change characteristics in the flows of Central American migrants crossing Mexican territory on their way to the United States. This new trend has been offering a challenge to Mexican authorities with new implications to the legal Mexican political framework.

One objective of this presentation is to offer data and information related to the kind of changes that have taken place lately not only in terms of Mexican migrations to the U.S., but with respect to the different political actions in the U.S. as well as in Mexico with reference to Central American migrants crossing the country and staying in the country.

A second objective is to interpret these new modifications at the light of other general changes especially those concerning the “management” of migration flows by other governments.

RC19-334.2

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The World Bank and the Global Governance of Social Policy: A Strategic-Relational Approach to the Education Case

The World Bank’s original mandate did not include education, but its involvement in education policy and reform has grown substantially since the 1960s. Today it is widely recognized as the most powerful and hegemonic of the international organizations operating in the education for development field. The Bank is the largest single international funder of education for development in low-income countries, and its technical and knowledge-based resources tower over those of other international institutions. This paper develops a global governance approach for understanding how the World Bank’s agenda and policy outcomes in the education field have been constructed and have evolved with the passage of time. According to such an approach, research on agenda settlement in international organizations (IOs) needs to focus on three main dynamics: the political opportunities created by geo-political and ideological shifts among the most powerful member governments; the IO’s relationships with borrowing (or “client”) countries; and finally the internal dynamics and organizational culture of the IO’s own bureaucracy as it aims to reproduce itself and manage shifts in the previous two dynamics.

The paper explores how these three dynamics interact in the constitution of the Bank’s educational agenda and policies in four key periods: from the 1960s to the beginning of the 1980s, when the debt crisis exploded in many developing nations; from 1981 to mid-nineties, a period marked by structural adjustment lending; from the mid nineties to 2008, when the Post-Washington consensus emerged; and from 2008 to present, characterized by significant shifts in power in the world system and an accompanying rise of strategic uncertainty at different levels within the Bank.

RC21-359.1

VERLOO, NANKE* (university of amsterdam, n.verloo@uva.nl)
Learning from Informality? A Case Study to Rethink the Misfit Between Formal Policy Strategies and Informal Tactics of Citizenship

Dutch disadvantaged city neighbourhoods face a wide variety of policy strategies to regenerate housing and public spaces, integrate migrants, support families, and make these urban areas safer and more attractive to the middle class. Residents there, who are often the poorest, seem to experience their environment more equipped for their lives. They perform tacit and informal practices to deal with experiences of threat and develop community activities from the bottom-up. Informal practices – like everyday routines, tacit use of public spaces, and interactions at a square – tell much about the urban experience. Socio-economic disadvantages and a lack of linguistic skills make it hard for residents to engage in formal participation schemes. They experience the state through street-level interactions, but their stories do not find acknowledgement in the formal public sphere. Recent needs for welfare work appear to be a form of violent escalations that make local governments eager to rethink citizen’s involvement. How could sociologist but also policy practitioners learn from informal performances of citizenship in relation to the dominant actors and institutions? This paper analyses the misfit between informal tactics of residents and top-down strategies of government in a neighbourhood in Utrecht. An ethnographic case study of performed interactions between citizens, welfare practitioners, and policy makers unravels how strategies to involve residents paradoxically disrupt informal mechanisms and thereby disengage residents from taking part in the political process. Latent tensions deepen in the unhandy relationship between well-intended strategies and everyday tactics. Could local governments use tacit knowledge without ‘taking over’ or ‘disrupting’ the tacit fabric of the neighbourhood?

RC42-708.3

VERMA, DEEPAK KUMAR* (National Institute Social Sciences, dkvmhow@rediffmail.com)

Relative Deprivation, Affirmative Status Generalization and Social Identities

The paper is based on caste-based graded inequalities and social identities emerging from the perceived relative deprivation by the socio-economically and educationally backward castes and affirmative actions based on identification of backwardness by the State agencies in India. The emerging social identities are discussed under a new concept ‘Affirmed Status’, besides, Achieved and Ascribed, as explained by Ralph Lynton. The affirmed status characteristics generalization are empirically verified to reconstruct the social structure, in modern Indian context. The process of such generalization and thereby emerging identities are explained with the help of a theoretical assumption, ‘Social Devolution’. Affirmed status is explained as the social identity of an individual or group (s) of individuals who has acquired a status higher than their ascribed status albeit, positively discriminated by the state in their favour but mainly because of their perceived relative advantage, whether achieved advantage, at whatever level, could not have been possible without such support from the state. Thus, the social identities of the affirmed status group(s) are resultant of aspirations and achievements of individuals belonging to a group(s) but due to support of the state. The status and mobility among affirmed status group(s) required to be higher could only increase with the implementation of the policy of positive discrimination, as more and more opportunities and benefits would become available and could be redirected to them. “Social Devolution” is construed as a process of elevating social power, prestige and dignity to relatively deprived, socio-economically and educationally low status groups by way of positively discriminating them to provide opportunities by a central agency (state in the case of India) without redistributing supremacy and forwordness of so-perceived-high -status groups which also now, aspire to engage in formal participation schemes. They experience the state through street-level interactions, but their stories do not find acknowledgement in the formal public sphere. Recent needs for welfare work appear to be a form of violent escalations that make local governments eager to rethink citizen’s involvement. How could sociologist but also policy practitioners learn from informal performances of citizenship in relation to the dominant actors and institutions? This paper analyses the misfit between informal tactics of residents and top-down strategies of government in a neighbourhood in Utrecht. An ethnographic case study of performed interactions between citizens, welfare practitioners, and policy makers unravels how strategies to involve residents paradoxically disrupt informal mechanisms and thereby disengage residents from taking part in the political process. Latent tensions deepen in the unhandy relationship between well-intended strategies and everyday tactics. Could local governments use tacit knowledge without ‘taking over’ or ‘disrupting’ the tacit fabric of the neighbourhood?

RC42-708.3

VERMA, SMITA* (Isabella Thoburn College, smitten yeah@yahoo.com)

CHILD Abuse in India : Navigating the ZONES of Silence

A growing body of text have begun to furnish information and data on the widespread pervasiveness of child abuse in India. The paradox is that the perpetrator or the offenders are often someone known to the child and more often someone from the extended family. Though in some situations it is beyond their control, but many times the family fails to protect the child from sexual abuse given to the cultural tradition of ‘family being a private space’ where no interlocutor of public into critiquing its members is implicit. Moreover social stigma makes it difficult to talk about child incest in public. However, there is still a absence of in depth understanding and empirical evidence to support general observations because of the lack of the sensitivity to the issue and the failure to acknowledge it in the first place. This paper assess the perception of child abuse among young college students in the age group of 17-20. The focus of the paper is the in-depth case studies of 10 victims of child sexual abuse and incest. The purpose is not only to get quantitative data on the issue as understood by young girls but also get an insight into the manifold dimensions and meaning of abuse to the victims through case studies which is mostly anecdotal. It reflects on the excessive influence of normative standards of families also looks into the long term consequences of this in the lives of the victims.
contraintes économiques globales (finances, capitalistiques, restructuration économique.
Nous nous interrogerons sur le rôle des interactions médiatiques pour véhicule
ou masquer ces deux mythologies de base. Il s’agit de conjuger les effets de trois types de médias (local, national, global)

RC52-841.6
VERPRAET, GILLES* (CNRS, verp@ehess.fr)
Multilevel Approach of Professional Fields : Differentiation of Professional Status inside Governance
Multilevel approach of professional groups set up a large differentiation of is-
sues, practices and status inside the same professional groups. This approach will be developed for planners and secondary teachers in France. Local surveys frame the observation on a rich diversity of practices and capabilities. National surveys focus on the normative requirements of professional integration (certifi-
cation, regulation). European survey focus on the governance-models inside the convergence of professional standards (Swensson). The notion of profession can be framed inside three repertoires of issues. We recognize a differentiation of perceptions and of professional claims within the relations between qualifica-
tion and autonomy for teacher, between status and recognition for knowledge workers (Larsons, Abott)

The sociological question comes to specify the place of professional groups inside the networks of globalization. The convergence of expert knowledge stan-
dards at the global level do not mask the intense differentiation inside each pro-
fessional group (Freidson), between the level of practices and the definition of profes-
sional responsibility, between mercitocracy and salarees. The professional fields frame a tensive reorganization between these different levels and different status.

TG03-931.5
VERSCHRAEGEN, GERT* (University of Antwerp, gert.verschraegen@uantwerpen.be)
Human Rights As a Social Institution
Human rights as a social institution
Contrary to legal-positivistic approaches to human rights, sociologists often argue that human rights need not be restricted to legal norms. Rights have to be seen as more than legal norms discerned by judges trained in legal reasoning. For human rights to have social meaning, they must become institutionalised socially and become embedded in people’s mindsets as well as in the day-to-day workings of societal institutions such as the judiciary, the schooling system, healthcare and the family. The aim of this paper is to develop such a sociological-institutional approach to human rights, which provides an important contrast to standard le-
gal-positivistic approach of human rights. Based on the work of a.o. Meyer and Luhmann I will argue that fundamental rights can be seen as a social institution playing a crucial role in the protection of individual agency in a modern, horizontal and heterogeneous society.

RC14-245.7
VIANA, SILVIA* (EAESP - FGV, silvianarodrigues@gmail.com)
Real Fantasy
Real fantasy
As new format of the cultural industry, reality shows are usually approached from two opposite and irreconcilable views. Sometimes they are taken as a sham, ie, programs that falsify reality by pretending to reproduce it. Otherwise, they are considered the immediate exhibition of Real (in the Lacanian sense of the term) – in this case, these programs would be a kind of window that opens to the display of objects beyond the symbolic field, such as violence and intimacy. Either thinking of them as a fake, or approaching them as attractive or generator of perverse pulse – therefore, as an exceptional phenomenon –, both perspectives tend to isolate the show from the society that forged it. The purpose of this paper is to present a third perspective that takes into account the world that such format is fed and which returns as mirroring: the flexible accumulation capitalism. From this perspective, it is possible to think of reality shows as a reproduction, not of the Real, but the reality itself, understood as the fantasy that ties our daily practices. Our hypothesis is that such programs take the form of social structure to organize practices such as surveillance, selection or evaluation of performance, all central devices for labor control in contemporary capitalist enterprise. The shift in the television format approach allows us to understand, at the same time, the new organization of the cultural industry – also looking for flexibility – as well as a cultural production incapable of achieving any form of transcendence.

RC52-839.7
VICENTE, MARA* (ISCTE-IUL, maravicente@gmail.com)
Professionalism and Managerialism: How Do Teachers and Physicians Deal with Management Measures
The implementation of reform measures in public administration has conduct-
ed to critical changes in the functioning of services and had a great impact on
several professions. Changing to a management culture, oriented by efficiency, results control and meritocracy affected of professionalism. For instance, the man-
gement measures applied in the portuguese health sector, such as corporatiza-
tion of hospitals, organizational decentralization and deregulation of the labor market conflicted with the interests of the medical profession, opposing to its core values (i.e., caring and altruism) and ethos code, leaving to a loss of autono-
my and power in decision making related to its duties. Besides this, the attempt to implement a performance appraisal system led to resistance from physicians, saying that the model doesn’t take into account the specificities of medical pro-ession. In the education sector, there was also specific conflicts between manag-
ers and teachers due to the application of this system. In this paper, we apply to profes-
sions dealt with the same management policy in different ways. While physicians
(through their main trade unions) negotiated with the government the necessary adaptations of the model and guaranteed it was not implemented before that, teachers showed a collective resistance to its implementation in schools since the
beginning, and failed to get an agreement with the government.

Thus, we observe different ways of dealing with the same management mea-
sure by two different professions, and even more, we can ask if physicians hold
greater bargaining power than teachers to protect the profession interests.

We observe these differences where there has been an effort of trade unions and
professional associations to maintain the status and interests of the professions,
resisting to NPM policies. Kindlack and Randall (2008) call it a postprofessional-
ization process (instead of deprofessionalization). Moreover, the management measures, although opposing to the interests of these professions, seem also to contribute to reinforce professionalism.

JS-7.3
VICENTE, MICHAEL* (University of Technology of Compiegne, michael.vicente@utc.fr)
Free Software Workers and The Myth Of a Deterritorialized Knowledge Production
Software and Information Technologies of Communication have an important
place in the development of globalization (Castells, 1998). Since the mid 1990’s, in
opposition to capitalist globalization based in intellectual property, we have seen the rising of Free software (Linux, Firefox . . . ). This new way of producing software, thought Internet communities involve a free participation, and give the image of an happy deterritorialization of production. This social model of knowledge pro-
duction is presented as having many virtues that potentially eliminate geographic and social determinants related to a territorialization. From a critical perspective, we propose first to describe the main discourse features of the actors of Free Software, these supporters and then, from an empirical study, we compare these theses to the quantitative study of data that we have collected. Using social net-
work analysis on a large sample (N = 10,494) of free software developers, belong-
ing to hundreds of different free software projects, we therefore chose to study the coupling between coordination and territoriality, including investigating the
homophilies (Lazarsfeld and Merton, 1954).

While we might expect a territorial decoupling, we analyze quasi systematically
homophily phenomena: territorial ones, but also in terms of skills. This setting light of homophily phenomena allows us to question the perspective and deterritor-
ialization present in discourses.

Also, we can realize a strong embedding of these communities in the elite academic institutions, as well as a strong professionalization of the activity.

RC15-257.7
VICERRA, PAULO MIGUEL* (Chulalongkorn University, pmvicerra@gmail.com)
Adherence to Preventive Illness Control Among Filipino Women through an Autonomy Perspective
The focus of this study is the capacity of women to assert themselves within
the household and how it may affect the sufficiency of their utilisation of ante-
natal care and which practitioner to visit. This behaviour regarding choice may vary depending on socio-economic status. The empirical study based on a survey of a pro-
duction of the household autonomy. Autonomy here is inclusive of edu-
cation and employment status but also considers other facets as attitude to-
ward intimate partner violence and mobility and economic dependency within the
household.

Using regression models, it is found that the usual education and employment for cash indeed affect health-related behaviour but as in Philippine context, num-
ber of children ever born affect it as well, but at differing degrees. All these men-
tion have particular thresholds that may be positive or negative in effects. What is central is socioeconomic status of the household which is positive in effect.
Results support the oft considered health gradient that access is based on the perception of finances. This becomes the main barrier for women to seek sufficient antenatal care and medically-trained personnel as well. Also, seemingly counter-intuitive findings had lead to having initial interviews with mothers in selected provinces in the country. What is supported by this approach is that traditional views on healthcare shape their views but perceptions of gradients that some types of care are only suitable for those who can afford them.

Is Poverty a Key Aspect of Ageing?

The poverty in old age is one of the most persistent stereotypical images of ageing. Due to the significant differences between income before retirement and pension benefit, there is an objective drop in the income with the retirement. However, with the individualisation of pension provision and weak link between statutory retirement age and labour market exit, the connection is not so straightforward anymore and the image gets even more colourful when social class and different forms of capital are taken into consideration.

Using the secondary analysis of different surveys carried out in last decade among the Czech population aged 40 years and above, I will show the attitudinal data on the role of poverty and financial exclusion in old age definition. I will address issues such as expected (sources) of income after the retirement, marginalisation in consumption, indebtedness, age discrimination in financial services provision and subjective poverty. I will use the paradigm of a segregation of older population to show how these differ in different age, gender, income- and social capital- groups.

Food Security, Rural Livelihoods and Agricultural Change: Evidence from a Case Study of Potato Contract Farming in Maharashtra, India

Despite decades of sustained economic growth, food insecurity remains a seemingly intractable problem for many households in rural India. In recent years, food security has been elevated to pre-eminence in the political discourse of India with the passage of the much-debated National Food Security Bill (2013). At the same time, there has been a growing recognition among researchers that achieving food security in rural areas is not simply about solving food production or distribution problems, but rather addressing broader questions about household livelihood security (Pritchard et al., 2013).

Currently, the majority of rural Indian households continue to rely on smallholder agriculture as their primary livelihood activity. The nature of agriculture, however, is changing in India, as liberalisation policies open up the sector to domestic and foreign capital. One such change has been the spread of contract-farming schemes. Where they operate, contract-farming schemes are changing the dynamics of smallholder agricultural production, as land-owning households are increasingly exposed to modern inputs, technology and markets. These schemes present new opportunities for some households, yet it is unclear how these changes will influence patterns of social differentiation at various scales.

This paper discusses the nexus between household livelihoods, food security and modernising agriculture in rural India, using evidence from a case study of a potato contract-farming scheme in Maharashtra. The paper argues that by understanding agricultural change through a rural livelihoods lens, we can reveal the nuances of how rural households negotiate change specific to time and place, and who is in a position to benefit from such change. If we understand food security as primarly a livelihoods issue, then understanding how modernising agriculture is influencing patterns of social differentiation will be critical to the long-term food and livelihood security of India’s most vulnerable rural households.

Transferability of Successful Cooperativist Actions: The Case of Albacete’s Cooperatives

The Integrated Project INCLUD-ED (FP6 of the European Commission) identified Successful Actions (SAs) in diverse social domains. In the field of employment, the successful case of the cooperatives of Mondragon in the Basque Country was analyzed. The Mondragon Corporation (MC) has proven to be a non-capitalist alternative to the traditional organizational and governance models of capitalist firms, combining democratic principles, values of solidarity and strong competitiveness that allow it to achieve both efficiency and equity. In this organization, five successful cooperativist actions (SCAs) were identified and considered crucial in explaining these accomplishments. In order to analyze the transferability of the SCAs, some of them have been recreated in the poorest and most marginalized neighborhoods of Spain: La Estrella and La Milagrosa in Albacete. In 2011, a cooperative was created on the basis of developing the SCAs to provide decent, stable and sustainable employment to people from those neighborhoods. This paper aims to explain the success of the transferability of the latter to the cooperative in La Estrella and La Milagrosa and the ways in which this successful actions approach is contributing to overcome inequalities while contributing to generate alternatives to the capitalism. This work is developed in the framework of the international network of research on cooperativism coordinated by Erik Olin Wright and Ramon Flecha.

Sustainable Consumption Practices in Brazil’s "New Middle Class"

In recent years, Brazil and other emerging economies are showing a significant change in their socio-economic composition, which highlights the increasing income of the poorest sectors of the population. Some Brazilian authors claim that such economic growth will not lead to a significant change in their socio-economic composition, which highlights the increasing income of the poorest sectors of the population. Some Brazilian authors claim that such economic improvement fosters the emergence of a “new middle class”, prompting a debate on such socioeconomic changes, and on the very concept of social class, as this concept is not consensual within the Brazilian social scientists. Regardless of the classification which assigns to this stratum of the population, this represents a profound change in Brazilian society, with implications for the consumption patterns. This phenomenon occurs in a scenario where environmental issues gain public notoriety and the discourses that advocates the responsibility of the State, enterprises and non-governmental organizations to address them now include the role of the individual in their daily practices, including that related to consumption. So, it sets up a paradox between the possibility of increased levels of consumption and access to material goods by this economically emerging stratum (labeled as the “new middle class”), and the diffusion of the discourse and the proposals that advocate sustainable consumption and the need to reduce the consumption patterns as a way of coping with environmental problems.

Given this paradox, the paper will present results of an ethnographic study that aims to map the debate about the economic rise of the phenomenon of the less affluent in Brazil and the trajectory of environmental thinking until the moment this research was conducted. The study aims to determine, from empirical cases, how these subjects are positioned in relation to the new morality established by discourses and proposals for sustainable consumption advocated by environmental groups, government agencies and businesses, and whether or not these are adopted by the new middle class.
En las últimas dos décadas América Latina presentó importantes resultados en la reducción de la pobreza, aumento de la esperanza de vida y reducción de la mortalidad infantil. Sin embargo, el incremento de la incidencia de muertes violentas, sobredosito, entre los jóvenes en este mismo período sigue siendo un desafío pendiente. Así como ocurre con la mortalidad infantil o el embarazo adolecen, las tasas de homicidio inciden diferentemente sobre los individuos de acuerdo con su posición en la estructura social. Los estudios sociodemográficos evidencian que hay una alta selectividad en la mortalidad juvenil por sexo, color/ etnia y clase social. Irónicamente, las vidas ahorradas en los primeros años de vida en las áreas más vulnerables por medio de políticas de saneamiento y cuidado en la niñez continúan siendo interrumpidas prematuramente en la adolescencia o juventud por causa de la violencia. En los países latinoamericanos, la sobremortalidad masculina alcanza considerable magnitud. En muchos de nuestros países los chicos mueren de 4 hasta 6 veces más que las chicas de la misma edad. Esos feminicidios y los asesinatos dentro del marco de una cultura que aún sostiene fuertes rasgos machistas y una visión muy arraigada de valorización de la virilidad. Este trabajo discute las relaciones existentes entre los indicadores de condición de vida en las áreas más vulnerables por medio de políticas específicas de saneamiento y cuidado.

En la reducción de la pobreza, aumento de la esperanza de vida y reducción de la mortalidad infantil. Sin embargo, el incremento de la incidencia de muertes violentas, sobredosito, entre los jóvenes en este mismo período sigue siendo un desafío pendiente. Así como ocurre con la mortalidad infantil o el embarazo adolecen, las tasas de homicidio inciden diferentemente sobre los individuos de acuerdo con su posición en la estructura social. Los estudios sociodemográficos evidencian que hay una alta selectividad en la mortalidad juvenil por sexo, color/ etnia y clase social. Irónicamente, las vidas ahorradas en los primeros años de vida en las áreas más vulnerables por medio de políticas de saneamiento y cuidado en la niñez continúan siendo interrumpidas prematuramente en la adolescencia o juventud por causa de la violencia. En los países latinoamericanos, la sobremortalidad masculina alcanza considerable magnitud. En muchos de nuestros países los chicos mueren de 4 hasta 6 veces más que las chicas de la misma edad. Esos feminicidios y los asesinatos dentro del marco de una cultura que aún sostiene fuertes rasgos machistas y una visión muy arraigada de valorización de la virilidad. Este trabajo discute las relaciones existentes entre los indicadores de condición de vida en las áreas más vulnerables por medio de políticas específicas de saneamiento y cuidado.

RC52-842.7

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Autonomy and Heterogeneity of Managerial Changes in European Judicial Systems

For a long time reluctant towards managerialism, Dutch, Belgian, French and to a lesser extent Italian judicial systems have undergone deep changes, since the Ministry of Justice implemented new management policies and tools. In terms of professionalism, accountability procedures, new norms (a more customer- and efficiency-driven approach), the valuation of other competences than legal ones, budget restrictions modified professional practices and identities of clerks and the magistracy. New models of what constitutes “a good magistrate / clerk” emerged.

The paper will focus on the part of autonomy and heterogeneity of professional groups and political actors who either decided, implemented or had to cope with those managerial changes. Ambivalence prevails regarding their promoters and insiders.

Managerialism was partly promoted by other national or international institutions (the Ministry of Finance, the Parliament...). But even when they felt reticent about this trend, hierarchy at local levels (regional court chiefs and managers, judges and clerks at the head of diverse services) also took initiatives to gain efficiency, even though it might create conflicts with the law or their colleagues. Thus they contributed to the profession’s definition of relevant managerial criteria and procedures.

But this autonomy varies according to the professions and hierarchical positions. Is it a sustainable hierarchy or increased individual abilities (in priorities definition, budget allocation...). Yet, professional identities of ordinary magistrates and clerks got somehow weakened by the priority given to productivity and by contradicting orders (both making quick court rulings and listening to citizens, reinforcing crime repression and reducing short prison sentences...).

Finally, we observe a hybridism between legal and managerial values reinforced by the recent involvement of consultants and professionals other than law professions in the judiciary.

Combining sociology of professions with public policy analysis, this research relied on an empirical study based on observations and 130 interviews with bureaucrats, lawyers and clerks.

RC30-519.4

VIGOUR, CÉCILE* (CNRS, c.vigour@sciencespobordeaux.fr)

Lean Production in Public Services: Selective Transfer and Jurisdictional Conflicts

Lean production has spread to public services, even in countries and institutions for a long time reluctant towards a managerial approach. The French State agency in charge of the “modernization of the State” (DGME) perceived it as an efficient tool to implement State reforms. How understanding this focus at the French State level, on lean systems could have been transferred to other countries. This paper proposes an alternative reading of transnational and diasporic urban political spaces. It is argued that complex diversity and social contradictions nurture intensification and widening of trans-cultural cosmopolitan habits alongside a backlash of parochial opinions.

In a second part of the paper these emerging trans-national identity containers of multi-layered belonging will be tested while introducing some research results of a comparative study on new European citizenship and vernacular cosmopolitanism with respect to different ethno-national minorities in Britain, Germany and the Netherlands.

TG04-948.4

VIEIRA, MARIA MANUEL* (University of Lisbon, mmvieira@ics.ul.pt)

Trajectories of Risk and Uncertainty? Medical School Students and Their Vocational Choices

In Portugal, the imposition of a numerus clausus system at the HE entrance has contributed to the strengthening of a hierarchy of excellence in the school system. At the same time, it has introduced an increased uncertainty regarding the possibility to accomplish future projects and ambitions.

The case of medical courses has been paradigmatic in this regard. Its high demand has fixed permanently, academic excellence as an entry requirement. The access to a medical school implies some effort and sacrifices that not every young student is willing to take. Namely, because it implies a tension between the need to invest in studying on a highly competitive basis (thus focusing on future projects) and the desire to invest in youth sociability practices, under a high peer pressure (which are rooted on the present).

Obtaining and maintaining high grades along the secondary education is a long-term process (built during the three years of secondary education), but highly uncertain and risky: a single moment (an exam, an assessment) can ruin everything.

This presentation aims to analyze the processes involving Medical School entrance in Portugal. In particular, we intend to confront students’ investment on a highly competitive basis (thus focusing on future projects and ambitions).

The analysis is drawn upon data collected within the project “Failure and drop-out at the University of Lisbon: scenarios and trajectories”, a recently completed research project sponsored by the Portuguese Science and Technology Foundation (Project PTDC/ESC/64875/2006). In particular, it will explore data from in-depth interviews conducted in the academic year 2009/2010 to the students that in the previous academic year had entered the 1st year of medical school at the University of Lisbon.

RC05-109.3

VIETEN, ULRIKE* (University of Sheffield, u.vieten@sheffield.ac.uk)

Did Someone Say Cosmopolitanism? A Critical Feminist View on Cosmopolitan Citizenship, Post-Nationalism and Trans-Nationalism in Europe

By Dr Ulrike M. Vieten (University of Sheffield, UK)

Since the early 1990s cosmopolitan visions evolved as an endeavour to transform the modern nation-state into a “global community” (Giddens 1998). This perspective has been informed by the postmodernist idea that globalisation has broken down the traditional boundaries of society, with various identities becoming more fluid and the concept of a universal civil society becoming a reality. The concept of cosmopolitanism as it is understood today is seen as a response to these changes and a way of thinking about the world that is based on principles of equality and universality.

Speaking from Europe, and witnessing a rise in nationalistic socio-economic interests and neo-fascist political orientations in various EU Member States it seems we also live in a very rebellious civic world society; also very much connected to structural changes of the social fabric as far as ethnicities, race and religion is concerned in metropolitan cities all over the world.

While critically analysing Habermas’ and Soysal’s view of the ‘post-national’ and turning to Young’s concept of the ‘social connection model’, the first part of the paper proposes an alternative reading of transnational and diasporic urban political spaces. It is argued that complex diversity and social contradictions nurture intensification and widening of trans-cultural cosmopolitan habits alongside a backlash of parochial opinions.

In a second part of the paper these emerging trans-national identity containers of multi-layered belonging will be tested while introducing some research results of a comparative study on new European citizenship and vernacular cosmopolitanism with respect to different ethno-national minorities in Britain, Germany and the Netherlands.

RC30-519.4

VIGOUR, CÉCILE* (CNRS, c.vigour@sciencespobordeaux.fr)

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But this autonomy varies according to the professions and hierarchical positions. Is it a sustainable hierarchy or increased individual abilities (in priorities definition, budget allocation...). Yet, professional identities of ordinary magistrates and clerks got somehow weakened by the priority given to productivity and by contradicting orders (both making quick court rulings and listening to citizens, reinforcing crime repression and reducing short prison sentences...).

Finally, we observe a hybridism between legal and managerial values reinforced by the recent involvement of consultants and professionals other than law professions in the judiciary.

Combining sociology of professions with public policy analysis, this research relied on an empirical study based on observations and 130 interviews with bureaucrats, lawyers and clerks.
The debate about the concepts of the body is justified by the fact that the novi
cate is a key element for the formation of the body conception of undergraduate
students, this is the first step to consolidate how to think and act in different
fields. We aim to discuss the conception of body from teachers of a philanthropic
University of Goiás. The research is a cross-sectional study explored the na
ture. Made sure a case study with a questionnaire developed and validated specially
for this study. Was distributed approximately 20 questionnaires and one teacher
refused to answer. The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the PUC
Goiás under No. 1256/09. identifies the fact that 26.7% of teachers working with
activities, 40% with the humanities, and 33.3% with the area of biology.
About the body conceptions that prevail among teachers, nine replied the ques-
tion, 66.67% consider the body as a machine, or as an organism, comprising sep-
arrately from other components. Was also questioned whether teachers read au-
thors on the issue, 88.89% considered. Was also asked if teachers talk about the body in their classes and again 88.9% said yes.
The completion marks the fact that teachers’ conceptions of body can be con-
sidered traditional, since there was no overcoming the dualism of body and soul,
or the condition of a body “thing” (machine or organism). This conception among
university teachers can affect the thinking about the subject among academics,
that is shown by other researches.
to higher education in some selected countries, based on international statistics.

2. The second one is based on an empirical research undertaken in six universities in Mexico City, that are classified by academic characteristics, and by the implications that these have in the process of globalization of knowledge, and will examine the material and symbolic inequalities of the students that obtain their professional degrees.

3. The third one, will consist on a reflection that, based on empirical national data versus international data, allows the design of some elements of comparison regarding the inequities experienced by the young students that succeed in finishing their degrees, in some selected emergent countries.

RC25-446.2

VILLALON, ROBERTA* (St. John's University, villalor@stjohns.edu)

Argentina's Dirty War: Counter-Hegemonic Collective Memories & Frame Analysis

In this paper, I analyze the contentious and long-lasting collective process to document, understand and reach justice for victims of Argentina’s Dirty War, based on fundamental texts produced after the end of the last military dictatorship. By looking into the challenge of “Never Again” report prepared by the National Commission on the Disappearance of People (CONADEP), which included hundreds of testimonies by survivors of torture and acquaintances, reading scholarly analyses on this matter, and finding testimonies published in other venues, I discuss how this report became a master narrative from which subsequent interpretations of the Dirty War emerged. I apply Goffman’s (1986) frame analysis theory to understand the complexities and nuances of processes of collective memory-making, and identify how hegemonic and counter-hegemonic frames were used to create meanings and organize experiences of the Dirty War. Then, I propose alternative frames (an “intersectional frame” and an “emotions-conscious frame”) with the aim of contributing to ongoing and long-lasting collective efforts to comprehend this phase of history. While this use of frame analysis may be considered unorthodox given that scholars do not generally impose a frame on a document, I intend to demonstrate the power of framing and reframing as tools to animate what existing frames may be masking and thus reach deeper levels of understanding through furthering the production of counter-hegemonic knowledge.

RC32-555.4

VILLANI, MICHELA* (Institut Universitaire de l'Histoire de la Médecine et de la Santé Publique, Michela.Villani@ehess.fr)

Excision and Migration: Between “Legality” and “Loyalty” in the Transmission of a Traditional Practice in Migratory Context

Female genital mutilation (FGM) is forbidden in many countries of the North (Europe, Nord-America) and of the South (Africa). However, this traditional practice is still transmitted from generation to generation by women. If medical and pathological consequences of FGM are well-known, the social and symbolic implications in the intergenerational process of transmission of the practice and the migratory context are not yet well understood. The social and symbolic universe of the countries where sexual mutilations persist, implies that women who are not excised are considered “dirty” or “obscene”. Non-excised women are stigmatized in their sexual identity and within African community. On the other side, young women living in a migratory context are confronted with other sexual models and may start to feel a sexual disability. Communication around the practice of excision is almost absent in the families where women and girls are nevertheless excised. The perpetuation of the practice is intrinsically connected to the gender system stakes and in particular to the unequal status between women and men in some of these societies (Zimmermann, 2001). Introduction to sexuality can become one moment of distance between the parental and family standards and the social standards of the local society (Andro, Lesclingand, Poreutt, on 2010). This qualitative survey involves both social sciences and biomedicine. To seize these representations and the sexual practices connected to sexuality and to health, a series of semi-directive detailed interviews have been conducted with ten African women living in Switzerland and have undergone FGM. On one hand, transmission of FGM on the second generation of immigrants in the migratory context, is the way for keeping memories and traditions alive. On the other hand, teenager’s sexual socialization becomes a ground of resistance against the western colonization, which takes place in the field of the sexuality.

Dans nos sociétés prises dans ce que le philosophe allemand Hermut Rosa appelle l’« accélération sociale du temps », et face à la dégradation des conditions de travail et du «temps de soin», maîtriser son temps de travail est un enjeu. Et ce d’autant plus dans le milieu hospitalier où temps de travail est souvent synonyme de don de soi et de soi.

Depuis une dizaine d’années une forme de travail atypique se développe, à la limite de légalité, dans les équipes soignantes des hôpitaux français : le travail en 12 heures d’affilée. Présenté par les directions des hôpitaux comme une solution pour pourvoir les postes vacants, le travail en 12 heures permet aussi à court terme d’économiser des postes en supprimant les temps de chevauchement entre les équipes. Mais pour les soignants eux-mêmes, ne travaillant « plus que » 12 jours sur 28, les 12 heures permettent d’avoir plus de temps pour sa vie privée. En effet, à la différence des plannings traditionnels en 8h, travailler en 12h permet d’obtenir un roulement fixe et de dégager mécaniquement du temps pour cumuler une deuxième activité face à l’unif des salaires.

Notre exposition se concentrera sur les premières conclusions d’une enquête ethnographique de plusieurs mois menée dans divers services d’hôpitaux parisiens, ainsi que d’entretiens avec les soignants, dans le cadre d’une thèse engagée depuis octobre 2012. Nous montrerons que ce qui apparaît comme un consensus inébranlable entre les directions et les soignants autour d’un meilleur équilibre entre travail et famille, est en fait un moyen pour les soignants de fuir un travail qui s’est intensifié depuis que les politiques de restriction des dépenses et de maximisation de la productivité se sont imposées ces dernières années à l’hôpital : au moins on ne revient pas travailler tous les jours !

Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.

VINK, GERKO* (Statistics Netherlands, g.vink@uu.nl)
VAN BUUREN, STEF (Utrecht University)
Multiple Imputation Of Squared Terms

We propose a new multiple imputation technique for imputing squares. Current methods yield either unbiased regression estimates, or preserve data re- lations. No method, however, seems to deliver both, which limits researchers in the implementation of regression analysis in the presence of missing data. Besides, current methods only work under a MCAR mechanism. Our method for imputing squares uses a polynomial combination. The proposed method yields both unbiased regression estimates, whilst at the same time preserving the quadratic relations in the data for both MAR and MCAR mechanisms.

VINKOV, SERGEY* (National Research University of Higher School of Economics, svinkov@hse.ru)

Russian Housing Care for Orphans: Equal Rights in Unequal Opportunities

A great number of decrees, regulating various aspects of social security for orphans (including housing), have been adopted by the Russian government in 2013, which put Russian Orphan Care among the paramount issues of social policy.

This paper analyzes the housing care laws in relation to orphans in Russia, including federal laws, regional statutory documents and case law protecting the housing rights of orphans.

At present, the Russian government has a duty to provide orphans with housing regardless of their age, which is made at the expense of both the federal budget and the resources of local authorities. At the same time, orphans are unequally allocated in regions with various levels of economy, which collides with their housing needs and standards of living.

For example, during the period of professional studies orphans are provided with a room in the university dormitory, thus their housing need is partly met by the funds of their educational establishment. However, after graduation orphans are required to have a permanent registration, i.e. living space of their own, in order to have a job and for other purposes.

In general, the paper combines the case study methodology with legal analysis of effective housing rights for orphans and young care leavers who are in need of housing. The study leads to the following key point: equally guaranteed rights to housing care are hampered by the lack of (i) a unified mechanism for different regions of Russia and (ii) appropriate economic resources to implement the rights.

VIRCHOW, FABIAN* (Univ Applied Sciences Düsseldorf, fabian.virchow@fh-duesseldorf.de)

From Right-Wing Violence to Racist Terror – Exploring Factors of Radicalisation

In November 2011 a racist terror group in Germany that claimed responsibility for the murder of nine migrants and one police-woman was discovered by chance. For more than thirteen years security forces had no real idea of the activities of the group, assuming that the killings were caused by criminal motives. After the existence and activities of the racist group has become known several high-ranking security and secret service officers resigned and the security apparatus is still under reconstruction.

The paper addresses the attempts by researchers to locate the factors why a terrorist group developed from a much broader racist violence-prone movement and tries to weigh up the role and actions (as well as non-actions) taken by state actors towards the extreme right in Germany in general and against the regional right-wing movement in Thuringia from which the terror cell emerged in particular. In doing so, the investigation tries to find out if in the first phase restraint by the state might have encouraged right-wing violence while in a later phase adamant decisions by public prosecutors may have contributed to a radicalisation processes resulting in racist homicide.

The Identitarian Movement

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
In autumn 2012, the Génération Identitaire, a French group, launched a video message on Youtube declaring war on multi-culturalism. In order to gain a maximum of public attention and as an example of how the movement’s performance would look like the group occupied a mosque in Poitiers, chosen for the final victory of Karl Martell against the invading Moors in 732 AD.

While, in France, the group’s roots date back into the early 2000s, the occupation of the mosque quickly inspired imitators in neighboring countries like Austria and Germany. Although presenting themselves as being non-racist its ethnopluralist approach and public statements on several issues clearly indicate that the movement belongs to the spectrum of right-wing racist populism.

The paper will outline the emergence and the development of the ‘Identitarian’ Movement taking the variations in several countries into account. A focus will be given on the analysis of the movement’s claim of not being racist on the one hand and the de facto involvement of known right-wing protagonists on the other hand. Public performance of the movement that is web-based to a large extent is investigated. In sum, the paper offers an analysis of a new political phenomenon and situates this into a broader understanding of more recent developments of right-wing populism as a whole.

TG06-966.5

VIRKKI, TUJA** (University of Jyväskylä, tuuja.virkki@yjyu.fi)
JAPPINEN, MAJA (University of Helsinki)

**Gendering Responsibility: Work Practices and Institutional Responses to Intimate Partner Violence in Finland and in Russia

This paper examines how the highly gendered phenomenon of intimate partner violence (IPV) is encountered in various institutional settings of social and health care services in Finland and in Russia. The empirical data comprise (1) 16 focus group interviews with staff members (n=73) in various social and health care units in Finland and (2) 74 interviews with staff members (n=56) and services users (n=14) in three public crisis departments and one NGO crisis center in Russia. Based on the analysis of this data corpus, it seems that one of the dominant institutional discourses is that of making the female victims responsible for dealing with the problem of IPV. According to the interviewed professionals, it is difficult or even impossible to address the topic of the responsibility of male perpetrators due to various reasons, e.g. inadequacy of existing work practices or insufficient legislation. This paper takes a closer look at the ways in which the above-mentioned discourse operates to organize work practices that result in “gendering responsibility” at the level of local activities. Following the ideas of institutional ethnography (Smith 2005), the basic assumption of this paper is that institutional discourses organize the ways of “seeing” and “knowing” the solutions to the problem of IPV in institutionally actionable ways. Of special interest here are the interconnections between the institutional processes carried out locally and those organized at state, national and even international level. In addition, this paper addresses some cultural differences between Russia and Finland in the ways in which the female victims are made responsible for dealing with the problem of IPV in the everyday work of the institutional settings under investigation.

RC52-839.8

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HEYSE, LIeSBEt (University of Groningen)
MILLS, MELINDA (University of Groningen)
BOLLETTINO, VINCENzo (Harvard)

**Testing the Effectiveness of HRM Practices Among Expatriate Humanitarian Aid Workers

Abstract: Staff turnover has become a major concern for humanitarian organizations. On the one hand this can be seen as something humanitarian organizations have to live with, but on the other hand it has also been blamed for reducing effectiveness and efficiency due to discontinuity in staffing and loss of institutional memory. To prevent public pressure for greater efficiency and accountability, Professionalization, and especially adopting for-profit management practices, for example regarding human resource management (HRM) was deemed to be key to achieve enhanced efficiency and accountability. In short, no sector is dependent on the employees and their loyalty and at the same time experiencing a very high turnover. Therefore, this is the present setting to study the effectiveness of HRM practices. Yet, while much discussed, in-depth research on the consequences of human resources practices on attitudinal outcomes of employees, like trust in management, job satisfaction and leaving intentions in this sector has so far not been conducted. So far, most studies have been conducted in the for-profit sector and to a lesser extent in the public sector. While it is assumed that HRM practices should also be effective in humanitarian organizations empirical data was lacking in order to actually test this. To the knowledge of these authors, this is the first empirical attempt to study these issues among a sample of humanitarian aid (HR) workers from one of the largest agencies in the field: MSF. Preliminary results show that HRM practices are positively influencing individual attitudinal outcomes (job satisfaction and turnover intentions) and that trust in management is an important factor mediating this relation. HRM practices are conducive to building trust in management, which in turn is positively related to job satisfaction and intention to remain with the organization.
This paper presents the results of a research project based on five case studies where artists are invited by urban professionals to work and produce knowledge on cities and project sites in France. They are digital artists, sound artists, choreographers, visual artists, actors. They work mainly through intensive field work. Site immersion and (informal) interviews are singled out as the key elements that are used. We will first discuss in which way and to what extent artists produce knowledge that is different from that produced and used by city professionals. What kind of knowledge do artists produce? In which aspects is this knowledge different? Are these differences due to artists’ specific skills? To their methods? To their unique gaze? To their capacity to represent the reality? Then we will discuss how can urban professionals use and work with this new kind of knowledge. How do they analyse it? What are the epistemological, methodological and analytical problems encountered in their understanding and their transposition in urban studies?

RC52-833.10

VIVANT, ELSA* (Université Paris Est Lattes, elsa.vivant@univ-paris-est.fr)

Young Graduates Self Entrepreneur: Searching for Job or Creating a Company?

Precariousness is a rising condition of high skilled and knowledge work. The implementation of new kind of work contracts is supporting this movement. In France, a new fiscal regime for self-entrepreneur had been created in 2009. This consists of lower tax rate and simplified administrative procedure for small companies (turnover under 33 000 euros).

This contribution presents the results of a research on graduates (master or PhD in social sciences) who enter the labour market by creating this kind of self-entrepreneur. It appears that they didn't choose this scheme of work: it had been required by employers to lower their labor cost, flexibly the working relationship and externalise administrative procedures. While graduates are administratively independents, their conditions of work are mainly those of salaried: in the firm, with fixed schedule, prescription from the superior, etc.

In these situation that fuzzed and hybridised working regime and working conditions of independents and salaried, how are these graduates (as specific population of knowledge workers) adapted? Their working conditions, activities, projects and discourses reveal different feelings about that situation. This paper will explore these three idea-types of young self-entrepreneur: subordinated, independent, or in inclusion. To what extend does this situation trained them to become entrepreneurial worker?

ADH-992.2

VIVEROS-VIGOYA, MARA* (Universidad Nacional de Colombia, mvara.viveros@gmail.com)

Masculinities, Violence and Multiculturalism in Latin America

Male violence has occupied a foundational place in Latin American history. Latin America’s past has been marked by men’s violent acts, such as the Spanish Conquest and Colonization in which not only colonized “women” were powerless within their communities, but also colonized “men” were subordinately placed within a hierarchy of masculinities. This societal structure was based on mechanisms of racial inferiority and gender subordination, which established relationships of domination and of complicity between the people and their colonizers. The postcolonial period manifested the consequences of such brutality and its difficult to speak about Latin-American social history where violence hasn’t been present, not as a Latin-American cultural trait but as a social fact. While I’ll reference the Latin-American context generally, I’ll particularly focus on the situation in Colombia, an area on which I have extensively worked. Due to the old and painful reality of the Colombian armed conflict, exceeded only by the Israeli-Palestinian and Indian-Pakistani conflicts, the need has become apparent to promote initiatives, which introduce discussion and action into the public and academic domains. The two following issues: first, the conflict continues to differently affect the lives of Colombian women and men because of their social place in the gender order; and second, the difficulty of dissociating the violence of masculinity, as it has been designed and constructed socially in the Colombian context.

This paper will first reflect on the relevance of social intervention programs developed with men oriented towards violence prevention. It will then address male resistance to change and the attempt to trivialize violence against women and reaffirm masculinity based on domination, in which some geopolitical and internal social hierarchical considerations are present. Finally, this paper will discuss the forceful effects that multiculturalism in the region may or may not have on gender violence and its eradication.

WGO5-927.7

VIZCARRA-BORDI, IVONNE* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, ivbordi@hotmail.com)

Living with the Sea: The Satoumi Concept

The importance of sustainable marine resource management through the Eco-system and the Participatory approaches is widely accepted and supported by contemporary science. Fisheries management based on the internal knowledge of the local artisanal communities, which operate with traditional techniques and tools, has considered the key to the preservation of the marine and coastal ecosystems. In Japan, the participation of fishermen in the decision-making process as well as the enforcement and realisation of conservation plans is being researched and promoted widely. The most promising conservation framework, the satoumi, is based upon the interaction between traditional human activity in fishing communities and ecosystem management. These ecosystems

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ADH-992.2

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WGO5-927.7

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still maintain high productivity and biodiversity, coupled with human activity. The satoumi is based upon traditional resource management techniques which aim at the protection of the targeted ecosystem. As the depletion of fish stocks and the degradation of marine habitats expand around the globe, the provisioning, regulating and cultural services that the marine ecosystems provide for the fishing communities are disappearing. Through extensive literature review, this paper explores the capacity of the satoumi concept for the sustainable use of the marine resources. The most important aspect of the research is the exploration of the significance of the implementation of the satoumi for the survival of the communities that have adopted it. The majority of these communities depend on the local marine resources for their livelihoods and maintain a strong bond with the sea, as their ancestors have passed down to them their maritime tradition. The satoumi practitioners have shown evidence of adaptability and resilience whilst maintaining high levels of productivity and sustainability.

RC18-319.4
Vladimirova, Alina* (National Research University, ovvladimirova@hse.ru)
Perceptions of Rising Powers: Are Russia and China Still Brothers Forever?

Russia and China are brothers forever was a popular slogan in the Soviet Union time, that perfectly shows how important it is for political science to understand differences in perceptions. While in Russian culture a brotherhood can be relationships of the equal, in mind of Chinese people an hierarchy is always formed and one of the brothers has to be older, has to be a leader. Even though China has experienced a new political system and a new type of superpower, that relays more on soft power than on hard, it is struggling with the China Threat theory and problems of misinterpretations of the Harmony World concept. In order to predict the role of China in the future many specialists turn to its imperial past, the tribute system and roots of the strategic culture, so processes of a politicization of history can be clearly observed. The majority of these communities depend on the local marine resources for their livelihoods and maintain a strong bond with the sea, as their ancestors have passed down to them their maritime tradition. The satoumi practitioners have shown evidence of adaptability and resilience whilst maintaining high levels of productivity and sustainability.

RC20-352.1
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Voicu, Malina* (GESIS Leibniz Institute for Social Sciences, malina.voicu@gesis.org)
Religious Heterogeneity and Civic Participation In Comparative Perspective

The effect of diversity on civic participation is a hot issue in social sciences during the last decade. While some authors point out that diversity erodes social capital and addresses political participation, other researches prove that different type of diversity (namely ethnic or linguistic diversity) have different effects on political and civic participation. The current research focuses on the effect of religious heterogeneity on civic participation, taking into account the effect interaction between the religious heterogeneity and individual belonging to a particular religious denomination. The result of multilevel hierarchical models run on EVS 2008 data shows that religious heterogeneity has a negative effect on civic participation, but the moderate effect depends on the individual religious denomination.

RC28-491.4
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Motel-Klingebiel, Andreas (German Centre of Gerontology)
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Unequal Social Participation in Later Life

The concept of active ageing comprises the maintenance of societal participation throughout the life span into old age. ‘Good’ ageing in line with this activity paradigm develops into a starting point of social inequality rather than being its result. Based on the German Ageing Survey (DEAS) and on the German Survey on Volunteering (FWS) we investigate the access to volunteering and to educational activities depending on social and spatial aspects of inequality. The DEAS is a nationwide representative cross-sectional and longitudinal survey of the German population aged 40 and above, so far data was collected in four waves in the years 1996, 2002, 2008 and 2011. The FWS is a representative cross-sectional survey on voluntary work, honorary office and civic engagement of the population living in Germany aged 14 and older. Data is currently available for the years 1999, 2004 and 2009.

Societal participation is socially and spatially structured: Individuals from a lower social class are less often involved in educational activities or in volunteering. The results of our multi-level-analyses clearly support these inequalities in societal participation known from the literature among individuals in both, middle and later life. The findings indicate that individuals living in economically disadvantaged regions are less likely to participate than in economically strong regions. Disadvantages cumulate in case that low individual resources overlap with poor economic conditions in the living area. Therefore, measures to facilitate participation should be taken on the local level to enhance opportunities for volunteering and educational activities throughout the life course and especially in later life. This should help to increase the participation of individuals from lower social classes sustainably.

RC24-434.1
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Environmental Attitudes before and after Fukushima

The Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster revealed the dangers of nuclear power and might have changed people’s attitudes towards this energy source. Therefore this paper examines whether a nuclear accident like the Fukushima accident has a long-term effect on attitudes towards nuclear energy. After we describe the overall impact and trend before and after the accident for different countries we test hypotheses about the structure of the effect. On the one hand, whether the effect is temporary or persistent; on the other, whether the average treatment effect depends on individual characteristics, like age, gender, education or nationality. According to availability heuristics (Tversky and Kahneman, 1974) we would assume a temporary effect (declining media coverage, memories fading away), classical rational choice theory (Coleman, 1990) might expect a long-term effect which is caused by an updated risk evaluation due to new information we got from the Fukushima accident (e.g. how tedious it is to stop nuclear chain-reaction or a lack of trust in authorities because of bad disaster management). Using data from the latest ISSP 2010/2011 environmental module II we design our study as a natural experiment as we have both people surveyed before and after the accident. Within the causal framework of a Regression Discontinuity Design (RDD) and a Difference-in-Difference Estimator (DiD) we assume heterogenous treatment effects so that some individuals change their attitudes more drastically than others. Our results indicate that young people are more likely to be influenced by the accident while gender does not matter. Moreover we find different patterns between countries that need further research.
Creativity & Creative Class in the Transformation of Russian Society

Russia is a country of creative minds, rich in talents. Creativity - is a fundamentally new state of Russian society, associated with the formation of the creative class, the integrated group, which unites representatives of various professions on the basis of a demand of self-realization and service to the public good. Investigation of the conditions, the vector of development and activity of the creative class shows that, despite the spontaneity of social initiatives steady trend of actualization of potential creative class occurs, which gives us hope for a successful modernization of Russia, the qualitative renewal of all aspects of public life. Today Russian society gets its second wind, gets rid of “post-reform fatigue syndromes and skepticism”. It requires the formation of the creative person, creative education, creative management of all aspects of Russian society. It is with the growth of creative trends and shaping the creative society, a society of social creativity the future of Russia is linked. What responsibility has society and what a social dialogue should be to implement a real historical breakthrough depends on the creative class.

Discourse of the Integration of Society in Latvian Sociology

If sociological theory considers social integration as a universal process which involves the whole society and all types of its diversity, the public consciousness in Latvia, as well as the scientific discourse, persistently relate this term to just one dimension – ethnic. The findings presented in the article demonstrate that the scientific research on the integration processes in Latvia has become more critical towards the methodological assumptions which appeared in the 1990s, but in their entirety there is a reconsideration of the values of those ideological approaches to the understanding of society integration which first were formulated in T. Parsons’ conception. At the same time, the ideas of J. Habermas who considered it necessary to recognize a collective identity of ethnic minorities in the multicultural society might become a significant ideological resource for the research on society integration in Latvia. The article presents some data from the sociological research carried out in the largest city of Eastern Latvia – Daugavpils, the city with an ethnically diverse population. The data obtained in the run of the research demonstrate the possibility to reconcile the liberal conception of society integration in Latvia with the recognition of the value of a collective identity of ethnic minorities.

The Formation Of Political Subjects

The Formation of Political Subjects. Tenant Protest in Berlin and New York

A crucial point in the development of urban social movements is their ability to form coalitions to overcome the deep entrenched structural and discursive fragmentation and particularization of neoliberal societies. The urban seems to be the context in which this can be achieved. In current tenant protest in Berlin and New York, though highly specific in their issues and demands, we can see such an abstraction from personal interests making affiliations of broader political positions possible. In the process of legitimizing their right to stay put some of the protest groups go as far as to make universal claims to (represent) the common good.

Admission rates of patients with a diagnosis of schizophrenia and affective disorder combined decrease with increasing population growth, unemployment rates and percentage of traffic areas. Admission rates for schizophrenia are negatively related to population growth, average income and percentage of green areas, while admission rates for affective disorder combined decrease with increasing population growth, population density, average income and percentage of green areas, while higher admission rates are correlated with negative binomial regression models.

Multiple Migrations: Who Moves On and Why? – Answers From a Biographical Informed Perspective

Even though multiple migrations have and continue to gain in importance due to contemporary internationalization processes, to date they have hardly been subject of systematical examinations in migration research. Not only are the dimensions and significance of their repeated migratory movements in the society as a whole underestimated, but also bring they out a methodological challenge for social research, especially quantitative methods. The multiple transnational paths of those onward migrants usually don’t appear respectively go missing in survey statistics. Nevertheless, according to certain targeted quantitative studies a notable part of international migration can be characterized as repeat migration. Based on these data there are available on their demographic characteristics since 2005, social cash transfers (SCT) have become a legitimate and widely used instrument of global development policy. This is surprising, because development organisations have long rejected direct cash transfers, citing concerns of dependency and lacking capacity for implementation in the Global South. In this paper I attempt to explain how and why development organisations changed their position on social cash transfers. Previous research indicates that a shift in global discourses may have caused development organisations to reconsider SCT as a policy option. Therefore, using an approach of sociological discourse analysis, I check in how changes in global discourses prior to the early 1980s has led to their perception as potential drivers of development due to untapped economic potential. This shift in the perceptions of global actors legitimised social cash transfers, because they were successfully portrayed as a direct investment into the poor which can help to fulfil their untapped potential.
such as age, income, employment, educational background and country of origin. However, even less is known about their individual motivations, decision-making and experiences. In order to contribute to an understanding of who is moving on and why, results of a qualitative, biographical oriented study on serial migrants from different national and social backgrounds are presented. Therein the underlying structures of meaning and patterns of orientation given their multiple migration movements are reconstructed and analyzed as constitutive elements of their transnational trajectories and social contexts.

RC12-221.6
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Prostitution and The “Law-In-Action” – A Study Of Public Administration In Germany, Poland and Czech Republic

The paper presents the results of a qualitative-empirical research project on public administration of prostitution in Germany, Poland and Czech Republic. Therein, administrative practices of both governmental institutions and civil society organizations (e.g. police force; public order, public health and tax authorities as well as social work) will be described and analysed. Using semi-structured expert interviews with organisational frontline-actors governance of prostitution is approached and investigated from a bottom-up perspective. Germany with the Abolitionism type on the one hand and Poland and Czech Republic with its 57 affiliated unions actually heeded the call, but those that did successfully reversed its longstanding opposition to the legalization of undocumented immigration.

RC14-740.2
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Challenging New Governance: Evaluating New Approaches To Employment Standards Enforcement In Common Law Contexts

A mounting crisis in employment standards enforcement is prompting experimentation in common law contexts with new instruments aiming to improve workplace regulation. This experimentation across all stages of the enforcement process indicates the increasing influence of ‘new governance’. Focusing on reforms in five countries, this paper rather raises serious cautions around ‘new governance’-style enforcement mechanisms, demonstrating that, put into practice, enforcement models envisioned in the new governance literature are not readily accounted for in the power dynamics of the employment relationship. Furthermore, assumptions about the inevitable collapse of state enforcement capacity are premature and can impede strategies for more effective ES regulation.

RC44-728.7
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What's the Best Way Forward for Immigrant Workers? the Dynamics & Efficacy of Building Unions and Building Social Movements

In 2006, the peak association of the U.S. labor movement, the AFL-CIO, reversed its longstanding opposition to the legalization of undocumented immigrants and committed itself to organizing immigrant workers. Only a handful of its 57 affiliated unions actually heeded the call, but those that did successfully unionized immigrant workers in some key cities and states.

Yet, the number of immigrant workers involved in these unionization drives pales in comparison to the millions of immigrant workers involved in a very different kind of action: the massive nation-wide rallies for immigrant rights that took place in the United States in the spring of 2006. Here, too, a couple of labor unions played a critical role, both in the immediate lead-up to the rallies and 3 years earlier in their attempt to help build a national movement for immigrant rights. Two unions (SEIU and UNITE HERE) sponsored the Immigrant Worker Freedom Rides (IWFR). Bus rides of immigrant workers and activists were used to bring publicity to the plight of undocumented workers in the U.S. and also to foster relationships among local labor unions, community-based organizations, and religious, student and immigrant-right groups in the cities and towns where the buses stopped. Recent research shows that the IWFR laid much of the institutional foundations for the 2006 rallies, especially in new destination communities (Voss and Bloemraad 2011).

In this paper, I examine these very different types of campaigns—those focused on unionization and those focused on building alliances and a social movement—comparing their dynamics and effectiveness. This assessment is far from straightforward; as one has to take into account not only immediate impacts but also longer-term effects, including the backlash against immigration in some of the new-destination communities that had rallies in 2006. Moreover, this backlash continues to be conditioned on state and local political climates.

RC10-196.2
VRATUSA, VERA* (Belgrade University, vratusa@sezampro.rs)
How Does Class Affiliation of Sociologists Impact Their Choice of Theoretical-Methodological Research Paradigm for Study of Social Structuration and Inequality and of Corresponding Practical-Political Strategies?

The paper proposes self-reflexive examination of the impact of the class affiliation of sociologists on their choice of theoretical-methodological and practical-political research paradigm starting from which sociologists attempt to explain and understand discontinuities in social structuration and propose corresponding strategies for conservation, mitigation or elimination of socially structured inequality.

The main hypothesis of the paper is that sociologists like other highly educated experts are affiliates of the new small bourgeoisie, in turn, subscribing to class affiliation. Sociologists like other professionals, possess formal certificate of acquired specialist knowledge. Diploma makes accessible to them salaried employment and work place privileges of performing planning and commands’ mediating work functions, but does not relieve from permanent worries not to lose them and fall into the ranks of the manual wage laborers in times of high unemployment. This contradictory place in the class division of labor of direct producers of legitimizing ideologies, leaves sociologists greater margin for the choice of the world view and social standpoint than to the affiliates of the main antagonistic classes.

The core finding of the paper is that from the time of institutionalization of the sociology as the academic discipline, the majority of sociologists tend to retain/improve the standpoint/interest of exploiting class of commanding managers to conserve or only to reform the existing relations of reproduction of civil society’s social life and inequality, articulating simultaneously the corresponding main-stream consensus or conflict version of the positivist “old-materialistic” and/or phenomenological-hermeneutical “idealist” research paradigm of eternal hierarchically structured social structure/stratification. The minority chooses to attempt to come over to the standpoint/interest of the class of exploited executors, to overcome class division of labor which reproduces social inequality and to establish the relations of self-managed “socialized humanity”, articulating simultaneously the corresponding critical “new-materialistically inverted dialectic” research paradigm of liberating potential of self-organized class struggle.

RC47-766.4
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Social Media Collaborative Storytelling: The Occupy Movement and the Narratives Constructing It

Social Media developed in the 21st century have become tools for people to transmit and express their opinions for the global political scene. At the same time, worldwide recession and financial crisis has lead the people to make use of these technologies in means that were never intended to when they were launched. Looking specifically at the Occupy movement and the role of social media, this paper will argue that Twitter cultivated the ideal conditions for this social movement to bring together online and offline activist communities that shared common values. Considering the use of Twitter during a number of protests that adapted the ‘Occupy’ name, slogans or rationales, incubated in New York, London, Madrid and Athens, this paper will be premised upon the following advances. First, that this platform is increasingly evolving into means for collaborative storying by the social movement activists, endowing them with a collective identity and a sense of belonging. Twitter’s discursive identity appoints an interactive storytelling by the social movement activists, endowing them with a collective identity and a sense of belonging. Twitter’s discursive identity appoints an interactive storytelling by the social movement activists, endowing them with a collective identity and a sense of belonging. Twitter’s discursive identity appoints an interactive storytelling by the social movement activists, endowing them with a collective identity and a sense of belonging.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
The Effects of School-to-Work Transition Pathways on Economic Outcomes through the Great Recession

Whereas the term “school-to-work transition” (STW) implies a clear, discrete event, this increasingly prolonged transitional period is not always unidirectional and typically includes involvements in both school and work. Destandardization in the STW transition makes it difficult to assess the extent to which young people today “flounder” during this period. Using longitudinal data from the US Youth Development Study and hierarchical latent class analysis, this paper examines the interplay of educational and career attainment and its longer-term economic consequences. Four STW pathways were observed from age 18 to age 30: two groups that attain careers through postsecondary education (via Bachelor’s or Associates/Vocational degrees) and two floundering groups that do not (those with some college and those with no postsecondary experience).

Regression models demonstrate the negative effects of floundering pathways on economic outcomes and the heightened difficulties of those pursuing these pathways during a recession. While the High School Flounders were consistent in the worst off, the Some College Flounders (SCF) also experienced relatively poor economic outcomes. Both pre-recession (2005) and in 2009, respondents in the SCF pathway were less likely to have a savings account and own a home, and had more financial problems and lower job satisfaction than those who moved into the labor force with Bachelor’s degrees. Even starker were their circumstances in turbulent economic times, with the SCF pathway now more likely to be unemployed, receive financial help from parents, and to have recently lost a job. This pattern of most differences between the SCF group and the Bachelors into Career group were non-significant, despite their unequal educational attainments, suggests that the pathway from an Associates or Vocational degree to a career is a viable alternative. We discuss implications of these findings both for the U.S. context, as well as for transition dynamics in other countries.

Contrasting Young People's Personal and Political Uses of Social Media

Recent debates have highlighted the increasingly blurred boundaries between everyday social media use and the use of social networks and its use for broader engagement with politics. Young people use social media extensively and many see that active use of social media by political actors will enhance young people's reconnection with formal politics. In this paper we analyse how young people themselves conceptualise the relationship between their everyday social media use, the use of it for political expression, and how both politicians and celebrities try to engage with them in politics. Most existing studies tend to treat young people's political engagement as homogenous; instead we analyse young people's attitudes towards political use of social media by comparing both active participants with non-participants, as well as those from an advantaged social-economic status with less advantaged young people. This data analysis is based on 12 asynchronous online group discussions participated in by 108 young people in Australia, UK and the USA. In each country the groups were divided into four segments: high/low participation by high/low SES to ensure that the discussion groups themselves had high homophily.

Social Reproduction Strategies and Participation in Higher Education during the Economic Recession

The current economic crisis in many Southern European countries has inevitably affected the number of students (male and female) progressing to higher education. The way young individuals and their families make their choices for the future is connected to the new social realities that this crisis has created. New inequalities are expected to take shape; such inequalities for example seem to arise from the unequal horizons for choice making. Middle class students and their families engage in choice-making in higher education with broader options while lower classes have restricted horizons often stemming from mechanisms of self-selection and self-exclusion. These eventually produce stratification in the educational system due to factors that are not always educationally related or connected to individual characteristics. The decision making process needs to be located in macro sociological factors that relate to the structure of available opportunities on offer.

Experiencing Interethnic Relations in Cypriot Schools

The aim of this paper is to examine the way teenagers experience and report interethnic relations with emphasis on interethnic violence in the school environment. It will report findings from a qualitative investigation from an EU funded research project titled: “Children’s Voices: Exploring Interethnic Violence and Children’s Rights in the School Environment”. The qualitative investigation included semi-structured interviews with school teaching staff and counselors and with pupils whose work was related with interethnic relations in schools. Additionally, eight focus groups with children (4 in primary and 4 in secondary schools) were conducted to explore teenagers’ perspectives. Findings indicate that in Cyprus there is an environment of growing concern about the presence of migrants. People coming mostly from Asia and Eastern Europe and people of Islamic faith appear to be more vulnerable to prejudice. Overall there are mixed perceptions about interethnic tolerance in schools ranging from negative to (politically correct) positive ones. While the prevalent discourse of multiculturalism in Cyprus uses the rhetoric of integration, what appears to be happening in the Cypriot educational system is assimilation practices focusing on language acquisition. Whenever the latter is successful potential tensions tend to minimize. These findings point to interesting directions for educational policy regarding the whole gamut of interethnic relations in Cyprus at a period in time when the current economic crisis appears to have largely negative effects on multi-ethnic coexistence.
While civil violence is almost always countered by state violence, the opposite is not true. It is unclear, according to Christian Davenport, whether state violence triggers or contains civil violence. In fact, one of the most difficult issues in the study of contentious politics is to predict civil society actors’ reactions to state violence. Will those who have witnessed state repression pick up a weapon in anger or quiet down in fear and despair?

This paper tackles this repression-dissent problem. The literature on collective violence emphasizes the importance of institutional and structural contexts—e.g., political regime characteristics, state capacity, ethnic, religious, and class cleavages, levels of socioeconomic development, etc.—to understand the repression-dissent dynamics. A major stumbling block in the effort to carry out such a research agenda is methodological. On one hand, small-N case studies, while good at revealing exact processes of state and civil society interactions, cannot measure adequately the effect of multiple contextual factors. On the other, typical quantitative analyses of annual event counts, while good at estimating the contextual effects, fail to detect interactive dynamics.

By conducting a cross-national comparison of contentious event sequences, this study attempts to examine both the contextual effects and the interactive dynamics at the same time. We use a data set of 10 million events world-wide, reported by Reuters, between 1990 and 2004. This unique data set records event information at a daily—instead of yearly—basis and, thus, helps us detect interactive dynamics. Moreover, we distinguish the actors who are more likely to resort to violence after state repression from the actors who are more likely to give up any further attempts to make claims by using multilevel analysis of actor-target interactions. This paper presents an original analysis of national contexts, actor characteristics, and actor-target interactive dynamics.
porary sociological writings go back to the concept of swarms to describe internet collectivities. The notion of society does hardly appear within the sociology of the internet. Instead of simply taking that as a sociological blind spot, this paper argues for an empirical perspective. Discussing different supplements (Derrida) of the notion of society within internet culture it thus addresses internet practices as societal practices. Internet communities are social practices – and within modern society there has always been a typical figuration of proximity and distance, fluidity and diversity. But at the same time the different supplements for the notion of society could indicate that societal forms are changing (through the influence of new media practices), e.g. the figuration of proximity and distance or the figuration of privacy and publicity. For the special case of the internet, this might be an instance of “writing (society) into being” (boyd). The paper discusses the sociological discourse on internet collectivities from an empirical point of view. It emphasizes that internet practices take place within society. And it works out how the new supplements to/ of the notion of society could be indicators for social transformations.

RC25-445.2
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Internet Communities As Intimate Publics

The culture of the internet has long been described as community culture (Rheingold, Wellman, Thiedeke). But what does community here actually mean? On the one hand there is a sort of community feeling and support in online social groups (Bourdieu, Granovetter). On the other hand internet communities are often communities between strangers who have never met or will never meet. Even in Social Network Sites like Facebook the Friend- ing-Practices don’t often mean true friendship but simply contacts between different addresses. Therefore Danah Boyd (2006) has suggested to describe community-building on the Internet as “writing community into being”: communities don’t exist per se, they have to be fabricated by writing practices. This paper wants to illustrate these community writing practices. It shows on the basis of screen-shots from Facebook and interviews with Facebook users how the special feeling of community does emerge here: On the one hand community means here an intimate sphere where contents between true friends are published. On the other hand contents remain indeterminate enough to include different friends from the contact list. Thus, community appears in Social Network Sites like Facebook as intimate publics. They are intimate because they assemble a list of close persons, but they are publics because there are different circles (Simmel) of close persons who have to be integrated in the writing practices. That is why indeterminate writing practices emerge.

RC05-102.5
WAHLBECK, OSTEN* (University of Helsinki, osten.wahlbeck@helsinki.fi)
True Finns and Non-True Finns: The Minority Rights Discourse of Populist Politics in Finland

This paper analyses the minority rights discourse found in political statements of the populist party called the True Finns. The party won a historic electoral result in the Finnish Parliamentary Election in 2011, increasing its share of the votes from 4 to 19 per cent. A theoretical framework for this paper is provided by research about populist politics. On the other hand internet communities are often communities between strangers who have never met or will never meet. Even in Social Network Sites like Facebook the Friend- ing-Practices don’t often mean true friendship but simply contacts between different addresses. Therefore Danah Boyd (2006) has suggested to describe community-building on the Internet as “writing community into being”: communities don’t exist per se, they have to be fabricated by writing practices. This paper wants to illustrate these community writing practices. It shows on the basis of screen-shots from Facebook and interviews with Facebook users how the special feeling of community does emerge here: On the one hand community means here an intimate sphere where contents between true friends are published. On the other hand contents remain indeterminate enough to include different friends from the contact list. Thus, community appears in Social Network Sites like Facebook as intimate publics. They are intimate because they assemble a list of close persons, but they are publics because there are different circles (Simmel) of close persons who have to be integrated in the writing practices. That is why indeterminate writing practices emerge.

RC24-430.1
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In connection with the Fifteenth Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Cop-15) in Copenhagen 2009, many activists had (at least reasonably) high hopes about successfully pushing for a new international climate agreement. After the complete stalemate between different country positions in Copenhagen, many climate activists lost their faith in the possibilities of achieving substantially changed international climate policies through the Cop meetings. Four years later, facing the Cop-19 meeting in Warsaw 2013, the climate movement mobilizes protest in a political situation with ostensibly more limited political opportunities. How do participants’ motives for protest and sense of efficacy vary between two equivalent climate protests when political opportunities change over time? The paper also explores shifts between the two points in time regarding what political strategies the participants in transnational climate demonstrations claim to prioritize. This is analysed based on two surveys of protest participants, one collected at the largest demonstration during the Cop-15 meeting in Copenhagen 2009, and the other one at the main climate demonstration during the Cop-19 meeting in Warsaw 2013. The data collection is based on a strict standardized methodology established in the international research programme CCC (Caught in the act of protest, Contextualizing Contention) which ensures reliability as well as comparability across protest events. Inevitably, the research design not only involves comparison of cross-sections of climate protest participants over time, it is simultaneously a comparison of two national mobilizing contexts. However, these two aspects can be sufficiently disentangled by controlling for demonstrators’ country of origin in the highly transnational demonstrations. The study aims to contribute to current scientific discussions about protest mobilization, as well as to tap into the contemporary developments of the (European) climate movement, from the perspective of individual climate protesters.

RC11-200.3
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Variations of Stressful Work and Effects on Health after Labour Market Exit. Results from Share and Elsa

Recent research has highlighted the importance of former life stages in explaining social inequalities in health at older age. In this paper, we describe working conditions during adulthood and analyse their influence on health after labour market exit. Analyses are based on two longitudinal studies with comparable information across 14 European countries: the English Longitudinal Study on Ageing (ELSA), and the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). We measure working conditions in terms of psychosocial stress at work (as defined by the demand-control and the effort-reward imbalance models), as well as working careers are regrouped using sequences analyses. Moreover - given cross-national dataset – we explore the relationship between specific indicators of social and labour market policies (e.g. expenditure on active labour market policy) and working conditions. Results show important variations of working conditions according to gender, socioeconomic position and countries. In addition, results illustrate the importance of work and employment for health among older adults, where effects of stressful work and unstable careers on later health were more consistent for men.

RC02-52.1
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Origins and Dynamic of the Solidarity Economy

They Need for Preparedness in Communities?

According to the UN framework, disasters are natural hazards (e.g. floods, earthquakes, hurricanes) that cause human suffering. However, the term community needs to be understood in a broader social context, as it includes not only individuals but also institutions and organizations that provide support to people in need. Therefore, a community is defined as a group of people who share a common interest or goal, such as disaster preparedness. In this study, we explore how different communities respond to disasters and what factors influence their level of preparedness.

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Disaster Preparedness Among Older People with Long-Term Care Needs and Family Caregivers: Who Is Vulnerable and What Do They Need for Preparedness in Communities?
Background: Hurricane Katrina in the U.S. highlighted the potentially fatal effects of a natural disaster on older individuals. This experience was reinforced by the Great East Japan Earthquake, where community-dwelling elderly were again at the greatest risk of mortality. Understanding the needs for and concerns of older persons with long-term care needs and their caregivers is vital to the development of public health programs for community level disaster planning.

Purpose: The preparedness of community-dwelling older people with long-term care needs were examined to identify characteristics of care-recipients and caregivers that are associated with worse preparedness and greater concern.

Methods: A self-administered survey among family caregivers of older Japanese with long-term care needs (n=952) were conducted in 2011. Logistic regression analysis was used to identify the predictors of disaster preparedness, including evacuation plans and caregiver’s concern about preparation. Data were analyzed in 2013.

Results: Most older people had no concrete evacuation plans, and those with dementia were 40% less likely to be prepared. Caregivers who were responsible for older persons with worse mobility, as well as those in worse health or poor financial situations, reported higher levels of anxiety about their disaster preparation. However, more experienced, wealthier, and better socially integrated caregivers in the community were more prepared.

Conclusions. Older people with long-term care needs are at heightened risk in disasters, and rely upon caregivers who may be ill-prepared to respond in emergencies. Education of caregivers and development of community support programs could provide important sources of assistance to this vulnerable group.

Class was determined using Florida’s (2012) scheme; specifically: “super-creative” (n=99), creative professional (n=110), working (n=83), and service and sales (n=281). An ANOVA indicated that working class participants were employed significantly more hours (M=52.1) than super-creative (M=46.7), creative professional (M=47.5), or service and sales (M=45.7), employees. Dependent t-tests examined the discrepancy between the three needs during leisure, and during work, by class. Results indicated that autonomy was significantly greater during leisure regardless of class; competence was significantly greater during work regardless of class; and belongingness did not differ by class. A second series of dependent t-tests examined the difference between the three needs during leisure, and during work, by class. Results indicated that: (a) during leisure, autonomy was significantly greater than belonging except for working class Chinese, and belonging was greater than competence for creative professionals and service workers; and (b) during work, belonging and competence were both greater than autonomy, regardless of class.

These results are noteworthy because they: (a) do not support Florida’s (2012) contention that the super-creative class’s leisure and work overlap; (b) suggest that while autonomy is the primary need satisfied during leisure, it is tertiary to competence and belongingness satisfaction during work, regardless of class; and (c) are not always congruent with findings from a comparable study conducted in Canada (Walker, & Glover, 2013).

Behavioral Versus Questionnaire Measures of Influence

In this project we examine the relationship between attitudinal measures of expectations and influence and a behavioral measure in an experimental setting. The attitudinal measures are typical questionnaire items regarding a study participant’s views of themselves, a partner, and their task interaction. The behavioral measure, Ps, is the standard dependent variable for the kinds of experiments from which the data comes. P(s) reflects the participant’s resistance to influence from his/her partner and is thought to reflect underlying expectancies and influence and a behavioral measure in an experimental setting. The attitudinal measures, equality, are of particular importance. In this study we regress P(s) on the series of attitudinal questionnaire items regarding expectations, influence, and affect. Results indicate that there is a strong relationship between attitude and behavior. Further, attitudes about ability, particularly the partner’s ability, are more closely associated with behavioral influence than affective sentiment is.
Forgotten Estates: The Precarity of Neighbourhood Restructuring in Salford, UK

Since the 1980s, the Northern English city of Salford has undergone intense deindustrialization and been subject to systematic waves of urban regeneration. A key aspect of these regeneration efforts has been to rebrand and reconstitute the city and its districts from ‘grimy’ and ‘old Salford’, to dynamic and cosmopolitan. Under the aegis of the ‘New Deal for Communities’ policy, one specific district in the mid-2000s was earmarked for a distinct process of redevelopment entailing the demolition of public housing stock and the construction of private housing developments within newly enclosed estates and along the profitable local riverside. Ten years on and amid a challenging fiscal climate, this redevelopment vision has largely stalled resulting in an amalgam of complex neighbourhood impacts and processes encompassing partially demolished public housing estates, threats of further eviction for housing tenants, the arrival of new private owners and a severly disinvested community infrastructure. Drawing on a programme of recent qualitative research, this paper examines the impact on new and established residents of this stagnated and disrupted restructuring process to unpack the damaging, but under-researched effects of a neoliberalised regeneration logic.

Film Screening 1: Jeppe on a Friday (2012) + Discussion: Contradictions in the Cracks: Filming Johannesburg

JEPPE ON A FRIDAY (2012), DOCUMENTARY FILM (SOUTH AFRICA / CANADA), ENGLISH, ZULU
DIRECTED BY SHANNON WALSH & ARYA LALLOO

Film synopsis: A city can be seen in news reports, crime statistics or Hollywood blockbusters. It can be explored through guided tours, from behind car windows or through history. “Jeppe on a Friday” explores a different city: the Johannesburg that exists through the men who occupy it.

Discussion: All visual meaning-making consists of choices: what we see and what we don’t see. In our documentary project on Johannesburg, Jeppe on a Friday, layers form upon layers of what is seen and what is hidden. Part of this were conscious choices made for the stories we wanted to tell and the images that would reflect the city we saw in front of us. But part of the layers and visibilities were also about the way in which the city, the community, chose to reveals itself to us. The tensions between these various ways of seeing are present in film, and often emerge in the discussions that followed as we presented the films to different audiences. Of course all filmmaking always consists of making choices, but not all choices are always allowed. The city, then, becomes a protagonist and a storyteller. Jeppestown is one more collaborator in the team of filmmakers creating this imagined, and real, portrait. What can we learn by digging up these visible and invisible traces left in the film? What can we see about our own practice as image-makers through looking more closely at what remains?

WALSH, SHANNON* (City University Hong Kong, swalsh@cityu.edu.hk)

Film Screening 2: St Henri

On August 26th, 2010, sixteen filmmakers followed multiple stories in the Montreal neighbourhood of St-Henri. The result is a touching, funny and fascinating day-in-the-life of this ecletic community. Doris travels the streets collecting bottles; Belinda is a dynamic hair stylist from Togo; Babyface, the 15 year old Canadian feather weight boxing champion prepares for a match; Robert and Edmée enjoy their golden years together; Danielle, an urban explorer scales abandoned buildings and descends into St-Henri’s sewers. These are just a few of the characters we follow in “St-Henri, the 26th of August”, a film that asks what community means today, and how we inhabit our neighbourhoods.

Inspired by the 1962 ONF film ‘A St-Henri le 5 septembre’, this unique collaboravtive film brings together some of the brightest talents in the contemporary Montreal documentary community to capture this story.

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Explicating Individual Training Decisions Based on Instrumentality Theory

Participation of individuals in continuing vocational training (CVT) stagnated or even declined since the late 1990s in numerous countries. In light of the long-standing predictions of an increasing need for CVT, this development is puzzling.

Several theories exist to explain CVT participation. Nevertheless, most empirical studies use merely personal and occupational characteristics as the main predictors of CVT participation. Also, many studies scrutinize the decisions of either participants or non-participants relying on ex-post survey data. Respondents, however, might rationalize their past behavior and give distorted assessments of their ex-ante training motives. Hence, these works do not provide an integrated explanation of individual training decisions and give no answer as to why participation does not live up to scientific and political expectations.

We apply instrumentality theory to explicate individual training decisions. Based on novel individual data, we estimate the effect of subjective expected utility (SEU) from CVT, the effect of restrictions, and the effect of personal characteristics on the willingness-to-participate. To construct individual SEU-scores, we confront interviewees with a specific training scenario and gathered information on:

- importance-ratings of nine potential CVT-outcomes,
- the perceived probabilities that successful training would actually help achieve each outcome,
- the perceived probabilities of training success.

Results show:

- SEU is a main driver of training decisions.
- Financial restrictions are most decisive for persons with higher training tendencies.
- Lack of time helps explain why some individuals are entirely unwilling to participate.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
The regional infrastructure is a crucial training determinant. Age and vocational degree do not directly affect training decisions. Yet, persons in specific occupational settings do exhibit a lower training tendency. Also, training behavior of these persons appears to be more rigid and less likely to react to changes in their cognitive training attitudes.

RC05-106.15
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Encountering the ‘Other’: Interpreting Student Experiences of a Multi-Sensory Museum Exhibition

The Immigration Museum in Melbourne, Australia launched the Identity: Yours, Mine, Ours (IWO) exhibition in 2011. Aimed primarily at young adults and secondary school students, this major long-term installation seeks to foster reflection on identity and belonging as well as dialogue about racism through a reflexive, empathetic and interactive museum experience. Drawing on findings from three secondary schools, this paper reflects on a multi-method approach that included narrative interviews, video diaries and focus groups with Year 11-12 students as well as key informant interviews with principals and teachers.

While focus groups were a catalyst for dialogue about everyday experiences with cultural diversity and racism, the ‘identity’ lens privileged in these groups could not account for the complexity of embodied experiences of belonging that were, to at least some extent, captured in narrative interviews and video diaries. For example, the narrative interviews allowed students to talk about themselves in relation to aspects of the exhibition rather than directing and framing their experience a priori, thus capturing a complex understanding of the students’ IWO experience through an entanglement of their life worlds, at home and school.

Overall, the combination of qualitative methods revealed the ways in which an interactive and immersive museum space can support students to encounter and engage with individual stories and faces, move beyond dichotomised interpretations of ‘the Other’. We conclude by discussing the potential of multi-method qualitative approaches to draw upon students’ meaning-making, including the narrative barriers experienced in multilingual contexts, in order to provide a rich emic perspective on multi-sensory exhibitions.

JS-46.7
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WANG, LUHAO (Tsinghua University)

Internet Public Sphere Under Construction: A Grounded Theory Analysis to Sina Netizens’ Comments on “Toilets Standard”

The dilemma for China to construct its internet public sphere does not result from the lacking of the same physical foundation as the western world has. On the contrary, the structural constrains such as no clear boundaries between public and private, the inner-circle communication oriented caused by “Ch чувств”, as well as the non-stand against as the ‘weapons of the weak’ do matter, that finally prevent from the opinions transforming from personal to public. To break through the deduction circulation that whether the virtual or physical public spheres should make the first move, this paper try to get the answer from the induction from the Comments on “Toilets Standard” by Sina Netizens using the grounded theory analysis method. It is easily to find out after a series of coding that, the public all agree that this standard has very bad operational management on a more scientific and democratic basis from the central government and projectism. This regulation of course didn’t answer the call for putting decision-making in a democratic and anti-projectism context.

RC31-533.2
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Labor Migration Regime and Factory Dormitory in Taiwan

Taiwan adopts guestworker scheme to hire migrant workers from Southeast Asia as a means to offset its nationalistic policies in the region. Manifested in such incidents as territorial disputes (between Japan and China over the Senkaku/Diaoyu islands, as well as between Korea and Japan over the Dokdo/Takeshima islands) and the debates over the so-called “historical consciousness” and history textbooks. How can we make sense of such a seemingly paradoxical situation, and what are possible outcomes of this contradictory development? This paper is a modest attempt to explore the answers to the above questions from a sociological perspective. Drawing on the theoretical insights from British cultural critic Raymond Williams and German sociologist Max Scheler, this paper provides a preliminary examination of what can be called “structures of feeling” in East Asia. Three dimensions of these structures are outlined for analysis: (1) grief/victimhood and the politics of memory; (2) resentment (or resentiment in Scheler’s terms) and value systems; and (3) power relations and the multi-layered structures of resentiment in East Asia. It is argued that the true reconciliation among different people in this region has to be reached before any ideal of Asianism or East Asian Community can be carried out. Towards the end of the paper, the implications for the reconciliation in the region will be further explored.

RC16-282.6
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The (Im)Possibility of the “East Asian Community”: Reflections on Nationalist Sentiments and the “Structures of Feeling” in East Asia

The recent development in East Asia has witnessed two contradicting trends: on the one hand, there have been reviving interests in Asianism (especially inspired by Takeuchi Yoshimi) and/or the so-called “East Asian Community” in both official and intellectual discourses; on the other hand, there has been an escalation of nationalistic policies in the region, manifested in such incidents as territorial disputes (between Japan and China over the Senkaku/Diaoyu islands, as well as between Korea and Japan over the Dokdo/Takeshima islands) and the debates over the so-called “historical consciousness” and history textbooks. How can we make sense of such a seemingly paradoxical situation, and what are possible outcomes of this contradictory development? This paper is a modest attempt to explore the answers to the above questions from a sociological perspective. Drawing on the theoretical insights from British cultural critic Raymond Williams and German sociologist Max Scheler, this paper provides a preliminary examination of what can be called “structures of feeling” in East Asia. Three dimensions of these structures are outlined for analysis: (1) grief/victimhood and the politics of memory; (2) resentment (or resentiment in Scheler’s terms) and value systems; and (3) power relations and the multi-layered structures of resentiment in East Asia. It is argued that the true reconciliation among different people in this region has to be reached before any ideal of Asianism or East Asian Community can be carried out. Towards the end of the paper, the implications for the reconciliation in the region will be further explored.

RC16-279.6
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The Quest to “Overcome Modernity”: War, State-Building and Nationalism in Japan and China

Drawing on Japan and China as two illustrative cases, this paper intends to shed new light on our theoretical understanding of modernity by articulating the relations between war, state-building and nationalist discourse in the non-Western context. From its very burgeoning, the historical formation of modernity in East Asia has been intertwined with the experience of the defeat of war (or war threat) that, in turn, gives rise to nationalism. Moreover, understood as originating from the West, modernity to the East has been regarded as something to be achieved and overthrown at once. On the other hand, it is also contended
that Western modernity has intrinsic contradictions that will eventually lead to self-destruction, of which the only redemption is through the alternative path provided by the East. Such a dichotomous view of modernity has been dominating nationalist discourses in many instances in East Asia. Thus, nationalist projects in East Asia often have a double task: to pursue modernization through state-building, on the one hand, and to “overcome (Western) modernity”, on the other. However, due to the legacies of war, which leads to a lack of reflection on state ideology and violence, such nationalist projects often fall into the trap of modernity itself without being able to become the genuine critique of the latter. This paper will use the attempt to “overcome modernity” in wartime Japan and the search for “anti-modern modernity” in contemporary China as two examples to examine such a paradoxical situation. It is concluded that, to better theorize (and critique) modernity, the intertwined relationships between war, state-building, nationalism and global inequality have to be taken into account.

RC28-485.2

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XIE, YU (University of Michigan)

Feeling Good about the Iron Rice Bowl: Economic Sectors and Happiness in Post-Reform Urban China

Situated in China’s market transition, this study examines the relationship between economic sectors and individuals’ happiness in post-reform urban China. Based on pooled data analysis of restricted urban samples from the China General Social Survey (CGSS) 2003, 2006 and 2008, the subjective premium enjoyed by workers in the state sector is noteworthy: individuals working in the state sector have significantly higher levels of happiness than their counterparts in the private sector, other things being equal. After controlling for selectivity in mobility into the private sector, differences between those remaining in the state sector and those moving from the state to the private sector are highlighted: those remaining in the state sector are significantly happier than former state sector workers who moved into the private sector, whether the move was voluntary or involuntary. Possible underlying causes of these psychological costs are further explored: institutional segmentation in the allocation of social welfare benefits rather than psychological factors serves as the primary nexus linking state-to-private mobility and happiness. On the one hand, those who moved voluntarily experienced a trade-off of enjoying higher paid-offs while losing a sense of security. On the other hand, involuntary, downward mobility leaves long-term psychological scars to those who experienced layoff or unemployment after controlling for social welfare benefits. People who experienced sectoral mobility, whether voluntary or involuntary, suffer from loss of the iron rice bowl. Results from robustness checks indicate that neither observed nor unobserved confounding factors, if any, would bias our conclusions. This study emphasizes the role of social security as an important dimension in determining individuals’ happiness that should be explored in future research.

RC21-376.4

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Re-Territorialization and Social Resistance in the Remaking of Dafen Village, Shenzhen, China

After exhibited in Shanghai EXPO2010, Dafen Oil Painting Village has been advocated as an innovative “best practice” of governing that has transformed urban villages with low-skilled labors and chaotic landscape into a cultural cluster. Many scholars have noted that, in China, couples of famous cultural clusters have emerged and prospered in places with a near vacuum of governance, such as villages or remote suburbs, only to drastically change upon the extension of state governance. Nevertheless, there seems to be a marginalization of scholarly attention to the trade-painting community of Dafen Village, perhaps due to the common critiques on authenticity of trade-painting industry and thus, negligence of everyday life of trade-painting workers and their struggles. What concerns us is the changing landscape of social relations when a particular area is demarcated as a special cluster subject to the state’s regulation in name of objectifying the imagined economy. Instead of debating the nature of trade-painting industry, we argue that the remaking of Dafen Village into a cultural cluster is a project of re-territorialization, driven by the state with a market mindset. The fabrication of the cultural thesis into the settlement of the trade-painting community entitles the state to try new logic and new forms of inclusion and exclusion. More specifically, we are concerned about the differentiat-ed treatment given to different social groups through calculated policies and the corresponding social struggles of various social groups for their rights. Particular attention is given to two major calculated rules: spatial planning for land use regulation and differentiated welfare access rights. Through the study, we attempt to offer a critical yet nuanced perspective toward the heterogeneous society and changeable alignments or blurred boundaries between the state and society in the dialectic process of re-territorialization and counter-territorialization.

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RC55-885.2

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Gender Differences in Social Quality in Taiwan

This paper will try to explore the social quality through gender lense. Taiwan is facing a transition in terms of gender equality and social progress. However, unstable and anxious social atmosphere tend to occupy the society quite often. This paper is going to see whether there in gender difference in perception of social quality.

The data is derived from 2nd wave SQS survey done by National Taiwan University. This questionnaire has been originally designed by the Seoul National University and modified by ACSQ network and Taiwanese SQ team member. Here are about 1200 sample are collected and CATI system has been utilized during data collection. Stratified random sampling has been used for sample representation purpose.

The data will address that here is gender difference in subjective feeling about social inclusion and social empowerment. Women compared their counterpart tend to be more satisfied in those area. More detail will be discussed in this paper.

RC34-603.7

WANG, MIAO* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, kitty.miao86@gmail.com)

Effects of Social Capital on the Psychosocial Development of Children in Middle Childhood in China

In this analysis, the effects of social capital (including family, school, peer and community social capital) on the psychosocial development of children from trade-painting families in China have been investigated. Five dimensions of psychosocial development are analyzed, including social competence, emotional competence, self-esteem, resilience and pro-social behavior. In total, 140 children studying in grades 4 to 6 from two primary schools in Tianjin have involved. And all of the participants are selected randomly. The outcomes suggest different effects of social capital on the five dimensions of psychosocial development. The interaction effect between family and community social capital significantly affects children’s social competence, emotional competence and resilience at the same time. School social capital and peer social capital are interacted, and influence emotional competence. Meanwhile, pro-social behavior of children and community social capital has significant effect on resilience. However, except for the direct effect of family social capital on social competence, no other direct significant effects of social capital have been found surprisingly. It is also surprising to find no significant effects of social capital on self-esteem or pro-social behavior, which is conflict with the current literature from Western culture. The outcomes from empirical analysis suggest that, simple social capital can not promote the psychosocial development of children in middle childhood in Chinese context. To strengthen the interaction between family and school, school and community, and family and community, will be very important to improve children’s psychosocial development level. Furthermore, more potential predictors are supposed to be function to promote self-esteem and pro-social behavior in Chinese context, such as cultural capital.

RC02-48.9

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The Guanxi Hierarchy - Family Ties and Finance in China’s SMEs

In his seminal work, From the Soil, Xiao-tong Fei found that solidarity in social ties fades with distance from primary group relations. Thus the power of guanxi (i.e., connections or relationships) would differ according to it’s source. Most powerful would be guanxi based on kinship, with the power of such connections fading as one moved down the scale from kinship, to regional location, thirdly to school ties, and finally to business ties. Fei’s early work has returned to prominence in analyses of group ties in private enterprise, following market reforms over the past four decades. For instance, Yu-sheng Peng (2004) highlighted the economic benefit of kinship networks in China’s rural industrialization programs. He found that kin solidarity played an important role in protecting the property rights of private entrepreneurs. In the absence of credible market institutions or a legal order protecting property rights, kinship ties reduced transaction costs during the early stages of market reform. Yan-je Bi (2009) broadened the thesis, arguing that the emergence of private firms can be traced back to guanxi networks. However, He and Jia (2005) discovered a reverse hierarchy in the strength of guanxi ties. They found business-based guanxi gaining prominence more recently in the management and operation of domestic private firms.

I look then to the pattern of guanxi ties, and relevant hierarchy in the strength and significance of such ties among owners of private enterprise. Data were drawn from about a thousand SMEs between October 2008 and March 2009. I found that strong kinship network ties were correlated with positive effects on
The influence of early trauma on the quality of life in Taiwan: The moderating impacts of religiosity

A growing body of life course research based on the Western societies has displayed the long-term negative effects of childhood and teenage trauma on life conditions in later life stages and has pointed out that religion plays an essential role in moderating or buffering the critical impact of early trauma. However, whether similar patterns appear in Asian societies remains largely unexamined. It is especially ambiguous whether the effectiveness of religion's coping impacts applies to Asian societies where religious compositions are more diversified with non-Christian religions. As a result, this research regards Taiwan as an ideal setting to elaborate the associations among early trauma, religiosity and two indicators of adulthood life quality: happiness and self-reported health.

With the utilization of the data drawn from two nationwide representative samples: the 2009 Religion Module of the Taiwan Social Change Survey (TSCS) and the Survey of Religious Experience in Taiwan (REST), three sets of questions are investigated. The first sets of analyses enable this research to ascertain the impacts of diverse dimensions of early trauma on the life quality, including quantity views (as classified as parental-related, sibling-related, self-related, and economic early trauma), and juncture views (as sorted into childhood traumas and teenage traumas). Furthermore, this research discusses whether the Taiwanese with higher level of childhood and teenage traumas tend to display higher level of various types of religiosity during adulthood, including belonging aspect (as grouped into no-religion, diffused-religion, and institutional-religion), belief aspect (as measured by attitudes towards supreme god and spirituality), and behaviors aspect (as determined by public religious attendance, private observance, and religious techniques). Last but not least, this research gauges whether the negative influence of early trauma on adulthood life quality is moderated and buffered by religiosity during adulthood.

The embeddedness of corruption in contemporary China: The Bo Xilai and Lai Changxing Cases

Economic corruption cases are a window into networks linking state office holding with wealth accumulation. This paper draws on the concept of embeddedness (Granovetter 1985) to examine two prominent cases in contemporary China. The cases are, I claim, ideal typical of agents and their networks coming into play. One is “corruption from below”. Its agent is an entrepreneur from a humble background, Lai Changxing, who forged networks with hundreds of officials in an immensely profitable smuggling operation that was exposed in Fujian Province in 1999. The other is “corruption from above”. Its agent was a high-level official born into the political elite, Bo Xilai, who accumulated great wealth through networks in his social circles that were revealed in 2013. This paper’s analysis centers on how the agents select, monitor, and sanction others in their networks. There are two key findings. One is that the networks are organized through third-parties (proxies). The other is that the networks’ institutional basis is constituted not only by trust, but also by coercion. The paper’s subsequent discussion considers some mirrored differences reflected in the humble and elite positions of the agents, and how their two kinds of networks can interact. In the conclusion, I use the paper’s argument to stress the need to develop an economic sociology of corruption.
and age discrimination in the residential area. Whether older socially deprived individuals go out during a heat wave period is not much a result of available green spaces, but rather of existing socio-spatial conditions.

Conclusion: The elderly are particularly vulnerable towards heat stress. With urban populations ageing, and urban temperatures rising, design of urban areas must increasingly consider the interaction of social and climatic factors to increase age-friendliness. Vulnerability towards heat is not natural, but produced by socio-spatial conditions and can be counteracted by community-building initiatives.

Since resources are limited, it is a common dilemma for religious organisations how much of their resources should be allocated for these different purposes. This dilemma can be approached analytically by distinguishing between Gemeinschaft-oriented and Gesellschaft-oriented activities, drawing upon Ferdinand Tonnies’ classical ideal types of social relations. Both kinds of activities are important for achieving a sustainable religious organisation with a potential for long-term growth. The author’s studies of the Baha’is and of fund-raising in Danish churches abroad provide empirical material for developing this proposition into a generally applicable model of the internal dynamics of proselytising organisations in terms of Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft. It will be argued that Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft are complementary to each other and not opposing ideal types of social relations. On the one hand, the organisation must fulfil the members’ expectations of Gemeinschaft – otherwise, in the long run they will become passive or even resign. On the other hand, the functioning of the organisation must not be jeopardised by neglecting the need for administrative efficiency and proper management of resources, which by definition are Gesellschaft-oriented activities. If proselytising is a more permanent activity, it requires formal organisation, rational planning and money to be efficient. When resources are limited, investing in proselytising usually occurs, at least partly, at the expense of activities that strengthen Gemeinschaft. Eager proselytising can therefore easily lead to an organisational and human strain which is not sustainable.

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Older People in Public Space(s) – Engagement or Disengagement?

Background: Public spaces are in transition, and it doesn’t head towards age-friendly cities. Instead, spaces are turned into functions of mobility – lacking opportunities for social interactions and integration. This tendency intensifies in times of economic crisis with the withdrawal of public maintenance and the fortification of socio-environmental injustice. Older people are particularly affected as they are highly dependent upon their immediate residential environment for maintaining their quality of life.

Methods: The main research question is how older people cope with the deprioritisation of public places and what role the specific localities play in their strategies. A comparative case study of contrasting residential areas in Vienna, Austria, will be presented. A mixed-methods design combining both quantitative and qualitative methods is deployed.

Preliminary Results: The quality of the residential area significantly correlates to older people’s outdoor behavior. Factors that reduce the likelihood of spatial engagement are a disadvantaged neighborhood and age discrimination in the residential area. Who owns little resources is even more affected. However, older people also own specific resources that can contribute to the revitalisation of public spaces, increasing not only their own quality of life but the quality of city life in general.

Conclusion: The intersectionality of old and new dimensions of inequality – like age intersecting with education and gender – poses new challenges for environmental justice discourse. Hence, environmental justice can be discussed under the keywords of age-friendliness. Without counteraction, environmental deprioritisation and the corresponding withdrawal of older people from public space will increase the age – both in regards to health and significance. Who withdraws from public space becomes invisible in society. However, older people are also a highly competent group that is yet hardly targeted by urban revitalization initiatives. Here lies potential for inclusive ‘gentrification’ of urban areas.

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Gender Equality Policy Revisited, the Case of Poland and Norway

Gender equality is one of the most complex and contested concepts in recent decades in Europe and worldwide which has been developed by academics, practitioners, and politicians. It is seen as a tool for economic growth and sustainable development. While some European countries have made significant progress as far as the gender equality is concerned, there are still evident examples of inequalities in the economic, social, and political sphere. The aim of this presentation is to discuss the possibility to use the new framework of gender equality created by the MAG3EQ project to analyse the equality policy in Poland and Norway. Comparing both models will allow to identify specific social contexts for development of GE policy in Europe and allow to answer the question if it is possible to integrate various approaches and measures to GE policy on the European level. In other words, the policy analysis in both countries will help to suggest the areas of potential improvement for gender equality policy and a new methodological framework for gender equality.

This paper will present the result of research project: Gender equality and quality of life - how gender equality can contribute to development in Europe. A study of Poland and Norway funded by Polish-Norwegian Research Programme.

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Mission and Management of Meagre Resources in Religious Organisations

Religious organisations must organise labour and raise money for diverse purposes, such as preparing and holding religious feasts and social events, communicating internally and externally, maintaining property, and in most cases also proselytising, it is resource-consuming, however, to recruit new adherents and subsequently educate and socialise them into the religious and communal life.
While socio-economic-spatial divisions within cities and towns have long been evident, it is postulated they are generally considered to be growing sharper and differentiating at the scale of suburbs and neighbourhoods. This produces effects in which the poor and non-poor increasingly live apart from each other and is referred to as ‘socio-spatial polarisation’. These socio-economic-spatial processes have significant implications for the ways in which poverty and socio-economic disadvantage is being reproduced through converging socio-economic and spatialised processes. Drawing on a series of studies conducted in Victoria, Australia, and exploring social network structures and experiences of community in disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged neighbourhoods, this paper explores the implications of converging socio-economic and spatialised processes with particular focus on settings of place-based neighbourhood disadvantage. Issues addressed are: 1) discussion of findings from network analyses that show contrasting patterning of social networks between residents of poor and non-poor neighbourhoods; 2) consideration of the implications of divergent network patterning for experiences and potential of community in place-based settings for poverty reduction strategies. Network analyses use a range of methods to collect network data on residents’ networks including contact diaries, CATI surveys and ethnography and, more recently, mobile phone and Global Positioning System (GPS) technology. Evidence from these and other studies suggests that residents of socio-economically disadvantaged neighbourhoods are likely to have more local networks and fewer extra-local networks, than residents living in other kinds of neighbourhoods. These findings have significant implications for poverty reduction strategies that assume neighbourhood ‘community’ to be potentially transformative mechanisms for driving socioeconomic change at local levels. Rather, efforts should focus on understanding macro processes that are contributing to socio-spatial disconnections among vulnerable populations and developing poverty alleviation strategies that include efforts to connect residents into extra-local and socioeconomically diverse networks.

The recession of 2008-9 and the prolonged economic downturn have brought to the fore fundamental questions about the ramifications of the crisis for the working lives of diverse social groups. In Britain, a marked absence in the plethora of research projects exploring the work and employment outcomes of the crisis is explicit attention to ‘housework’. Whilst campaigning women’s organizations have made multiple predictions about the impact of crisis on the gendering of work, inside and not just outside the home, there has been little empirical attention paid to domestic work and the crisis. The evidence that does exist is patchy, often anecdotal, and hints at diverse ramifications of the crisis. This is a key gap in our current knowledge. It is significant because domestic work talks powerfully to social identity and students’ faculties. Unlike the SAT and the National Center Test, the entrance exams contribute to the maintenance of much bigger systems, outside schools.

This paper examines the various functions of examinations by comparing three countries, France, the United States, and Japan. Special attention is paid to the socialization patterns in each country. The Japanese National Center Test for University Admissions was modeled after the American SAT (Scholastic Aptitude Test), but what each test examines is quite different in terms of modes of knowledge and students’ faculties. Unlike the SAT and the National Center Test, the French Baccalaureat employs end-of-course exams. The Baccalaureat is accepted as a rite of passage to becoming “French” through the acquisition of a dialectic for writing and talking that is based on an idea of a shared culture. With this analysis of three types of examinations (contents and systems) and the preparatory education involved, the paper attempts to model different types of socialization and the links between education and society.
the tendency to have informal social interactions (e.g., discuss personal matters, share free time) with departmental colleagues who share parental status (parents or non-parents). We use social network data on about 380 faculty within the natural and social sciences at a large research-intensive Midwestern university. For the preliminary analyses, we ran OLS with permutation tests and did not find a significant gender difference in parent homophily, which was measured using the point bi-serial correlation (PBS). The next step is to run Exponential Random Graph Models (ERGMs) and test the gender difference controlling for dyadic dependence.

RC02-48.8

WATANABE, YASUO* (Chukyo University, yasuowat@gmail.com)

Why Do Organizations Form Groups?: Complex Structure and Behavior of Japanese Groups from 1977 to 1998

Although it has been a well-known fact that Japanese business groups have consisted of two types of network, the structural difference between them has not been paid enough attention to by researchers. Applying the techniques of network analysis and regression analysis to data on a total of 2,972 large Japanese firms over a 22-year period, this paper demonstrates the correspondence between network structures and the three different goal-pursuing behaviors of firms.

Corporate Complexes (i.e., the largest six cross-industrial corporate networks with a circle pattern of bilateral equity ties) had a significantly positive effect on member firms' status-oriented behavior as well as on firms' technology-oriented behavior. However, the effect on firms' efficiency-oriented behavior was not confirmed with the same dataset. Meanwhile, Corporate Groups (i.e., the seven corporate networks in the automobile industry with a tree or star pattern of unilaterial equity ties) had a positive effect on member firms' economic behavior as well as a negative effect on member firms' technological behavior. In the case of the economic effect, however, only superordinate firms benefited from corporate groups. The effect of corporate groups on member firms' social behavior was not confirmed. The patterns of group structures and member firms' behaviors did not change throughout the observation period despite the fluctuation of the macroeconomic environment.

From the analyses, these findings suggest that Corporate Complexes were a system of resource-acquiring by means of firms' high social status, while Corporate Groups were a system of making profits to sustain the costly system for subordinate firms. (For subordinate firms, corporate groups were the system for making profits to sustain the costly system for superordinate firms. (Toyo University, t_harayama@s4.dion.ne.jp)

Harayama, Tetsu* (Toyo University, t_harayama@toyonet.toyo.ac.jp)

Worlds of Nurses in the Care at Home, a Comparison France-Japan

Most of the Japanese nurses in the care at home in the regions Fukushima and Nagano are married, having children, but they had an interruption in their careers, longer than the French nurses. So we observe it in difference between length of having D.E. (Diploma of State) and experiences as nurse in the care at home. In France, the nurses in the care at home stress the activity and more exactly on their condition of exercise, at the levels of motivation and difficulty, unlike the nurses in hospitals, who like working in team, emphasize the cooperation with other professionals. The French nurses mention practically never the relations with patients' families. So, the professional world of the first ones focuses on the market arrangement, while that of the second on the industrial arrangement. In Japan, the nurses in the care at home, quite as the hospitable, suggest the relations with patients in terms of motivation and difficulty, which one understands the relations with the family of the patient. The professional world of the nurses in the care at home is characterized by the proximity or domestic convention. However, the nurses in the care at home in Fukushima differ from those in Nagano. The second criticize care managers in the point of view of cooperation. The first ones suffer from the difficult situation after the disasters to improve the quality of life of the patient, but they think of the role of the professional associations in terms of civic convention. This requirement of collective organization comes along with a bigger autonomy and, doubtless, with a grip of more important responsibility. This will have important and positive consequences on the image of the profession.

RC30-518.4

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Communicating the Discrepancy: Operational Outcomes of the Activation Policy in the Field of Local Support Activities for Migrant Residents in Germany

This paper addresses the question of how migrant residents and local welfare organizations experience the recent political changes to the “activation” welfare policy in Germany.

Because of a radical transformation of the political landscape in the last decade in Germany, people with migrant backgrounds are subjected to activation politics in two ways. Since there are twice as many jobless migrants compared to Germans, the migrants are necessarily the addressees in the new job placement measures, which may be well compared to the workforce policies in the United Kingdom. Furthermore, migrants are involved in the activation scheme through the formation of an integration policy in Germany that strongly reflects the concept of activation by requiring total engagement, self-responsibility, and willingness to get involved in the life and norms of the host country.

To assess the practical outcomes of such a political arrangement in the direct surroundings of the involved actors, the authors conducted narrative interviews with migrants and local actors who are either in charge of job placement measures in the job centers or are in charge of job placement or support programs in elementary schools in migrant-dense city areas in Munich. A wide range of administrative documents were also referred to.

On the basis of these sources, this paper demonstrates the cognitive discrepancies among the actors and discusses that one of the most significant outcomes of the activation policy measures may be achieved by promoting a reflexive mindset among local institutions and migrant residents. The discussion is concluded by indicating that the operational interest of local welfare organizations is paid increasingly to enhance their communicational sensitivity so that they could deal with the highly complex demands of their individual clients; i.e., the sensitivity that relativizes the predominant distinction between Germans/non-Germans in the traditional welfare community.

RC51-818.2

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The Death or the Reinventing of the Social?: A System-Theoretical Contribution to Changing the Semantics of Inclusion and Exclusion in Activation Welfare Strategies

This paper addresses the question of how the landscape of inclusion and exclusion can be recast in the light of Luhmann’s systems theory by referring to narrative interviews with local actors from migrant support organizations.

The ongoing discussions about social inclusion and exclusion can be recast in the light of solidarity, social policy, and welfare state. On the contrary, Luhmann’s systems theory concerns another tradition of “the social” i.e., the tradition of social action, interaction, and communication, and it is used in a particular way, according to his definition of inclusion/exclusion, neither membership in the legal rights nor a status in the central labor market is crucial; only communicational relevance matters. Taking this definition seriously, even a bankrupt or jobless person is economically “included” insofar as (s)he is communicatively relevant in the economic system, which finally leads us to the conclusion that there is no “social exclusion” in the “social systems.”

Applying the systems theoretical understanding of inclusion/exclusion, this paper addresses how the communicational form of migrant support organizations is changing because of a radical shift in the activation policy of the last decade in Germany. The range of political reforms is generally considered a move to a neo-liberal arrangement of the welfare state, which would be comparable to the diagnosis of “the death of the social” (N. Rose 1996).

This paper presents another scenario by highlighting that operational sensitivity is increasingly enhanced in local welfare organizations; this enhancement is meant to deal with the highly complex demands of individual clients and to ensure their cooperative engagement. Finally, it calls for “reinventing the social” (S. Lessenich 2008), particularly by aiming at a constructive contribution to link the different assumptions of the social.

RC27-476.3

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The Interactional Accomplishment of “Impairment and Disability” in a Sport: From Game Analysis in Wheelchair Basketball Games

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
How can the Impairment and Disability be accomplished in the sports games? Answering this question, I apply interaction analysis and game analysis to the Wheelchair Basketball games.

The social model of disability is very important in the way that “disability” is “the Social”. But this model is rarely used for the studies of the sports sociology. The social model is simply used as a factor to block personal sports participation. However, from a viewpoint of the Ethnomethodology, we can regard the severity of the impairments and the disability as the cooperative accomplishment in / by the interactions of people. The purpose of this study is to illustrate “the sociality of disabilities” from experiences in the sports practice. In this study, I classify games of wheelchair basketball, the top-level, middle-level, low-level and examined the play in each game.

The game analysis of sports paid attention to the result of a game and illustrated each play related to the result of the game for an index. However, the game analysis does not consider that the performance of the game “achieved” something.

In the wheelchair basketball, it is empirically-known that a competition power of the team is closely concerned with the skill of the low-point player (a player with severe impairments). In the team having high competition power, the implication of a player with severe impairments may be different from a low team. In the logic of the wheelchair basketball rules, “impairments” is indispensable. The game performance shows it. While, “impairments” is experienced as difficulty in the game when the low-point player does not function effectively by the team. The negative (ATR) are two services approaches that will be highlighted as examples. HF is an intervention developed in the United States—and spreading international-ally—that provides immediate housing with low service demands to chronically homeless individuals with co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders. ATR is a program funded by the U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) that engages individuals with substance use disorders to develop their own recovery goals. ATR also provides individuals with stipends that can be used to access a number of services that are not provided by traditional programs. Discussion of both service approaches will emphasize the importance of immediate access to resources through the provision of flexible services that give individuals the latitude to establish their own goals and plans for obtaining them. This presentation will focus on this emerging paradigm and the effect it is having within the mental and behavioral health fields.

Reducing Uncertainty and Improving Recovery through the Provision of Flexible Services

For many individuals living with mental health and substance abuse problems, it is difficult to obtain the safety and security that are necessary components of recovery. This is because they do not have access to recursos such as food, housing, transportation, and employment that are needed to begin the process of stabilizing their lives. When these resources are available, they are often are attached to a variety of caveats that make it difficult to exercise personal agency, another important component of recovery. Recognizing this, new approaches to mental and behavioral health care have begun to emphasize the importance of immediate access to resources through the provision of flexible services that give individuals the latitude to establish their own goals and plans for obtaining them.

This paper aims to do two main things. Firstly it provides an overview of UK housing market restructuring which has occurred as a result of longer-term shifts in tenure patterns, and shorter-term impacts of the 2008 credit crunch aftermath and the Coalition Government’s welfare and housing policies. The impact of this restructuring is that the tenure boundary between social and private renting, in terms of rents and security, is becoming increasingly blurred, while homeownership is being transformed via shifts in mortgage finance availability. The result of these trends is the end of both social renting and home ownership as we know it. Secondly, the paper focuses on London and it demonstrates how the national trends are exaggerated in the capital, partly as a result of the central London housing market providing a ‘safe haven’ in relation to global capital flows, and partly as a consequence of urban regeneration schemes which have had the net effect of reducing the proportion of social housing throughout much of London. The paper uses Census and other data to examine the dramatic rise private renting in London since 2001, a rise which is predicated on the buoyancy of the buy-to-let mortgage markets, foreign capital inflows which generate build-to-let developments, and also the increasing outflows of ex-public housing into the private rental market. The Coalition Government’s recent welfare and housing reforms, such as the ‘bedroom tax’, overlay these longer-term trends. The net result in London now is that nearly three-quarters of households are in the private rental market. The Coalition Government’s recent welfare and housing reforms, such as the ‘bedroom tax’, overlay these longer-term trends. The net result in London now is that nearly three-quarters of households are in the private rental market. The Coalition Government’s recent welfare and housing reforms, such as the ‘bedroom tax’, overlay these longer-term trends. The net result in London now is that nearly three-quarters of households are in the private rental market.

This paper sets out a framework for understanding how state-led gentrification has occurred in London with reference to public (council) housing and urban regeneration policies. It argues that these two strategies are increasingly complicit rather than distinct. Gentrification as a process is described by the social model of disability. The game analysis of sports paid attention to the result of a game and illustrated each play related to the result of the game for an index. However, the game analysis does not consider that the performance of the game “achieved” something.

Are There Only Detours and Dead Ends? Durkheimian Routes to the Suburb of Europe

The paper aims to extrapolate several qualitative hypotheses concerning detours and dead ends in social science from a case study of three generations of Polish scholars influenced by a Durkheimian school in sociology. By this, it attempts to contribute to a larger and seemingly paradoxical question: whether a foreign reception of a school of thought might lead it into a dead end?

In the narrative of history of sociology, the origins of a Durkheimian approach in Poland are associated with Stefan Czarnowski (1879-1937), a student of Henri Hubert and Marcel Mauss, the author of Le culte des héros (1919) and the founder of the first chair in sociology in Warsaw in the 1930s. On the basis of the analysis of his unpublished letters to Mauss and Hubert (rediscovered by the author

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of the paper), the paper shows the initial organizational and cultural obstacles to the institutionalization of the discipline and to the transnational exchange of ideas. Then, it moves to the case of Czamowski's student Nina Assorodobraj-Kula (1908-1999), showing how she combined the Durkheimian thought with Marxism. Although the results of this unusual merge were interesting, the question arises whether they could be considered Durkheimian anymore. Finally, the works of a third generation (represented by Assorodobraj's students) show that what was still left from the Durkheimian core was more and more undermined by a reception of American sociology. Several tentative conclusions are drawn from this overview: 1. Although relatively influential in Poland, the Polish Durkheimians were internationally unknown, which already forms one of the dead ends of the school; 2. The way Durkheimian thought was reinterpreted, provokes the question whether it was still Durkheimian; 3. There has not been a conceptual innovation starting with the third generation. These observations can be extrapolated for the sake of future comparisons.

RC06-129.6
WAYACK PAMBÉ, MADELEINE* (University of Ouagadougou, wayack.madeleine@yahoo.fr)
Interrogating Female Household Headship from Women Heads of Household Perspective: Findings from a Qualitative Study in Ouagadougou

Background and Objective
Despite its extensive use, the notion of female headship is a matter of constant controversial debate among scholars. This paper analyzes how women household heads in Ouagadougou perceive themselves, versus the ways in which female household headship is conceptualized by researchers. Studies on female headed households are scarce in Burkina Faso, and it is our expectation that this study will contribute to fill the gap.

Methods
Semi-structural in-depth interviews were conducted to explore women’s view of and experiences on household headship, in relation with domestic power and decision-making. A sample of 20 female household heads was derived from a previous quantitative survey by using a purposive sampling method, in order to have women of different marital status and educational levels. Data were analyzed using a manual grid.

Findings
Findings show that all respondents acknowledged themselves as the current head of their respective households, even though all women mentioned the absence of a male partner as the reason why they defined themselves as the ‘head’. In terms of authority on family matters, the respondents made no spontaneous association between their being head and having domestic power nor making decisions in the household. It emerges from the responses that for female heads mothers of young children, the consistency of authority on household matters was mediated through women’s relationship with in-laws, mostly men. Conclusio

The study reveals that women’s experience of household headship differ significantly with the conceptualization of female household headship by researchers, in terms of control over family matters. While the husband/wife transition in the occupancy of household headship seems quite ‘natural’, the authority tied to this position seems to be claimed by a woman. The study challenges key conceptual understanding of female headship and current debate around the dynamics of domestic power in their household.

RC07-345.3
WEAKLIEM, DAVID* (University of Connecticut, weakliem@uconn.edu)
Explaining the Rise in Top Incomes

Since the 1970s, the concentration of income at the top has grown in most advanced capitalist nations. The standard economic explanation is that the development of information technology has increased the productivity of managers and professionals and reduced the demand for blue-collar and white-collar workers. However, the extent of growth in top incomes varies widely among countries, suggesting that it is necessary to go beyond the common technological factor. This paper suggests three factors that seem to have the potential to explain the national differences. The first is changes in the power of labor and capital. A decline in the strength of labor may have led to a decline in wages of ordinary workers and an increase in profits and the wages of top management. The second is a combination of deregulation, especially in financial markets, and the degree to which the political system facilitates “rent-seeking.” Where the “rent-seeking” possibilities for managers and top managers may have been able to shape the regulations in ways that worked to their advantage. The third is changes in social norms. There has been a good deal of discussion of the influence of social norms on pay, but most of it has focused on lower-level workers. However, it seems possible that the same factors also influence top earnings. On the one hand, a concern for reputation might put some restraint on top earnings. On the other hand, social comparison might lead to a “races” for relative position among top earners. It is possible that the increase in top earnings reflects the degree to which the forces that produced stability were weakened or disrupted.

The paper will discuss the implications of these three hypotheses and offer a preliminary test using data for OECD nations.

RC23-144.7
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Policy Actions for Securing Computers

Societies rely on information technology, be it for business operations, private life, or for public infrastructures. However, IT systems are not reliably protected against attacks on data integrity or confidentiality, as the debates around the Stuxnet worm and the NSA have shown. It is expected that powerful organizations, such as foreign competitors or secret services, will launch significant attacks on businesses or infrastructures in the future. Industry cannot invest large sums to create highly secure systems, as users who did not yet suffer large damages will not be willing to pay for their development costs. Therefore, only a slow migration takes place towards, e.g., the use of virtualization to isolate sensitive or risky applications. Moreover, the paths to highly secure systems are not clear. One path would be to have careful specification, implementation and evaluation. This path is known to be expensive but would provide a level of protection far so unknown. However, even such implementations might be hacked. Therefore, a path towards provably secure systems might be preferable. Though significant progress has been made, the development of provably secure computing systems faces three challenges: first, a large open source software base needs to be created. Second, matching hardware needs to be designed and ultimately an entire secure system. Third, means need to be explored to make sure that actual implementations match the system design, without insiders planting Trojan horses, and without having any implementation errors.

In either case, a policy push is needed which must take place in at least some economically significant countries. It is needed (1) to make the problems and solutions better known, (2) to explore the costs and benefits of the paths, and (3) to make some path mandatory. The latter could be done in a gradual way, starting with some devices and applications.

RC01-29.5
WEBER, CLAUDE* (French Military Academy of Saint-Cyr, claude.weber@st-cyr.terre-net.defense.gouv.fr)
Lessons Learned about Different Experimented Researcher Positions within Military Organization

This paper will focus on ethnographic methods used to analyze military organizations and groups and, more precisely about immersion which has been — and still his — a privileged tool use during my research within military universe during the last twenty years.

Four positions will be questioned. A first one, as member of the Army when I was drafted and when I realised my very first research in order to complete my master’s degree (study about incorporation and instruction of a draftee). A second one, year later when I was a researcher completely outside the institution. A third one, as PhD student financially supported by the French MOD but also in a technical way to realise my immersions in the Army, in the Navy, in the Air Force and in the French Gendarmerie. At least, my current position as a researcher and a teacher on secondment from the French University within the French Military Academy of Saint-Cyr where I conducted a research on the socialisation processes of the French Army officers through a class of cadets. Each one of those positions presents its own advantages or disadvantages, inevitably associate to the intelligible dimension of each study produced. The presentation will consequently stick to consider aspects which appear to me as most important: those relating to the posture of the researcher and his statute ; those of the delicate question of distance and the differences between the « participating observation » and the « observing participation »; those correlated with the challenge of restitution and the significant stage of the writing with a possible self-censorship; those still of the tricky question of the researcher’s identity in a male dominant universe; etc.


RC11-203.5
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Elderly Suicide - A Question Of Social Standing?

The growing social inequality in Germany features a strong spatial component, which is why attention to the concentration of poverty in specific urban areas triggers so much attention, beyond just the social sciences. Subsequent we argue

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that the reported suicide statistics in the Berlin Health Report require a closer in-
pection because the zones used in reporting are not sensitive enough to provide a
robust picture of the articulation of social status and suicide. For example, in
2009 the Berlin health report suggested that there was no relationship between
elderly suicide (individuals over 60) and social status.

Although Germans have never been healthier, or had such high life expectancy,
social inequality continues to rise. While the population as a whole is experiencing
this positive social development, it runs counter to the findings that people who
are on the periphery, those who are socially and economically disadvantaged,
experience less of this good health and extended life. Often these people are
clustered together geographically.

The identification of these zones or socially weak areas is based on the re-
search of the working group "Monitoring Soziale Stadtentwicklung" in Berlin. They
aim to describe and analyse the socio-structural transformation of parts of the
city and different districts through a statistical indicator system. Their very precise
development index for smaller spatial areas was correlated with the comprehen-
sive coroner data we collected. Then, by ranking the districts with the highest
suicide statistics and comparing them to the Berlin health report, we detected a
strong correlation between social status and elderly suicide. This suggests that
incorporating the legal and medical records from the coroner and altering the
definition of a municipal district to capture this fine level of detail establishes a
real and concerning trend.

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Is Suicide a Question Of Social Standing? Elderly Suicide Rates In
Cosmopolitan Berlin

Although Germans have never been healthier, or had such high life expectancy,
social inequality continues to rise. While the population as a whole is experiencing
this positive social development, it runs counter to the findings that people who
are on the periphery, those who are socially and economically disadvantaged,
experience less of this good health. International studies have shown that these
people are often clustered together geographically.

We argue that the reported suicide statistics in the Berlin Health Report require a
closer inspection because the age groups and zones used in reporting are not
sensitive enough to provide a robust picture of the articulation of social status
and suicide. For example, in 2009 the Berlin health report suggested that there
was no relationship between elderly suicide and social status. We will introduce
our comparative study which aims to test whether there is indeed no correlation
between elderly suicide and districts when (a.) more comprehensive data from
coroner statistics is being deployed and whether there is indeed no correlation
between elderly suicide and specific spatial areas when (b.) more comprehensive
data from smaller heterogeneous urban zones beneath the district level are being
accounted for.

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search of the working group "Monitoring Soziale Stadtentwicklung" in Berlin. They
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capture this fine level of detail establishes a real and concerning trend.
ing in photographing experience on the film set of Korean TV drama 'Couple or Trouble'.

As the second German Village is now in the process of being built elsewhere in Korea, we need to ask even more so, how the notion of ‘place’ is reproduced through spatialities in which embodied performances and practices are facilitated within complex infrastructure, networks and mobilities. This paper incorporates reflexive and visual methodology to explore how identities are being configured through local narratives and practice, and questions how we identify the ‘tourist’ in this era of transformative change as exemplified by the German Village in Korea.

Home Away at Home: Tourism Narratives of the German Village in South Korea

"Where do you come from?" is a question that haunts tourists. Here, places are conceived as fixed spaces in the same way destinations are considered an end in tourism. In the context of multi-strata mobilities, places are increasingly being reproduced through embodied relationships in a world that is never quite finished. They are performed on unstable stages as they are being reimagined. It becomes apparent then that spaces are emergent and need to be considered alongside the sedimentation of identities.

Places emerge as tourist places when they are appropriated and made part of memories and narratives through the experiences of people engaged in embodied social practices. They are not only packaged for touristic consumption, but are also constantly redefined especially in terms of spatial identities located throughout everyday tourist practice. This paper focuses on the German Village on the island of Namhae in South Korea, which was built over a decade ago as a tribute to the Korean workers who lived in Germany as Gastarbeiter. It explores the question of identities of the ‘locals’ as portrayed in the film, ‘Endstation der Sehnsüchte’ by Cho Sunghyung and juxtaposes this alongside the huge influx of ‘tourists’ indulging in photographing experience on the film set of Korean TV drama ‘Couple or Trouble’.

As the second German Village is now in the process of being built elsewhere in Korea, we need to ask even more so, how the notion of ‘place’ is reproduced through spatialities in which embodied performances and practices are facilitated within complex infrastructure, networks and mobilities. This paper incorporates reflexive and visual methodology to explore how identities are being configured through local narratives and practice, and questions how we identify the ‘tourist’ in this era of transformative change as exemplified by the German Village in Korea.

Children's Unequal Entitlements to Social Assistance: A Rights-Based View on the National Social Cash Transfer Arrangements Across the Global South

In most countries of the global South, social cash transfer programmes have spread considerably since the early 2000s. Many of these public social assistance programmes in cash to people considered in need explicitly target children and families, respectively. What can we conclude from this increase of social protection programmes with respect to the children's right to social security? I restrict the investigation to social cash transfers as a test case of social security: In what way are children entitled to a social cash transfer? Based on a huge and newly constructed database including all social cash transfer programmes throughout the global South (produced by the FLOOR research group, Bielefeld University, Germany, www.floorgroup.de), I analyse the institutional design of the programmes from a rights-based perspective. I mainly focus on two questions:

1. What categories of children are targeted and which restrictions are applied to their entitlements?
2. If a particular group of children is entitled to a social cash transfer benefit, to what degree is this entitlement “secure” and reliable?

The first question sheds light on the aspect under which conditions the children in a country are considered to be (particularly) deserving, the second question refers to the degree of institutionalization of the entitlements in terms of legal foundation, funding etc.

According to preliminary analyses, I find that both regional and global patterns of children's entitlements to social cash transfers exist, expressing different constructions of vulnerability and desert. However, there are huge differences both between countries and within countries. I maintain that the institutionalization of the children's right to social security in form of social cash transfers varies according to the following items: firstly, the child's characteristics such as age, disability, orphanhood, gender, ethnic origin, and secondly, his surroundings, such as the district of residence and the household composition.

RC30-512.3

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MACERI, SANDRA (Universidad de Buenos Aires)

Las Tendencias De Polarización Social En El Conurbano bonaerense De La República Argentina. Su Impacto En El Trabajo De Los Jóvenes

En la República Argentina desde fines del siglo XX han surgido nuevas formas de desigualdad social: Una de sus consecuencias es la polarización social y su relación con el trabajo. A pesar de que, en el año 2008, disminuyó la incidencia de trabajadores insertos en empleos precarios o indigentes en un 12.7%, el problema persiste e impacta preocupantemente en el trabajo de los jóvenes.

En este trabajo presentamos un ejemplo paradigmático de la polarización social y su repercusión en el trabajo de la juventud. Del universo de jóvenes hemos seleccionado como objeto de estudio a los jóvenes de zonas suburbana que bordean la ciudad de Buenos Aires. Tomando en cuenta este universo se realizaron encuestas semi-estructurada sobre una muestra no aleatoria a individuos de entre 18 y 25 años del partido de Pilar y sus zonas aledañas (Campana, Exaltación de la Cruz, Luján, Gral Rodríguez, Moreno, José C. Paz, Malvinas Argentinas y Escobar) y del Partido de Lomas de Zamora (Barrio Santa Marta y El Ceibo). La brecha social que se observa dentro del mismo partido de Pilar se exacerbá entre Pilar y las villas de emergencia de Lomas de Zamora. El resultado de las encuestas muestra claramente esta brecha social en el conurbano bonaerense de la República Argentina, así como su impacto en el trabajo de los jóvenes que sigue sin lograr una solución. La juventud que se encuentra en un empleo precario o indigente, continúa sufriendo las consecuencias de las políticas sociales de los años 90.

Frente a este contexto de desigualdades planteamos el debate en torno a la aplicabilidad del desarrollo de las capacidades en el sentido de la política social de Amartya Sen. Brevemente, se trata del desarrollo de las libertades positivas, voluntad política mediante.

RC30-512.3

WEI, WEI* (East China Normal University, weiw1974@hotmail.com)

The Ga-oji/Gaau-Gey Discourse in Chinese Youth Culture: Homosexually-Dependent Language, Homosociality, and the Transformation of Masculinity

Literally meaning "to engage in homosexual conducts" and originally from Cantonese gaau-gay, gao-ji (doing gay stuff) is a derogatory term to refer to homosexual people in mainland China. Thanks to the rapid development of Internet and cyberculture in recent decades, the use the gao-ji as well as other derived terms such as ji-ting (gay romance) and ji-you (gay buddies) have been going mainstream, particularly among Chinese urban youth. Other than referring to homosexual behaviors and relationships, the use of the gao-ji discourse becomes increasingly popular to describe the homosocial bonds among heterosexual-identified young men. Focusing on this newly emerging sociolinguistic phenomenon, this research provides an alternative reading of homosexually-themed language that has been traditionally associated with homophobia at both institutional and interpersonal levels. Drawing on findings from mainstream media sources and ethnographic interviews with young people living in Shanghai, combined with a nuanced analysis informed by social constructionist theories on gender/sexuality and other empirical studies done by western counterparts, the paper reveals the construction and transformation of gao-ji discourse in today's urban Chinese society. Although acknowledging the decline of homophobia, as shared by other countries, has largely contributed to the rise of gao-ji discourses in popular culture, I contextualize my discussion of this sociolinguistic practice in relation to 1) the continuing Chinese tradition of male homosociality; 2) the transformation of Chinese masculinity that gives more credits to intimacy and expressiveness; and 3) the urban youth communities that are stratified along the lines of class, gender, and sexuality in contemporary Chinese society. I conclude my paper by discussing how the gao-ji discourse, as one manifestation of queering the mainstream, could affect the public views towards homosexuality as well as its implication to the LGBT politics in mainland China.

RC19-334.4

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Children's Unequal Entitlements to Social Assistance: A Rights-Based View on the National Social Cash Transfer Arrangements Across the Global South

In most countries of the global South, social cash transfer programmes have spread considerably since the early 2000s. Many of these public social assistance programmes in cash to people considered in need explicitly target children and families, respectively. What can we conclude from this increase of social protection programmes with respect to the children's right to social security? I restrict the investigation to social cash transfers as a test case of social security: In what way are children entitled to a social cash transfer? Based on a huge and newly constructed database including all social cash transfer programmes throughout the global South (produced by the FLOOR research group, Bielefeld University, Germany, www.floorgroup.de), I analyse the institutional design of the programmes from a rights-based perspective. I mainly focus on two questions:

1. What categories of children are targeted and which restrictions are applied to their entitlements?
2. If a particular group of children is entitled to a social cash transfer benefit, to what degree is this entitlement “secure” and reliable?

Whereas the first question sheds light on the aspect under which conditions the children in a country are considered to be (particularly) deserving, the second question refers to the degree of institutionalization of the entitlements in terms of legal foundation, funding etc.

According to preliminary analyses, I find that both regional and global patterns of children's entitlements to social cash transfers exist, expressing different constructions of vulnerability and desert. However, there are huge differences both between countries and within countries. I maintain that the institutionalization of the children's right to social security in form of social cash transfers varies according to the following items: firstly, the child's characteristics such as age, disability, orphanhood, gender, ethnic origin, and secondly, his surroundings, such as the district of residence and the household composition.

RC36-626.4

WEINER, MELISSA* (College of the Holy Cross, mfweiner@holycross.edu)

Curricular Alienation: Multiculturalism, Tolerance, and Immigrants in Dutch Primary School History Textbooks

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
The stories found in a nation's history textbooks are profound statements about the way the nation sees itself. Textbooks that exclude certain groups alienate these children and may lead to disengagement from education and lower levels of educational attainment. The Netherlands is known internationally for its tolerance and multiculturalism, particularly towards immigrants, and sees these elements as critical to their national identity. However, historical and contemporary policies and social attitudes towards immigrants reveals levels of racism not unlike their European peers who, like The Netherlands, have experienced increased immigration and xenophobia in the last decades. In the educational domain, multicultural policies of the 1990s have shifted to those emphasizing integration, with immigrants often blamed for low educational attainment. This paper examines how immigrants, multiculturalism, and tolerance are represented in all Dutch primary school history textbooks published since 1980 to identify trends to determine whether or not they reflect larger political discourses and speculate as to the potential effects of these depictions on the children who read them. Preliminary analysis suggests that immigrant groups are depicted as culturally different outsiders from underdeveloped, poor, and violence nations who cause problems for the Dutch society that benevolently allow them entry. Textbooks fail to meaningfully address discrimination in The Netherlands suggesting that immigrants’ failure to integrate is due to cultural differences, which likely enhances social alienation among the many immigrant students encountering these texts. Findings are of relevance to multiple nations with large immigrant populations.

**RC45-743.4**

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**The Role of Preferences and Attitudes in Film Consumption**

The sociological analysis of cultural consumption is usually situated in the field of social stratification research, identifying the way how cultural consump- tion is related to social identity and examining the role cultural consumption plays in social boundary formation. Much less attention has been given to the theory of action underlying cultural consumption. Broadly speaking, there are two major perspectives that come into consideration here: The first conceives cultural consumption as the result of a deliberate (rational) decision making process that is based on the weighing of aesthetic preferences and situational opportunities. In contrast, the second perspective points to the importance of culturally and aesthetically shaped attitudes and dispositions guiding cultural consumption in a rather automatic way, given relevant situational cues. Since either of these perspectives brings up both theoretical and empirical problems, it seems reasonable to conceptualise cultural consumption as a joint process of conscious preference weighing and automatic attitude following. This in turn asks for a “dual-process”-model of action which is assumed here to offer a more accurate picture of the individual foundations of cultural consumption. Drawing on recent survey data from Switzerland (conducted in February 2013), this assumption will be tested in the domain of film consumption. This dataset includes measures of the frequency of attendance to various types of films, and measures of the respondent’s preferences for as well as attitudes towards these types of films. This allows for (1) comparisons between the effects of film pref- erences and film attendance on film consumption, (2) the identification of the relationship between film preferences and film attitudes, and (3) the examination of the interplay of film preferences and film attitudes in the process of film con- sumption.

**RC04-97.1**

**WEISS, FELIX*** (Leibniz Institute for Social Sciences, felix.weiss@geesis.org)

**From School to Work and Back – Inequality in Late Postsecondary Education As Part of the School to Work Transition in the US, Germany and Sweden**

Varieties in the school-to-work-transition are often discussed against the back- ground of social stratification and education system. The focus of most studies is the integration into the labor market. In this paper, I take a different perspective and compare differences between education systems in a. the patterns of school to work transitions with particular focus on non-traditional education and b. the decision to re-enroll into postsecondary education. In order to explain country differences, I refer to the openess and institutional flexibility for non-traditional students of the postsecondary education system.

Non-traditional patterns, such as late re-enrolment after an initial phase of work, vocational training or motherhood differ by country in their relevance for the typical school-to-work transition. In several industrialized countries, in par- ticular Chile and some social origin categories follow the patterns and take “educa- tional detours”. As a second step, I pay particular attention to the re-enrolment decision, which is sometimes suggested as an option to ease the transition from school to work. Existing single-country studies raise the question how differences are shaped by institutional setting. Therefore, I compare the US, Germany and Sweden regarding to the role of inequality in non-traditional educational careers for school to work transitions. While Sweden and the US clearly are societies with broad and open access to the tertiary education, Germany is an ideal of a rigid, in- flexible system. Analyses are carried out using longitudinal micro-data from Germany (German Life History Study), Sweden (Level of Living Survey) and the US (National Longitudinal Study of Youth, 1979). The findings indicate that in the two open and flexible systems social origin effects on the patterns of educational careers are indeed larger than in inflexible systems such as Germany. However, this is more than compensated by their overall smaller educational inequality.
situations. By reviewing diverse but mutually complimentary theories the paper of solving socio-material problems embedded in specific knowledge may glocalize, namely: the setting and emulation of standards, the codified and explicit or as comprising tacit and incorporated components. The transnationalism, field theory, cosmopolitanism and social studies of science) which professional knowledge and practice can universalize and/or remain bound to the socio-spatial autonomy of persons and resources. In times of globalization we must assume that knowledge should be able to solve socio-material problems (d) embedded in situations (e). The review secondly identifies a diversity of ways in which knowledge may be “differ are able to tackle from this standpoint his political positions in relation with the Nation, which are boldly stated from his early studies on East-Prussia onwards. The tensions between Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft will be confronted with this author’s prospective on the rationalization process, and his positions on the Nation looked through this prism.

Social Layers in a World of Territorial Containers, Political Closure, and Socially Differentiated Functionings

The sociology of social stratification is caught in a dead-lock: Data and concepts remain bounded by the nation-state while recent theorizing as well as popular debate focus on the global level. Based on a theoretical book project, but illustrated by results from two inter- and transnationally comparative research projects on skilled migration, the paper suggests a novel approach to the challenge. Building on individualist traditions with their focus on the resources of persons and households but emphasizing the relational character of capabilities I take a closer look at the social contexts in which resources are put to use. In times of globalization we must assume that persons and social arrangements appear in more than one social context and we should part with the assumption that the nation state can frame a congruent set of economic, political, cultural and territorial borders. By clarifying the ways in which persons and their resources are embedded in territorial, political, and functional contexts sociology can identify social layers in the world that are structured (a) by their resources and (b) by the socio-spatial autonomy of persons and resources. The proposed model of social layers in the world is adequate for both an analysis of populations residing in strong national welfare states and for the larger part of humankind who is mobile and/or embedded in zones of weak statehood and/or in transnational social fields. As socio-spatial autonomy can be operationalized, the model will contribute a distinctly sociological perspective to empirical research on global inequalities.

The Glocalization of Professional Knowledge and Practice

Current debates about migration and high skilled labor markets are characterized by an ambiguity: On the one hand knowledge, especially in the natural and health sciences, appears to be globally versatile. On the other hand, the application of this knowledge in professional practice is inhibited by many factors, including national systems of higher education and licensing as well as migration regulation claiming that the knowledge of migrant professionals may be “differently endowed” than the knowledge of persons and resources. In an attempt to overcome prevailing universal/local and theory/practice dichotomies in globalization research the paper suggests a diversity of ways in which professional knowledge and practice can universalize and or remain bound to specific locations and in which the mobility of people and the spatial extension of bodies of knowledge co-constitute each other.

A review of newer theories in global studies (neo-institutionalism, migratory and Socially Differentiated Functionings)

We have to take into account that Weber’s much more deeper and longstanding commitment to the German Nation –in comparison with Tönnies- can be read in terms of Gemeinschaft (the national Gemeinschaft is one of the examples provided by Weber’s “Soziologische Grundbegriffe”), as well as to put forward a relationship between his emphasis in the Nation and his desperate intention to sustain a communitarian feeling against the historical-universal tendency -in an ideal-typical sense- towards the bureaucratization of societies.

That will lead us to analyse Weber’s use of Tönnies’ categories, in order to be able to tackle from this standpoint his political positions in relation with the Nation, which are boldly stated from his early studies on East-Prussia onwards. The tensions between Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft will be confronted with this author’s prospective on the rationalization process, and his positions on the Nation looked through this prism.

Contempt. Dealing with Disrespect and Misrecognition Among Berlin Hauptschüler

The social production of contempt defines forms of exclusion via processes of social ascription in which low socio-economic status is linked with disregard, in turn ‘producing’ a disrespectful or contemptuous treatment of others.

1) According to Honneth, people experience misrecognition as a deprivation of requirements for a positive development of the self. In Germany, Honneth refers to these deprivations as Missachtung (misrecognition), while I prefer the slightly different term Verachtung, which better captures the emotional dynamics of this process and also has a more active connotation: in the sense that the students are not only deprived something but that their human dignity is actively harmed. The most appropriate English translation of ‘Verachtung’ is ‘contempt’. The social production of contempt defines forms of exclusion via processes of social ascription in which low socio-economic status is linked with disregard, in turn ‘producing’ a disrespectful or contemptuous treatment of others.

2) In an ethnographic study of “Hauptschüler” in Berlin, Germany, I have shown that the problem of misrecognition is a pervasive experience among this status group. The main problem for the students proved to be misrecognition on emotional, legal, and social levels – the frequent coupling of social stigmatization with the deprivation of citizenship rights and precarious family situations. In this context, the social practices of “Hauptschüler” can be considered mechanisms of coping with contempt and as struggles for recognition. This can take the form of searching for respect within peer groups based on ideas of mutual support, it can take the form of emotional reactions (shame, anger, envy) and it can take forms of playing with stigmatizations through jokes and irony. What unifies these various reactions is the active approach of dealing with and reacting to the contempt with which the students are confronted.

The multifaceted problem of the ambivalence of the stranger – how it is produced, how it can be researched and how it is lived – will be the focus of my paper, dealing specifically with “Hauptschüler” (secondary students, often migrants) in Berlin, Germany. These students are faced with a variety of exclusionary mechanisms – besides discrimination on the job-market also media stigmatization and the denial of full citizenship.

I will treat the morally loaded ambivalence of the cultural figure of the “Hauptschüler” as a stranger. It is made into strangers? How could one describe the ambivalent positions and positionings of the students? And how do the students themselves deal with their situation? In the first part, based on a media analysis of a public debate about the “Hauptschüler”, I will show how structural problems of the school system are constructed as problems of ethnicity and religion. In the second part, I will describe the actual mingling of class, ethnicity and gender in school. In the third part, I will turn the view on the question how the students themselves deal with negative stereotypes and racial or social classifications of being inferior.

The ambivalence of the „Hauptschüler“ as a stranger appears in all three perspectives in a different light: In the media debates ambivalence appears as a problem, in the ethnographic section ambivalences and intersections are treated as a challenge for sociological analysis and in the subversive practices of the students ambivalence is used to resist negative ascriptions and processes of self-victimization. The morally loaded processes of constructing, reproducing and deconstructing ambivalence are thus at the core of understanding the Berlin “Hauptschüler” as a stranger. The task of sociology is to show these processes are functioning and what kind of subjectivities they produce.

The Social and Institutional Context of Decision-Making in the Case of Sickness

The Social and Institutional Context of Decision-Making in the Case of Sickness

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Illness has a major influence on people's lives. Studying healthcare-seeking is therefore of vital importance. Patients' decisions about healthcare fundamentally influence the performance of the overall healthcare system in terms of a population's health, the quality of healthcare services, and the level of expenditures. Even though illness behaviour has been an intensively studied research topic over the past five decades, previous work has largely overlooked the embeddedness of these decisions in social and institutional contexts. We will present first insights from a project that aims at theoretically, methodologically, and empirically enhancing previous research. It contributes to the development of an integrative theoretical framework of illness behaviour and provides an important test case for institutional theories and the theory of frame selection.

For analyzing healthcare decision-making, a new survey is constructed to collect data on the basis of 2,000 face-to-face interviews in Germany that will provide a unique data source covering the healthcare needs and the way these needs are managed. At the conference, we will provide first results from the survey. We will analyze people's decision making when having a medical condition with a particular emphasis on the interpretation of symptoms and the utilization of healthcare, and generate information about the extent and variety of self-care strategies. Our paper covers how social networks and institutional features of the healthcare system influence the decision making of healthcare seeking.

RC44-739.9

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Capital-Labour Relations in China's Car Industry - What Is "Chinese" about Them?

Facing shrinking profit margins, and driven by a quest for cost-efficiency and market access, manufacturing enterprises intensified their expansion into the global South since the 1970s. It was especially the automotive industry that was eager to venture into promising markets, first and foremost China. Though global car manufacturers have been present in China since the 1980s, research on their operations is still limited – especially when dealing with sensitive issues such as labour relations and unrest.

The presentation thus sets out to shed light on workers’ reactive and pro-active agency in relation to enterprise strategies, trade union culture and developmental policy. Taking a functional examination of certain political and institutional patterns – of which labour issues are merely one factor amongst others – thus producing capitalist global economy, respectively its current stage. On the one hand this will concern the enterprise orchestrating its established strategy with local conditions – of which labour issues are merely one factor amongst others – thus producing boundaries, potentials and vehicles for workers’ political-economic agency on the shop floor. On the other, it will focus on workers’ subjective concerns, rooting their agency in their more complex social conditions of existence. Relating these findings to a functional examination of certain political and institutional patterns in China, the uniqueness of Chinese capital-labour relations will be raised to question.

RC35-616.3

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The National Society As a World-Societal Model

The concepts of national ‘societies’ and of a single ‘world society’ are often presented as mutually exclusive alternatives. While sociological theorists take pride in having left national concepts of society behind, the latter still dominate the popular usage of the term. This paper transends this impasse by taking a sociology-of-knowlege perspective, asking how globalisation processes have contributed to the plausibility of these diverging connotations. Informed by world society theories (neoinstitutionalism, systems theory) and recent approaches to ‘balan nationalism’, we (1) analyze the sociological content of the term. Rather, these acknowledgments of qualitative content analysis are used to extract different lines of arguments, the various levels of the discourses and the diverse discourse positions from the empirical data.

Data include in-depth qualitative interviews with “normal” consumers and professionals from science, industry and politics; press articles, TV and radio broadcasts of regional and national media, academic publications and documents, from scientific, political, non-profit, charitable, educational, and economical organisations.
amines international tourism at the Cu Chi Tunnels in South Vietnam by focussing on the narration of the war by Vietnamese tour guides and its interpretation by young American, Australian, British and European tourists. While the oversight of tourism in Vietnam by the state sees tourists at Cu Chi presented with some strong anti-American rhetoric, this is offset by a strong dialogical narrative of the war presented by local guides. It is argued that guides are important reputational entrepreneurs who in order to account for post-Fordist tourists privilege the local while also drawing together different national traditions. For Western tourists this typically results in a greater recognition of Vietnamese suffering and a questioning of the anti-authoritarian and post-heroic narratives that have dominated Western projections of the war. However, the dialogical dimensions of the tour and their experience of everyday life in Vietnam also commonly provides tourists with greater agency to mourn the death of Western soldiers. It is argued that through media portrayals and word of mouth such ‘dark’ tourist experiences have a broader influence on understanding of history and in shaping debate within the cultural public sphere.

RC28-491.5

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HUANG, XIANBI (La Trobe University)

Social Networks and Subjective Wellbeing in Australia

Previous research into social networks and social wellbeing has tended to examine objective aspects of well-being such as employment and socioeconomic attainment, physical security, and political participation. Fewer studies have examined subjective social networks and subjective well-being, and those that have tended to emphasise limited aspects of social connectedness, such as social support. This paper develops a comprehensive theory of the relationship between social networks and subjective well-being, with the latter concept defined in terms of cognitive (life satisfaction) and affective (happiness) evaluations of one’s own life. The theoretical framework defines social networks more precisely, specifies different mechanisms for positive and negative network effects and also attempts to account for mechanisms and selection processes whose omission some critics argue undermines much previous social networks research. We examine this theoretical model empirically using data from a new national Australian survey currently being undertaken that is specifically designed to investigate social networks and subjective well-being. In the paper we describe our theoretical framework and the cross-national comparative project we are undertaking on the relationship between social networks and subjective well-being in Australia, China and the United Kingdom. We then present early results from the Australian survey, including measurement models of key scales and constructs, and substantive models examining some of the central relationships posited by the theory.

RC07-138.1

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Alternative Lifestyles in Growth-Critical Societies – Conceptual Reflections on Social Movements

This paper attempts to give some conceptual reflections about the ongoing debate in social philosophy/social theory with regard to the conditions and the possibilities of an embodiment of the good and the right in sociological research. To look more closely and empirically to the outcomes of these debates, the focus lies on the conceptualization of lifestyles which are taken from different social movements/thoughts in Switzerland dealing with questions of (post-)growth (e.g. Décroissance), concerning these lifestyles for the actors it seems to be not so much whether or not the GDP is growing, but for them it is all about the rejection of growth as the dominant social imaginary (Castoriadis 1990, Latouche 2009) and instead of thinking about the design of alternative lifestyles. Two main themes will be presented:

(1) Social-theoretical focus: From the background of a discourse analytical approach the genealogy of growth will be examined and how this concept is treated in different movements. Besides the study of social and cultural practices, the (value) beliefs are primarily considered from an overall theoretical perspective. One main question is how individuals and communities are capable to make experiences of resonance in times of growth-critical societies.

(2) Empirical focus: Some hints can be given concerning the (sometimes disparate) designs or experimental lifestyles that are compatible with the requirements of a post-growth society. The central intuition here is that a successful life management depends not only on ethical and aesthetic ideas of a singular individual, but includes as well moral and political justice considerations (Sandel 1995, Nussbaum 2010).

RC33-568.6

WETZELHÜTTER, DANIELA* (Johannes Kepler University, daniela.wetzelhuetter@jku.at)

Higher Response Rates - at What Price? Effects of Different Strategies to Increase Participation By Motivating (Un)Motivated Participants

Different approaches – e.g. normative explanations, rational choice models or social exchange frameworks – have been used to explain motives on survey participation. This paper deals with one of them, the rational choice theory. However, both commitment (e.g. triggered by appeals to attend to social norms (Misra et al, 2011)) and consideration of benefit/cost ratio (e.g. positively influenced by incentives) are regarded as decisive for survey participation – at least for the initial items. These strategies may result in higher response rates but also in satisfying “instead of generating the most accurate answer, respondents settle for merely satisfactory ones” (Krosnick, 1999). Consequently, the longer a survey takes to finish “No-Opinion-Responses” (ibid) but also “Non-Responses” are expected to be more likely and both may affect data quality.

The central issue of this paper is to examine the effect of different motivating strategies on refusals to answer. For this reason experimental arrangements were included in a survey dealing with student participation at university. The survey population was randomly divided into several groups. The information provided to each group differed concerning the presence and combination of the following “triggers”:

i) the possibility to make profits (incentives),
ii) appeals to social conscience (commitment) and
iii) information on duration and progress (related to effort/burden).

Additionally the answer categories of several questions varied with regard to including a “No-Opinion-Option” to control for satisficing. Finally, pros and cons of the presented “manipulations” in order to gain higher response rates will be discussed.

Literature:

RC33-570.2

WETZELHÜTTER, DANIELA* (Johannes Kepler University, daniela.wetzelhuetter@jku.at)

“I Haven’t Got a Clue!”? Do Clueless Respondents Affect Data Quality through Response Behaviour?

Several papers are dealing with the effect of different numbers of response categories (e.g. Preston & Colman: 2000; Lai et al: 2010). However, irrespective
of the number of categories it can be assumed that respondents are facing difficulties in answering questions if they do not already have an opinion for the topic. If a “don’t-know-option” is offered the participant might tend to choose it even if it were possible for him or her to form an opinion. This is “making survey researchers reluctant to offer this option unless absolutely necessary” (DeLourme & Cooper, 2002, p. 15). However, if the “DK-option” is missing, respondents may skip the question and increase items missing. Offering a middle category in rating scales may even enlarge biases if perceived as “neither-nor-option”. In this connection personal characteristics and the type of question (e.g. opinion, attitude or behaviour) are expected to influence corresponding ad hoc decisions.

According to these consideration, the paper focuses on the effect of different numbers of categories in combination with “don’t-know-options” on missing values, takes several question types into account and considers effects of personal characteristics on scale quality. The results are based on methodical experiments included in three online surveys in Austria and Germany.

Literature:


WGO3-922.6

WHITE, THERESA* (California State University, Northridge, t.white@csun.edu)

The Racial Divide? African American College Students: Mitigating Digital Visual Culture

The most important development in terms of Internet users between 2000 and 2005 was the radical increase in the number of women, ethnic and racial minorities online. In the early years of the Internet's massification, cyberculture scholars discussed online with only marginal references to online media produced by African Americans, Asians and Latinos, instead focusing on representations of racial and ethnic minorities produced for consumption by white users and audiences (Nakamura, 2002).

Notably, social media, such as Facebook and Twitter, are platforms of web and mobile-based technology that enable consumers to turn conversation into interactive conversations, much of which is widely consumed by college students today. Demographic studies on Internet use emphasize African American's position as consumers. But surveys of access, rate and the “digital divide” that fail to measure digital production in favor of measuring access or consumption, cannot tell the whole story. This suggests that minorities are more or less successful in online media produced by African Americans. In parallel to the friends of these bodily commodities has arisen an unregulated market, a ‘rotten trade’, in which ‘bioavailable’ women and their body "part-time work" is work part-time hours. The prevalence of this working pattern in Australia underlines contradictions between gender equality and care and raises questions about the contrasting possibilities for career retention and advancement associated with the transition to part-time work, particularly in the context of austerity pressures. In this study we examine the employment patterns of Australian mothers and assess the career implications of transitions made on return to work. Our analysis draws on data from the first two waves of a longitudinal survey of Australian mothers who had given birth to a child in 2010 (Wave 1, n=4,201; Wave 2, n=3,487). The basis for our analysis is that women are employed in part-time work: 77% of those who had returned to work in Wave 2 of the survey were working part-time, and among those who had been working full-time prior to the birth of their children, 75% returned part-time. We use multivariate models to examine the impact of these and other transitions on indicators of career mobility, utilising changes in hourly earnings and occupational mobility as objective measures and responses to a question on perceptions of career prospects as a subjective measure.

Our analysis identifies some risks associated with the transition to part-time: for example, around 40% of mothers making this transition believed that their career opportunities had declined compared with only around 20% of those who maintained their pre-birth-working-time status. Our models explore the complex relationships between these and other potential influences on career mobility, including the type and duration of parental leave taken. The analysis establishes a baseline from which longer-term effects may be examined and the contradictions of the Australian context explored.

RC30-515.3

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MARTIN, BILL (The University of Queensland)

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Parenthood and Career Mobility: Implications of Transitions to Part-Time Work Among Australian Mothers

One of the main strategies adopted by Australian mothers to minimise work-life interference is to work part-time hours. The prevalence of this working pattern in Australia underlines contradictions between gender equality and care and raises questions about the contrasting possibilities for career retention and advancement associated with the transition to part-time work, particularly in the context of austerity pressures. In this study we examine the employment patterns of Australian mothers and assess the career implications of transitions made on return to work. Our analysis draws on data from the first two waves of a longitudinal survey of Australian mothers who had given birth to a child in 2010 (Wave 1, n=4,201; Wave 2, n=3,487). The basis for our analysis is that women are employed in part-time work: 77% of those who had returned to work in Wave 2 of the survey were working part-time, and among those who had been working full-time prior to the birth of their children, 75% returned part-time. We use multivariate models to examine the impact of these and other transitions on indicators of career mobility, utilising changes in hourly earnings and occupational mobility as objective measures and responses to a question on perceptions of career prospects as a subjective measure.

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RC50-806.2

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From intimate industry to rotten trade: reproductive travel in Southeast Asia

Intimate processes of conception and reproduction have become increasingly global in expectation and practice. They have become the focus of a new form of global commercialized reproductive travel, often termed ‘reproductive tourism’ whereby people travel to seek reproductive health services in other countries. This can involve the movement of patients, but also of service providers, ova donors and surrogates, as well as ova or embryos across the region. In this paper I concentrate upon the intimate industry of cross border IVF involving the movement and in some cases trafficking of women for reproductive services. The social and medical benefits in many parts of the region compromises attempts at regulation of the trade. Examples of the internet advertising for Thai surrogates and testimonials of commissioning parents illustrate the ways in which Thai surrogates are marketed and constructed as willing and available to service the needs of foreigners. Implicit assumptions of privilege are woven through exchanges between ‘farang’ and Thai often glossed within the discourse of ‘Asian service values’. In parallel to the legal circulation of these bodily commodities has arisen an unregulated market, a ‘roten trade’, in which ‘bioavailable’ women and their body parts are trafficked to feed the demand for their reproductive capacities.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

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How should intergenerational inequality be explained? A common idea is that parents transfer their children's and that parental investments influence their children's attainments. Most studies have emphasized the effects of parental investments in education. It is easier for parents to directly influence their children's attainment of education than their success in the labor market. Therefore early parental investments are considered to have the largest impact on their children's life chances. This is not the case for wealth transfers between generations. Wealth may be easily transferred during the whole life course, and in many cases transferred quite late in life.

In this paper, we measure intergenerational inequality through the life course using sibling correlations. A sibling correlation provides an omnibus measure of family background and neighborhood influences, a measure that includes both observable and unobservable characteristics. There are no prior studies to our knowledge that assess life course changes in sibling correlations using wealth as measurement.

Following recent theoretical developments, we explore the consequences of different parental investment strategies. Put simply, one strategy is that parents make equal investments in their children, something that leads to the expectation that sibling correlations in wealth should decrease over the life course. If, however, the parents seek to compensate for initial differences in talents and attainments among siblings, by transferring most to the least successful sibling, we expect an opposite trend. We discuss how these patterns may be influenced by children's labor market success and savings, and by variations in parental strategies in different socioeconomic layers.

We use register data from Norway for brothers and sisters born 1955-1960, tracked annually 1993-2010. Our measures include earnings and capital income, as well as two measures of wealth (net and gross wealth). We also take into account sibling differences in education.

Increasing immigration poses a serious challenge for many countries. Empirical studies from around the world indicate that immigration and increasing diversity lead to decreases in social cohesion and increases in social withdrawal, particularly in disadvantaged areas. Less understood, however, are the mechanisms that explain these relationships. We contend that these associations are at least in part due to two key factors: how residents perceive the neighborhood composition and how these perceptions influence residents' own social identity. Further we suggest that these relationships will differ in cities with different immigration histories. In this paper we integrate census data and the Australian Community Capacity Study survey data from approximately 10,000 residents living across 298 neighborhoods in Melbourne and Brisbane, Australia. Using a multiple level multilevel mixture model, we first consider the cues that lead individuals to distort the presence of non-whites in neighborhoods. Here we focus on recent immigration increases, ancestry, language and religion as important cues of difference. We then employ multi-level models to test if these distortions influence residents' subjective or subordinate identities. Finally, we consider the independent effects of these distortions and social identity orientations on residents' reports of social cohesion and interactions with fellow neighbors.

Children and young people's civic engagement has occupied the attention of researchers and policy makers globally during recent decades, but there is a growing acknowledgement that young people’s political engagement can only be understood in the context of wider social cultures and practices. This paper explores the social dynamics of civic engagement, in the context of one community’s democratic practices and targeted activism, involving the ‘nannas’ as central players as well as mothers, children and young people.

In the Dandenong Mountains near Melbourne, Australia, a small community has taken up a prolonged battle with a multi-national fast food giant. The picket line, the on-line world, the legal system and mass media are the different fronts of the battle, providing multiple sites for experiences of political engagement, confronting ideas about political issues, power inequalities, social justice and the role of the state.

In facing an unequal world, one of the challenges for global sociology is about creating the conditions where the systemic drivers of injustice can be recognised. Analysing material from the campaign’s social media pages, this paper identifies critical moments where activist sensibilities are awakened and identified, within, despite and through how the performative fear and anger, humour and hope can be heightened when elements of difference in power, class, gender and generation are named and mobilised as resources.

Voluntary Association Involvement Among First- and Second-Generation Immigrants in the Netherlands: Addressing the Role of Different Layers of Social Context

Voluntary association involvement is both a cause and consequence of immigrants’ integration into their host societies. Yet, while previous work has demonstrated that immigrants generally lag behind in civic participation as compared with their first-generation counterparts, whilst Turkish immigrants exhibit the exact opposite pattern, we contrast the observed associational involvement patterns for different immigrant groups with their engagement in informal volunteering.

My analysis employs data from The Netherlands Life Course Study (NELLS). The first wave of this panel study was carried out in 2008-2010 and the second one in 2013. Its oversampling of respondents from Turkish and Moroccan descent helps to overcome the statistical power problems that usually haunt research on ethnic minorities. Moreover, its panel design allows me to shine a light on immigrants' involvement trajectories over time.

Exploratory analyses of the NELLS yield intriguing results. Most notably, I find that, given all immigrants being less likely to volunteer than Dutch natives, second-generation Moroccans are in fact catching up as compared with their first-generation counterparts, whilst Turkish immigrants exhibit the exact opposite pattern (controlling for amongst others educational attainment and religiosity). This puzzling finding invites the question of what is behind these differentials.

Intra-European Labor Mobility from Post-Socialist Countries: The Example of Hungarians, Slovaks and Czechs in Austria

This paper deals with job-search strategies and related labor market outcomes of cross-border commuters residing in the regions of the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary bordering on Austria. This European core region has a long history of cross-border mobility and social exchange, from Habsburg Monarchy to post-war period and after 1989. Several years after the fall of the Iron Curtain a process of European re-integration began which led to the accession of post-socialist countries into the EU. However, substantial social inequalities between Central European countries still exist in terms of wages and unemployment. Cross-border mobility on an emerging transnational labor market therefore can be seen as an "individual response" to massive transformations in this region.

So far the given circumstances for participants in this transnational labor market have not been investigated in depth. Our paper aims to close the research gap by pursuing the following research questions: What job search methods do cross-border commuters from Hungary, Slovakia and the Czech Republic use in order to find employment in Austria (1)? What are the labor market outcomes of these job search methods in terms of wages (2)? Theoretically, we build upon a model developed by Aguilera and Massey on the nexus of social networks, job search methods and related labor market outcomes. Methodologically, we use a longitudinal survey on employment careers of cross-border commuters conduct-
ed in 2012 (N=2,550). Our results show that human and social capital resources serve as key factors for job finding strategies and successful labor market integration. There are also substantial gender differences and differences related to previous occupational status and migration experience within the group under study. Overall, our results reflect cross-border commuting as a renewed form of social practice in this European core region, which may reduce structural inequalities between Central European countries in the mid-run.

ADH-994.2

WIEVORKA, MICHEL* (Fond Maison des Sciences de l’Homme, wiev@msh-paris.fr)
The Limits Of Multiculturalism

1. Multiculturalism and transnationalism are concepts that belong to the present historical era. They have been produced in western countries, and are used often, with a deep unconscious ethnocentrism. Aren’t they part of the intellectual hegemony of the west, and in the same time, maybe, of its decline?

2. There is in some parts of the world at least a feeling that multiculturalism, if not a failure, is at least in a difficult situation, and there are important criticisms of the idea of transnationalism.

3. The political concrete limits of multiculturalism are connected with the rising importance of globalization, including transnational phenomena. But globalization does not necessarily mean the decline or the crisis of the Nation and/or the State, which is the natural framework for multiculturalist policies and institutions. And the limits of transnationalism are given by States that still control borders, deliver passports, authorisations for transit, visas, etc. If societies are not entering an era where multiculturalism and transnationalism are stronger and stronger, how will they deal with cultural differences, on the one hand, and with identities and practises that are not lited to one national state?

From Web Surveys to Online, Multi-Device Surveys

Unintended mobile survey completion rates have risen largely in the past couple of years, with around 7% of the online respondents attempting to access surveys using tablets and 2% using smartphones (USS panel, June 2013). While these rates are expected to continue to grow, the question arises whether one can speak of traditional web panels as we know them anymore. Especially the tablet user group has become too large to ignore anymore.

While regular web surveys can be accessed via mobile browsers, this can be burdensome if the layout has not been adapted. To avoid coverage, nonresponse and measurement error, new strategies are needed for offering web surveys which can be properly accessed by the most common online devices.

We present the strategy for the Dutch LISS panel to develop from a web panel towards a true multi-platform compatibility to the different online respondent groups. We start with presenting the latest rates of unintended mobile response in online panels and provide a profile of the mobile respondent. We discuss the advantages and disadvantages of different multi-platform approaches and report the latest experimental findings from the field.

WILKESMANN, UWE* (TU Dortmund University, uwe.wilkesmann@tu-dortmund.de)

Which Form of Organizational Governance Supports Freedom of Teaching and Increases Their Perception of Relevance? Empirical Evidence from Two Types of Higher Education Institutions

New Public Management caused an ‘economic turn’ in universities to managerial governance. The leadership literature distinguishes two modes of governance, which can also be applied to the governance of universities: transactional and transformational modes of governance. Transformational governance encompasses all forms of managerial governance, which includes creating incentives and monitoring capacity. The theoretical underpinning of this mode can be found in Principal-Agent Theory which is the theoretical underpinning of New Public Management. Whereas transformational governance covers on the one hand, the means of restructuring the roles of principals and agents in the interaction situation in the organization, on the other hand, it also addresses all the means of restructuring the relationship between perceived environment and motivation, as can be seen in Self-Determination Theory. Other elements of transformational governance are social norms such as those that inform the quality of research or approaches to teaching. As a starting point, the main research question is: What has more impact on professors’ perceptions of the significance attributed to academic teaching in Germany – transactional or transformational governance? Two hypotheses for transactional and two hypotheses for transformational governance were developed. The research question was posed in two different panels, one conducted in 2009 with a sample of 1,119 German research university professors and another conducted in 2011 with a sample of 942 German professors from universities of applied sciences. The main findings are that transactional governance has no impact on the perception of the significance attributed to academic teaching whereas transformational governance has ample influence. Under the bottom line, economic instruments could produce not intended effects but without an increase of the perceived relevance of teaching.

WILKINSON, LORI* (University of Manitoba, lori.wilkinson@ad.umanitoba.ca)

A Longitudinal Examination of the Intersections of Ethnicity and Sex and Their Influence on Perceived Racism Among Newcomer Youth in Canada

Perceptions of racism and discrimination are powerful forces influencing social cohesion of members of any society. Real or not, those holding a perception that they are victimized by discrimination feel marginalized and ostracized socially and may experience the instrumental forms of discrimination in various aspects of their lives. The main research question is: What has more impact on professors’ perceptions of the significance attributed to academic teaching in Germany – transactional or transformational governance? Two hypotheses for transactional and two hypotheses for transformational governance were developed. The research question was posed in two different panels, one conducted in 2009 with a sample of 1,119 German research university professors and another conducted in 2011 with a sample of 942 German professors from universities of applied sciences. The main findings are that transactional governance has no impact on the perception of the significance attributed to academic teaching whereas transformational governance has ample influence. Under the bottom line, economic instruments could produce not intended effects but without an increase of the perceived relevance of teaching.

Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Economic Democracy in South Africa: Women at the Grassroots

In this paper we explore the ways in which women are creating spaces for economic and political participation in South Africa. The post-apartheid South African Constitution has been hailed as one of the most progressive constitutions in the world with its entrenchment of socio-economic rights and recognition of equality among various cleavages such as gender, race, and sexual orientation. There are myriad policies and legislation entrenching women’s rights. Despite the conducive policy environment, the state has not created spaces for women’s political participation at local levels. Nevertheless, women are creating their own spaces of political and economic participation, linking up with the state when and where it is possible, and forging ahead when it is not possible to link with the state. In this paper, we look at a township north of Johannesburg and a rural area in the Eastern Cape to see the ways in which are creating and engaging economic production within their communities. Are these simply survivalist strategies or do they represent an emergent alternative that is rooted in economic equality and social justice? Are they practicing economic democracy? What role has the state played in this process?

Rescaled Citizenships and Vernacular Cosmopolitanism in Sydney, Australia

In the Australian context, notions of cosmopolitanism have had less airtight than the nationally sponsored program of multiculturalism. Cosmopolitanism has emerged in academic theories of living together with difference, as well as in the realm of urban governance, where it is strategically employed as a place marketing technique, for example, in marketing Sydney as a multi-ethnic, globally competitive city. Academic theories of vernacular cosmopolitanism have been used to analyse forms of quotidian engagement across ethnic difference in Australian society, and are usually synonymous with notions of ‘everyday multiculturalism’ (Velayutham and Wise, 2009). However, these theories have been less explicit about how such everyday, intercultural exchange might be part of a rescaling of belonging for migrant residents, and how this might impact on the nation-state (Kay, 2000). In this regard, I suggest drawing on notions of urban citizenship (Holston and Appadurai, 1996) as a form of post-national or sub-national belonging to scale up the potential implicit in quotidian modes of cosmopolitanism. Urban citizenship – as a set of substantive rights relating to inhabitance in the city – enables a more explicit framework for thinking about how everyday practices of urban dwelling might complicate the dominant scaling of belonging at the level of the nation-state. The paper draws on qualitative research in two multi-ethnic neighbourhoods in Sydney, Australia to explore localized belonging amongst migrant communities and emergent forms of urban citizenship that destabilize dominant narratives of national belonging. The paper argues that urban citizenship as a form of post-nationalism can complement and augment the potential of everyday cosmopolitanism – which is easily appropriated by the state and commercial interests. Also, arguments about emergent urban citizenship should draw on ethnographic understanding of ordinary cosmopolitanism to better understand the multiple ways migrants negotiate identity and socio-spatial belonging in urban settings.

Cords of Collaboration: Exploring Political, Clinical, Private, and Third-Sector Interests within the Emerging British Umbilical Cord Stem Cell Bioeconomy

The paper illustrates how attempts are being made to redress ethnicity-based social inequities in health through collaborative governance of umbilical cord stem cell banking. This technology has enjoyed a growth in popularity among clinicians delivering treatment to cancer patients, partly because it is believed that ethnic minorities are more likely to find a tissue match in umbilical cord stem cell biobanks than in extant bone marrow registries (Anthony Nolan Trust 2013). In response, clinical experts, third-sector charities and policy makers have sought to develop an infrastructure to increase the public collection of immunologically diverse umbilical cord stem cells (Brown et al 2011).

As such, we are witnessing the novel intersection of clinicians, charitable bodies, patient advocacy organisations and private enterprise. These stakeholders come together in parliamentary meetings to discuss barriers to development, produce policy documentation (APPSSCT 2012, UKSCSF 2010) and foster further dialogue.

As has been noted by Emerson et al (2012), such a model of collaborative governance can facilitate discussion among parties seemingly separated by impermeable boundaries of profession and politics. This paper explores the means through which expertise and interest are brought together toward opening policy discussion to a wider field of stakeholders. In this way, it is a case study of an emerging collaborative governance model that hopes to add to this burgeoning area of theoretical development.

The presented data, including interviews with stakeholders and observation of parliamentary meetings, also investigates the manner through which a recognised ethnicity-based health inequity can be strategically deployed for specifically professional, political or civic interests; that is, how socially charged notions of race and ethnicity can be mobilised toward potentially beneficent ends (St Louis 2010; Benjamin 2013). Finally, the paper also brings into relief the tenuous position of the “expert” within a widening forum of stakeholders.
of Australians to shed light on various ‘spaces’ of cosmopolitanism that provide the opportunity for cosmopolitan encounters. Rather than revealing a linear pathway to a final, utopian cosmopolitan destination, we highlight various gradations of opportunities enabled by certain spaces, and in a range of places, that may or may not nurture the seeds of cosmopolitanism to their full potential or permanency. We conclude with recommendations for deeper understandings of the relationship between space, place and performance into what constitutes cosmopolitan encounters. We then propose particular research strategies for uncovering cosmopolitan encounters, and highlight unlikely contexts worthy of investigation in future research.

RC27-469.4
WILSKA, TERHI-ANNA (University of Jyväskylä)
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Fitness As Leisure - Exploring Physical Activity through Consumption and Lifestyle

Drawing on the discussion on the commercialization of the fitness culture, this study examines fitness as a leisure activity. Fitness is prominent both in media and consumer culture, and it plays an important role in individuals’ everyday life as everyone is surrounded by the social world of the fitness culture, its meanings and signals. Fitness activities are practiced in numerous ways and due to various reasons. Also the fundamental aims of the activities have changed; they have become commodities of the leisure industry.

The core of leisure is in the production of value, and it can thus be associated either with freedom from work and responsibility, or as freedom for self-production. Fitness is understood in relation to both health and appearance, which have become central not only to the social order, but also to individuals’ occupational success and social status. Fitness has both instrumental and non-instrumental value, but the rationale for fitness is still instrumental; fitness is seen as an investment in the body’s physical capital.

This study takes a quantitative approach to examining how consumption and lifestyle are related to the motives for physical activity. The data is derived from The National Student Health Survey (n=4403) conducted in Finland in 2012. The results revealed three consumption styles/lifestyles: hedonistic, healthy and sustainable. Moreover, four main motives for physical activity were found: sociability, health, target-orientation and appearance, which all correlate with the appreciation of well-being emphasizing different aspects. Hedonistic lifestyle correlated with all fitness motives, the strongest relation being with the motive of appearance. Also healthy lifestyle was related to all fitness motives, emphasizing the motives of sociability, health and the most. Sustainable lifestyle, on the contrary, had no correlation with any other fitness motive than health, even having a slightly negative correlation with the motive of appearance.

RC14-243.15
WILSON, ANDREW* (George Mason University, owilso25@masonlive.gmu.edu)
Glorious Mission: Social Media, Video Games, and Propaganda

Governments and social movements have long used information technology to promote their causes. In the past books, songs, radio, and television where used to persuade people that political and social actions where necessary. With the growth of information and communication technologies there are now new media that can be used for propaganda and persuasion. Technology such as Twitter, Facebook, and Video Games have emerged in the past decade as growing forces in protest movements and government propaganda.

This paper will discuss how new technologies have been used for purposes of propaganda around a number of political issues in Asia. Analysis is based on content review of Twitter archives, online newspapers, blogs, and Video Games associated with political issues in East Asia. The issues to be addressed will include territorial disputes such as the Dokdo/Takeshima Islands, North and South Korea, and the Chinese internet censorship. Results suggest that governments in East Asia have been quick to recognize the propaganda power of new media and have quickly organized to provide a government perspective on ongoing disputes. Protest movements may have had an initial advantage in recognizing the power of new technologies and new media, but government quickly responded to remove or reduce a political advantage they had. Even though new information technologies have become common the issues of public discourse and propaganda remain fundamentally the same. Propaganda through Twitter and Video Games has the same motivation as in the past, but presented using current and emerging technology.

TG04-954.2
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Managing Risk in a Complex Food System: The Importance of Inter-Personal, Professional and Organisational Trust

A challenge of managing food safety risk is the multi-sectoral nature of the complex system set to do so, with responsibilities lying with expert actors from both food industry and food regulation. Amidst this complexity, a unified message must be conveyed to consumers so that food risks are managed. This paper presents research conducted to navigate this complex system. We investigated the role of expert actors from the food regulatory and food industry settings in developing/breaking/repairing/maintaining trust with consumers about food. Qualitative interviews were undertaken in Australia (n=30), the United Kingdom (n=15) and New Zealand (n=5). Respondents identified that risk management, including increased consumer trust, could only be established if trust existed within and across the expert actors. As such the nature of the trust between actors became central to the research. Inter-personal, professional and organisational trust between these actors was observed. Interpersonal trust and relationships were developed between actors through transparency, good communication and regular phone and face to face informal meetings. Organisational trust was built and maintained through documents such as memorandums of understanding and regular, formal meetings. Professional trust was particularly apparent between actors within the regulatory and industry systems who both had responsibilities for managing food risk. Some actors indicated that they did not understand the perspective of the other system, because of the different processes and systems in which they worked. Despite this, each system had a common goal (to avoid foodborne illness). When this common goal was recognised by industry and regulatory actors, stronger trust was formed which enabled a unified message to be communicated to consumers. Therefore one way to manage the complexity of the food regulatory system, and ultimately better manage food risks, is to develop inter-personal, professional and organisational trust between expert actors in the food system.

WG03-913.5
WILSON, KRISTI* (Soka University of America, kwilson@soka.edu)
Does Newsworthiness Influence Construction of Food Risk? Views of Media Actors

In modern society, many risks are invisible and are brought to the attention of the public through the mass media. This is particularly relevant for food, where the widening gap between producers and consumers in the developed world has increased the need for consumer trust. Therefore the media play a crucial role in how food risk is constructed and presented to the public. It is pertinent to gain an understanding of the construction of food risk as this is likely to influence consumer trust in food. This paper presents empirical data from research investigating how the media construct food risk and ultimately affect consumer trust across three countries: Australia, the United Kingdom (UK) and New Zealand (NZ). Interviews were undertaken with media actors from each country including 20 from Australia, 10 from the UK and three from NZ. First, our findings identify that newsworthiness is important when constructing a story about food risk. This followed a hierarchy, with risks affecting children and babies perceived as the most newsworthy. Second, risk reporting follows a cycle with precedence given to the dissemination of any information about the risk, regardless of the severity of the risk to public health and safety. This is followed by tempering of the risk, coverage of new angles to keep the story going and seeking to uncover the ‘truth’ such as the source of contamination that led to the food incident. Third, working conditions of media actors, including limited time, limited space and short deadlines were found to diminish the ability to report a balanced story, hence adding to newsworthiness and augmenting construction of risk. Our findings indicate that the construction of food risk by the media is influenced by newsworthiness and this is likely to impact the ways in which consumers regard the food risk presented.
CROWDER-TARABORRELLI, TOMAS (Soka University of América)

A Walk through Memory: Urban Interventions and the Sensual Battle Against Oblivion

In the years following the Latin American military dictatorships of the 1970s and 80s, historians and activists noticed a disappearance of documentary evidence that paralleled the disappearances of human beings. Decades of activism by the Mothers and Grandmothers of the Plaza de Mayo, human rights groups, and political organisations that value human rights, has fueled an archive of memory: an ongoing city-wide network of projects and museums dedicated to remembering the Dirty War years throughout Buenos Aires.

This paper explores the roles of mural art and street flagstones in the production and reception of two post-conflict memory projects in Buenos Aires. The Olimpo project, initiated by the non-governmental torture survivor organisation Barrios x Memoria y Justicia, and the Olimpo project, created by the Barrios x Memoria y Justicia collective began as an ongoing endeavor to replace parts of sidewalks with small, colorful plaques, in front of places where victims of state terrorism were born, lived or were kidnapped.

We consider two-decades of historical data reflecting the struggles to establish memory projects that bring into conflict state authorities, human rights organisations, neighborhood groups and university students. These concrete visual reminders of state-sponsored violence are both memorials and fuel for the battle against forgetting and/or rewriting history.

JS-43.5

WILSON, SARAH* (University of Stirling, sarah.wilson@stir.ac.uk)

The Origin of the World: Analysis, Representation and Performance

This paper focuses on an artistic experiment or performance, ‘The Origin of the World’, in which over a two year period, 50 male artists were provided with instructions, paper and instructions quickly to draw a vagina (only) with no human or other model. 20 of the drawings were later re-presented in a video in which the drawings slowly morph together and apart consecutively to music. Later, the drawings and video were exhibited in a university space. This paper explores this process and these data from a methodological perspective, discussing their potential as both representation and performance. First, the drawings were analysed interpretatively in relation to Lacanian psychoanalytic theory and feminist critiques of the same. This analysis highlights the notable lack of consensus in the shapes produced, the extent to which the artists stuck to or deviated from the instructions given, and the clues they provided as to the artists’ responses to the exercise (anxiety? disgust? humour?). This work raised further questions as to the nature of the data analysed and the potential contribution to such analysis of interviews exploring the artists’ perspectives on the exercise, its distance from their habitual artistic practice and perhaps their own gender/sexual identities. However these data are also performative (Law 2009) in that they enact multiplicities, whereby interrogating categorisations and, in more general terms, illustrate the potential of such methods and data to provide an opening to the uncertain and less defined. Further the video itself constitutes an interrogation and re-arrangement of the video, as well as an instrument of arrangement to external stimuli both within and without such conventions. In a world that is supposedly more and more mobile and in which globalised LGBT rights claims are now firmly on the UN and many national agendas, lesbians often remain, paradoxically, invisibilised and immobilised—but to varying degrees. This paper will consider this paradox with reference to the issue of political asylum.

Trends in Wealth Inequality

Nico Wilterdink: Trends in Wealth Inequality

This paper will present new estimates of inequality in household wealth in the Netherlands 1993-2011. Changes in this recent period will be connected with long-term trends in Dutch wealth inequality (from around 1900), which will be compared to trends in other Western countries. Preliminary findings are: there has been an overall tendency of partial collectivization (a shift from personal to collective wealth) and diminishing wealth inequality in the Netherlands and other Western countries during the greater part of the twentieth century, followed by a tendency of decollectivization and growing inequality since the 1980s. The latter trend will be explained by connecting it with processes of deindustrialization, globalization and politico-institutional change. The paper will give special attention to recent changes under the impact of the financial crisis, and discuss the question to what extent national government policy can be used to modify wealth inequality.

RC12-223.3

WINCZOREK, JAN* (University of Warsaw, janwin@janwin.info)

Legal Costs Insurance (LCI) – an Attempt at Comparative Analysis

Legal aid systems are best conceptualised as complex entities, comprising different institutional and non-institutional mechanisms enabling the individual to obtain legal advice. In this perspective, commercial, public-subsidized, pro bono or prepaid legal services are all one method of providing access to legal advice, just capitalising on different resources. The same can be said about private/informal mechanisms of dispute resolution, self-help, and bundled legal services. Yet another widely-recognized mechanism for providing legal aid is legal costs insurance (LCI). Despite relative prevalence of this channel of access to legal advice in some countries (such as Germany, Netherlands or Austria), legal aid literature (with some notable exceptions) does not devote much attention to LCI. In particular, it by and large neglects the interactions between the LCI as a channel of access to legal aid and other types of provisioning such services. Not much is also known about the institutional and cultural conditions of establishment of LCI systems.

The paper aims to contribute to filling this gap. It undertakes an attempt to answer the question of the factors driving emergence, prevalence and stability of legal costs insurance and the interaction it enters with other channels of provisioning of legal aid. To this end, the paper does two things. First, it analyses the historical literature in the search for theoretical explanations of said phenomena. Second, it juxtaposes theoretical explanations with the outcomes of an comparative study of LCI in Europe, utilising existing data on LCI, legal systems, disputing behaviour as well as values and culture.

TG04-953.5

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Why Do Procedures Have Unexpected Outcomes?

According to a famous statement by Adam Przeworski, the difference between democracy and dictatorship lies in the fact that in democracy the content of a political decision cannot be known in advance: democracy, not dictatorship, institutionalizes uncertainty. Sociology has largely ignored the institutionalized uncertainty thesis that follows from this observation. In particular, one has to be careful not to confuse Przeworski’s argument with that of Robert Merton, which is about sociological discussion about unintended consequences for decades. Merton argued, famously, that important factors exist, which may keep the outcomes of action from the sight of the acting party, yet he perceived unintended consequences of action as largely undesirable and non-institutional.

This paper attempts to contribute to both the discussion of Mertonian unintended consequences and to the developing of a legal sociology of institutionalised uncertainty, a la Przeworski. It aims to do this by translating the intuitions of both authors into the langue of Niklas Luhmann’s systems theory. The particular field under investigation is akin to what Przeworski found remarkable: procedures and their outcomes. Yet, against Przeworski’s theses and some theories of procedural law and democracy, it is argued that procedures are not necessarily outcome-neutral and that they do contribute to certain outcomes of political and legal processes. Against Merton’s observations, but in accord with these of Przeworski, it is demonstrated that macro-sociological and indeed deeply institutional factors exist, which contribute to the production of unintended consequences of individual actions. Finally, against theories of procedural justice in sociology and psychology of law, it is argued that procedures do not provide individuals with a sense of ontological security, but to the contrary, are but one form of “institutionalized uncertainty”.

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JS-59.6

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(Im)Visible and (im)Mobile: Lesbians, Exile and Global LGBT and Women’s Rights Movements

In a world that is supposedly more and more mobile and in which globalised LGBT rights claims are now firmly on the UN and many national agendas, lesbians often remain, paradoxically, invisibilised and immobilised—but to varying degrees. This paper will consider this paradox with reference to the issue of political asylum.
On one hand, social movements campaigning nationally, transnationally and internationally for both women's and LGBT human rights have facilitated access to asylum, mostly in Western countries, for lesbians from the many countries where homosexuality remains illegal (76 countries), or where the state fails to protect homosexuals from abuse, despite decriminalisation (another 60-70 countries). The European Union, for example, now explicitly includes references to the specificities of LGBT experience and needs in its new standardised asylum procedure.

On the other hand, continued cultural taboos and in some cases political backlash have, in many countries, maintained or even exacerbated the isolation of lesbians, depriving them of easy access to global LGBT rights networks (including the very important online networks that have proliferated over the last decade, but which frequently continue to privilege gay men). Moreover, the significantly lower levels of financial and cultural autonomy for women in many countries have meant that access to escape routes is much more limited than for men—a problem that lesbians share with heterosexual women but can be even worse in their case. Yet, access of lesbians to asylum presents as one of the world's most urgent human rights issues, as almost without exception, lesbians seeking asylum have suffered multiple forms of physical and psychological torture.

The paper will discuss the above issues with reference to the importance of transnational social movement activism and support that specifically addresses the situation of lesbians, as well as to case studies from France in particular.

RC05-114.2

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"My Boss Is Like Family" — A Singaporean Case Study of Race Relations at Work — CANCELLED

A growing literature on race relations foregrounds cultural ‘contact’ in developing stronger intercultural understanding and forms of community that bridge difference (Amin 2002). The nature of this literature takes the actual site and social field of ‘contact’ as important in mediating difference. The workplace is a special kind of micro-public, where the rules and codes of contemporary working cultures interplay with collegial and hierarchical relationships, which in turn mediate inter-ethnic relationships. In addition media cultures and wider national discourses and discussions are relevant to the study of race. This paper discusses the role of the workplace in fostering social change.

This paper focuses on a case study of low and ‘middling’ workers in a multi-national firm based in Singapore. The case study is drawn from a larger comparative study of inter-ethnic relations in workplaces in Singapore and Sydney. Drawing on the work of Lamont & Akkaiti (2002) and others, the paper explores the discourses, scripts, rituals and practices (Noble 2009) workers engage to create or overcome boundaries of difference.

Employees in the case study multinational framed experiences of belonging and collegiality in familial terms, drawing on ideas of reciprocity, care, friendship and intimacy to describe positive feelings towards co-workers of same and different backgrounds. Race and cultural difference was described by most as having little salience in everyday working life. Yet we argue that the quality of collegial intercultural relations at work does not necessarily translate into shifts in racialised hierarchies nor views about cultural and racial ‘Others’ more generally. Indeed, the use of ideas of family and informal modes of recognition and care actually reinforces and legitimised certain forms of vulnerability and discrimination. This is so especially in a context like Singapore which is a highly racialised society with a variegated system of temporary work visas where opportunities, rights, and conditions differentially distributed according to national origin and race.

RC08-151.3

WISSELGREN, PER* (Umeå University, per.wisselgren@soc.umu.se)
Alva Myrdal, Unesco, and Cold War International Social Science, 1951-1955

The paper is concerned with the international organizing of the social sciences during the early Cold War era. Empirically it is focused on UNESCO's Social Science Department (SSD) during Alva Myrdal's directorship, 1951-1955. The SSD was set up in 1946, as part of the wide family of intergovernmental organisations that emerged with the United Nations in the aftermath of the Second World War. When Alva Myrdal (1901-1986) became the Director of SSD, it has been suggested that she "set the department on its feet". But what difference did she actually make? What ideas, visions and hopes did Myrdal have regarding the SSD? How did she try to realise them? Which projects did she initiate during her time as director? Which issues lay closest to her heart? What did she oppose? How did she view her own role as Director of the SSD? With which people and organisations did she collaborate? By employing a STS-perspective and analysing the everyday practices at the SSD during these five years, the paper intends to discuss the above mentioned questions in relation to the contemporary geopolitical setting.

RC17-306.8

WITTCROCK, CHRISTIAN* (Aarhus University, chr@wittrock.dk)
A Typology and Analysis of "World-Changing Management Concepts": Beliefs, Unanticipated Consequences and Anomie

I develop criteria for and analyze consequences of what I call “world-changing management concepts” (WCMC), drawing on Lean, TQM, BPR, JIT and coaching. To qualify as a WCMC, the authors claim that the concept: 1) yields specific, predictable results if implemented correctly; 2) enables fundamental, groundbreaking changes leading to a superior competitive advantage for the organization, regarded as the context; 3) is a more humane form of management practice, making previous approaches obsolete, and 4) will change the world for the better. I.e. they are presented as grand theories. However, the knowledge content in these concepts is based on studies of distinct or disparate cases, industries, or cultures and is therefore not transferable to the Automobile Industry, or are based on ideas from other fields of practice (e.g. sports).

I draw on translation models (by Lilirank (1995) and Røvik (2007)) to show how treating management concepts as theories of the middle range, rather than grand theories (like WCMCs), is likely to greatly enhance the local translation of management concepts and reduce unanticipated consequences. I further show how the claims of WCMCs’ logically require changes to basic underlying assumptions in the organizational context (Schein 2010). Such requirements create a situation where the culture is at odds with what employees are asked to do, potentially creating anomie (Merton 1968), and in a further sense creating a double bind for employees (Bateson et al 1956).

Although theoretical in scope, the presentation builds on ethnography from management consultancy.

References:


RC30-519.2

WITTCROCK, CHRISTIAN* (Aarhus University, chr@wittrock.dk)
Lean between Practices and Ideology: the diffusion of a “World Changing Management Concept”

In my international review of quantitative studies of lean diffusion, surveys indicate recurrent problems with the implementation of lean: managers report that a “lean culture” is difficult to attain. Furthermore, positive outcomes are scientifically unsubstantiated (Freytag & Arljbørn 2011). Lean is an example of what I call a “World-Changing Management Concept,” characterized by holding ideological ambitions to create a better world, while claiming that practices work regardless of context. I use the seminal texts of Womack et al (2007 (1990)) and Womack & Jones (2003 (1996)) to show how lean is in part a theoretical construct, inspired by “Japanese management”, but ideologically aimed at creating a sustainable management practice in a global economy.

I draw attention to the distinction between the adoption of a management idea as a practice and as an ideology (Guillén 1994). I then use Guillén’s neo-institutional...
al framework to show how lean draws heavily on practices and ideologies that
do have a long standing in Japanese history, including ideologies of co-prosperity
(Goto-Jones 2005). I show how institutional factors in the organization adopting
lean will be decisive for whether lean will come across as Taylorism in disguise or
something closer to the original ideological intentions. In keeping with my argu-
ments, recent research on work environment issues in lean projects gives a mixed
picture of consequences for employees (Edwards et al. eds.) 2010).

References:
Freytag & Arlbjørn (2011). Lean og evidens [Lean and evidence]; Sam-
Environment]; L&B Business, Copenhagen.
Worsley, et al. (2007) [1990]). The Machine that Changed the World; Simon &
Schuster, London.

RC14-255.5

WOJCIK, STÉPHANIE* (Université Paris Est Créteil (UPEC), stephanie.wojcik@u-pec.fr)

Information Et Participation Politiques En Ligne: Inégalités Ou Fracture ?

Dans les recherches interrogeant les rapports entre politique et numérique, l'une
des thèses les plus discutées porte sur l'existence d'une "fracture culturelle" entre citoyens de
vitesses différentes. Comment pourraient-ils être utilisés à trouver et organiser l'in-
formation pertinente, dans un contexte de profusion, de flux informations dé-
multipliés par les réseaux numériques. Autrement dit, les individus qui seraient déjà motivés et intéressés par les questions politiques bénéficieraient pleinement du
web comme ressource d'information, mais ceux qui seraient peu motivés n'en tireraient pas réellement profit, ce gain informationnel serait donc marginal.
Cette fracture culturelle reposerait sur l'inégalité répartition des compétences d'in-
dividus disposant de manière variable de capitaux culturels et cognitifs. A cette
fracture, viennent s'ajouter d'autres thèses sur la contribution des médias, de
masse et numérique, à soutenir voire à accroître l'apatheie politique. En effet, la mul-
tiplication de demandes quotidiennes, les thèmes numériques ou câblées et la personnalisation des
contenus permettraient aux individus qui préfèrent le divertissement de profiter
de l'information préservée, tandis que l'information intéressante se trouverait plus
difficile à trouver et organisée sur le web.

Assessing Nonresponse Bias with Microdata from Official Statistics – the European Case

"Data without Boundaries" – a project funded under the 7th European Framework
Programme – aims at improving access to microdata from official statistics in
Europe. This overarching goal is reached through several tasks, among them:
collaborating to make more and make current mortality data available in 33 countries. In many of these countries, EU-LFS is mandatory leading to very high response rates. Because of Ford's history in the Argentine dirty wars. The heated episode almost
forced the young dynamic network to shut its doors, and brings to the fore the
complex tensions of local autonomy and global sovereignty, highlighting the con-
divergent and oft-times reactive nature of transnational communication networks.

The analysis demonstrates how not only those directly interested in micro data
from official statistics but also survey researches benefit from the efforts of “Data
without Boundaries” and the improved access to Eurostat's data.

RC33-579.5

WOLF, CHRISTOF* (Leibniz Institute for Social Sciences, christof.wolf@gesis.org)

Problems of Survey Measures of Social Networks

Since Fischers (1982) and Burts (1984) seminal contributions to collecting egocen-
tric network data in social surveys the method has been employed in numer-
ous studies and can be regarded as standard in this field. Recovery of this approach
has, for example, been severely criticized. Several authors have pointed out that the
standard approach to measuring egocentric network data suffers from strong interviewer
effects which may lead to misleading conclusions (Paik/Sanchagrin 2013; Bruderl
et al. 2013). The presentation will discuss the methodological problems with the standard
approach to collecting egocentric network data. Several adjustments to the stand-
ard approach will be discussed and alternative methods to capture aspects of
“social capital” will be presented. The presentation ends with a plea to use a com-
bination of several independent measures of social embeddedness thereby over-
compenating shortcomings of the main outcome. One potential solution is to
measuring egocentric network data. The shared claim is that these
networked organizational forms, and accompanying cultural practices, are creat-
ing a new more egalitarian social world. At the foundation of this argument is the
framing of transnational activist networks as a form of civic society, leading to a
new conception of the dynamics of global democracy and local autonomy
come into tension, offering a more nuanced look at the intersection of the global
and the local in global networked social movements. Founded during the WTO
protests in 1999, indymedia is a global-spanning media network, with over 200
active nodes on six continents, where news and journalism is produced in multi-
ple formats in over 30 languages. In specific, in this chapter I look at the decision
of the global indymedia network to reject a large grant from the Ford Foundation
because of Ford's history in the Argentine dirty wars. The heated episode almost
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The analysis demonstrates how not only those directly interested in micro data
from official statistics but also survey researches benefit from the efforts of “Data
without Boundaries” and the improved access to Eurostat's data.
ple to teach the ideas of communism and social action, thus banned teaching sociology at universities in Korea. K. D. Har was not able to teach sociology, and eventually kicked out from the university. After liberation from Japan, he pursued the career in journalism, but his newspaper was not allowed to publish due to its critical report on post-Colonial South Korean government. Using K.D. Har as a case study, this paper discusses the potentials and limits of public sociology in (post) colonial context, and explores the challenges of global sociology in (post) colonial context.

RC32-544.1

WONG, DAY* (Hong Kong Baptist University, daywong@hkbu.edu.hk)

Passing and Crossing: A Study of Transgender Embodiment in Hong Kong

Issues of transgender and transsexuality provide a new impetus and a practical need to problematize assumptions about bodies and identities and to rethink the categories of women and men. While transgender studies have exposed the artificiality and mutability of sex/gender/sexuality categories, a tension exists between the transgender/transsexual discourses which are oriented toward a search for a gendered home and the queer emphasis on creating trouble for the gender order through non-normative, unintelligible embodiments. This paper seeks to address the dilemma through an examination of the embodied practices of passing and crossing in the transgender community in Hong Kong. For many gays and lesbians, passing or acting straight is a strategy for coping with stigmatization in a hetero-normative society. For many transgender people, passing, that is, to blend into society both socially and visually in accordance with their preferred gender, is a goal rather than a means. They want the society to see them in their desired gender. The emphasis on passing is reinforced by the 'Real Life Test', which requires trans to dress and live in their gender identity successfully for a period of time in order to be eligible for hormonal treatment or surgery. Questions will be raised as to whether a hierarchy based on the ability to pass has been created in Hong Kong's transgender community; to what extent the practices of passing entail compliance with dominant standards of dress and behavior which are grounded in the class privilege and compulsory heterosexuality. Similarly, questions will also be raised with regard to incoherent embodiment. Who can afford incoherent or unintelligible embodiment? Whose incoherence is strategic, and whose incoherence is necessary or unavoidable? This paper argues for the importance to subvert dominant codes, yet without losing sight of the materiality, complexity and ambiguity of the lived experiences of transgender people.

RC16-297.1

WONG, HEUNG WAH DIXON* (The University of Hong Kong, hwwongc@hku.hk)

Biographical Experience, Desires, and Interests: A Case Study of Individual Hong Kong Fans of Japanese Boy Love Comics

This paper is an ethnographic attempt to understand the relationship between individual Hong Kong fans of Japanese Boy Love (BL) comics and the national image of men in BL through the fans' derivative creation of BL. The key concept here is the desire. We show that while Hong Kong fans of Japanese BL comics share a collective meaning of the general image of male characters in BL comics, each of their desires tends to maintain a unique interest in it. We further argue that the unique interest in the general image of male characters in BL comics is closely related to the biographical experience of each individual Hong Kong fan. The biographical experience itself is a product of many social factors, among which family is the most important one. Following Sangren (2000), we argue that in order to understand how biographical experience shapes unique interest of each individual fan, we should understand how family as a social institution underlies the desire of individual fans toward BL comics in general and the general image of male character in BL comics in particular. The desires instituted by family in turn will be shown to motivate the unique behavior of individual fans toward BL comics. Through this ethnographic attempt, we shall try to transcend the classic dichotomy of individual and society, sociology and psychology, and culture and personality lingering in social sciences in general and sociology in particular.

RC21-376.1

WONG, MEISEN* (Technical University, meisen.wong@metropolitansudies.de)

A Spectral Existence: Living in a Chinese Ghost City

With more than half of the Chinese population now urbanized and 75% expected to be in the next two decades, the proliferation of new, 'instant' cities in China can be understood as the efforts of the Chinese government to house and provide employment for the fast expanding urban population, inducing them into ‘modern’ forms of production and consumption, thus fueling the wheels of global capital and China’s own rapid ascendance as an economic power house. How-
RC10-192.2
WOO, JONGWON* (Saitama University, woowj@eco.saitama-u.ac.jp)
Can the Industrial Relations in Japan be Reconstructed in the Long-Term Perspective?
More than ten years have already passed since it was first proposed that Japan’s corporate management and labor relations should be reformed to keep pace with globalization. After the financial crisis of 1997, especially, corporate governance changed, and management began to shift emphasis to short term rather than long term profits and shareholders’ rather than employees’ concerns. In addition to the general reduction in labor costs, replacement of regular employees with non-permanent employees rapidly proceeded. The wage system became more performance-based as well in accordance with emerging HR policies that sought the immediate competence of employees. However, some scholars argue that, in the long term, such changes in business strategy and HR policy have negatively affected Japanese industries’ productivity and quality. Moreover, Japan’s industrial relations have been affected as well. Laborers have failed to cope with problems such as wage reductions, growing numbers of non-regular workers, and the decrease of collective bargaining power. These problems exist against a backdrop of increasing wealth disparity. This paper aims to elucidate the possibility whether Japan’s industrial relations could be reconstructed or not in the long-term perspective, focusing on the mechanisms by which globalization and changes in corporate governance are influencing industrial relations at the micro level.

RC19-333.7
WOO, MYUNGSOOK (The Institute of Social Development and Policy Research, Seoul National University)
NAM, EUN YOUNG* (Seoul National University, neylee@hanmail.net)
Welfare Support Attitudes in Korea, Taiwan, Germany, and Italy: Focusing on the Influence of Institutional and Political Factors
Previous studies have shown that welfare attitudes are determined by various demographic, economic, and social factors in Western countries. Class is found to be one of the most influential factors in explaining individual welfare attitudes in Western countries. On the contrary, no clear factors have been found to be significant in differentiating individual welfare attitudes in Asian countries, particularly in South Korea so far. To understand welfare attitudes in comparative perspective, we will analyze the Life and Society survey data collected from Korea, Taiwan, Germany, and Italy in 2012. Two Asian countries are small emerging welfare states, whereas Germany and Italy are already mature welfare states. However, these countries have some commonalities in that their welfare systems were constructed by the principle of Bismarckian insurance system. It would be very interesting to check changes in welfare attitudes in Western countries, finding out differences and commonalities between Western mature welfare states and Asian emerging welfare states.

The first purpose of this article is to explore whether there are different social cleavages in welfare attitudes in Western and Asian countries. The second purpose is the main part of this study. The study focuses on the issue addressed by institutionalists in the analysis of welfare attitudes. That is the importance of institutional and political factors. We expand the concept of political trust to measure an evaluation of the political world. We argue that institutional and political factors that measure objective evaluations of the political as well as are important in explaining welfare attitudes such individual support for welfare states. At the same time, we will show that there are variations among four countries, and particularly differences between Western and Asian countries in the direction and significance of institutional and political factors.

RC34-601.4
WOOD, BRONWYN* (Victoria University of Wellington, bronwyn.wood@vuw.ac.nz)
‘Presentism’ and Youth Research: Methodological and Historical Oversights
A key incentive for why many youth researchers undertake research is the hope we can ‘make a difference’ for the young people. No more so than the community participatory research when we are invited in to participate in transformative change for marginalised young people in particular. However, while we know that social change takes time, we are constrained in such research by timeframes imposed by neoliberal institutes that compel quick research turn-arounds and rapid outputs. Moreover, such constraints also encourage a very ‘presentist’ view of the young people at the focus of our research, thus overlooking historical legacies, continuities and discontinuities that are embedded in communities and how these shape their social worlds. In this paper I examine a participatory community youth research project that ‘failed’, forcing me to confront my own presentist and short-sited views, as well as those imbued in methodological choices. Drawing on Hannah Arendt’s (1986), I re-examine the ‘web of relations’ (p. 150) which these narratives of ‘failure’ are situated in, thus highlighting the complex and intertwined historical and contemporary factors at play when we conduct research. The paper critiques presentist tendencies in youth research and raises questions about collective ethical responsibilities toward sustainable actions of change through youth research.
used a range of terms to capture the 'grey zone' that falls between worklessness on the one hand, and relatively secure full-time employment on the other. This 'grey zone' varies significantly in size across first world countries and is likely to expand under the current turbulent economic conditions. Although sociologists have both introduced and critiqued various terms used to represent insecure and fragmented forms of employment, there have been few attempts at a theoretically driven conceptualisation that ties the new conditions to broader processes of change in advanced capitalist societies and links structural change to new forms of consciousness. While the idea of a framing the experiences of fragmented and casualised work in the new economy as a new class, for example the precariat, has some attraction, there are also difficulties with the conceptualisation. One of the core problems relate to the fact that not all young people who are structurally located in the precariat by virtue of their employment in casual or insecure forms of employment represent a disadvantaged or marginalised group. For some the experience of precarious employment is alleviated by access to other resources, such as family support, and they escape some or all of these precarious work conditions as they get older. Drawing on evidence from a number of countries, and primary data from an ongoing mixed-methods study of youth in Australia, in this paper we describe some of the ways in which changes in the labour market are affecting young people, consider the adequacy of representations of precarious and fragmented positions as the basis of a new 'class' and propose an alternative way of conceptualising ‘individualised’ structured inequalities in the new economy.

RC18-318.1

WOODWARD, ALISON E.* (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, alison.woodward@vub.ac.be)

Balanced Advice? Appointments to Advisory Boards and Gender Quota's in the European Union

Advisory councils and boards play an important role in countries with corporatist decision-making. Appointments to these boards are often controlled by political actors but regulated in a bureaucratic framework. Feminist movements identified these decision-making bodies as both crucial gatekeepers and easily malleable venues for a quick fix of gender balance. Given that many of the bodies are appointed by the state, boards and public committees seemed to offer the opportunity to quickly change the gender balance in decision-making, even as electoral sectors were changing slowly. Countries such as Belgium and Norway adapted legal gender composition rules for appointed bodies by 2005. Later quota's in electoral politics became more widespread. Today many European countries have also started proceedings to implement gender quota’s in advisory bodies and corporate business boards with state participation. To what extent has the increasing integration of Europe led to adaption of gender regulations of appointed boards in EU member states? How does this interact with political appointment processes? What are the results and how does the bureaucratic capacity of the state interact with implementation of gender-balance rules? This paper will report on comparative data and measures in the 27 European Union countries. Who has adopted quota for these bodies, and what are the arguments? How do gender equality considerations relate to debates about de-politicization of appointments? Further the paper will review available results on the composition of appointed bodies in Europe and discuss the implications of findings and potential pitfalls for adaption in other political and cultural contexts.

RC32-561.4

WOODWARD, ALISON E.* (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, alison.woodward@vub.ac.be)

Between Ambition and Reality: The Role of Gender Representation Rules in European Scientific Advisory Councils

Research Councils are crucial gatekeepers to academic power. Substantial research indicates that gender skewed scientific advisory and review boards play a role in the underrepresentation of women receiving scientific grants. Since the mid-nineties, many European scientific advisory bodies have adopted guidelines about the gender composition of their panels, either compelled by national legislation and European directives or voluntarily. European Union scientific review boards are supposed to be composed at the 40%/60% level, for example. However the adaption of guidelines and the implementation and monitoring of guidelines are not always linked. Quotas may generate controversy, even among female scholars. Further, the re-arrangement of the European Research Area may mean that ambitions of representation become lost thanks to neo-liberal arguments about an undefined and ambiguous concept of ‘excellence.’ This paper documents the present state of affairs in terms of regulation, the resistance to quota regulations and the extent to which there is compliance with regulatory demands on the composition of panels and management. The implications for research councils and gender equity in decision-making will be discussed. Contextual and structural factors of legislation, leadership, peer pressure, Europeanization, monitoring and bureaucratic capacity are identified as contributing to differing outcomes. Concretely, the paper treats the major European players in transnational funding and management: European Science Foundation, the nascent Science Europe, the European Research Council and the Commission of the European Union.

RC16-289.4

WOODWARD, IAN* (Griffith University, i.woodward@griffith.edu.au)

Rematerialising the Commodity in Social Theory: Performativity, Iconicity and Object Transitioning

The frontiers of social theory and cultural inquiry have been advanced by the affordances of object-oriented analyses and, more critically, a material ontology. Objects, things and materials are the stuff of new ecologies of meaning and practice, whereby social structures, global networks, cultural ideals, social values and relations of power have been shown to be materially real and constellated. Studies of object ecologies, material culture and things have challenged how we think about the nature of mundane experiences, modes of social communication and performance, and networks of social affiliation. In all of these fields, the material basis of social life has been uncovered and emphasised. As it has matured, material analysis has tended to bifurcate into interpretivist and materialist approaches, leaving approaches to materiality at something of a crossroads. One the one hand, strongly materialist approaches tend to fetishise material dimensions and relational, systemic patterns of exchange, while interpretivist approaches focus on the socio-cultural and symbolic dimensions of signification and meaning. Using the central sociological category of the commodity, this paper explores opportunities for integrating these approaches with special focus on the relatively new cultural sociological resources of performance theory and theories of iconicity.

RC02-53.3

WORTH, OWEN* (University of Limerick, owen.worth@ul.ie)

Neoliberalism on the Defensive: Austerity As a New Form of Common-Sense

Since the global financial crisis, the extensity of resistance to global forms of neoliberalism has been marked, with economists being at the forefront in demonstrating how austerity is unsustainable as a means of production. Both radicals and Keynesian economists, alongside a wide variety of political and social movements - in previous decades the Occupy campaign, regional political movements such as those in Latin America, reactionary nationalist groups and religious-based organisations, which have all been explicit in their attacks on the hegemony of neoliberalism. In response, the notion of austerity has flourished as a concept in order to keep such criticisms at bay. This paper will argue that the notion of austerity has developed into a defensive ideology, geared around the rejection of comprehensive alternatives to the crisis. Instead, it is geared upon the idea of presenting austerity as a compulsory painful measure, required in order to re-stimulate growth and confidence in the economy. It will also suggest that this narrative has been strengthened by the failure of its criticisms to adequately construct a viable hegemonic alternative that might replace the status quo. As a result, austerity has assumed a character that can be understood as a form of ‘common-sense’ in the wider Gramscian tradition. It serves as providing a set of norms and conditions which are underpinned by both ‘natural’ and ‘universal’ principles. In this way, the paper will conclude that it is through this articulation of common-sense that neoliberalism has (as least to date) managed to survive and go on the defensive. Such a position that was not seen possible merely five years ago.

RC22-388.5

WORTHINGTON, LISA* (The University of Western Sydney, l.worthington@uws.edu.au)

Gender Equality in Progressive Muslim Movements: Social Implications in the United States

The varied forms of progressive Islam all endeavour to realise social justice and equality through a critical engagement with Islamic sources and an inquiry into progressive movements in the United States. The paper will argue that the notion of austerity has developed into a defensive ideology, geared around the rejection of comprehensive alternatives to the crisis. Instead, it is geared upon the idea of presenting austerity as a compulsory painful measure, required in order to re-stimulate growth and confidence in the economy. It will also suggest that this narrative has been strengthened by the failure of its criticisms to adequately construct a viable hegemonic alternative that might replace the status quo. As a result, austerity has assumed a character that can be understood as a form of ‘common-sense’ in the wider Gramscian tradition. It serves as providing a set of norms and conditions which are underpinned by both ‘natural’ and ‘universal’ principles. In this way, the paper will conclude that it is through this articulation of common-sense that neoliberalism has (as least to date) managed to survive and go on the defensive. Such a position that was not seen possible merely five years ago.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
concerns of social justice, human rights and pluralism in these two progressive Muslim movements.

RC52-842.1

WREDE, SIRPA* (University of Helsinki, sirpa.wrede@helsinki.fi)

Neoliberal metropolitanism and the remaking of welfare systems: The rise of professional projects in the government of the biopolitics of the metropolis

European research on the linkages between professionalization and political systems has focused either on the role of the state in professional projects or, more recently, on the relevance of transnational developments for a globalisation of professions. This paper extends the analysis of political systems to a new scale, that of the metropolis. It identifies the recent discourse of metropolises as ‘landscapes of power’ in global economy as a meta-level turn to ‘neoliberal metropolitanism’ in public policy. The paper further argues that the new discourse has helped to constitute metropolises also as important landscapes for professional projects.

The analysis examines urban planning focusing on the Greater Helsinki region as ‘a world-class centre for business and innovation’, focusing on the professional projects that rise in the intersection of government and professional expertise. I employ Patrick Carroll’s ideas about how the role of scientific expertise for ‘material design’ and conducted policy. Carroll highlights how the key boundary objects of land, people and built environment are transformed into ‘techno-territoriality’, ‘bio-population’, and ‘infrastructural jurisdiction’. Employing Carroll’s framework to my analysis of role of expertise for the biopolitics of the metropolis, I argue that expert professionals are key agents of this transformation work, forging expert knowledge into institutional practice.

The findings show that the old liberal state that gave rise to new sciences such as public health the market-conscious metropolis also supports expert projects anchored in the public sector. The reported analysis of policy documents finds four expert professional projects: innovation policy and innovation professionals; new public management and efficiency professionals; transnational human resource management and recruitment professionals; and integration policy and diversity management professionals.

PRES-3.1

WRIGHT, ERIK OLIN* (University of Wisconsin, wright@ssc.wisc.edu)

A Sociology of Real Utopias

On Marx’s tomb in Highgate cemetery is one of his most quoted passages: ‘Philosophers have only interpreted the world in various ways; the point is to change it.’ Usually this is taken as a call to action. But it is also a call to produce a certain kind of knowledge, knowledge that is relevant to the task of social transformation. Such knowledge needs to grapple with four broad problems: specifying the values that drive our search for a better world; developing a rigorous diagnosis and critique of existing social structures and institutions in terms of those values; elaborating models of emancipatory alternatives that better realize those values; and understanding the conditions and strategies for transformations that move us towards those alternatives. Sociology, in its various critical traditions, has focused mainly on the second of these – the diagnosis and critique of the way existing social processes generate harms in the world. It is now especially imperative that we engage the rest of this agenda. The idea of ‘real utopias’ is one way of doing this. It is a way of connecting ideas about emancipatory destinations beyond the existing world to practical transformations that prefigure such alternatives. The utopia in real utopia insists on developing visions of alternatives that embody our deepest aspirations for a world in which all people have access to the conditions to live flourishing lives; the ‘real’ in real utopia means taking very seriously this. It is a way of connecting ideas about emancipatory destinations beyond the existing world to practical transformations that prefigure such alternatives.

Child Abuse and Public Inquiries: Historicizing the Imperative for Openness and Disclosure

WRIGHT, KATIE* (The University of Melbourne, kwright@unimelb.edu.au)

Child Abuse and Public Inquiries: Historicizing the Imperative for Openness and Disclosure

By the late twentieth century, an imperative for openness and transparency – what might fruitfully be called a ‘culture of disclosure’ – was increasingly evident across all spheres of social, political and personal life in the West. While this can be identified in disparate domains, it has been particularly striking in relation to disclosures of child abuse. This paper explores the imperative for openness and disclosure about the abuse and neglect of children against the backdrop of emergent constructions of childhood vulnerability since the 1970s. It takes as its focal point a key instantiation of societal openness over the last several decades: public inquiries into childhood maltreatment. While official inquiries have a number of functions, a key purpose is acknowledged as ‘learning lessons’ from the past in order to prevent future recurrence. Given it is now widely accepted that people who have suffered abuse and neglect as children often face lifelong challenges, including poverty, social isolation and poor mental health, there is a strong warrant for investigations that throw light on cases of past abuse. This paper first considers the rise of public inquiries in a number of countries, including the United Kingdom, Ireland and Australia, as exemplars of increasing societal concern about childhood vulnerability and abuse. Second, it examines inquiries against the backdrop of emerging theories of human development and psychological research that re-shaped how childhood experience, and the effects of ill-treatment, came to be understood. Finally, it explores the public pedagogical function of inquiries, and makes a case for the use of official inquiries in understanding broader processes of social change; in this case, changing concepts of childhood vulnerability and the emergence of social and educational policies aimed at safeguarding children and promoting their wellbeing.

Digital Contention: Anonymous and the Freedom of Information Movement

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Digital Contention: Anonymous and the Freedom of Information Movement

The main task of this paper is to analyze the online collective known as “Anonymous” as a case study using the theoretical framework of traditional social movement studies. I outline this framework in the literature review section of this paper as nine distinct characteristics, each pertaining to a different aspect of social movement research. My purpose in doing so is to argue that Anonymous is part of a larger, loosely-connected new social movement, which I call the Freedom of Information Movement, as well as to show how its unique characteristics have developed out of new digital technologies are making it necessary for sociologists to update and expand upon our existing theories and concepts of social movements. Some of this work has already begun. There have been several, though not many, studies of cyber-activism, hacktivism, digital repertoires of contention, cyber diffusion, online activist networks, and decentralized organizational forms of online movements. Through a combination of historical and qualitative content analyses of news articles, websites, operational fliers, and other written materials associated with Anonymous, I am attempting to build upon and expand this new and growing paradigm concerning online social movements and digital forms of contention.

The Role of Official Inquiries in Understanding and Preventing Childhood Maltreatment

WRIGHT, KATIE* (The University of Melbourne, kwright@unimelb.edu.au)
The 1970s saw both the emergence of child abuse as a recognised social problem and the rise of public inquiries to investigate issues of major social concern, including childhood maltreatment, in a number of Western countries. In the United Kingdom there have been more than 80 inquiries into various aspects of childhood abuse and neglect over the last four decades. In Ireland, 14 reports published since the 1990s have examined abuse in schools and institutions. Similarly, in Australia, growing concern about the welfare of children in out-of-home care has prompted a number of official investigations, the most recent being the current Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse. It is one of the largest public inquiries in Australia’s history and like the Irish Ryan Commission before it, is likely to be one of the most significant inquiries into historical instances of child abuse internationally. Through examination of a number of prominent inquiries, this paper first explores the role of official inquiries in social and educational policy reform, and in shaping public understandings of the problems of child abuse more broadly. It then considers the cathartic function of inquiries for victims and for societies more broadly, through exploration of the notion that inquiries reflect an open and transparent society in which ‘the voices of the powerless are heard’ and the powerful are held accountable. Finally, the paper analyses the fraught social justice issues at play in the investigation of past instances of abuse, and the promise of social and institutional change aimed at better protecting young people today.

**RC15-261.11**

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*Choreographing Risk: Multiple Sociotechnical Networks of Multiple Pregnancy*

This paper creates the concept of ‘choreographing risk’ to explore the sociotechnical networks of multiple pregnancy, mostly caused by assisted reproductive technology. I argue that during the processes of assisted conception and multiple pregnancy, elements of technical, legal, financial, emotional, political and gender, are coordinated around risk. Data includes in-depth interviews of women and medical professionals, and archival data. I find that in the stage of getting pregnant with assisted reproductive technology, doctors tend to use multiple embryo transfer and ovariain stimulation medication to increase the pregnancy rate. Both doctors and women perceive failure of conception as the major risk, and tend to disregard the risk of multiple pregnancy. In the case of multifetal conception, fetal reduction becomes a technical model to reduce the risk of multiple pregnancy. However, some women and doctors refuse this technique for reasons other than health risk; network of fetal reduction often collapses. High prevalence of multiple pregnancy in Taiwan exists. Pregnant women of twins and triplets take embodied responsibility to avoid risk of premature birth, including diverse bodily work, and negotiation between productive and reproductive labor. This paper shows that as women vis-à-vis medical professionals become more and more the central choreographer in the multiple networks of multiple pregnancy. For policy implication, I suggest adjusting assisted conception methods, such as reducing the number of multiple embryo transfer during in-vitro fertilization, to relieve women from the hard labor of multiple risk choreography.

**RC03-71.6**

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*How Scenes Drive Housing Prices in Beijing*

Wu (2011) proves that Scenes heavily influence the urban residential choices in China. In that paper, an analytical framework is constructed to study 375 counties of 23 large cities in China. The objective of this paper is to improve on the previous analytical framework and delve into an examination of neighborhood level housing markets. Specifically, we focus on the city of Beijing in this paper and collect a dataset which includes three-year housing prices data and 85 types of amenities from 220 neighborhood areas in Beijing. In addition, we develop a novel technique to overcome the drawbacks of the original theory in spatial evaluations due to strong spatial autocorrelations among housing prices. We also employ geographically weighted regression and Kriging mapping to support our analyses. Our conclusions are the following: (1) the distribution of local culture and amenities is polarized in Beijing; (2) housing prices in Beijing are significantly influenced by neighborhood level culture and amenities; (3) the distribution of housing prices in Beijing has the shape of a comet, corresponding to the distribution of local culture and amenities, and with tails spreading towards the northwest.

**RC03-71.3**

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*The Research of Cost Performance of Urban Housing in China: Base on the Theory of Scenes*

In the last decade, the rising real estate price in Mainland China has become a worldwide issue. All walks of life paid close attention to the urbanization process stood by flourishing Real Estate Market in China. Moreover, some scholars have more emphasis on crisis and bubble hidden by the fast-rising real estate price. Researchers also analysis on commercial housing vacancy ratio, relationship with housing price land value and Housing Price-to-Income Ratio have occupied the mainstream. These researches either stressed the influence on housing price by the cost of residential land from the perspective of supply or underlined the mismatch of housing price and per capita income from the perspective of demand. However, this paper argues whether there exist bubbles in commodity residential market is a dynamic equilibrium process, it is difficult to judge only by one-side factors. Hence according the Theory of Equilibrium Price posed by New Classical Economics, this paper re-examine the residential market bubble issue in China from a totally new perspective–cost performance of commodity housing based on Principle of Supply-demand equilibrium. Using ideological system of the latest achievements of Scenes Theory from Chicago School, this paper selected Panel data from 2001 to 2012 in 147 main cities in china, built urban residential Scenario index to measure cost performance of commodity housing in different regions in China and empirically proved the rationality and validity of the index. Finally this paper points out that urban cost performance of commodity housing ruled low in general, Second-tier cities had a low commodity residential market bubble level rather than first- and third-tier cities had a high level and offers targeted policy recommendations for macro-control of real estate market of the government of China.

**RC55-874.2**

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*Micro and Macro Conditions for Happiness in Urban China*

Despite the large literature on happiness research, sociological studies on the social determinants of happiness in China remain rare. This study examines not only micro conditions for happiness but also the potential interplay of micro and macro conditions in urban China. Specifically, we focus on some wide-studied and much overlooked micro conditions, socioeconomic achievements (what you get) and non-cognitive skills (who you are), respectively. However, the happiness effects of micro conditions may well differ across macro contexts. We thus investigate how the happiness effects socioeconomic achievements and non-cognitive skills depend on the level of economic development in urban China.

Our data are drawn from the urban sample of the 2011 Chinese General Social Survey, a nationally representative social survey. Socioeconomic achievements refer to years of education and annual total income. Non-cognitive skills refer to conscientiousness, operationalized by indicators of consistency, dependability, and deferral of gratification in performing the student role. Macro conditions refer to urban areas in the developed provinces, as indicated by provincial-level GDP per capita. We obtain three main findings: (1) Both adolescent conscientiousness and personal income, but not education, enhance personal happiness. (2) The happiness effects of education and income are highly contingent on the level of development, with education having a positive effect in less developed areas but a negative effect in more developed areas. (3) The happiness benefit of conscientiousness is robust across urban areas of high and low economic development. The evidence thus suggests that the micro conditions for happiness do depend on certain macro conditions in China. There is a penalty on happiness for high achievers of education and income in the most developed urban areas, but the happiness effect of adolescent conscientiousness is uniform across development contexts.

**RC28-481.3**

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*Personality Traits, Socioeconomic Inequality and Subjective Well-Being in Urban China*

This paper brings together two literatures: a large literature of health inequality that has long documented the robust health benefits of socioeconomic status (SES) and a new human capital theory that emphasizes the health benefits of certain non-cognitive skills. We examine the potential dynamics between psychological functioning (personality traits and competitive pressure) and socioeconomic inequality in the context of subjective well-being (SWB). Specifically, (1) does adolescent conscientiousness (one of the “Big Five” personality traits) affect socioeconomic status (measured by education and income) in the transitional economy of China? Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.

* denotes a presenting author.
urban China? (2) Does adolescent conscientiousness also modify (interact with) the SWB effect of SES? (3) Are the SWB effects of conscientiousness and SES contingent on the degree socioeconomic competition of an urban area?

Drawing on the urban sample of the 2011 Chinese General Social Survey, a nationally representative social survey, we measure SWB with multiple indicators of positive and negative affect and conscientiousness with consistency, dependability, and deferment of gratification in performing the student role. We obtain three main findings: (1) Adolescent conscientiousness enhances education and income. (2) There is no interaction between adolescent conscientiousness and SES in predicting SWB. Each has independent effect on SWB. (3) However, psychological functioning and structural inequality interplay in a more complex way. We use level of economic development as an indicator of the degree of socioeconomic competition. While the SWB benefit of conscientiousness on SWB is robust across urban areas of high and low economic development, the SWB effects of education and income are highly contingent on the level of development. The evidence suggests that there is a penalty on SWB for high achievers of education and income in the most developed urban areas. Thus psychological functioning does not only affect socioeconomic achievement, it also critically determines the SWB benefits of socioeconomic achievement.

RC39-668.5
WU, HAOCHE* (Research Associate, tristanhcuw@shsu.edu) LINDELL, MICHAEL (Texas A&M University)
Perceptions on Hurricane Information and Protective Action Decisions

Tropical storms and hurricanes have caused extensive casualties and damage in past decades. Population and economic growth in the vulnerable coastal areas have made hurricanes a serious problem and created the potential for a catastrophic loss of life. The existing research literature lacks a sufficient scientific understanding dynamic protective action decision making during events in which additional behavioral and emotional factors are involved in a timely manner. Emergency managers and residents in the risk areas are most likely to make decisions on their protective actions based on National Hurricane Center's hurricane forecast advisories. This study uses the DynaSearch program to conduct a computer-based experiment that the understanding of hurricane strike probabilities and their choices of protective action recommendations during four different hurricane scenarios. The results show that participants were able to utilize the available hurricane information to make reasonable judgments about each city's relative strike probability. However, their failure to be left-behind but lived with both parents at the time of study tended to experience less depressive symptoms, demonstrated both as the direct effect of their unique left-behind experiences and through the mediating effect of social capital in their family and neighborhood.

Data of this study came from a questionnaire survey with 701 children ages 11-18 living in the rural counties of Guizhou province, China. The structural equation modeling results suggested that, compared to those rural children who lived with both parents and never had any experience of being migrant or left-behind, children who were currently left-behind and had some previous experience of being a migrant appeared to exhibit higher levels of depression. Children who used to be left-behind but lived with both parents at the time of study tended to experience less depressive symptoms, demonstrated both as the direct effect of their unique left-behind experiences and through the mediating effect of social capital in the family. Implications of these research findings were further discussed.

RC19-342.2
WU, XIAOGANG* (Hong Kong University, sowu@ust.hk)
Ethnic Autonomous Policy and Ethnic Inequality in China: An Evaluation

China's 55 ethnic minorities constitute about 9 percent of the national population, and more are concentrated in remote areas and disadvantaged in social and economic development compared to the Han majority. To promote ethnic inequality, Chinese government has instituted the ethnic autonomous jurisdictions at different levels: 5 autonomous regions, 30 autonomous prefectures and 120 autonomous counties/banners, covering 71 percent of ethnic minorities and 64 percent of the territory as of 2005. This paper aims to explore China's census (from 1982 to 2010) and the mini-census data in 2005 to evaluate the effectiveness of such a policy on ethnic disparities in educational, occupational attainment and income. Specifically, we will employ the causal inference methods to investigate the experience of ethnic minority (relative to Han) living under their own autonomous jurisdiction and their counterparts otherwise. The findings will have important implications for China's policy towards ethnic minorities.
About one hundred years ago, William Bagley put forward several controversial issues on different trends of education concepts. One of them concerns the debate between two opposite values in pedagogy: the individualism and the collectivism. If these two values represent and distinguish two different notions in diverse civilizations, especially during this transitional stage and the context of globalization, China’s youth is the first generation whom simultaneously contact with various cultures from the Western world and from their own tradition, thus directly confronting this dilemma during their socialization.

On one hand, Chinese social convention attaches importance to the strategies needed in maintaining a collective life, in which individuals should adhere to Doctrine of the Mean in hopes of becoming invisible within the community; On the other hand, the competition advocated by market economy require individuals to show their uniqueness in order to stand out above others. Moreover, the Confucian family tradition is used to emphasize that an individual submits to the collective, and honors his or her public responsibilities. However, civil society introduced from western cultures, stresses the importance of the individual but, meanwhile, promotes integration into the communal solidarity and the sense of civic duties. Today’s Chinese youth is growing up in this very conflict and the amalgamation of these paradoxical values.

How then, do they evaluate their own identities and their family relationships? How do they consider their civic responsibilities and their social connections? These questions concern for them, justice in their own lives and others? By means of a survey focusing on adolescents and conducted in a Chinese city, we try to discover, by still have an impact on the Chinese, the responses to these paradoxical values.

The concept of “food security”. has been enshrined in official AISEAN including Thailand’s government documents. It is argued that there are increasing evidences of rural and urban-based social movements related to food. In Thailand and the Mekong, the concept of “food security”. has often been redefined, from its rural and agricultural and animal husbandry practices to be more readily conceptualized under the food sovereignty concept. Situated in the tropics, Thailand like other Mekong and ASEAN countries are rich in agrobiodiversity. Modern agriculture, diverse cash crops have been promoted as sources of foreign currency for the country, with much less recognized negative impact. Thais recognize the use of agro-chemicals and monocropping practices resulted in the loss of biodiversity.

More recently, expanding industrialized agricultural and animal husbandry practices have been promoted responding to market demands of globalizing trade. In these contexts, food sovereignty movements have been observed, from ethnic tribal highland rice farming, new organic and sustainable agriculture including traditional mixed ones, vegetarian diets and struggles to localize
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Multilingual Education of European Union – Backstage of Ideology  

The image of state education, together with visions of its main functions, priorities and expected results are constantly being reshaped under the impact of various social, economic, political and cultural changes. Being a powerful tool of influence, education is often becoming the battlefield of different interests, the most powerful of which have their reflection in educational policies and practice. This paper concentrates on the case of Poland, which faced several important transformational processes during last decade, among most important of which is joining the European Union (2004). What impact on educational system and its actors did it have? This paper investigates how EU’s directives and recommendations influenced Polish educational system, using the example of foreign language proficiency. In 1995 the European Commission published a White Paper on Education and Training, which states that each citizen of European Union must speak at least two foreign languages, which would enable mobility and competitiveness on the labor market. This is the starting point of the analysis of the paper, which will present the insight to EU recommendations concerning foreign languages and relate this data with the actual educational reforms in Poland in 2004-2013. Further on, the paper will concentrate on the analysis of the foreign language skills characteristics of Polish citizens in 2013, using the data gathered in Polish Panel Survey POLPAN and European Survey on Language Competences (2011). Interpreting the results, the paper confronts the dominating idea that Poland should “catch up” in learning foreign languages (Poland National Summary ESLC, 2011) and opens the questions of whether foreign language proficiency is an unavoidable condition of modern world and to which extend the multilingual pressure creates the new marginalization, unequal relationships and uneven chances.

RC31-526.12

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Contested Control: Irregular Transit Migrants in Europe  

This presentation is about young migrants’ journeys with low chances of receiving asylum or any other type of residence in Europe. These migrants exhibit a highly complex migration pattern. First, these migrants are frequently in durable “transit” across Europe, moving back and forth between different states. Second, transit migrants must exhibit a high degree of flexibility, as they have to respond to suddenly changing conditions, such as work opportunities, rejection of asylum claims, detention or deportation. Third, transit migrants often switch between different legal statuses, such as asylum seeker, rejected asylum seeker, illegal worker or detainee. This throws them into a general state of uncertainty of asylum claims, detention or deportation. Third, transit migrants often switch between different legal statuses, such as asylum seeker, rejected asylum seeker, illegal worker or detainee. This throws them into a general state of uncertainty of asylum claims, detention or deportation. Third, transit migrants often switch between different legal statuses, such as asylum seeker, rejected asylum seeker, illegal worker or detainee. This throws them into a general state of uncertainty.
University, analyzing two key factors of variable quantity, marketing and word of mouth, we research China’s audience of animated film and try to discover facts addressed in this research. For instance, we examine China's audience of animated film and try to discover the statistical problems of reverse causation and unobserved heterogeneity, and the role of familial ties in hukou conversion. However, the finding does not have the necessary data to account for political actors to follow, its legacies' features and effectiveness varied across China, or whether such professionalism is a fragmentary one instead of a coherent one. However, it is clear that traditional mouthpiece role of Chinese mass media has no longer been able to offer enough explanation to portray the current change in such a profession.

In this paper, we first document a rapid increase in income inequality in China in the past decade, partly because of the commercialization of the mass media and emerging elite media, it still remains a question whether there is a journalistic professionalism in China, or whether such professionalism is a fragmentary one instead of a coherent one. However, it is clear that traditional mouthpiece role of Chinese mass media has no longer been able to offer enough explanation to portray the current change in such a profession.

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Aspirations, Motivations and Immigrant Children’s Unexpected Success in Education

Evidences have shown that despite their undesirable family background, immigrant children are doing unexpectedly well in education when compared to their native counterparts. Previous studies have failed to prove that strong motivation towards better life and high aspiration for upward mobility may contribute to their academic success. To fill this gap, I use Hong Kong PISA data to identify four types of incentives that theoretically would cause immigrants’ outstanding performance, and use mediation analysis to measure how much of the effect of immigrant status on academic achievement is mediated through these factors. The results confirm that aspirations and motivations do mediate a part of the influence of immigrants’ characteristics on their educational outcomes; however, the model explained a limited part of the variance. The results support the cultural model of education that suggests that the cultural self-awareness of the Chinese immigrant population is an important resource for the success of their children. Moreover, the research extends the model of aspirations and motivations by showing that high aspirations are associated with better social and educational outcomes.

Factors Associated with Subjective Well-Being in Chinese Elderly People

This paper uses data from China General Social Survey to examine factors related to Subjective Well-Being (SWB) in Chinese elderly people. I constructed a conceptual model adapted from Anderson’s health behavioral model and probed the associations between SWB and predisposing, enabling, need and health behavior factors. I discovered that higher SWB is more likely to be found in elderly people who have spouses accompanied, maintain good quality of relationship with family relatives and friends, have stronger need for recreational activities, have better health status, exercise more, perceive an increase in their current socio-economic status compared to previous situation, and remain optimistic about their future socio-economic status. Results also suggested that enabling factors (socio-economic status and quality of social connections) can impose more influence on elderly people’s SWB. Thus, policies that maintain or boost the perception of upward socio-economic mobility and that enhance harmony between older people and their relatives and friends should be given special consideration in future.
Why so Weak?: The Social Conditions of Labor Insurgency in Malaysia

Many Asian countries have experienced rapid industrialization and developed manufacturing for the past several decades. Given that manufacturing was traditionally one of the bases of labor activism in many countries, the growth of manufacturing can activate the labor movement. In fact, as a result, some newly industrialized countries including South Korea and China have also experienced labor upsurge in a large scale. However, in Malaysia, which has also been remarkably industrialized since the 1970s, there does not necessarily exist a strong labor movement. This paper seeks to explore the reason why the labor movement in Malaysia is so weak even though manufacturing has clustered. Firstly, the brief history of Malaysian labor movement is reviewed and the labor movement in Malaysia is explained by various measures for resource mobilization, and to analyze how the recent deterioration of economic inequality can affect workers and their movement in order to define the social conditions of labor insurgency in Malaysia.

RC10-184.1 YAMADA, SHUJI* (Bunkyo University, yamashu@shonan.bunkyo.ac.jp)

Japanese Challenges Towards the Sustainable Society – the Recovering Process from the Earthquake and Tsunami, and Establishing New Industrial Relations –

After the serious earthquakes and tsunami in 2011, Japanese society, mostly in Tohoku area, had been damaged horribly and the accidents of Fukushima nuclear power plant are still on-going. Japanese central government had established “Reconstruction Agency (http://www.reconstruction.go.jp/english)” for reacting to them. The task is “leading and managing the reconstruction process”, and the role is “to accelerate structural reconstruction and revitalize in the affected area by considering implementation of government policies and managing coordination of reconstruction strategy and initiatives between various branches of government at a national level and with local municipalities”. However, the reconstruction process is not sufficient for the local communities.

Following this situation, at a municipality and a community level, we could consider two distinctive changes as hints for new Japanese working features. This presentation tries to examine whether these changes will shed their skin and become new industrial relations or conditions.

The first case would be an excellent collaboration between fishermen and NPOs in Iwate prefecture. Traditionally, the cleavage between fishermen and leisure divers was deep, because of their miscommunication. Currently, a NPO is proposing a cooperation aiming at recovering the sea both for fishery and divers. Through the collaborative works, fishermen have gradually presented their positive attitudes to divers and both of them have been able to understand each philosophy of work.

The second case would be a citizens’ participation toward local administrations. For the aim at reconstructing a community, most of all municipalities are requesting citizens’ participation to set their future plan. In this case, the working style of municipality’s staff had changed to deliberative and negotiating process. Under this pressure, the staffs of municipality office have been forced to think how they can work with citizens and how they can realize the policies through deliberations.

RC38-646.5 YAMADA, TOMIAKI* (Matsuyama University, tomi.yamada@nifty.com)

A New Attempt to Analyze the Narrative World of the Life-Stories of Doctors and Patients Involved in the HIV Tainted Blood Product Incident in Japan

A new attempt to analyze the narrative world of the life-stories of doctors and patients involved in the HIV tainted blood product incident in Japan.

We had conducted the research projects started in 2001 ended 2010, which aimed at collecting and analyzing the life-stories of doctors and patients involved in the HIV tainted blood product incident in Japan. This endeavor culminated in the final reports consisting of 3 volumes which amount to 1358 pages. Against the simplified bipolar model of the perpetrator and the victim of this incident, we found more complicated and individualized world of life-stories which would reflect the differences of social and historical context where each interviewee was situated at that time. First, the doctors had been thrown into the uncertainty and indecisiveness toward the then unknown disease of HIV infection, which would result in refraining from taking a clear-cut attitude concerning the use of non-heat- concentrated blood product. For most doctors, the change from cryoprecipitate to concentrated product meant undoubtedly a quantum progress of medical care treatment for hemophiliacs; to return to the old method of treatment looked retrogression and might run the risk of engendering the lives of hemophiliacs by the higher rate of intracranial bleeding.

Second, the older generation of hemophilia in Japan unanimously experienced the unbearable painfulness of bleeding and was told by parents that they would have no children. For them, the anti-hemophilius factor concentrate was regarded as the miracle medicine to ease the pain and to endow a long life. However, facing up the occurrence of HIV infection, they felt being kept separated from every trustworthy information sources. Although, the frank communication between doctors and patients should be acutely demanded at the time of confusion and uncertainty, we found little evidence of any interchange between them.

JS-37.4 YAMADA, YOKO* (Hirosima-Kokusai-Gakuin University, y.yamada@hkg.ac.jp)

The “Vocabulary of Motives” of Worker’s Suicide in Japan

Recently, Worker’s Suicide has emerged as a serious social problem in Japan. According to the governmental statistics, the number of application for insurance and the total amount of payout about “karo-jisatsu” in the worker’s compensation insurance system in Japan have gone up significantly last ten years. The purpose of this presentation is to examine how worker’s suicide is understood among Japanese people now through the interview researches with bereaved families.

Japanese government reported the number of the people who committed suicide per year in Japan has been more than 30,000 from 1998 to 2011. This presentation especially focuses on worker’s suicide, what is called “karo-jisatsu” in Japan. Koro-jisatsu is a Japanese word that means working person’s suicide after too much working or moral harassment in workplace. This word has been popular in our country since 1990’s, while “karo-shi” which means death from overwork has been known since 1970’s. Some lawyers and doctors who are engaged in labor problem or industrial hygiene have claimed that too much working and stress make worker exhausted, so he/she injures his/her mental health, in the worst case he/she kills him/herself. That is called “karo-jisatsu”.

But I point out there is a logical leap between overworking and committing suicide. I clarify how they have been connected in the discourse of “karo-jisatsu”. First, I consider the composition of vocabularies.

In Japan, the government keeps a registry of “koro-jisatsu” and “koro-shi” which seems very related to each other. But they have different social meanings. The governmental data shows that the incidence of suicide is regarded as one of the symptoms of depression today, while “harakiri”, “seppuku” and “kamikaze” have traditionally regarded as heroic suicide in Japan. Medical terms constitute a major “vocabulary of motives” (Gerth & Mills, 1953) of worker’s suicide. So when bereaved families decide on the significance of their member’s suicide, they tend to use these types of vocabularies.
The Determinants of Gender Inequality in the Proportion of Managers in Japan

This paper analyzes linked data of employer and employee surveys from the Integrated Longitudinal Comparative Surveys on Work-Life Balance conducted by the Research Institute of Economy, Trade, and Industry to find the determinants of gender inequality in the proportion of managers among male-white-collar workers in Japan. The high job quit rate among women is a common reason given in employer surveys conducted by the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare for “having few female managers.” This cannot be the true cause underlying gender disparity. The proportion of managers among female college graduates is far below that among male high school graduates even when the female employees have worked the same number of years as the male employees at their current companies. The fundamental problem is the institutionalized managerial practices of Japanese firms through which sex is given greater weight than educational attainment in evaluation for managerial potential.

Using the decomposition method of DiNardo, Fortin and Lemieux, this article shows that the difference in human capital between men and women only explains 21% of the gender disparity in the proportion of managers. It also shows that in order to become a manager, long hours of work are required even more for women than for men and that the proportion of managers increases for men and decreases for women depending on the age of their last child in a way suggestive of the reinforcement of traditional gender roles by employers. The analysis also shows that firms with 1000 or more regular employees and firms with centers dedicated to the promotion of work-life balance have smaller gender inequality, and that gender inequality in those firms decreases more rapidly than other firms as the quit rate of female employees decreases. Policy measures to eliminate gender inequality in attaining managerial positions are also discussed.

The Impact of the East Japan Great Earthquake on Community in a Small Village

This article explores the impact of the East Japan Great Earthquake on the sociocultural aspects of community based on 40 in-depth life history interviews and a survey administered to more than 1200 villagers in a small seaside village. Noda village, which is located in northern Japan and has a population of 4500, is characterized by close interpersonal ties, a traditional patriarchal system, and an ethic of mutual aid. During times of economic prosperity, many male villagers moved to the Tokyo metropolitan area to work as carpenters due to the lack of jobs in the village. When a 37-m-high tsunami hit this village, 37 people were killed and almost 30% of the houses were damaged. The tsunami caused not only material damage and life-threatening situations, but also changed the sociocultural characteristics of the community. For instance, people were initially reluctant to accept support from outsiders, such as volunteers, and talking about the tsunami experience has become almost taboo among villagers. We explore the processes by which sociocultural changes occurred and discuss the goals of post-earthquake community reconstruction in the context of data from small village.

Lay Responses to Radiation Contamination of Food

The possibility of radioactive contamination of food presents a threat not only to health but to autonomy. Radioactive contaminants cannot be seen, smelled or tasted, and the extent of any possible danger is not easy for the lay public to assess. Consumers are thus forced to depend on external sources of knowledge, such as government oversight and advice from experts. In the aftermath of the Fukushima disaster of 3/11, the Japanese public has experienced an increasing diminishment of trust in the government’s ability to ensure the safety of the food supply. Consumers are not convinced that “the experts” (e.g., government officials) are providing sufficient information to enable them to avoid the threat. Beck (1986) suggests that in such a situation, individuals are forced to find “individualistic approaches” to the systemic contradictions, such as making their own private decisions about which foods to buy and dealing with any health issues as their own problem. However, there are indications that new social coalitions are emerging in Japan, motivated by shared fear of a common danger and/or by shared bonds of sympathy and empathy. This paper is going to argue that these phenomena -- in which individuals seek and create “societal approaches” to deal with the contradictions created by the emergence of this new set of risks and the perceived failure of experts to fulfill their roles and ensure safety -- is an indication that experiences that concern safety or risks at the local level can motivate a response that is much more social and less individualistic than the theoretical formulation would predict. The data used come from a series of focus group discussions; separate groups were created by gender, by households with and without children, by educational background and by type of work.

Effects of the Natural Disaster Recovery Process on Multicultural Community Development

This presentation discusses the impact of natural disasters on foreign nationals in Japan and the process of recovery that they undergo. The data were collected through interviews. The Great Hanshin-Awaji earthquake of 1995 had a major impact on both newcomers as well as early immigrants in our society. Most of the affected people were family units who shared the same heritage, and aids were accordingly designed to support these families. In the area affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake, foreign brides of Asian origin in Japanese families posed a major problem. Although they belonged to a different culture, they expected to be treated like their Japanese counterparts as they believed they played an important role in passing down traditional Japanese family culture just as a Japanese family member would. However, circumstances have changed their lives after the disaster; they have started using their mother tongue, and find many ways of giving expression to their culture. The experience of the disaster and the recovery process has created a bond among these foreign brides -- many of them have taken part in training, enrolled in Japanese language programs, and lived as caregivers, and some of them have been employed as professionals in various organizations. Such empowerment programs have enhanced their self-esteem, which has changed their family lives and the local community. Participating in various social activities is crucial to being equal members in a society.

Lay Responses to Radiation Contamination of Food

The possibility of radioactive contamination of food presents a threat not only to health but to autonomy. Radioactive contaminants cannot be seen, smelled or tasted, and the extent of any possible danger is not easy for the lay public to assess. Consumers are thus forced to depend on external sources of knowledge, such as government oversight and advice from experts. In the aftermath of the Fukushima disaster of 3/11, the Japanese public has experienced an increasing diminishment of trust in the government’s ability to ensure the safety of the food supply. Consumers are not convinced that “the experts” (e.g., government officials) are providing sufficient information to enable them to avoid the threat. Beck (1986) suggests that in such a situation, individuals are forced to find “individualistic approaches” to the systemic contradictions, such as making their own private decisions about which foods to buy and dealing with any health issues as their own problem. However, there are indications that new social coalitions are emerging in Japan, motivated by shared fear of a common danger and/or by shared bonds of sympathy and empathy. This paper is going to argue that these phenomena -- in which individuals seek and create “societal approaches” to deal with the contradictions created by the emergence of this new set of risks and the perceived failure of experts to fulfill their roles and ensure safety -- is an indication that experiences that concern safety or risks at the local level can motivate a response that is much more social and less individualistic than the theoretical formulation would predict. The data used come from a series of focus group discussions; separate groups were created by gender, by households with and without children, by educational background and by type of work.
The labor demand for day-laborers decreased since the early 1990s. As a result, the number of homeless in major Japanese cities increased. After the establishment of a new law to help homeless people become financially independent in 2002, many people who were homeless or considered unable to work because of age or disability received welfare and took up residence in urban underclass areas. Kotobuki, Yokohama's urban underclass area, currently houses the highest rate of welfare recipients—approximately 80%—of underclass areas in Japan. The number of welfare recipients in the area has especially increased this decade. As a result, the area has become the center of the socially vulnerable.

In light of this social change, the local government, the social welfare council, and nursing care business offices developed a community welfare system in 2011. This system mostly focuses on officially recognized residents, not on those who are homeless. In 2006, Yokohama City reduced its special temporary welfare support for the homeless and then cut it entirely in 2012. This created greater difficulties for the homeless in the neighborhood, creating a highly concentrated district of welfare recipients.

So far, urban underclass areas are important for the homeless with regard to receiving access to social resources—for example through forging relations with supportive groups and getting free meals. As urban underclass areas have gradually changed into places of concentrated welfare recipients, those who do not receive welfare support and are homeless now face even greater pressure.

**RC31-536.4**

**YAMAMOTO, MEYU***(Kyoto University, meyu.yamamoto@gmail.com)

**A Half-Open Door to Africa: Chinese and Japanese Migrants in the Twentieth Century South Africa**

Over recent years, amid the increased presence of China and residents of Chinese descent in African countries, growing attention has been paid to experiences of Asian migrants in interdisciplinary fields of studies in South Africa. What has been revealed by exploring their histories is that, despite their small numbers, the existence of Chinese and Japanese migrants had a considerable impact on ‘white’ Southern African racial policies. By focusing on those who migrated from East Asia at the beginning of the twentieth century, this paper seeks to examine how they confronted the technologies of exclusion that South Africa introduced in order to maintain the colour bar of the country. While several countries and colonies had restricted Asian migration associated with the ‘Yellow Peril’ panic and a threat to the ‘white’ labour at that time, the British government encouraged Chinese and Japanese migrants at the turn of the twentieth century to compensate for the absence of labour in gold mines. Lake and Raymonds (2008) emphasizes that introduction of the Chinese strengthened ‘white’ laboratory unions and encouraged legislations which restricted skilled work to white men. As for the Japanese, they were listed as prohibited migrants under the 1913 immigrant Regulation Act, and were later removed from the list because the Union government needed to allow Japanese business persons into the country in order to expand the wool exportation. This can be considered as a precedent for the ‘eminent visitors’ status under apartheid, or the privileged status granted to non-white inhabitants staying in the country for business or diplomatic purposes. The paper seeks to contribute to wider discussions on South Africa’s history of immigration policies, some of which have not been adequately addressed due to Atlantic-centrism of academic research.

**RC32-563.7**

**YAMAMOTO, MEYU***(Kyoto University, meyu.yamamoto@gmail.com)

**Child of the Other: Wartime Sexual Violence and the Japanese Repatriation Support Policies after the Second World War**

In the end of and just after the Second World War, mass rape by Soviet troops against Japanese women took place in Manchuria and Korean Peninsula. Many Japanese and Korean women who contracted venereal disease were uncovered upon arrival of groups of repatriates to Japan, and hundreds of abortions were carried out inside or near the harbors between 1946 and 1947 as part of an official support. Parliamentary papers and related documents indicate that identification of unborn babies to Russian perpetrators encouraged the Japanese medical doctors and relief workers to implement the abortion. Illustrating the experiences of Japanese women in the post-war period, this paper aims to examine how the ‘child of the Other’ or children born / unborn as a result of wartime sexual violence have been excluded from their peers, community, and the states. Previous studies on children born from wartime sexual violence have revealed that they frequently suffer discrimination from mother’s communities. One of the examples of this is that they are often attributed pejorative names. Regarding the case of rape committed by German soldiers against French women during the First World War, the children were called ‘child of the barbarian’. In other conflicts, such as East Timor, the children born to Timorese women were called ‘children of the enemy’, in Rwanda, ‘children of bad memories’ (Seto 2013). Close observation of the case studies above and the case of Japanese victims indicates that the children are unwelcomed due to identification not with their mothers but with their ‘enemy’ fathers. This paper suggests that investigation on children should be addressed from feminist and humanitarian perspectives as well.

**RC21-377.6**

**YAMAMOTO, TADAHITO** *(The Institute of Politics and Economy, tadahitoy@pop12.odn.ne.jp)*

**IWADATE, YUTAKA** *(Hitotsubashi University)*

**Displacement and Politics of ‘Transitory Space’ for Resilience: A Case of the Great East Japan Earthquake**

Forced displacement induced by disaster makes various types of “transitory spaces” in the process of reconstruction. The aim of this presentation is to discuss about functions and politics of “transitory spaces” for disaster assistance in the age of population-shrinking/aging society based on a case study of the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami in Iwate Sanriku coast. The first point is to rethink about “temporary housing” system established in the 20th century. In the history of disaster in Japan conventional relief act defines “sufferers” by the standard whether they lost their own “houses” or not. As a result after the dissolution of emergent shelters public assistance tended to be concentrated on temporary housings made by the municipal government. But in the case of the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami this system did not adequately function because in the age of population-shrinking/aging society when power of kinship and community is weakened more and more the concept of “house” do not necessarily mean that residents do not have “social vulnerability”. Inequality of assistance among sufferers in temporary housings and in their own houses became serious problem in the 2011 Japan disaster. To cope with such situation new types of social spaces emerged to mobilize multi-scalar resources as a stable and continuous foundation on condition of sufferers according to the case. This second point. This presentation will focus on a temporary “base point” of assistance which was constructed by individual affiliate labor union in Tono area, one of the inland cities in Iwate prefecture. On the background of urban precarity and de-centering of regional city this “base point” emerged as a nodal space for re-organizing collective infrastructure of life. Considering such politics of “transitory spaces” will offer a valuable hint to invent future system of social resilience.

**RC18-322.1**

**YAMAMOTO, TAKAYUKI** *(University of Oxford, takayuki.yamamoto@sant.ox.ac.uk)*

**Party Membership during Partisan Dealignment and Realignment Phases in Post-War Japan**

This paper investigates whether an abrupt and drastic realignment trend (i.e. a revitalisation of political support) in Japan since 2000 has changed patterns of political membership, even though Japan had a quite similar political dealignment pattern (i.e. a constant and substantial increase of independent electorates) to advanced industrial democracies in the West until 2000.

Political scientists have pointed out that party membership has constantly declined in contemporary Western democracies. This substantial downward trend has been caused by the widespread political detachment from conventional party politics throughout the post-war period. In Japan, scholars have rarely examined the association between dealignment and political membership, although a long-term dealignment trend throughout the 1960s to the 1990s was observed by newspaper opinion polls and social survey datasets. Furthermore, using the Japanese General Social Surveys (JGSS), this paper clarified that the realignment trend inverted into realignment since 2000.

The data analyses using Japanese data in the World Values Survey indicated that party membership witnessed an increase of inactive members from 1981 to 1995 and the percentage of those had remained through 1995 to 2005, while the ratio of active members remained stable from 1981 to 2005. In addition, logistic regression models suggested that political interest was a significant predictor throughout 1981 to 2005, however, its explanatory power had been weakening through the periods. Even though Japan entered into a realignment phase since 2000, the growth of partisanship has not led to an increase of party membership, although it has a great theoretical potential for contributing both the Western and Asian political membership studies. This is because it has not only a Confucian-style political culture, which is based on strong social ties in a local community, and Asian political membership studies. This is because it has not only a Confucian-style political culture, which is based on strong social ties in a local community, and Asian political membership studies.
Medicalizing the Male Obesity through Metabolic Syndrome – Some Social Aspects of the Japanese National Chronic Disease Prevention Program

The Japanese mandatory National Chronic Disease Prevention Program started in 2008. Although some experts in public health and medicine have questioned the efficacy and feasibility of the program, it cannot be denied that it spread the term “metabolic syndrome” among the public and contributed much to the medicalization of obesity in Japan.

We interviewed scientists, experts, doctors and public health nurses about the intention of the program and the difficulties in its implementation. Currently, we found the following points. 1) In spite of the fact that the program designates the whole population aged 40 to 74 as its target, the real target of the program is middle-aged men, especially working for small companies or self-employed. In that sense the medicalization of obesity is gender-biased. 2) The program used the newly developed diagnostic concept “metabolic syndrome,” as its key concept to prevent cardiovascular diseases and type 2 diabetes. The concept played the central role in medicalizing obesity in Japan, where men’s obesity has always been the focus of health professionals. 3) The program faced with serious difficulties and resistance in its implementation. Some of the difficulties are viewed as originating from the misunderstanding of one’s health and its care. 4) There is also a marked contrast in the understanding of the program between public health nurses and general practitioners. Whether the reason for this lies in the professional interests of the two or in the gender biased concept of health for the two is not yet clear.

We like to place all of these issues in the context of medicalization of men’s health in the post-industrial society where several traditional masculinity-related behaviors are viewed as problems and medicalized.

RC19-336.4

YAMANE, SUMIKA* (Yamagata University, sumikammm@nify.com)
The Uneven Structure of Home Care Service Provision Between For-Profit and Non-Profit Organizations in a Quasi-Market System

The Japanese Long Term Care Insurance (LTCI) was implemented in 2000, aiming the promotion of user’s choice and the competition among different kinds of providers (i.e., such as for-profit, non-profit). It was expected that a quasi-market system would facilitate the effective competition among providers and improve the quality of care, though the price of each service was regulated as “legal price” by the government. However, it is not clear that such competitions can be realized, because different providers have different motivations in providing care services. Especially, non-profit organizations (NPOs) have altruistic motivations to meet the needs of local residents. Thus, the different motivations of providers may result in segregation among them rather than the effective competition over the quality of care.

Thus, this study investigates the structure and mechanism of segregation of providers’ motivations in NPOs based on the analysis of the data from 12 in-depth interviews with care workers and a questionnaire survey of 34 NPOs.

The findings are as follows: First, among the services of the LTCI, NPOs tend to undertake lower-priced domestic work, while for-profit providers take on higher-priced ones, covering the domestic work in spite of large costs. Second, NPOs provide the older people with additional services in order to meet their needs outside of the LTCI rubric, even though the income from the additional services is smaller than the services under the LTCI. Third, the altruistic motivation makes NPOs’ workers content with long working hours of additional services.

NPOs have tendency to deliver their services in spite of small profit, as long as users need them. This allows for-profit providers to choose the services with larger profit, that is, cream-skimming.

The different motivations of providers create the uneven and uncompetitive structure of the elderly care system in Japan.

RC42-711.3

YAMAOKA, KAZUE* (Teikyo University, kazue@med.teikyo-u.ac.jp)
YOSHINO, RYOZO (Institute of Statistical Mathematics)

Cross-National Survey on Well-Being and Social Relations

Well-being is an important issue in recent social survey research and many surveys focus on subjective well-being, happiness, and quality of life with some measures or scales on certain items in questionnaires. The measurement, however, is not free from differences on gender, culture, and other social conditions. As for social values and general response tendencies to questionnaire surveys, we have repeatedly reported regional variations in our longitudinal and cross-national surveys over half a century by the Institute of Statistical Mathematics (Yoshino, Nikaido & Fujita, 2009) (http://www.ism.ac.jp/~yoshino/index.htm and http://www.ism.ac.jp/ism_info/j/kokuminesi.html), under the paradigm of Cultural Linkage Analysis (Yoshino & Hayashi, 2002) and Cultural Manifest Analysis (Yoshino, Nikaido, Fujita, 2009).

The present study examined the relationships between well-being and social factors using our cross-national surveys, “a study of statistical science on health and culture: cross-cultural study on dynamics of social disparity and life,” carried out during 2002-2010 in four western countries (USA, Germany, France, UK) and three East Asia countries/region (Japan, South Korea, Taiwan). The survey was carried out on the target population of adult residents in each country/region, with the sample size of some 1000. Random Dig Dialing (RDD) telephone survey using CATI system was conducted in in the four western countries and Japan whereas a face-to-face interviewing was conducted in the South Korea and Taiwan. By multivariate analyses, we show how social and cultural factors are related with several indices on well-being as well as the similarity and dissimilarity of these Western and East Asian countries. We discuss the characteristics and limitations by considering methodological issues.

Reference

RC48-793.4

YAMASHIRO KAYATANI, RINDA* (University of Hawaii at Manoa, rinday@hawaii.edu)

3.11 Crisis and Okinawa’s Demilitarization Movements

Okinawa has a long history of resistance against the U.S. imperialism and Japan’s power over its islands and have been engaging in various forms of resistance to protect their ancestral lands, dignity and human rights. This paper looks at articulation, mobilization and discourses of Okinawans, and examines the impact of impact Japan’s post 3.11 crisis have brought to the movements and how Okinawans have responded to it. One of the common frameworks used to describe a connection between Okinawa and 3.11 survivors is that they both are “sacrificed” for the larger “national agenda.” Some of the anti-nuclear protestors and Japanese settlers in Okinawa suggest that it is a coalition opportunity between people of Okinawa and the survivors. However, some Okinawan activists criticize such framework because it overlooks complicated power struggles between Okinawa and the national government. Another common misconception is that Okinawa is a safer place to be. Various types of Japanese organizations have planned get-away programs for the survivors of 3.11 in Okinawa. Okinawa is marketed to be a “safer place” since it is the farthest location from the “affected region” in Japan. These programs upset some activists for its false and disrespectful claims. Due to the largely concentrated and long lasting U.S. military presence, Okinawa’s land and water has been contaminated by many toxic chemicals such as PCB, dioxin, depleted uranium and so on that the military had stored. Lastly, some of the post 3.11 Japanese settlers in Okinawa declare themselves “refugees” and participate in the demilitarization activism threaten the ownership of the movement and attempt to shift the focus of the movement to fulfill their agenda.

RC24-423.6

YAMASHITA, HIROMI* (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, hiromiya@apu.ac.jp)

Social Perceptions and Environmental Communication on the ‘Benefits’ and ‘Risks’ of Tidal Flat Restorations

This paper looks at how the ‘risks’ and ‘benefits’ of tidal flat restoration projects are communicated, perceived and negotiated by different stakeholders in case studies from Japan, the UK, Netherlands and Malaysia.

Various tidal flat restoration projects have been conducted in Japan and elsewhere in recent years in an attempt to revitalise fish stocks or preparing sea level rise. Coastal wetland restoration projects, such as coastal realignments or re-flooding farmland, still represent a new concept. Due to the need for long-term social support and investment in such schemes, it will become increasingly important to take into account the various perceptions that exist in the community from now on. Yet, at the moment it is often not clear 1) what kinds of environmental ‘benefits’ and ‘risks’ of tidal flat restoration projects upset some activists for its false and disrespectful claims. Due to the largely concentrated and long lasting U.S. military presence, Okinawa’s land and water has been contaminated by many toxic chemicals such as PCB, dioxin, depleted uranium and so on that the military had stored. Lastly, some of the post 3.11 Japanese settlers in Okinawa declare themselves “refugees” and participate in the demilitarization activism threaten the ownership of the movement and attempt to shift the focus of the movement to fulfill their agenda.

This paper explores the above four points to examine the improvement conditions of participatory sustainability initiatives. This paper is based on data collected during a three-year government-funded research project (2011-2013) from stakeholder interviews and through document analysis of the environmental information provided to citizens and decision makers via various media.
Performing Cool Japan and Uncool Hybridity: Analysing ‘Luugo’ (Lou Language)  

‘Metrolinguism’ refers to young people’s use of new hybrid language or foreign languages/dialects, in popular culture or everyday interactions (Otsubo and Pennycook 2010). They are creative moves which challenge and loosen cultural, historical, and political boundaries, in-sync with the late-modern and globalised social reality that we apparently live in today. As of Japan, Maher (2005) provocatively stated: ‘Cultural essentialism and ethnic orthodoxy are out. In Japan, metrolinguism is in. Cool rules’. True, young people in Japan today are far more ‘open’ towards foreign cultures and languages: dimsum and Thai curry follow for dinner, followed by drinks at a British pub with social reality that we apparently live in today.

Despite the popularity of such cunning comedy, the boundaries between languages and ethnicity do not look as if they are loosening and liberating. Rather, the comic act securely positioned the hybridity in the marginal discursive space. In turn, even the seemingly liberal, multi-layered and sometimes fun nature of hybridity is supporting the hegemony and the distinction between the socioeconomic powerfully and the rest.

Changing Determinants of Women’s Continuous Employment at the Time of Family Formation: A Comparison Between Japan and Taiwan  

[Background] Women’s work-family experience differs across countries. This study analyzes how different employment systems (including firms’ employment customs and public policies) lead to different work-family experiences for Japanese and Taiwanese women. The post-war employment system in Japan segregates workers according to gender and marital status assuming that women quit employment at marriage, and this system is more prevalent in large-scale firms and clerical workers. Under this system, women employed in large firms or clerical occupations are more likely to retire at the time of marriage or childbirth in Japan. In Taiwan, the segregation is more on the basis of human capital (gender and marital status). Moreover, men with lower human capital are more likely than others to retire at marriage or childbirth. Since the 1990s, however, with intensifying global economic competitions and low birth rates in a backdrop, Japanese employment system has qualitatively changed: non-standard employment has expanded while measures for balancing work and family for standard employees have developed. Taiwanese system may be intensified under economic competitions but not qualitatively transformed. (Research question) This study analyzes how employment systems since the 1990s affect the work-family experience for Japanese and Taiwanese women. (Results) Analysis of data obtained from the 2005 Social Stratification and Mobility Survey reveals that the determinants of women’s continuous employment have changed in Japan: women in standard employment are more likely than those in non-standard employment to continue employment at marriage or childbirth while firm sizes and occupations no longer have large effects. In contrast in Taiwan, the situation that women with higher human capital are more likely to continue employment has not changed in this period. (Conclusions) Employment systems differ and historically change among East Asian societies, which produce different work-family experiences for women. Policy implications will be discussed.

Gender Difference in Older Parents’ Coresidence with Their Adult Children: A Comparison Between Japan and Taiwan  

[Background] In East Asian societies, being influenced by Confucian values, the intergenerational coresidence (i.e. older parents live with, are provided, and cared for by their adult children) has been thought to be desirable. Recently, however, the coresidence rates are decreasing even in East Asia. Moreover, there are differences in the manners of the coresidence between societies there. The coresidence rates are relatively low in Japan but high in Taiwan. Gender distributions of living arrangements also differ between the two societies: older mothers are more likely than older fathers to live alone in Japan while there is no large gender difference in Taiwan. (Research question) Analyzing the process and determinants of intergenerational coresidence, this study explores why mothers are more likely than fathers to live alone in Japan and why there is no such difference in Taiwan. (Results) Analysis of data obtained from the 2006 East Asian Social Survey reveals that in Japan, the “reunion” coresidence (the coresidence after a parent become widowed) prevails, and the determinants of coresidence differ between widowed mothers and widowed fathers: the factors that promote widowed fathers’ coresidence with their children do not necessarily promote the widowed mother’s coresidence with their children. In contrast in Taiwan, “life-time” coresidence (the continuous coresidence before and after a child’s marriage) prevails, and there is no difference in the likelihood of coresidence between widowed fathers and mothers. (Conclusions) First, with different public pension systems in the backdrops, older Taiwan’s independent living is more expected in Japan than in Taiwan. Second, in Japan with different gender expectations (men as the care-receiver, women as the care-giver) in the independent living, independence is more expected for widowed mothers than for widowed fathers. Implications of older mothers’ risk in the availability of family care will be discussed. (296 words)
Japanese Jewelry Market

Though jewelry market size in Japan in 1991 was three trillion yen (around thirty billion USD at current rate), its size is less than one trillion yen (around less than ten billion USD at current rate) in 2013. The reason for this is that, in Japan, people have grown up with bubble economy. After collapse of bubble economy in 1991, the market size continues to shrink up to the present date. Japan had not had western style of jewelry market because Japanese wore “kimono” and western style of jewelry does not fit with kimono. Japanese does not wear western style of jewelry. After restoration of Imperial power in 1868, western style of clothes was getting popular in Japan and western style of jewelries started to be manufactured and sold in Japan. Along with western style of clothes population, western style of jewelry market continued growth. It means western style of jewelry market in Japan has only one hundred and fifty years’ history. In addition to that, generally, the value of jewelry is difficult to judge for consumers. This is true not only for Japanese but also western people. In the process of new market of western style of jewelry growing, I will investigate how the knowledge of western style of jewelry was implemented and diffused or Not implemented and diffused to Japanese. I also will analyze how western style of jewelry market was formed in Japan during these one hundred and several decades and how the relationship among seller, purchaser and institution was transformed and affected each other from view of institution of jewelry and its contribution. As researches on jewelry from sociology points of view is very rare in Japan, I would like to make contribution by stating historical background of Japanese jewelry market and relationship of players and institutions.

RC16-292.3

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Reconstructing Biopower: From an Analysis of Television Programs about Conducting Surrogacy

How does performance affect the human body in terms of biopower? This research analyzes a process where discourse about reproductive technology leads to its implementation to change actual bodies. From an examination of television programs in Japan, I show how culture impacts the materialistic sphere, which is mediated by performance regarding “America,” an icon of modernization for the Japanese.

The Japanese national public broad casting organization, NHK (Nippon Hoso Kyokai), has aired programs about reproductive technology since the emergence of In Vitro Fertilization. At the beginning, the program portrayed the technology as a realization of scientific progressivism, but regarded the ethical aspects as unrealistic. In the discourse, the image of Europe was that of an agent of intelligence; on the other hand, the image of the U.S. is that of savagerness.

However, after a Japanese celebrity couple conducted surrogacy in the U.S., “America” became a normative model for the Japanese; there was a contrast between the undeveloped Japanese and the developed American in terms of modernization. The television programs implied surrogacy stands for emancipation from the traditional Japanese convention to oppress women to construct a new family. Moreover, they constructed a sollemn image of the children taken from the U.S. by utilizing imaginary which evolves memories of the imperial coronations.

These images raised a positive public opinion toward surrogacy, which led the government to rush to legalize it. However, after foreign mass media revealed that a Japanese male had conducted surrogacy in India with a purchased egg (known as Manji’s case), NHK stopped discussing surrogacy and the Japanese government postponed the legalization of surrogacy. The Manji’s case showed the Japanese had already gone beyond the savage and modernized “America.” Therefore the Japanese lost their frame of reference.

The above examination indicates the decision to apply reproductive technology depends on culture.

RC13-233.2

YANG, ARUM* (Yonsei University, diddpql@gmail.com)

Cultural Consumption, Class Mismatch, and Gender As a Determinant Factor

Studies of cultural consumption have a distinctive academic tradition after Bourdieu’s book “Distinction” (1984) where each class has their own cultural tastes and high class people are considered as high culture, giving them the authority to judge for others. This may be due to the fact that existing class-based approaches put too much emphasis on the class, rather than focusing on diverse social groups and the meaning behind a person’s preferences for certain culture.

As an alternative to the existing class approach, the approach based on gender will be presented with data from Survey on cultural Enjoyment 2010 data, South Korea as well as other empirical research results conducted in many countries such as France, West Germany, the United States, and the other developed countries. These empirical findings suggest that women consume more cultural activities than men, even after controlling traditionally important variables, for example, class and education. In addition, women have a tendency to prefer high culture, even women with low education or class background, implying the distinctive meaning of women favoring high culture compared to men. A discussion of several reasons for these results will be followed focusing on the particular meaning to women’s identity and status. We will conclude with the suggestions for future research to address more issues related to the interactions between social factors such as race, gender, and class, along with analyzing the latent meaning of preferring certain culture for each social group.

RC19-343.2

YANG, CHIA-LING* (National Kaohsiung Normal University, clyang@nknu.edu.tw)

The Metaphor of home/Family in Introduction of the Nordic Model in Taiwan

Welfare studies find specific characteristics in East Asian countries, such as development of welfare system is considered as introduced from top and the focus of the family in East Asian societies is linked with Confucianism. Different from former studies, this paper focuses on the reform of child care policies in Taiwan, which was initiated by women’s organizations and several feminist scholars. Moreover, feminist discourses in introducing the Nordic model in Taiwan highlight the family, which is not as conservative as it was considered in ‘Confucian Welfare States’.

Departure from feminist welfare studies, this paper aims to examine the active role women play in transformation of social welfare policies. The research methods consist of discourse analysis of comparative study of the Nordic model in Taiwan and interviews from key figures in child care policies reform.

I find feminist discourse stresses on de-familialization while using the metaphor of home/family that regards the state as ‘the People’s Home’ and the local community as ‘the big communal family’. I will argue that Confucianism can be strategically used by state feminists who employ a legitimated cultural tradition in order to make the importation/emulation of the Nordic model in an East Asian country possible. Secondly, I will examine how such a discourse highlighting the provision of child care by a strong collaboration between civil society and the state is a social context with high communication of child care in Taiwan. This will make the triangle model of ‘state-market-civil society’ complicated and help us to rethink the relation between civil society/family and the state. I will relate my analysis to former debates on Confucianism in welfare studies specifically and discussions of civil society and family in social theories generally.

RC04-82.7

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Taiwan’s Higher Educational Reform in a Global Context: The Paradigmatic Shift from Modern to Postmodern

Through theoretical approach, this paper aims at analyzing Taiwan’s higher education reform since 1990 under the influence of globalization. Firstly, this paper lays bare the definitions and critiques of globalization while dealing with the related issues. Then, it describes the transformation of the conceptual development from the modern humanistic idea of higher education to the postmodern non-centre idea of higher education in a global context. Next, it mentioned issues and problems of Taiwan’s higher educational reform since 1990 presented a fundamental paradigmatic shift from modern to postmodern in a global context. Finally, it provides some suggestions about higher educational reform for Taiwan in a global context.

RC32-563.21

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A Study on Female Industrial Structure and Gender Segregation of China

[ABSTRACT] In the first decade of the 21st century, China achieved stable and rapid economic development, and made new progress in industrial restructuring: the modern service industry and emerging strategic industries have provided more employment opportunities for laborers including women. To analyze the female industrial structure and gender segregation in industrial structure, data retrieved from the Third Wave Survey on The Social Status of Women in China in 2010. It was found that if viewed from the perspective of gender structures in different industries, females are mostly concentrated in sectors with lower levels
of income and social security, where gender segregation and gender parity coexis-
tist. Compared with 10 years ago, the proportion of employed women in farming, 
forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservation shows a substantial 
decline, while the increased ratio in wholesales and retail, and in public adminis-
tration and social organizations are the two highest. The proportion of women in 
industries with higher degrees of monopoly is low, and the declining tendency 
reflects the intensified gender discrimination and gender differentiation in mo-
nopoly industries; the proportion of females in the modern service industry as 
well as the degree of gender parity in the industry have been increasing, making it 
possible for more and more women to obtain higher incomes.

Keywords: industrial structure, gender segregation, New Century of China

JS-79.2

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From Green Energy Governance to Green Economy: A Case Study 
of a County in Southern Taiwan, 2009-2013

After a lot of negotiations, conducted by Ping-Tung Government in Southern 
Taiwan, among solar PV companies, Tai-power Company, Central Government 
and local farmers, 25MW solar farms were installed on the damaged lands of 
orchard and fish farms in Lin-Bian and Jia-Dong, two towns in central Ping-
Tung, in which the government carried on post-disaster reconstruction in the 
wake of Typhoon Morakot on 8th August 2009. Meanwhile, under these highly 
ground-mounted solar panels, there were organic vegetable farming and ecolog-
cal fish farming set up. Inspired by the example of agricultural/solar farms in 
Lin-Bian and Jia-Dong, companies of various green energies came to Ping-Tung in 
search of different technical experiments.

Since April 2013, a hydrogen fuel cell company has allied itself with local B&Bs, 
gas stations and convenience stores, offering 80 hydrogen-powered scooters 
to promote a “low-carbon tour.” Now, this company is preparing to get fuel cell 
scoters into mass production. Meanwhile, small-scale wind turbine are planned to 
be installed in central Ping-Tung, together with the existent solar farms and 
hydrogen fuel cell systems, to conduct a “smart grid” experiment, which has been 
listed in the ‘Smarter Cities Challenge, 2013’ by IBM Company. Also, in northern 
Ping-Tung, there is another ‘smart grid’ plan to connect solar farms, wind farms, 
bio-gas power from pig farms, and micro hydropower systems.

The author of this paper has investigated and analyzed the performance of 
green energy in Ping-Tung by means of participative-observations and in-depth 
interviews. More specifically, adopting the concepts of green energy governance, 
social innovation, green economy and STS, this paper describes and explains the 
interviews. More specifically, adopting the concepts of green energy governance,

RC09-178.6

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The Origins Of Conservative Democracy In South Korea: Nation-
Building, Democratic Transition, and Middle-Class Politics

After more than twenty years since the democratic transition in 1987, South 
Korea remains in an ironic political scene, in which a daughter of the former dicta-
tor Park Chung Hee, Park Geun Hye, was elected as the new president in the 
winter of 2012. This paper argues that the middle class largely shaped the post-de-

cracyization trajectory in Korea by resisting any significant social reforms and 
preventing furthering social equality and redistribution. While the middle class is 
believed to be a strong supporter of representative/electoral democracy to have 
led a democratic transition in Korea, the middle class has also been the one that 
resisted significant socioeconomic reforms implemented by the center-left gov-
ernments including the Kim Dae Jung and Roh Mu Hyun administrations. This pa-
per examines the origins of conservative democracy in Korea in which the middle 
class played a key role as a status-quo political actor. To do so, this paper traces 
the historical process of nation-building and economic development, through 
which the middle class was emerged by the support of the authoritarian state 
and became an exclusionary social group that advanced its own class interest

RC13-235.3

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Contradiction Between Leisure Pursuits and Structures of 
Inequality

Applying the method of stratification research could be a more rational way 
of looking at matters, especially inspecting Leisure Pursuits from the perspective 
of structures of inequality. Leisure is not a simple individual behavior, and can-
not be independent from social environment and the influence of time. Leisure 
behaviors are neither a matter in view of pure physical level nor a question of pure 
economics, but a resort of spirit and physical of human being which has close

RC27-473.3

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Athletic Sport or Health Promotion: Development Dilemma 
Confronted in Globalization of Chinese Traditional Martial Arts

This study is to clarify the relationship between the two different purposes of 
Chinese Traditional Martial Arts as a sport: athletic sport and health promotion, 
and propose the author’s own view on the development direction of Chinese Tra-
ditional Martial Arts in the context of sport globalization.

This paper reviewed 75 related published articles and academic papers and 
summarized the views. The author held ten semi-conducted interviews with Chi-
inese Traditional Martial Arts coaches, scholars, students and other Chinese Tradi-
tional Martial Arts enthusiasts.

Some hold that in the process of globalization we should focus on training elite 
players and develop athletic sport system for traditional martial arts, which will 
help traditional martial arts widely recognized by western cultures. This kind of 
thoughts results in an reality that Chinese Traditional Martial Arts practitioners 
prefer to practice athletic Martial Arts. In university, Chinese Traditional Martial 
Arts Majors choose to practice athletic Martial Arts and attend contest of all kinds,
because this is the only way they can get authorized eligibility as first or second class national sportsmanship.

Others argue that since its functions of attacking and defending have been in degradation as modern weapons developed, Chinese traditional martial arts still can attract many people of different countries, ages, and backgrounds, not because of its athletic features, but because it contribute immensely to one's physical fitness and self-moral cultivation, and the cultivation of both physical and moral health is the power source of its sustainable development in the context of sport globalization.

The author think that as to the development of Chinese traditional martial arts, a regular authorized eligibility certification system as the athletic sport has will standardize its technical requirements, and focus on the physical and moral health promotion will keep its diversified national features in its globalization in the world.

RC31-533.7

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Asian Migration to the United States and within Asia in Comparative Perspective

More than one million Asians had migrated to America before 1965. Since 1965, Asia has been a major source of migration to the USA and more than 10 million Asians have arrived on U.S. soil. Most recently, Asia has surpassed Latin America as the largest source of immigration to the USA. Up to the mid-19th century, Asians mainly migrated to other Asian countries, and in contemporary time Asians have started to migrate within Asian countries. What are the trends in Asian migration to the USA and within Asia? How do sending countries of Asian migration to the USA and within Asia resemble and differ? Do the same or different types of Asians migrate to the USA and within Asia? What are the similarities and differences in causes of migration to the USA and within Asia? Are there similarities and differences in Asian immigrant transnationalism between the USA and Asian countries? How are Asian migrants to the USA and within Asia similar and different in patterns of adaptation to host societies? How do the impacts on host societies of Asian migration to the USA and within Asia resemble and differ? What is likely to happen to Asian migration to the USA and within Asia in the near future? Using a variety of data from the USA and international organizations and focusing on the post-1965 period, this paper seeks to answer these questions through comparison and to address the implications of the findings.

RC45-749.1

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Mechanisms of Trust Formation Under Different Conditions of Political Identity

Individual political behavior is a manifestation of social behavior, and individual voting behavior indicated his/her political choices and political identity. After democratization in Taiwan, presidential elections show bipartisan polarization and reinforce general distrust of social phenomena. Therefore, this study intends to explore how people format their trust behavior when they interact with others of the same or different political identity groups. In stage 1, the computer randomly assigns trustees and trustees and does not show political identity of 2012 presidential candidates (Ma Ying-jeou and Tsai Ing-wen). In stage 2, the computer displays political identity logo by random arrangement. In stage 3, the subjects can choose their preferred objects of the same or different political identity logo by themselves. There are three mechanisms of trust behavior formation under different identity condition. (1) Win-win mechanism: Win-win strategy is that both trustee and trustor attempts to maximize their providence and return through exchanging with the targets of the same or different political identity groups from the beginning round. (2) Identity mechanism: Under the condition of political identity choice by subjects, identity effect becomes strongly significant at the beginning of the first round on the third stage of the experiment, especially for that of Ma-Macau identity mechanism; Mutuality effect is very significant in all three stages of trust experiment, especially in the second and third rounds of each stage. When people exchange with the same political identity groups, it will produce the phenomenon of polarization. When the trustee return high proportion profits to the trustor in the first round, the trustor will feedback more in the second round. However, if the trustee return low proportion profits to the trustor, the trustor will feedback less and less, even lower than exchanging with different political identity groups.

RC90-174.6

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Saemaul Undong and Beyond: Upgrading the Opportunities and Capabilities of Women in 1970's South Korea and Kenya Today

Capabilities and empowerment are no longer new concepts: they are well understood and widely seen as necessities for individual as well as community development. Practices in today's developing world, however, are not always successful. Nor have the successful practices of the past been much elaborated so as to provide practical lessons for today. This study attempts to fill this gap with the case of Saemaul Undong, a New Village Movement in South Korea in the 1970s, in combination with discussions of its applicability to Kenya, one of today's developing countries.

Saemaul Undong has recently become an inspiring development model for many developing countries. It is known for its strong and committed leadership both at central and local levels, as well as the high rate of local participation. The rise of women as equally capable agents of change as men has been noted as one of its distinctive features. Indeed, Saemaul Undong is understood as a remarkable turning point for women in rural areas, which made them visible and active in formal activities beyond their own family and household. This newly explored social force is known to have effectively served rural and national development during the high growth periods of Korea.

The objectives and the structure of this paper are as follows. First, it explains the mechanism and processes of Saemaul Undong, which made women's involvement, or empowerment, possible within a society that had a strong Confucian character at that time. Second, it elaborates the strengths and weaknesses of the Movement in terms of women's capabilities and empowerment. Finally, the paper discusses the applicability of the findings to today's developing world. Our selected case country is Kenya, but discussing the applicability of the case is expected to provide practical lessons the developing world in general.

RC39-664.4

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A Tale of Two Suburbs: Earthquake Recovery and Civil Society in Christchurch, New Zealand

This study followed two similarly affected, but socio-economically disparate suburbs as residents recovered from the devastating 6.3 magnitude earthquake that struck Christchurch, New Zealand, on February 22, 2011. More specifically, it focuses on the role of local churches, community-based organisations (CBOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), here referred to broadly as civil society, in meeting the immediate needs of local residents and assisting with the longer-term recovery of each neighbourhood. Analysis of sixteen qualitative interviews with residents as well as key informants from local civil society in each suburb found that despite considerable socioeconomic differences, civil society in both suburbs has been vital in addressing the needs of locals in the short and long term following the earthquake. Institutions were able to utilise local knowledge of residents and damage in the area to a) provide a swifter local response than government or civil defence and then help direct the relief these agencies provided locally; b) set up central points for distribution of supplies and information where locals would naturally gather; c) take action on what were perceived to be unmet needs; and d) act as a way of bridging locals to a variety of valuable resources. However, the findings also support literature which indicates that other factors are also important in understanding neighbourhood recovery and the role of civil society, including: local leadership, a shared, place-based identity, the type and force of civil society, social capital, and neighbourhood- and household-level indicators of relative vulnerability and inequality. The intertwining of these various factors has influenced how these neighbourhoods have coped with and taken steps in recovering from this disaster. It is suggested that a model that takes a multi-factorial approach in understanding community vulnerability and capacity within the Christchurch context be designed to more effectively explore further research in this area.

RC08-165.17

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Culture As "Agon": Agonological Features of Weberian Sociology

Culture as Agon: Agonological Features of Weberian Sociology

Max Weber treated the Greek concept of "agon" with great interest, in the final parts of his treatise of the “City”. However, if we focus on his interest on "agones" in general, the social fields of competition and social selection, we should rather say that this interest can be considered as his premier Leitmotiv, which permeates his comparative study of cultures.
This paper explores the advantages and the limits of this methodology on the cultural comparison of ogones (that will be coined “agonomy”). Starting from Weber’s concrete historical depiction of Asian competitions (especially, in his “Hinduism and Buddhism”), this paper moves in to the theoretical concerns. It argues that, it is much fruitful to point out the agonological features of Weberian methodology than just to stick the “ideological”, “methodological individualism”, or “conflict theory”. Finally, briefly contrasting this Weberian agonological features with modern sociological theories of competition, such as Bourdieu’s theory of symbolic violence, etc., we will like to outline the future possibilities of this comparative agonological perspective.

Feasibility and Possible Fields for Application of Clinical Sociology in Iran

According to some Iranian sociologists, the absence of sociology, and sociologists themselves, in relation with the society in one of the most important negative aspects that has had a major impact on weakness of sociology in Iran. There are so many social problems in Iran for which we need social solutions. But the absence of sociology in obvious not only to recommend sociological theories that match these problems but also to intervene in the process of solving them.

Clinical sociology can play an important role in filling this gap as a mediator between sociology and society. This study, first of all, assesses the practicability, and possible obstacles, of utilizing this particular type of sociology and then determines and introduces the fields in which it can be applied and intervene more effectively to improve the quality of lives in Iranian society.

By making use of documentary method, any attempt, if exist, for applying clinical sociology is considered and by interviewing some sociologists and social activists, different fields, and also major obstacles, for application of clinical sociology in Iran are proposed.

Social Justice, a Key Concept in the Social Movements of the Last Hundred Years in Iran

Social Justice is a very important and widely used concept in the political and social history of many nations. As well as many countries, it has had a significant role at least in mobilizing people for social movements and in protesting against the existing political system in Iran. In analyzing the causes of many social and political processes and also the Constitutional and Islamic Revolutions in Iran, the realization of social justice is cited as one of the major and prominent indicators. It can be found in different kinds of resources and documents such as poems, speeches, political debates, rhetoric of social groups and so forth. Therefore a form of emphasis on the concept of social justice has existed in every single social movement in Iran based on its special arrangements and aspects which were shaped socially and politically.

This study aims to narrate the history of social justice in the social movements of the last hundred years in Iran to provide a better understanding of it during this very important period of time and to theorize this concept and its changes over this timeframe.

By making use of documentary method and interviewing some sociologists and social activists, a classification of usages of this concept and their differences, in the history of social movements in Iran, is presented.

Residents Life Satisfaction in the Perspective of Social Empowerment

Social quality is composed by socio-economic security, social cohesion, social inclusion and empowerment/autonomy. In various degrees, these four components affect the life satisfaction of residents in China. This article carries out an investigation of the data obtained from six cities in China, it analyzes the degree of empowerment and the impact on life satisfaction. Large social anomie reduces people’s life satisfaction.

The Occupational Stratification Process for the Rural Poor in Mexico

The influence of socioeconomic origins on occupational outcomes is an expression of inequality of opportunity in society. The reproduction of intergenerational inequalities has been widely studied within the field of social mobility and stratification. Education and labor market insertion have been identified as key ele-
ments in the stratification process. Mexico is a highly stratified and rigid society in which children born in poor households have a high probability of experiencing intergenerational transmission of poverty. Using path analysis models, this paper provides empirical evidence on some of the factors that shape occupational allocation of the rural youth that belong to poor households in Mexico. This contributes to the understanding of the process of intergenerational reproduction of inequality and poverty.

JS-45.6

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Recreational Hunting in Africa: “Meat” or “Poison” for Local Community

Recreational hunting is one of the oldest known tourism activities using wildlife. Leader-Williams (2009) defined recreational hunting as the hunting where the hunter or hunters pursue their quarry for recreation or pleasure. Same as in colonial period, hunters, mainly from Europe and U.S.A., range over hill and dale in developing country to obtain trophy of big game and their pleasure.

Some researchers have suggested that controlled recreational hunting can benefit the development of local communities, thereby promoting the protection of wildlife resources as well as both ecological and economic sustainability. However, important debates remain regarding the social impacts of conservation and tourism on local communities.

This presentation aimed to introduce a social impact of recreational hunting on local community in Cameroon. Approximately two years of fieldwork, mainly based on field observations and interviews, showed that recreational hunting in North Province, Cameroon generated tax revenues of approximately 0.9 million US dollars in 2009/2010, that is, 200 times as large as than safari in National parks did in the same year. A part of economical benefits shared with local communities as profit sharing and employment opportunities. However, the local inhabitants were affected by regulations of their right to use natural resources. Moreover, some villages experienced forced migration because of the beginning of hunting tourism in this area.

Recreational hunting brings to local community not only positive impacts such as profit sharing and employment opportunity, but also negative one as control of the livelihood of local people and forced migration. Even if recreational hunting can play an important role in community conservation and wildlife conservation with its great economic benefit, the independence of local people and their connection with wildlife should be considered to re-conceptualize “Sustainability”.

RC04-79.22

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An Analysis of Recent Internationalization of Education in Japan: A Case Study of Nepalese Students

In this paper, we discuss the experiences of Japanese language school students from Nepal, as a case study, to understand the emerging new trends and issues surrounding the internationalization of education system in Japan. In 2008, the Japanese government proposed the goal to recruit 300,000 international students by 2020. Due to the effect of the Japanese government and school systems, the number of international students has been increasing; however, the patterns of international students have been changing simultaneously. For example, Chinese and Korean students, who used to be the most popular group of international students, are now less likely to choose Japan as their destination country to pursue their education. Instead, the number of students from Nepal, Vietnam and Myanmar has been increasing in the last five years.

To explain the new trends, we discuss the push-pull factors for the changes. Also, the international students need to acquire Japanese language skills to be enrolled in the Japanese university system, the Japanese language school often serves as the first school for many international students. For this reason, we focus the role of Japanese language schools to discuss students’ perspectives on life in Japan. Based on the case study of Nepalese students, we found that the most of them are “self-funding” students. Although they hope to pursue higher education and better career prospects, providing financial support to their families in Nepal has become the top priority. Nepalese students have to work double or even triple jobs to manage the heavy debt from study abroad, high living cost in Japan and support families in Nepal; consequently, many students face challenges to pursue their dreams. In addition, some of them expressed cultural differences and isolation from the society. Based on the analysis, we propose social implications of the emerging trend of international students.

TG07-969.6

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A Systemic Approach to the Construction of Urban Places

This paper reports on research undertaken across three markets in the centre of London, England. The research adopts an ethnographic approach that focuses on the ongoing process construction. By using in-depth/ iterative interviews the work highlights both the changing narrative that people constructs ‘in the moment’ while also highlighting the role of researcher in place construction. This projects works on the premise that it is beneficial to understand places as complex adaptive systems that are constituted by an array of heterogeneous parts. Places have physical locations and material forms but they are also in part, made up of the very people who experience the place. Understanding such complexity leads the researcher to focus on the ‘how’ of place, rather than the ‘what’, ‘where’, or ‘who’. Rather than attempting to understand place as unique, stable, concepts, this work builds on systems-theoretical approaches towards an understanding of places that facilitates both change and permanency so important to architecture and community building theories.

RC16-282.4

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East Asianism in a Context of Civilizational Analysis

This paper aims to examine migrants’ ethnic identity and cultural practices, based on field research conducted in an ethnic town. In Tsurumi ward, Yokohama city, historically many ethnic minorities including Okinawan, Korean, Chinese and Nikkei Latin American (Brazilian, Bolivian and Argentine etc.) have moved to work in industrial complex of coastal areas. Such immigrants have made this area multicultural site for development of the region in Japan urban area.

In this area, many ethnic minorities including Okinawan, Korean, Chinese and Nikkei Latin American (Brazilian, Bolivian and Argentine etc.) have moved to work in industrial complex of coastal areas. Such immigrants have made this area multicultural site for development of the region in Japan urban area.
The author will examine the following points: (1) East Asia in Civilizational Analysis from Durkheim, Mauss to S.N. Eisenstadt. (2) Asiasian in the Japanese Civilization. (3) Is there any difference between (1) and (2), (3) New Civilization and value change. Finally the author will examine the present situation of East Asianism in East Asia.

RC04-79.3

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Study Choice, Gender and Ethnicity

This study aims to explore ethnic differences in gender specific study choice patterns. The central research question is: to what extent do ethnic minorities present different gender-specific choice patterns in mathematics, science and technology (MST) and what are the reasons for such differences?

The study is based on the premise that pupils with non-western ethnic backgrounds differ in their evaluation of MST-studies from pupils with native ethnic backgrounds as a result of the difference in cultural values. To explore this premise, we first examined the effects of gender, ethnicity and grade averages on school profile choices of 265 pupils in higher secondary education in two schools in the Netherlands. This was followed by semi-structured interviews with 45 individual pupils about their choices.

In our sample 59% of male and 42% of female pupils have chosen a MST-profile, of which 39% of both male and female pupils have chosen this profile in combination with a Health-profile. Moreover, the combined grade average for mathematics, physics and chemistry is shown to have a strong impact on a positive choice for a MST-profile. Gender also has a significant effect, even after controlling for the combined grade average. Ethnicity however does not.

The interviews reveal that female pupils who choose a MST-profile often did so because of interest in a health related career. The high share of pupils and in particular female pupils with a MST-profile is partially also explained by the wish to keep options open for future educational choices since a MST-profile grants access to almost all fields of study in tertiary higher education. Ethnic background, despite not being significant, is thought to serve as a proxy for social class since pupils with non-western backgrounds have smaller social networks than pupils with native backgrounds through which they can acquire information about choices.

RC32-553.2

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Class Differences in Women's Work-Care Reconciliation in Contemporary Leeds

This paper focuses on women's working lives in Leeds, England, where some of the UK's most affluent and most deprived localities are found. The authors compare the work-care reconciliation practices and attitudes of lower and higher educated workers, and consider how differences and similarities in these are shaped by local welfare state arrangements and conditions in the local labour market.

The analysis, conducted within the EU-funded FLOWS project, is based on data from a survey of local women and focus group interviews with women who combine paid work with raising young children or looking after older, disabled or sick family members.

While working-class women in the UK have 'always worked', the second part of the 20th century brought middle-class women's mass entry into the labour force. In some other countries, this process was actually encouraged by state provision of publicly funded care services and other policies to support women's attachment to the labour force while raising young children and/or looking after older family members.

In the UK's liberal welfare state, childcare and caring for older, sick or disabled adults have primarily been conceptualised as individual/familial responsibilities and care services are currently provided primarily by market actors, rather than directly by the state. The authors explore the relative importance of the national/local state, cultural preferences and market conditions on women's working lives, and consider how these shape social inequalities between women in different socio-economic circumstances.

RC11-198.3

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Gender Disparities in How Older Workers Reconcile Work and Care in England

Carers in England and across the UK have been a focus of policy debate on work and care for several decades. In the 2000s, modest new employment rights (including the right to request flexible working) were introduced to support them reconcile work and care, and municipalities received new funding from central government to help develop local services to address carers' needs. In national population censuses in 2001 and 2011, the Office for National Statistics collected data about caring responsibilities and these permit examination of the relationship between the (unpaid) care individuals give to their older, sick or disabled family members, friends or neighbours and paid work, age, gender and health.

Based on analysis of these data, and supported by insights from two surveys of carers (the 2009/10 Survey of Carers in Households and the Carers, Employment and Services survey undertaken in 2006-7 at the University of Leeds), this contribution examines data on the intensity of caring responsibilities (using hours of weekly care provided as a measure of intensity) and participation in the labour market for men and women aged 45-64. The paper highlights gender differences in patterns of care and paid work, with a particular focus on the extent to which men and women in this age group appear to use part-time work and early retirement as ways of combining work and caring responsibilities.

In interpreting these data, the authors also draw on qualitative and policy evaluation studies undertaken by the CIRCLE research group at the University of Leeds. These provide insights into older workers' motivations, preferences and behaviour in relation to work and care, and indicate the complex cultural, moral and institutional contexts which shape patterns of caregiving in later life.

RC25-446.6

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Forming Counter-Hegemonic Identity through Narration: Personal Stories, Historical Narrative, and the Transformation of National Identity in Taiwan

Over the past four decades, Taiwan has undergone a dramatic political transition from authoritarian rule to democracy. Accompanying this transition is a major change of the sense of national identification when hegemonic Chinese nationalism has increasingly given way to local Taiwanese consciousness. A series of recent data show that the percentage of people who identify themselves as being Taiwanese has risen from 17% in 1992 to 57.5% in 2013, while the percentage of people who identify themselves as being Chinese drops from 25.5% to 3.6% in this period. Yet few researches have been made on how common people formed a counter-hegemonic national identity on the personal level during the period. To investigate this transformative dynamics, we draw on the theoretical perspective of "narrative identity" to analyze a large number of "letters to the editor" describing personal experiences of identity transformation which were published in two major Taiwanese newspapers during the period from 1994 to 2004, when the change accelerated sharply. We find that a special historical narrative which consisted of a distinctive historical outlook and story line and displayed unique values and emotions served as a common framework for reference for those who began to discredit Chinese nationalism to reassess their individual life history and make sense of their connections with the destiny of Taiwan. It was critical to the formation of the counter-hegemonic Taiwanese identity. We argue that counter-hegemonic identity is typically effectively created and sustained when an elite-derived historical narrative had popular resonance in the sense that it demonstrates a remarkable ability to explain the marginalized and suppressed life experience of ordinary people.

RC50-814.5

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Indigenous Mobility: Experiences and Narratives of Mobility and Immobility of Yami Indigenous Youth on Lanyu (Orchid Island), Taiwan

Travel, mobility and diaspora are facts of contemporary societies across the globe and their implications are profoundly important. This paper attempts to articulate the significant connections between travel, mobility and diaspora in Taiwanese indigenous Yami society. It argues that the Yami youth from Orchid Island cross the strait to urban Taiwan for diverse reasons relating to both mobile physical bodies and emotional displacement. The paper offers a range of mobility narratives as reflective accounts cultural diasporic encounters toward a deeper understanding of travel and mobilities in contemporary indigenous society. Engaging with multi-stied fieldwork between Taiwan and Orchid Island, in-depth interviews with Yami youth, this paper explores the complexities of the forced 'migration' phenomena of indigenous young people and their experiences and narratives of travel and mobility. It addresses issues that arise when they are 'on the move' and feel a loss of identity due to their emotional attachment to a place whether interpreted as home or homeland. Focusing on aspects of everyday life, this study illustrates the tensions and dynamics of travel, mobility and diaspora. It aims to open a dialogue among tourism studies, indigenous studies and mobility studies in which issues of diaspora and people being 'on the move' are investigated.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
L'économie solidaire au Brésil regroupe des travailleurs (informels, chômeurs, personnes qui ramassent et trient les matériaux recyclables). L'économie solidaire consiste aussi dans des « chaînes de valeur » qui regroupent, par exemple, des coopératives assurant la production du coton écologique jusqu'à la fabrication des vêtements, et leur commercialisation selon une politique de prix accessibles aux familles à faible revenus.

Ces initiatives collectives montrent que la redistribution de richesses s'opère en amont même de leur production, dans les choix de filière d'activité en relation avec les communautés locales. Ces initiatives donnent aussi un contenu concret à ce que peut être la citoyenneté au travail, qui consiste à remettre en cause les divisions traditionnelles entre concepteur et exécutant / intellectuel et manuel, et aussi entre travail marchand et travail de reproduction sociale. Les réalisations questionnent enfin les notions de démocratie et de représentation collective.

Cette communication propose un éclairage sur la façon dont des syndicats de la CUT (Centrale unique des travailleurs, principale confédération syndicale au Brésil) sont amenés à prendre en compte le rapport au travail des personnes considérées peu qualifiées, en s'appuyant sur l'observation des pratiques sociales et des identités collectives dans le mouvement de l'économie solidaire au Brésil. Celui-ci rassemble des coopératives et associations de production d'horizons divers (anciennes entreprises industrielles récupérées par les travailleurs, création d'activités de faible valeur ajoutée en couture, alimentation, collecte et tri des matériaux recyclables…), coopératives d'agriculteurs familiaux, qui ont en commun un processus de déconcentration et de représentation collective. L'étude de cas menée au Brésil auprès de syndicats et du Forum brésilien de l'économie solidaire indique que les initiatives se constituent comme des modèles alternatifs quand elles font appel à des formes participatives et délibératives de démocratie non au processus habituel d'agrégation des intérêts par des syndicats, qui ont tendance à reproduire les pratiques dominantes.
Struggling to Climb the Organizational Ladder in Turkey

Depending on twenty in-depth interviews with men and women who graduated from top universities of Turkey and who have been working in corporate jobs for more than ten years, this paper reflects on the impact of gender on prestigious white-collar jobs. It aims to answer the questions of to what extent gender has an influence on the experiences of a white-collar employee, what it means to be a white-collar employee for a woman, and what kind of factors prevent women from rising up in the corporate hierarchy. It points out that males talk about issues relating to gender only when they are directly asked to respond on the impact of gender on work experience, whereas gender has a central role throughout the accounts of females, especially if they are married and have children. For married women with kids, it is not possible to talk about their jobs without talking about how they manage their domestic responsibilities. The paper argues that organizational cultures that emphasize staying at the workplace for extended hours make it very hard for women with kids to climb the organizational ladder, as child care is still primarily considered as women's responsibility. Women who have struggled to reach senior management positions give up, as they get exhausted because of the double shift of paid work and child care. Although these women have average family incomes and can afford to hire domestic help, because of the traditional ideology that emphasizes the crucial role of mothers for socialization of kids, they give up their careers and shift to jobs that have regular work hours but no future prospects. Educated in the same way with their male colleagues to be successful and to have achievements, these women end up being unsatisfied with not only their jobs but also their lives.

RC23-414.5

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Research on Public Attitude Towards Social Impact Assessment of Chang E Lunar Probe Program

For a long time, China evaluates engineering’s or project’s impacts mainly by assessing its economic contribution, always lack of social impacts. This study chooses Chinese Chang E Lunar Probe Program and conducts a survey by using questionnaires about public’s attitude towards Chang E’s social impacts. The results suggest that public’s attitude towards high-tech and non-direct-interest engineering’s social impact consists of military impact factor, political and economic impact factor, psycho-social impact factor and educational impact factor. Furthermore, public’s attitude towards Chang E’s social impact is related to age, and female’s attitude prone to be more positive than male’s, while the people with engineering’s social impact consists of military impact factor, political and economic values are increasingly seen as supporting each other. Radical ecologist and sound legal regulation in France, while monetary value plays a more important role as a justification for climate policy arguments in the United States. These differences are not due to differences in the selection of sources by journalists, but seem to reflect deep-seated cultural differences. In France, even business organizations often resort to the civic mode of argumentation while in the US, civil society organizations often justify their arguments in economic terms. Over time, we see convergence in both countries towards arguments based on the idea of ecological modernization; economic growth, technological progress and ecological values are increasingly seen as supporting each other. Radical ecologist and radical pro-market arguments are both becoming more marginalized.

RC22-382.2

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The Business of Housing God: A Case of Singapore Megachurches

Religion and business are often seen as inhabiting separate social spheres but in this paper I explore how they are combined and reconciled in the activities of megachurches. Through two case studies of Singapore’s largest megachurches, I examine how they combine religion and business, focusing on how these churches strategize to mobilize and target their allies and opponents in coverage of UN climate change conferences in Le Monde and the New York Times between 1997 and 2011. We find that arguments are more often justified by appealing to civic values like equality, democracy and sound legal regulation in France, while monetary value plays a more important role as a justification for climate policy arguments in the United States. These differences are not due to differences in the selection of sources by journalists, but seem to reflect deep-seated cultural differences. In France, even business organizations often resort to the civic mode of argumentation while in the US, civil society organizations often justify their arguments in economic terms. Over time, we see convergence in both countries towards arguments based on the idea of ecological modernization; economic growth, technological progress and ecological values are increasingly seen as supporting each other. Radical ecologist and radical pro-market arguments are both becoming more marginalized.

RC24-430.2

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Crowding in: Why and How Indian Civil Society Organizations Began Mobilizing on Climate Change

In this paper, we argue that a process of crowding in of civil society organizations (CSOs) into the field of climate change advocacy has occurred in India since around 2007. Both the number and the diversity of CSOs involved in this field of advocacy has greatly increased. Drawing on the Dynamics of Contention approach, We identify five mechanisms that explain why and how this process has unfolded: (1) The expansion of discursive opportunities in the global public sphere, (2) the event effect of Copenhagen COP 15 in 2009, (3) the network effects of expanding global civil society networks of climate change advocacy and the resulting flows of discourses and funding, (4) adoption and innovation of new action repertoires, and (5) the global political pressure effect leading to development of national climate policies and corresponding opportunities for CSOs to influence their formulation and implementation.
Nuclear Energy and Safety: International and National Isomorphic Pressures

Nuclear safety has often been an accident driven topic as the Three Mile Island, Chernobyl and Fukushima disasters show. In addition to accidents, severe economic and environmental challenges related to the construction of new nuclear power units and management of ageing plants and new technology, not to mention decommissioning of existing older units keep nuclear energy and safety among the relevant topics. Furthermore, the recent upgrading of safety requirements at the national and international level and harmonization attempts of nuclear safety regulation by the Western European Nuclear Regulators' Association, raise questions about the cultural features of nuclear safety regulation.

The aim of the paper is to explore how nuclear safety (that is an important component of human and environmental health) has been dealt with in the international and national level in Finland and the UK after Fukushima and what kinds of factors constrain learning. The data consists of the International Atomic Energy Agency's Safety Standards, Western European Nuclear Regulators' Association's reports and the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency's reports, the national final reports of the Stress tests of Finland and the UK, national nuclear energy act and safety guides. The method of analysis is content analysis.

The conceptual frame draws on the isomorphic pressures, which refer to the phenomenon by which organisations become structurally or strategically homogeneous. Isomorphic pressures, stemming from national institutional patterns or professionalisation of certain sector may play a role in the nuclear sector, since they affect the what, how and who of safety-related action. Isomorphism is important to the extent that it may strengthen and spread effective understandings of, and approaches to, safety, but it may also engender inability to detect specific needs and requirements or it may lead to contrasting understandings and approaches among bodies involved in nuclear safety that are exposed to different isomorphic pressures.

RC47-768.5

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Populism As Politics of Personal Experience: The Case of Suuvirsi

In this paper, I will present one possible sociological interpretation of conserva-
tive populism, recently of rising popularity all over Europe. I will base my analysis of the work on Laurent Thévenot's sociology of engagements and use texts from candidates from the conservative populist Finns party in the 2011 Finnish parliamentary elections as empirical examples. In the texts, the candidates appeal to the shared national experience of singing a traditional Christian spring hymn, Suuvirsi, as schoolchildren. I will argue that populism can be interpreted as an attempt to expand the gamut of acceptable political claims to include claims based on personal experiences, where the physical and emotional proximity to significant persons and objects is of crucial importance.

This is in contrast to a typical requirement in mainstream politics: to distance one's self from one's demands. It is customary to present political claims as based on universally accepted and abstractly communicated principles of justice such as democracy, the market mechanism or technical efficiency, instead of mere personal preference. The populist mode of argumentation is in stark contrast particularly to typical Finnish expectations of politics.

To make this argument, I need to present four elements: first, Boltanski & Thévenot's theory of public justification; second, a brief overview of Finnish political practices; third, Thévenot's sociology of engagements; and fourth, the case of Suuvirsi and the populist and non-populist practices in which it is used in national political argumentation. I conclude with a discussion of the implications of this interpretation, pointing out that nationalist politics made with reference to personal affiliations can be even more exclusionary than ones based on public justifications. On the other hand, however, an acceptance of personal affiliations into politics is also a possibility for political movements of other types, not just reactionary conservative nationalism.

RC34-597.5

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Youth, Political Socialisation and Everyday Life

This paper aims to explore the social processes that shape political socialisation of European youth. The theoretical point of departure is the literature of political socialization that sees family and close friends as principal actors in young people's political socialisation process (e.g. Hyman 1959, Jennings et al. 2009). A key question is to what extent parents pass on political values and habits to their offspring, and how upcoming generations differ politically from their predeces-sors. However, there seems to be a lack of knowledge concerning social dynamics and interaction in the everyday experience of young people's political life. Especially, whether the development of modern family patterns and increased gender equality might change the classic roles of the parents in the political socialization process.

While we recognize the importance of parental socialisation, we challenge the typical assumption of a "one-directional" intergenerational transmission of political values from parent to child. Therefore, we believe it is essential to scrutinize how young people engage in daily conversations and discussions about politics and society, because young people who engage in political discussions with family and friends tend to be more engaged in political participation than other youth, such as voting at elections, petitions and participation in demonstrations (Gundelach and Levinsen 2011).

Besides outlining relative contributions by different agents of political socialisation, we aim to explore the contexts of political socialisation by asking how political issues are raised and what kind of political issues are discussed? Thereby, it is possible to make a coherent analysis at different levels, which both maps the networks of political socialisation and explores how young people gain and develop information and knowledge.

Methodologically, the paper adopts a mixed methods research model. The paper triangulates survey data (n=936) and in-depth interviews (n=60) of young Danes. Data has been gathered for the Myplace project.

RC34-603.2

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How Social Class and Education Affect Youth Transition in Japan? : Youth Cohort Study of Japan

The purpose of this report is to clarify how social class and education influence youth transition in Japan from Youth Cohort Study of Japan (YCSJ). In the late 90s, the life course after secondary school graduation have significantly changed. The close connection between upper secondary schools and employers to smoothly transit the graduates into work in Japan had been once highly praised, but the system became less functional due to several factors (Mary C.Brinton, 2011, Lost in Transition). Many young people cannot get permanent and secure jobs, so some of them become 'Freeters' who only get temporal and insecure jobs to make a living. Many empirical studies have taken place to find who are the most disadvantaged among Japanese youth, trying to find what causes the dysfunctional transition between school and labor market in the 2000's. However, most of these studies focused on the youth transition during only a certain period of time, and they are not sufficient to clarify the complexity of youth transition. YCSJ has conducted a panel survey of a group of youth for five years from their age of 20, so that YCSJ is able to capture the dynamic young people's transition in consideration of various factors. Above all, we aim at unraveling how youth transition differentiated with social class and educational opportunities.

RC44-739.17

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A New Attempt At Organizing Irregular Workers In Korea :Examining The Activities Of The Korean Women's Trade Union

It is difficult to organize irregular workers, especially female irregular workers in Korea, as many of them are employed by small enterprises, change their jobs frequently and enter and leave the labor market according to economic fluctuations. Therefore the Korean Women's Trade Union (KWUTU) has tried to build a new model of a trade union and a new idea of a labor movement which are different from the enterprise unions for male regular workers in order to organize female irregular workers who have been entirely excluded from the protection of labor laws, the welfare system and the trade union. While the enterprise unions have concentrated on protecting employment and improving working conditions of the workers, the KWUTU has been an independent women's trade union which any working woman can join by herself without distinction of industry, occupation or region, or whether she is unemployed or not beyond the enterprise, and performed various activities. In this presentation, we consider the activities of the KWUTU as well as its implications.
The Rise of ‘Reflexive University Governance’ in the Risk Societies: Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States

Socio-economic upheavals after the Lehman Shock, and in European countries, the introduction of austerity measures have financially overshadowed the university sectors cross-nationally. The purpose of the paper is to identify how uncertainty and insecurity in the post-2008 period have reshaped university governance relating to risk management. The study examines university governance at the system and institutional levels in Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The paper is both theoretical and empirical driven. The study takes the theoretical approach by utilising two conceptions of ‘peer reflexivity’ and ‘risk’ in the context of university governance. The former refers to the ‘cycle of peer feedback, self-monitoring, self-analysis and action. Higher education institutions are treated as learning organizations’ (Clark 1998; Dill 1999). The latter explores Becks (1992) and Giddens’ (1990, 1999) risk society. The study then proposes, a new concept, ‘peer reflexive governance’, which is compared with Foucault’s neo-liberal ‘governmentality’ (1988, 1991) to capture the characteristics of ‘peer reflexive governance’.

Regarding empirical analysis, the study takes documentation for data collection in order to identify the extent to which the institutions in three country settings are autonomous (not in direct state control modes), making the peer reflexive mechanisms feasible. The collected document includes acts, government White Papers, circulars and other official documents.

The paper argues that ‘peer reflexive governance’ has become significant in the insecure and uncertain environment in the post-credit crunch period because the universities have become increasingly more self-aware, reflective, and reflexive than ever before. The universities have strengthened their self-monitoring mechanisms in order to respond to uncertainty and risks, shaping them into learning organizations. The practices of peer reflexive governance, however, differ between Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The study is significant because few literatures so far connect the conception of ‘risks’ to university governance.

RC29-498.1

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Change in Juvenile Delinquency in Japan

In Japan we witness four peaks of juvenile delinquency after the World War II. Immediately after the war the Japanese police system was demobilized. However, the police did not have resources enough to carry out the activities for prevention of juvenile delinquency. With the recovery of economic conditions the police established the system to prevent juvenile delinquency. Since then the police have carried out the net-widening of their activities for the prevention of juvenile delinquency. I will explain how the net-widening has been carried out.

RC25-449.2

YONENZO-REYES, MICHYIO* (University of the Philippines, michiyoreyes@hotmail.com)

Japanese Language Education for Japan-Philippines Economic Partnership Agreement

This paper asks how Japanese language education for Filipino nurse candidates under JPEPA can be located in the Philippine socio-cultural settings, in order to provide academic grounding toward more meaningful policy making for both governments.

Foreign nurses’ entry to Japan presents a unique pattern of migration from the point of view of language learning. It pertains to adults who learn a foreign language from the beginning; yet are required to reach a high level of proficiency. Historically speaking, adult migrants often meant either unskilled workers who are not required high level of language skills; or skilled workers who already know the language of the host country. In any cases, the movement often took place from a former colony to a former sovereignty. As for Japan and the Philippines, although Japan occupied the Philippines for a few years during World War II, linguistically speaking, there is distance among the young generation of Filipinos today. Also, due to the eligibility constrains, it is unlikely possible to find an EPA candidate who has received higher education in Japan.

The paper illustrates the socio-cultural situation in language practice in the Philippines at large and points to the both governments’ weakness in systematic understanding and addressing it — a) multi-lingual-ness with ambivalent relation with English as both colonial and global language; b) prominence of orality over literacy; c) weaker establishment of Japanese language education than other Southeast Asian countries in quantity and quality; d) the class issue in gaps in motivation and needs of Japanese language learning.

JS-23.1

YONEZAWA, AKYOSHI* (Nagoya University, yonezawa@gsid.nagoya-u.ac.jp)

University Governance and the Academic Profession in “Rising” East Asia

The role of universities is increasing with the rapid growth of the knowledge economy across the world. At the same time, universities are also being called upon to change their governance and management structures in order to transform themselves into the core sector of the globally competitive knowledge industry. Salmi (2008) suggests that “world-class” universities and higher education systems require favorable governance with autonomy and academic freedom. Terms such as “entrepreneurial universities” (Clark, 1998) and “academic capitalism” (Slaughter and Leslie, 1999), however, imply that traditional “collegium” governance is at risk. Most East Asian higher education systems have been established and developed through strong intervention by national governments, and, therefore, granting of academic freedom and autonomy has been relatively slow and recent. Namely, the top universities in these “Post-Confucian States” (Marginson, 2010) are now achieving “world-class” status without experiencing the strong “collegium” governance pattern of the past. Japan could be an exception, having dynamics of strong academic freedom and autonomy led by the faculties since World War II. However, now, top Japanese universities are faced with stagnating performance in both research and education. As a result, there have been calls from business and government for drastic reforms of their governance to enhance their chances of survival in the growing competition with universities and other knowledge industries in Asia and around the world. By utilizing data from the Academic Profession in Asia (APA) survey among selected Asian countries in various development contexts gathered by Arimoto et. al., the author examines the following questions: Is it possible to establish highly competitive universities without a strong tradition of collegium culture? If so, as seen in the emerging Asian countries, what are the implications for the mature university governance typically seen in Japan and Western Europe?

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
JS-23.1

YONEZAWA, AKIYOSHI* (Nagoya University, yonezawa@gsid.nagoya-u.ac.jp)

University Governance and the Academic Profession in “Rising” East Asia

The role of universities is increasing with the rapid growth of the knowledge economy across the world. At the same time, universities are also being called upon to change their governance and management structures in order to transform themselves into the core sector of the globally competitive knowledge industry. Salmi (2008) suggests that “world-class” universities and higher education systems require favorable governance with autonomy and academic freedom. Terms such as “collegium universities” (Clark, 1998) and “academic capitalism” (Slaughter and Leslie, 1999), however, imply that traditional “collegium” governance is at risk. Most East Asian higher education systems have been established and developed through strong intervention by national governments, and, therefore, granting of academic freedom and autonomy has been relatively slow and recent. Namely, the top universities in these “Post-Confucian States” (Morgan, 2011) are now achieving “world-class” status without experiencing the strong “collegium” governance pattern of the past. Japan could be an exception, having developed strong academic freedom and autonomy led by the faculties since World War II. However, now, top Japanese universities are faced with stagnating performance in both research and education. As a result, there have been calls from business and government for drastic reforms of their governance to enhance their chances of survival in the growing competition with universities and other knowledge industries in Asia and around the world. By utilizing data from the Academic Profession in Asia (APA) survey among selected Asian countries in various development contexts gathered by Arimoto et al., the author examines the following questions: Is it possible to establish highly competitive universities without a strong tradition of collegium culture? If so, as seen in the emerging Asian countries, what are the implications for the mature university governance typically seen in Japan and Western Europe?

RC41-696.2

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What Leads to High Participation in Tertiary Education?

The relationship between demographic change and investment in education is one of the topics that has attracted considerable attention from both policymakers and experts. Extended education increases the social and private costs of raising children, and has been considered a major factor in the decline of birth rates. At the same time, the growing knowledge societies are faced with stagnating participation in higher and post-secondary education. Individuals tend to utilize advanced educational qualifications for migration to world cities and knowledge clusters, but also simply for securing stable jobs in their hometowns. The relationship between the growing patterns of tertiary education enrollment and demographic trends is not that simple. There are varieties of approaches for achieving high levels of participation in tertiary education in different countries and economies; in cost sharing between the public and private sectors, in the distribution of resources within tertiary education systems and institutions, and in regulatory frameworks for sustaining and enhancing academic excellence and a minimum quality of education and training. In this study, the authors examine patterns of achieving high levels of participation in tertiary education, focusing especially on their relationship with demographic changes. Then, the authors identify the characteristics of these patterns in Japan and other East Asian countries where the higher education systems are financially highly privatized, but under the strong guidance of national governments. Lastly, the authors conduct a detailed case study on the reality of the high-participation tertiary education system in Japan as a country facing a very serious aging problem, and outline the implications for international discussion.

RC40-680.2

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Food Sovereignty and the Politics of Food Insecurity in South Korea

Food Sovereignty and the Politics of Food Insecurity in South Korea

As South Korea has become one of the fastest industrialized countries in the world, it has also been one which experienced a dramatic decline in agriculture. Between 1970 and 2011, the share of agriculture in GDP dropped sharply from 25.4% to 2.3%. The collapse of agriculture has been accelerated by the global agri-food system and the government’s neo-liberal agricultural policies. As a result, food insecurity is one of the most important social issues in South Korea, today. Food insecurity can be understood not only as low grain self-sufficiency, 22.6% in South Korea; but also, as food safety problems. The Korean government, however, has prioritized overseas land exploitation and has recently strengthened neo-liberal agricultural reforms such as the FTA. Under these circumstances, the food sovereignty movement, which was originally advocated by La Via Campesina, has been discussed among the South Korean civic and peasant movement sectors. In order to establish food sovereignty, the peasant movement sector is urging the South Korean government to secure stable production, while the civic movement is advocating a right to food project. Considering the fact that consistent food insecurity has threatened not just the farmers’ livelihoods, but also the consumers’ dining tables, the concept and practical application of food sovereignty may bring many groups together. Building a consensus between civic groups and farmers’ movements seems to be more feasible in Korea, under these conditions. The aim of this study is to analyze the various actors, and their dynamic interactions involved in food sovereignty, in South Korea. We investigate the mechanism of the politics of food insecurity and food sovereignty by examining two major cases in South Korea involving the full-tariff on rice, and the import ban on fisheries products from Japan, due to radioactive contamination.

RC39-671.2

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Examining Factors Contributing Spontaneous Volunteerism in a Disaster Situation: The Case of the 2009 Red River Flood

Spontaneous volunteers play a significant role in times of disaster. Before governmental and organized voluntary disaster agencies arrive in sufficient strength, civilians often spontaneously mobilize to protect their lives and belongings in the early period of disaster. This study uniquely examines the characteristics of spontaneous volunteers at three different levels of flood stage risk during the 2009 Red River flood in Fargo, North Dakota. The Red River crested at a record level on March 28, 2009. More than 20,000 civilian volunteers spontaneously mobilized and gave of their time to respond to the threat of Red River flooding. Unaffiliated volunteers signed-up at coordination sites throughout the city and filled more than 3 million sandbags and piled these sandbags alongside the riverfront. Sign-up data from 11,553 volunteers were geocoded to connect volunteers to the local area’s 96 census block groups. Data on these census block groups were then compiled from the American Community Survey (ACS) 5 year data (2006-2010). Factors in terms of socio-economic and geographical characteristics of spontaneous volunteers are examined before, during, and after the flood stage at the 2009 Red River Flood. Findings show that education, race, age, occupation, and geographic factors are significantly associated with volunteerism along with different levels of risk in the case of the 2009 Red River Flood.

RC31-533.1

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KIM, HEE-SANG (Korea University)

Brain Circulation and Transnational Identity of Asian Students Studying in Asian Countries

This paper is based on an empirical comparative analysis of study-broad students from Korea, China and Japan. By focusing on the phenomenon of ‘regionalization of higher education,’ the study compares international students’ mobility within Asia, construction and transferability of human resources, and formation of transnational identity. The study specifically focuses on Korean, Japanese, and Chinese students studying in institutions of higher education in Korea, Japan and China.

This study is based on a survey study among Asian students studying abroad in South Korea, Japan and China. The survey was conducted in Korea from October 2012 to December 2013 among 405 students; in Japan from October 2012 to February 2013 among 319 students; and in China from December 2012 to April 2013 among 312 students.

The most significant research findings are as follows. With regard to students’ career plans, the three groups of international students showed high rates of those who plan to return home five years after studying abroad at around 40-50% and a relatively high rate of those who plan to migrate to a third country at around 20%.

Regarding the transversability of education, all three groups indicated high assessments of transferability. The data shows that all three groups believed that their education from home country is transferable in the host country and that their education through studying abroad is recognized in their home and a third country. While experiences of studying abroad positively increased awareness for regional community and transnationalism, it did not meaningfully affect the students’ national awareness. Such result illustrates that national identity remains central to Asian international students. This result is interpreted as stemming from the continuation of close connections between the individual and the nation.
state as Northeast Asia experiences a conservative shift and territorial and historical disputes are reignited.

RC23-418.5

YOON, JEONG-RO* (KAIST (Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology), jeongro@kaist.ac.kr)
PARK, HYE-KYUNG (Chungnam National University)
The New ICTs and Gender Inequality in Korea

This presentation aims to explore the implications for gender inequality of the increased access to and usage of mobile ICTs, based on the data collected in Korea. Korea used to be no exception to the conventional digital divide in which women, compared to men, were disadvantaged in the use of ICTs. In recent years, however, there has been a remarkable increase in Korean women's access to internet and, specifically, mobile internet technology. Women have surpassed men in the number and proportion of 'smart' mobile phone users. Among young generations, in particular, girls, compared to boys, tend to have access to the mobile phone earlier and use it more frequently and longer in duration of time. In 2011, Korean children are reported to own their first mobile phone at the average age of 10.4 years (fifth grade at elementary school), and 80% of the third graders at elementary school own it.

What would be consequences in terms of gender inequality of this earlier and increased exposure to mobile internet technology represented by the ‘smart’ phone? On the one hand, the user friendliness of the new technology has the potential of narrowing or eliminating the gender gap in its professional and financially lucrative utilization, and its mobility in time and space potentially brings the liberating effect for women both in employment and domestic labor. On the other hand, however, there are concerns that the easy availability and access to the mobile technology would lead to continued gender inequality, in which women remained more consumers, and increased vulnerability to the new problems brought by the new technology, such as digital/mobile addiction. This presentation investigates the consequences of the new ICTs in gender inequality and their implications to cope with the general inequality at present and in the future.

RC19-342.1

YOON, SHARON* (Saitama University, sharonyoon1121@gmail.com)
Cultivating Ethnic Solidarity in the Transnational Enclave: Co-Ethnic Relations Between South Korean “Newcomers” and Korean-Japanese/ Korean-Chinese “Oldcomers” in the Korean Enclaves in Osaka and Beijing

Recently, scholars have noted that migrants exhibit distinct patterns of adaptation characterized by frequent movement to their countries of origin. This influx of transnational migration has in turn, altered the structure of historically established minority communities. My research investigates how changes in the ethnic community may be brought about by transnational migration have shaped the ways ethnic minorities construct notions of ethnic identity, using ethnographic, interview and survey data conducted in the Korean enclaves in Osaka and Tokyo.

The Korean enclaves in Beijing and Osaka are characterized by two distinct waves of Korean migrants: recent South Korean transnational migrants, and third- and fourth-generation Korean Japanese/Korean Chinese minorities. As a result of the growing number of South Korean newcomers since the 1990s, the Koreatown in Beijing and Osaka today have become increasingly connected—both on the institutional and grassroots level—to the homeland. But rather than strengthen sentiments of ethnic identity, increasing contact to South Korea has weakened minority communities. My research investigates how changes in the ethnic community may be brought about by transnational migration have shaped the ways ethnic minorities construct notions of ethnic identity, using ethnographic, interview and survey data conducted in the Korean enclaves in Osaka and Tokyo.

The Korean enclaves in Beijing and Osaka are characterized by two distinct waves of Korean migrants: recent South Korean transnational migrants, and third- and fourth-generation Korean Japanese/Korean Chinese minorities. As a result of the growing number of South Korean newcomers since the 1990s, the Koreatown in Beijing and Osaka today have become increasingly connected—both on the institutional and grassroots level—to the homeland. But rather than strengthen sentiments of ethnic identity, increasing contact to South Korea has led to the growth of formidable barriers in constructing a collective ethnic consciousness within the Korean community. Damaged co-ethnic relations between the two waves of Korean migrants have significantly hindered their ability to mobilize the rich transnational resources in the enclave for upward mobility. This paper brings to light the structural barriers Korean migrants encounter in cultivating ethnic solidarity in the transnational enclave. In doing so, I offer suggestions for social welfare policies that may aid transnational migrants in more effectively cooperating together to mobilize the resources of the enclave to better their life chances.

RC06-121.1

YOSHIDA, AKIKO* (University of Wisconsin - Whitewater, yoshdaoo@uwu.edu)
BOOSTROM, ROBERT (University of Wisconsin - Whitewater)
Effects of Child Involvement in Housework on Future Gender Role Expectations

Housework allocation has been studied extensively, particularly in its relation to women's employment. Despite the richness and abundance of literature on this subject, most research has focused on housework allocation between couples, and children's participation in housework has been understudied. These few studies, however, indicate that children participate in household tasks to varying degrees. The present study utilizes writing assignments submitted by approximately 120 undergraduate students enrolled in family sociology courses at a Midwestern U.S. university, and qualitatively analyzes patterns of housework participation in students' familial and care of origin, with specific attention for maternal and paternal involvement.

The findings are drawn from an analysis of written essays students submitted in response to questions about their families and housework allocation. The essays were organized by gender, and examined in detail for patterns of housework allocation, and the implications of children's involvement in household tasks. The implications of the findings have important implications to cope with the gender inequality at present and in the future.

RC24-434.5

YOSHIDA, KOHEI* (Tokyo Metropolitan University, kohei_y_jiminer@yahoo.co.jp)
Who Takes Part in Anti-Nuclear Actions? a Case Study of the Organizations of Evacuated People from Fukushima Plant Area and Their Attitudes Concerning Nuclear Energy

It is often assumed that the people of Fukushima, especially those who lived near the nuclear plants, are increasingly aware of the impracticality of Japan's nuclear energy policy as they have been replaced in their homes or living in evacuation zones.

In this paper, the author asks whether the assumption is valid in any case, and if it isn't, what are the reasons for the cases that goes against the assumptions. The author will examine some of the responses of the recently formed organizations based on the areas bordering the Fukushima prefecture and other prefectures in the more distance.

First, it is shown that, as long as each organization represents the people who lived in the same municipality before the devastating event of March 2011, the extremes of both now passionate "anti-" or "pro-" opinions concerning the nuclear energy policy have been embraced by some of these organizations.

Second, it is demonstrated why these people have taken either "pro-" or "anti-" stances in the process of the disaster followed by the nuclear accident, and the author points out that these attitudes are affected not only by their experiences
after the beginning of the disaster, but also by their life-styles before the disaster and their memories of these life-styles.

Third, the question of whether these organizations have simply endorsed or excluded some of these “anti”-attitudes and oppositions is discussed; here we see the unexpected effect of the “anti-nuclear” discourse on the formation of these views. People’s doubts about the discourse; but even this adverse effect has not resulted in showing anti-“anti-nuclear” discourse.

Hence scholars may expect that time would ease the unfortunate misunderstanding about the anti-nuclear opinion; however, this could take a generation, which may be too long a time for some witnesses.

RC43-718.5

YOSHIMICHI, YUI* (Hiroshima University, yyui@hiroshima-u.ac.jp)

KUBO, TOMOKO (Gifu University)

Aging Problems in Suburban Neighborhoods: A Case of Hiroshima Region

The Japanese suburban neighborhoods that were developed in the 1960s to 1970s are standing at a crossroads; one path leads to sustainable communities to which young people move, while the other leads to “ghost towns” in which both young generations move out when they grew up and old people leave their homes because of residing in a nursing home. Regarding the demographic characteristics and housing conditions of Japanese suburbs, a large number of housing estates are at risk of heading towards the second road. Aging and the increase in vacant houses is one of the most serious and urgent topics to be surveyed by scholars in a variety of academic backgrounds. This paper examine (1) aging problems in Japanese suburban neighborhoods with GIS methods, and (2) relationship between aging and increasing vacant houses in Hiroshima region; and (3) finally, we discuss generative process of vacant houses in local cities.

TG07-969.5

YOSHIMIZU, AYAKA (Simon Fraser University)

AOKI, JULIA* (Simon Fraser University, jaoki@sfu.ca)

A Sense of Absence: A Reflection on Ethnography of Walking in Yokohama and Vancouver

This paper reflects on our ethnography of walking, part of our larger cross-Pacific project on the formation and regulation of communities of sex-workers, which we have been conducting since the summer of 2012 in former-brothel-distRICTS of Yokohama, Japan and Vancouver, Canada, places that are commonly marked by absences of material and discursive traces and documentation of communities of sex-workers. We discuss how we came to make sense of and engage with the places through our sense of the material absences but “ghostly” presence (Gordon 2008) of sex workers’ bodies and broths. We also discuss how our affective responses such as frustration, numbness, boredom and anger, which we experienced when encountered the production of those absences, enabled us, emplaced ethnographers, to make the absences visible and envision an ethical way to engage with the spaces whose communities were uprooted and memories have been marginalized, erased or forgotten.

RC32-564.19

YOSHIMURA, SAYAKA* (23/09/2013, sayakao026@fri@yahoo.co.jp)

Women’s Hair Loss from the Perspectives of Body and Gender

This research aims to pursue the social cognition on women’s hair loss (women’s baldness) due to alopecia, and to clarify the structure of oppression on which they were placed from the perspectives of body and gender. Through this study, I want to point out that women’s hair loss should be argued as a sociological object than just a medical disease.

Until recently, hair loss was mainly identified as alopecia in a medical or psychological research. By the previous studies, mental difficulties of women with alopecia are clarified(Eckert: F1976, Van der Donc et al.: F1994), and the usefulness of wearing wigs as the ways of coping is shown (Nakajima, Nakayama:2002). However, in these researches, it isn’t clarified about the problem experience after wearing wigs.

So, this research uses Goffman’s passing theory (Goffman: 1968) and analyzes the narration of 14 bald women with alopecia area who wear wigs.

This study draws the following discussions. Firstly, the point of view of the concerned individual, wearing a wig is itself a disability for bald woman and it is based on the cultural norm which considers hair as the symbol of femininity. Secondly, one reason behind the production of the disability as being the existence of “close others” (family), who force or encourage the individual concerned to wear wigs. As the encouragement by society and the intimate sphere to wear the disability fits with the gendered body’s accepted norm, it is one reason why the individual continues to wear the wig.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.

In conclusion, women’s hair loss is seen both as a physical abnormality (disease) and as a deviation from the gendered body’s norm, and that these two consequences place the issue in a structure of double oppression.}

RC30-520.4

YOSHINO, KEIKO* (Hosei University, yosh@mbc.ocn.ne.jp)

KUBOTA, HIROKO (Kokugakuin University)

Organic Farming, Consumers and “Teikei” in Japan: Focusing on the Influence by the Nuclear Plant Accident

The nuclear power plant explosion in March, 2011 caused severe damage to the people in Fukushima and surrounding areas. Present paper examines its influence on organic farming, focusing on the behavior of customers - general consumers and teikei (direct co-partnership between farmers and consumers) consumers.

After the accident, farmers were restricted to sell contaminated products, and even if not contaminated, the fear restrained customers from purchase. The heavier organic customers one is, the more sensitive was her/his reaction to products from affected area, and the economic damage of organic farmers was severe. It was ironical that the food industry and local people supported affected farmers at the critical stage.

Consumers and farmers of teikei groups held study meetings jointly to understand the situation, and such meetings were opened to general consumers, too. Among un-affected consumer groups, the number of members increased, which shows the reliability of Teikei was reevaluated.

Many consumer groups did some kinds of special supports, but continuing the relationship was also the support. Consumers went to farmers’ fields to help farm work, and some group sued nearby nuclear plant to stop the operation. Feelings of mutual help and solidarity encourage the affected farmers, and also give deep consuming to customers.

Teikei is shrinking in Japan while “Community Supported Agriculture” is growing worldwide. Conventionally, teikei relied on voluntary work of women (especially for consumer side). Such style become difficult to maintain, and Teikei is now shifting to individual based one using parcel delivery service. Serious divergence between farmers (rural) and consumers (urban) in the consuming society is the cause and the result of the accident. Social consensus and broad struggle to get out of such divergence, learning from the experiences of teikei, need to be sought seriously and not to reopen the nuclear plant.

RC33-566.4

YOSHINO, RYOZO* (Institute of Statistical Mathematics, yoshino@ism.ac.jp)

Cultural Manifold Analysis (CULMAN) for Cross-National Comparative Survey

The objective of this presentation is to show our paradigm called Cultural Manifold Analysis (CULMAN) for the comparability of cross-national surveys. This paradigm has been developed in the longitudinal and cross-national surveys on national character by the Institute of Statistical Mathematics (ISM) over the past six decades since 1953. First, I summarize our paradigm of cross-national and longitudinal surveys. Second, I summarize some Japanese social values and, among others, aspects of people’s sense of interpersonal trust shown in our longitudinal survey of Japanese national character. (See http://www.ism.ac.jp/ism_info_e/kokutoukei_e.html)

Thirdly, I present cross-national comparisons of interpersonal and institutional trust as well as some basic social values based on our past surveys, including the Seven Country Survey (surveys of seven-countries (Japan, USA and five European countries)), the East Asia Values Survey (EAVS) (2002-2005), the Pacific-Rim Values Survey (PRVS) (2004-2008) and the Asia-Pacific Values Survey (APVS) (2010-2014). (See http://www.jsps.go.jp/j-grantsinai/12_kiban/chiran_22_e-data/e33_yoshino.pdf) The results show that East Asian countries have already departed from traditional Confucianism and that people share more common social values beyond the distinction of East and West. Fourthly, I present an overview of data on Japanese immigrants in Brazil, Hawaii and the U.S. West Coast in order to study the interaction between the environment and ethnicity. Finally, some comments are provided for our future research.

JS-21.2

YOU, MEI-HUI* (National Kaohsiung Normal University, meiyou@nknu.edu.tw)

The Representation of Widow News in Taiwan: Critical Thinking about Romantic Love, Capitalist Ideology and Gender Politics

This research explores the representation of weddings news in mass media in Taiwan. Focusing on the gender/sexual politics, the researcher examines how wedding events are reported on mass media. In terms of textual analysis, the researcher discusses the gap between the wedding news representation and the

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social reality. Additionally, the implied ideology is examined. Hopefully, the result could be transformed into teaching materials for the graduate course of sociology of gender.

Wedding as an event affects and is affected by a combination of external and internal constraints and expectations. In modern Taiwanese society, weddings are big money and people want to get it on the act. Thus it may be said that wedding consumption is related to emotion as well as interpersonal relations. The researcher is interested with how wedding is reported on mass media and how these representations will affect people's cognition and attitude.

Heterosexual relations and gender stereotype roles in the wedding events have been depicted in certain ways. These images also convey illusion of romantic love ideology. Popular culture plays a key role in naturalizing the capitalist as well as the gendered pattern. The present research attempts to analyzed the wedding news to explore the implied gender ideology.

We are living in an age often portrayed as being dominated by consumer capitalism and the products of capitalist popular culture. It is important to acknowledge the influence of the mass media in shaping people's identities and daily lives. Combining gender analysis with sociological inquiry, the researcher believes that the study on the representation of wedding news could provide some insights for the teaching practice of critical media literacy, gender equity education and relationship education in universities.

**RC22-391.5**

**YOUKHANA, EVA** (University of Bonn, eva.youkhana@uni-bonn.de)

### The Power of Religious Objects in Transnational Migration

Since the economic crisis in Spain hit most migrant households as the most vulnerable, religious institutions such as the Catholic Church, are becoming increasingly important. Their houses act as reference points by which the migrant community is kept together. Tangible assistance is offered and transnational communication structures and family bonds are sustained. Being assisted by local Saints, the Catholic Church serves as a place of remembrance to produce and reproduce senses of belonging that date back to the early colonial era. Social relations of migrants are manifested in a series of social interactions that mobilizes the power and glory of the former Colonial regime.

Giving the example of the congregation of San Lorenzo in an immigration neighborhood in Madrid, it is shown, which role and agency religious artifacts play in re-producing collective identities and allocating social and financial resources. By focusing on the object itself (not necessarily its symbolic representation) the functions and cultural meanings of the figure in different historic contexts become apparent. The religious staging around the object of the Saint show spatially and chronologically comprehensive chains of interaction which reflect deep seated power relations between the immigrant and the host communities.

**RC19-339.6**

**YOUNG, ARIEL** (Uppsala University, ariel.young@statsvet.uu.se)

### Economic Crisis: Toward the Erosion or Stability in Individual Welfare State Preferences?

Understanding voter preferences for the welfare state and how they are formed has become an important basis for making claims about either the erosion or continued stability of the welfare state. In the past decade evidence has mounted to point towards a relationship between individual measures of economic hardship/risk and support for the welfare state. However, most of the research has been constrained to limited time-series data that evaluates this relationship under relatively stable business cycles which seldom affects individuals belonging to more secure economic groups (high skill, high income). In light of the increasing global economic instability that places these individuals at greater risk, it becomes important to determine how they will respond differently and change the direction of aggregate support for the welfare state.

This paper will examine in detail how different class groups respond to increasing risk, in particular more economically secure groups, and identify if recent findings of increased aggregate support as well as class convergence in Sweden hold or if they resemble a recent study that demonstrated a decline in welfare state support in the United States following the 2008 economic crisis.

The leverage of this study is based on the use of (1) exogenous properties of the 2008 economic crisis, (2) a Swedish survey that reflects respondents' welfare state preferences and socio-economic attributes that spans seven consecutive years sampling approximately 3000 respondents per round, and (3) a design which employs a difference-in-differences method to compare individuals across municipalities. Municipalities are sorted according to those that experienced an immediate substantive spike in unemployment and those that experienced little change, which resembles a treatment and control group respectively. This design reduces endogeneity to make stronger claims for causality, improves estimation of increased economic risk on more economically secure groups, and consequently overall changes in public preferences.
ipated in reporting the Wenchuan and Lushan earthquake, this article finds out the discrepancy in using the traditional media and new media. It also elaborates that a new form of inequality emerged due to the digital divide, while weibo is eliminating traditional inequality.

(Weibo is a SNS like Twitter)

JS-48.1

YU, MENG* (Memorial University, my7028@mun.ca)

Is Religion an Alternative Source of Help for Immigrants to Maintain Their Mental Well-Being?

A number of studies have shown that religious participation is positively related to immigrants’ mental well-being in the West, thus making religious venues “places of refuge” for immigrants and religion their “balm for the soul.” A study in Canada in 2007 found that immigrant status is associated with lower rates of use of mental health services, which is likely caused by cultural and linguistic barriers to care. In this paper, I attempt to find if religion is an alternative source of help for immigrants when they suffer from psychological distress and whether religious participation is associated with lower rates of use of mental health facilities among immigrants. The goal of my research is to help policy makers better understand how immigrants adapt in their host countries when facing barriers to access to certain mental health services.

I will conduct my analysis within the Canadian context, where there is universal health insurance. My analysis will be based on data provided by the Canadian Community Health Survey: Mental Health and Well-being. The variable mental well-being is defined by the “psychological well-being manifestation scale” in the survey. Consisting of 25 questions ranging from “self-confidence” to “pace of living” on five scales, these measurements are combined into one continuous variable. Religious participation can be defined by the two questions on how religious respondents participate about themselves, and their frequency of attending religious activities. The survey also contains a section on health care utilization, thus making it possible for me to analyze the relationship between religious participation and the use of mental health services.

RC06-118.13

YU, YAN* (Grand Valley State University, yuy@gvsu.edu)

Declining Marriage Rates Under Globalization: Homogeneity Or Heterogeneity?

Around the world, marriage is undergoing massive changes. The United States has called on “saving marriage” (Popone, 1993; Furstenberg, 2005), the Middle East is experiencing a marriage crisis (Rashad, Osmany, and Roudi-Fahimi, 2005), Latin America is seeing the rising substitution of cohabitation and single motherhood in place of marriage (Esteve, Garcia-Roman, and Lesthaeghe, 2012), and China is seeing more “sheng nu” meaning “leftover women”, a group of single women who are highly educated and high income. A series of questions arise from these changing trends of marriage: Does globalization affect marriage the same way in the developing countries as it does in the developed countries? What causes declining marriage rates under globalization? Do these changing trends mean marriage as an institution is weakening or even disappearing? What does a marriage mean in different regions under globalization? Previous research focuses on either the declining marriage rates in the developed countries (Cherin, 2004 and 2013; Trost, 2010) or the “flight from marriage” in the developing countries (Jones, 2005). What is missing in the current literature is a comparative perspective on this phenomenon, which can help us better understand marriage as an institution characterized by a heterogeneity (its complexities) not a homogeneity (an individually driven phenomenon). This paper explores the declining marriage trends occurring in different regions (i.e. the United States, Latin America, the Middle East, and the Southeast Asia), compare and contrast their similarities and differences, and analyze the implications for the significance of marriage as an institution. I argue that delayed marriages and declining marriage rates in the developing countries do not indicate marriage as a traditional institution is eroding, replaced by other modern alternative living arrangements. Instead, marriage is still viewed as a significant institution and its traditional characteristics are reinforced by family and economic contexts under globalization.

RC34-603.6

YUAN, RUI* (Chinese University of Hong Kong, ruyuan@swk.cuhk.edu.hk)

Effects of Social Capital on the Developmental Outcomes of College Adolescents: Evidence from Shanghai, China

It has been suggested that individuals are faced with more transitions and life-decisions in adolescence and young adulthood than at any other stage of life. Overseas studies have also suggested that during these period social ties might change. However, domestic research has spared disparate efforts in the investigation into college students’ psychosocial development undergirded by the deficit-based model. Drawing upon a sample of 1153 university students in Shanghai, China, this study investigated how family social capital, friendship qualities, associational social capital, linking social capital, and adolescents’ agent personality influenced multiple developmental outcomes of college students in mainland China. The results of a structural equation modeling analysis provided a good fit for the sample as a whole. The overall findings support the hypothesis that higher levels of agent personality were associated with better developmental outcomes of college students, including higher levels of resilience, self-efficacy, and self-esteem. Agentic personality also mediated the effects of family social capital, friendship qualities, associational social capital, and linking social capital on developmental outcomes.

The study advances the theory of social capital by incorporating its various dimensions into one conceptual framework, thus unraveling the mechanism of how family social capital, friendship qualities, associational social capital, and linking social capital influence the college students. It also advances the theory by testing it in a non-western socio-cultural context, thus potentially fortifying its universal applicability. Moreover, it is desirable that more programs for enhancement of agency building could be devised to foster emerging adults’ agentic personality. Family education, positive peers groups, associational participation, and linking mentoring are also anticipated to promote their optimal development.

RC24-438.22

YUASA, YOICHI* (Kanto-Gakuin University, yuasa@kanto-gakuin.ac.jp)

DAIMON, SHINYA (Kansai University)

A Sociological Analysis of Linking Renewable Energy with Rural Regeneration

A feed in tariff system that was introduced after Fukushima nuclear accident has let people think that there are big business chances in the renewable energy’s market. Then, a lot of companies have tried to join to the market as electricity generator. In this presentation, we will examine the way of linking this market waking up with regenerations of rural economy from sociological perspectives.

Because electricity generators need to sizable land for a facility, they install it in rural area. Rural areas where suffer from economic recession welcome it. However, if installers are only big companies whose main offices are in big cities such as Tokyo, economic benefits for rural areas will be limited.

Our scheme of research groups aims to link installs of renewable energy facility with spontaneous developments of rural areas. Based on this scheme, our group has researched and supported several projects that people living in rural area install renewable energy facilities.

In the research, we have found that small entrepreneurs encounter a lot of barriers to install renewable facilities. Typical one is the negative attitude of local banks to financing them.

Financing local companies by local banks is essential to the vitalization of regional economy. For promoting this finance, an analysis from sociological concepts such as social networks is useful.

To date, with overcoming barriers, lots of projects are ongoing by local people in Fukushima and other parts in Japan. For example, in Minami-Soma where is partially polluted by radioactive substances, farmers have installed PV panels on their farmlands. This project is called the ‘solar-sharing’ and will bring profits to farmers. In this case, a social network has played an important role.

We will take some projects by local people and show the way in which people overcome financial and other barriers.

RC24-432.10

YUASA, YOICHI* (Kanto-Gakuin University, yuasa@kanto-gakuin.ac.jp)

Disregards to Principles on the Distribution of Risk and Bads

Geological disposal is the primary option for most countries where have high-level radioactive waste. All countries except for Finland, however, have not (or are unable to) select geological disposal facilities due to objections from the population. Japanese government is facing same problem. We must dispose nuclear wastes regardless of continuation/stop of nuclear electricity. How can or should we tackle this problem?

The essential sociological perspective is the distribution of risk/bads. This perspective was suggested by Ulrich Beck in his Risk Society (1998). He has insisted that the concept of class is not effective for understanding the logic of this distribution anymore. To his argument, lots of works have asked whether it is true or not. The logic of the distribution of risk/bads has been a focus of sociological studies.

In this presentation, we will show two disregarded principles on the distribution of high-level radioactive waste. These principles are deduced from an analysis of conflicts on general wastes in Japan. Based on these principles, we will analyze a site finding scheme and its result of geological disposal facilities in Japan.

Japanese government is looking for communities where spontaneously accept the facility now. For getting a spontaneous candidacy, the government established a governmental body called NUMO (Nuclear Waste Management Organization of Japan). This governmental body has carried out successive projects to select geological disposal facilities. We have shown that the governmental body disregards the principle of territorial equivalence of risk/bads.

We have also shown that the governmental body disregards to the principle of territorial equivalence of benefits. The governmental body denies the beneficial effects of siting facilities in coastal areas.
The aim of the paper is to use methodological viewpoint of the visual turn of sociology to understand the visual turn of Japanese Animation and Manga and the phase of 'globality.' The data that will be dealt with is the one from the extended survey research on Manga and Anime conducted by Association of Japan Sub-Culture Studies at Kobe University (headed by the author).

Comparing the research results that have already been conducted by Europe-an Manga Network in European countries a few years ago and that of conducted by the Association of Japan Sub-Culture Studies in Asian countries in the last year, paper will describe a view as to the similarities and differences in the process and phase of 'accepting' (and rejecting) Manga and Anime as cultural production in those areas.

Empirical researches from which the data of the paper generated, have been conducted in the areas such as in Hangzhou (ZJDB) in China, Hong Kong, Taipei and the survey research has been done using questionnaires as well as interviews with the participants / fans in the events of Manga / Anime festival in those cities / areas.

Observing those processes of acceptance/ rejections, and the ways of penetr-ating into people's daily life paper suggests the transformed nature of our con-temporary way of life in terms of the visual and the social are constructed simulta-neously in localized 'cosmopolitan' consciousness from below.

This paper addresses the fusion, rupture and transformations in the notions of race, nation, and culture by attending to the contradictory but reciprocal relation-ship between racial nationalism and the 'cultural' deployment of multicultural rhetorics. Focusing on the South Korean context, the contemporary racialisation of Chosŏn'jok (Korean Chinese) migrants in tandem with the rise of the autochthonous far-right is examined as an illuminating case study. South Korea, a country of race, nation and culture by attending to the contradictory but reciprocal relation-ship of race, nation, and culture by attending to the contradictory but reciprocal relation-ship of race, nation, and culture by attending to the contradictory but reciprocal relation-ship of race, nation, and culture by attending to the contradictory but reciprocal relation-ship of autosmology that considered itself to be racially homogeneous, has begun to experience the phase of 'accepting' (and rejecting) Manga and Anime as cultural production in those areas.

In both cases, trade unions have developed new strategy for organizing precarious workers regardless of contract types.

This paper explores an alternative basis and method of employment standards enforcement with cases of construction and personal care service industry in Korea. In both cases, trade unions have developed new strategy for organizing precarious workers for and for closing the enforcement gap since 2000s. In particular, unions have focused on the liability of 'user enters' in industries where other precarious work than employment relationship becomes the norm.

Furthermore, this paper analyzes the nature of dependence of precarious work and suggests that it can be understood as 'exteriorized dependence' which comes from the cost-and-risks transfer from capital to labour and society. In con-trary, the paper shows reversing the cost-and-risks transfer chain is the better approach for expanding labour protections for all kinds of workers regardless of contract types.

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effect than abortion in reducing births in South Australia. The abortion rate is still lower than in the rest of Australia as calculated from Medicare data, even though this is an underestimate because it includes only fee-paying patients. There remains a need for continuing emphasis on better contraceptive use, including better emergency contraception.

An international comparison of the recent abortions data for South Australia, UK and USA revealed that the prevalence of abortion in South Australia was marginally lower than that in the UK and USA.

RC14-256.4

YUSUPOV, MUSA* (Associate Professor, musa_y17@hotmail.com)

The Chechen and Japanese Values in a Globalization Context: The Comparative Analysis

In the modern world the globalization process strengthens an interference of cultures and values, actualizes contradictions of secular and religious, traditions and the modernity, requirement of defining a vector of a society development.

Object of research: the Chechen and Japanese values in conditions of globalization.

Methods: cultural and action approaches, methods of the sociological, comparative analysis.

Results. In Caucasus, as well as in Asia, Japan in the hierarchy of values the key place take the values of family, collectivism, respect for seniors, mutual aid, solidarity, group unity. The Chechen values, despite religious and language distinctions in Caucasus, are considered as a part or a segment of the Caucasian and Russian values. During the post conflict period in the Chechen Republic, as well as during the post-war period in Japan, high interest to social and cultural values and norms is observed, responsibility for preservation and revival of traditions and customs is shown. In the Chechen and Japanese society there is a similarity and distinction in the ratio of collectivism and individualism, display of paternalism, reflections on globalonization calls. Transformative changes in Russia cause social activity, among young and persons of middle age enterprises, initiative, requirement for a competition is more often observed. The Internet, mobile communication, other information means make changes to functioning of traditional norms. In this context interesting is the aspiration in Japan to adapt traditions for new conditions.

Conclusion. Caucasus is on crossing of the European and Asian cultures. Japanese social practice of combination of traditions and the modernity serves as a model for others in carrying out transformations in social and cultural spheres of life. However in each region and country it is necessary to develop a strategy of modernization taking into account social and cultural specificity.

JS-37.2

YUSUPOV, MUSA* (Associate Professor, musa_y17@hotmail.com)

YUSUPOVA, SEDA* (senior lecturer, Grozny State Oil Technical University, seda_linguist@mail.ru)

Work Values in a Modern Linguistic Space

In the modern world, in the conditions of globalization many languages and cultures undergo changes. Social factors make the mediated impact on languages that is shown in contexts of their use, new word meanings.

The purpose of our research is the study of work values in the English, German, Russian and Chechen idioms taking into account social and language contexts, the language situation in the Chechen republic.

Methods. The comparative, semantic, corpus, sociolinguistic analysis of idioms, poll of the Chechen language speakers is carried out.

Results. In the basis of work values there are the material values focused on income, profit; spiritual and psychological values - self-realization in work, pleasure from work, understanding and feeling of the meaning of life, spiritual growth through work, creativity, social and career values - education, status in society. In an internal form of idioms the cultural values describing work traditions, customs, and the historical events forming work cultures of different countries were also reflected. So, in the English and German languages the value of official regulated work was accentuated, in German the value of an official duty was also specified. In the Russian contexts very similar social experience is fixed. According to the poll of Chechen language speakers at the present stage important are the values of income and success that can be connected with a post-war situation of revival, construction of work culture. In the frame of a language situation in Chechnya the idioms with the opaque internal form which fixed the facts and subjects of culture not taking place in the modern reality are less familiar and seldom used.

Conclusion. Thus, the study of contexts is necessary for revealing the influence of social factors on idioms and evaluation of the language situation in society.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
La Presencia De Las Mujeres En El Trabajo y Los Cargos De Dirección En México

Las mujeres en cargos de dirección del sector privado en México.

Gina Zabludovsky Kuper

La ponencia mostrará cómo, a pesar del drástico aumento de la participación de las mujeres en el ámbito laboral y en las universidades, su presencia en los cargos de dirección y de liderazgo en la compañía privadas es todavía muy escasa y varía de acuerdo a una diversidad de circunstancias y como son el tamaño, género de la compañía, procedencia del capital, existencia de políticas de diversidad, y otras características del ámbito laboral.

Las fuentes de la investigación la constituyen: los trabajos académicos sobre la temática, la interpretación de los datos estadísticos del país, la cuantificación y generación de la propia información a partir de los distintos directorios empresariales, el trabajo de campo realizado con base en entrevistas y con directores(as) de recursos humanos y las mujeres ejecutivas de varias corporaciones. Con base a estos datos, el trabajo adoptará una estrategia comparativa que permita analizar la situación en México con las tendencias de otros países tanto en América Latina como en el resto del mundo.

Los puntos a tratar, son los siguientes:

1) Las presencia de las mujeres en la fuerza de trabajo, en los cargos de liderazgo y en la educación superior. Persistencia del “techo de cristal” segregación horizontal y vertical en los oficios y carreras en las organizaciones.
2) Los efectos sobre las oportunidades que tienen las mujeres de las políticas de flexibilidad, diversidad y de apoyo a la conciliación familia trabajo. Diferencias entre las empresas de capital extranjero y las nacionales.
3) Características familiares y diferencias generacionales de las mujeres directivas.
4) Feminización y masculinización de las ocupaciones.
5) Diferentes trayectorias laborales.
6) Principales retos y obstáculos de las mujeres en cargos gerenciales y ejecutivos.
7) ¿Hacia dónde vamos? Proyección hacia el futuro.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
The role of collective cultural and social memory in public belief they belong to Tempelhof (and keep its memory) vs. those who do not. It is not only the conflict of the power elites and citizens, but also of people campaigning against gentrification and rocketing rents. Thus, it is obvious that the -park, consisting mostly of engaged volunteers and enthusiasts, yet of different wave of activism emerged. What was in stake was not only a loss of a unique place -was closed for traffic in 2008 and the airfield turned into a huge park, much loved -was designed in a theoretical context of balanced development. Its application confirms the theory that rapid development is associated with diminishing balance between its different domains.

As with many other high-income welfare states, maternity care in Australia is available through a system of universal health coverage available to all citizens. However, Australia is distinctive in its parallel private health insurance sector which operates alongside and in competition with the public sector. The private health insurance sector has been heavily subsidised through a range of government policies, many of which have been criticised as costly and inequitable insofar as they favour the most affluent segments of the Australian population and those in metropolitan regions. In addition, concerns about the impact of this stratified system of care on maternal outcomes have been increasing. For example, women birthing in the private sector are at substantially higher risk of instrumental delivery, caesarean birth, induction of labour, episiotomy and epidural anaesthesia; their stay in hospital following birth is, on average, twice as long as women birthing in public facilities (Australian Institute for Health and Welfare, 2011). What do these differences mean for how women experience post-birth care following discharge from hospital? In this paper, we report on analyses from two Queensland studies of women's experiences of care in the community following childbirth, with a particular focus on the impact of public and private care provision. We report findings from a Queensland survey of new mothers (N=6,433) in terms of their experiences of care in the community, and their confidence and satisfaction with their healthcare. In addition, we report the findings of qualitative interviews with 70 new mothers and 49 health care professionals providing post-birth care in public and private health care sectors in Queensland. Together, these analyses demonstrate inequities in health care provision resulting from the current stratification between public and private systems of maternity care.
HIV/AIDS Prevention Among Female Sex Workers, Lahore, Pakistan

Background: Although commercial sex is illegal in Pakistan, yet the number of FSWs is increasing. Pakistan is almost in the grip of an Asian epidemic, where HIV/AIDS is spreading like a silent killer. One of its main reasons is the high rate of transmission among sex workers and their clients, due to lack of awareness, limited access to healthcare and preventing services, socio-cultural barriers and taboos.

Description: FSW Service delivery project to respond spread of HIV/AIDS was launched in collaboration with Punjab AIDS Control Program and Contech International in Lahore during 2012-13. Comprehensive package of HIV services and provision of safer sexual practices in the environment were the key project interventions. DISH (2) Centers (including FSWs friendly-DICS (3) established in high concentration areas of FSWs, focusing their typology including home, street, kot-kha na and highway-based FSWs. Extensive trainings were imparted to peer educators and counselors of the centers of multipliers and these spots conducted. Vested in the community network (VCN) was formulated by bringing together more than 100 volunteer peer-educators. Innovative strategies including provision of Primary Health Care (PHC), STIs management, Inter-Personal Counseling sessions with 9,500 FSWs and Behavior Change Communication (BCC) interventions was applied for awareness and promotion of safe-sex practices. Moreover, law enforcement agencies, local GPs/CBOs, sex-workers network operators were also sensitized to create enabling environment.

Challenges: Major challenges e.g. community and service-providers stigma regarding sex-workers, substantial use and limited access to healthcare services, availability of prevention commodities, HI-testing, illegality of sex-workers and non-cooperative attitude of law agencies were addressed.

Conclusion: A mix of multiple interventions involving key stakeholders is beneficial to bring change in knowledge and behavior of community and vulnerable populations. Offering both outreach and drop-in services proved the best way of involving sex-workers and the services would be more effective with this coordinated approach.

RC04-87.7

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Dual Job Market for Universities’ Graduates – Comparing Educational Paths and Careers of Science and Humanities Graduates

During last twenty years huge expansion of tertiary education could be observed in Poland. Number of students has risen from less than half a million in the begging of the nineties to almost two millions in recent years (GUS, 2011). For most of the in this period the number of students of humanities, especially social sciences, was rising at fastest pace. At the same time a shortage of technical and scientific studies among graduates has been shaped by economic changes and the realization of a nationhood project. Construction of the “migration issue” as a social problem in Russia is in many ways embedded in the tensions obtaining between the demands of the state for social cohesion and the demands of enterprises for socially disunited labor. My study has demonstrated that the operation of these factors results in the racializing of visually recognizable groups of labor migrants, the social relations in which they are involved, and, more recently, the category of “migrant” itself. Since groups and individuals develop strategies for negotiating their place in the racial order, they are also involved in the process of negotiating access to material and discursive resources. We need to identify and examine trends in the shifting logic underlying the construction of the racial other through the migration regime and also take a closer look at individual and group responses and negotiations in respect to this process.

RC04-93.4

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The Politicized Schooling: Institutionalizing Educational Decentralization in Indonesia’s New Democracy

The paper discusses the effect of new democratic environment on the implementation of a globalizing policy of educational decentralization in Indonesian municipalities. It identifies the new policy has created a new organizational arena in which different governance arrangements arise, beyond the policy’s original will.

The Indonesian education decentralization policy was enacted in the early 2000s following one of the world’s most radical political decentralization projects. The central Education Ministry has transferred most of its authorities to municipal administrations whose leadership is established through a democratic election. This new policy also offers greater school autonomy as well as invites wider civil society participation. While much research on policy implementation has emphasized the role of formal institutions, this paper highlights the involvement of non- formal sectors that nonetheless play more dominant function. Analyses are done through developing two neo-institutionalist’s concepts: “organizational field” and “governance and exchange relations.”

Using the former, this paper proposes that the new democratic field has left the reformed education system trapped in a democratic network of constraints, involving numerous organized interests like political parties, teacher unions, education corporations, and rent seeking entrepreneurs. New alliances between autonomous schools and private suppliers do enable schools to attain their immediate outputs. However, school principals cannot simply enjoy such autonomy for they have to maintain a patron-client relationship with the municipal officers who appoint them.

Furthermore, employing the latter concept, the researcher goes beyond the boundaries between institutional and technical environments in analyzing the effect of noninstitutional relations. Such relations do to some extent reflect the technical aspect of mandated civil society participation and help educational organizations avoid a loosely coupled management. As they become routine, however, new institutionalized practices are established. And as a result, the effort for their fulfillments tends to overlook the substantive changes originally intended from the policy.

RC41-692.3

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Addressing Social Justice Issues Around the Economic Crisis in Spain

Against the backdrop of a deep economic and financial crisis worldwide, welfare regimes in countries of the European Union are undergoing drastic changes driven by austerity policies. In the case of Spain, such changes affect an already weak welfare state and the large support networks woven around the family. Extreme unemployment rates, weaker job security conditions or rising poverty rates coexist with recent, dramatic changes in values around the family, gender roles or individuals’ rights.

Given its length, it is feasible to expect that the crises may be influencing changes in the country’s demographic dynamics and its value system. This presentation focuses on three aspects of the economic crisis affecting women’s births. Recent research in other countries suggests a reversal in the traditional pattern of childlessness in women: now less educated women are more likely to stay...
childfree/childless than the more educated (studies on men and childlessness keep being less abundant, though). Moreover, research findings from European countries suggest low fertility may be correlated to unemployment risk and job insecurity. How are births being affected in Spain? Secondly, an inquiry on how older never-married women and men, regardless of their sexual behaviour or identity, face growing difficulties due to the crisis. Within a familial welfare regime, never-married older individuals (and some childfree ones) build support networks in a slightly different fashion than do parents/married older adults. Such networks tend to be more diverse, but also more vulnerable to health/dependency-need/negative events. Thirdly, a question on whether salient social justice issues are being dealt with or not when looking at the two previous points: is becoming a parent a choice increasingly being reserved for the more educated and privileged individuals? Are childfree/childless and never-married individuals suffering cumulative inequalities just for the still prevailing stigma of such conditions?

RC41-687.3

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Childfree/Childless Individuals, Population Ageing and Sexual Identities

In many societies, either as a single person or as a couple, individuals who choose not to have children are increasing in number and as a share of the population. Also, many individuals and couples do not have children not because it is their choice, but because of other social and individual factors. Both situations confront normative sexualities, and question the normative links between sexuality and reproduction. In parallel, a large group of individuals have been denied social (and thus legal) recognition concerning the access to parenthood; therefore, a great part of these individuals have remained childless/childfree, whether voluntarily or not. This is the case, for instance, of many lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersexual or queer (LGBTIQ) individuals aged 60 and older, or even younger. Both LGBTIQ parents and non-parents confront and question, too, normative sexualities and the links with normative reproduction. How are these social processes affecting demographic changes, such as population ageing? Have they been affecting such changes? Does the study of childless/childfree individuals in their fifties and sixties shed some light on how to address the challenges facing societies in the future decades, when family structures will have changed so much and childlessness will become more visible? Will the increasing choice of a childless/childfree life blur the boundaries between certain features of the so called sexual identities? Can there be an identity based on childless/childfree choices? Will this affect sociological research perspectives on demographic changes? Is this relevant for policies addressing population ageing?

This paper analyses waves 1, 2 and 3 from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). It compares parents and childless/childfree individuals in terms of health, social expectations, and other variables. The paper analyses, too, results from 10 in-depth interviews with LGB individuals aged 50 and older, most of them non-parents.

RC09-167.1

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When Exclusion Replaces Exploitation: Structural Unemployment and the Retreat of Class Politics

The rise of mass unemployment in Europe in the late 70s and early 80s changed the conditions of the political struggle and debate in the west industrialized societies, producing a strong economic and political inequality within the working class. While the conflict between capital and labour had structured the analysis of the post-War years (with strong unions and labour parties), the 70s and 80s witnessed a shift of attention to the unemployment crisis and in particular its unequal effects (as evidenced by the centrality of debates around exclusion, urban marginality, and unorganized struggles). This simultaneously political, sociological, semantic and ideological turn is deeply rooted in the changes that have taken place within European societies in the last forty years. The increase in unemployment, which is itself increasingly concentrated on parts of the population (both socially and geographically) resulting in the emergence of a vast stratum of (what Marx called) “surplus population”, is a key elements in understanding this evolution. This evolution also created the conditions of possibility for both the conservative political strategies aimed at limiting access to the Welfare State as well as the de-clined centrality of “the working class question” among authors and critics on the new left like André Gorz or Herbert Marcuse. In this new ideological framework, the “exploited” is defined by its exclusion and its increasingly precarious relationship to work. Making use of new statistical data on unemployment in Europe, our paper will explore how the political struggle and debate was progressively framed around the question of the “excluded” and the underclass in a way that made less relevant the question of exploitation and changed the political agenda. This evolution is of fundamental importance – theoretically and practically – for the advancement of critical theory and for understanding inequality under neoliberalism.

RC08-165.9

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Sociological Dilema of Iranian Sociology: Critic of Critics

The purpose of this paper is to study the situation of sociology in Iran focusing especially on examining the lack of sociological theorizing. For thirty years the development of positivism and experimentalism has dominated, emphasizing quantitative methodology. The impact of this is that theorizing about Iranian society has been forgotten. To understand the reason for this we have performed a meta-analysis of discourses of social actors in social sciences. Findings indicate that this can be explained by social choices and not social chances, individualism, or a lack of cooperation or creativity. Findings also suggest that what is important is the manner in which they spoke, perhaps even more that what they actually said.

RC23-411.3

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BETWEEN UNCERTAINTY AND INDIVIDUALISM. SCIENTIFIC ETHOS OF ADVERSITY AND NANOTECHNOLOGY IN PERU

RC28-489.2

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The Early Employment Inequalities of Disabled Postsecondary Graduates in Canada

Disabled youth have become an increasingly important at risk group for educators and policymakers in Canada. Youth with disabilities are more likely to drop out of high school and are significantly less likely to pursue higher education. Yet, many universities are now reporting that nearly 10 percent of their graduating students self-identify as having a disability, and educational achievement-based programs designed to accommodate students’ needs are growing across campuses. While accessibility within postsecondary education may be improving, existing studies suggest that youth with disabilities still face inaccessible workplaces and hiring discrimination. In fact, perceptions of disability by employers and colleagues have been shown to have stronger effects on workplace outcomes than lack of accommodations in the workplace. Drawing on Statistics Canada’s 2005 National Graduates Survey, we explore three major research questions. First, do students with disabilities have stronger effects on workforce outcomes than their non-disabled counterparts? Second, what types of credentials appear to moderate the effects of disability on workforce outcomes? That is, how do the transition outcomes of disadvantaged groups compare across fields, faculties, and types of programs? Do these relationships vary across levels of education (college, trades, undergraduate degrees, graduate degrees)? Finally, do disabled graduates experience similar inequalities across economic and non-economic transition outcomes (earnings, education-job match, job satisfaction, employment, full-time employment)?

RC16-295.4

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The Communist Legacy As a Self-Transforming Social and Semiotic Structure

This paper will focus on the problem of the contested meanings of the legacy of communism in Central and Eastern Europe and the relationship between moral and political assessment of the communist past and the modes of its interpretation in academic debates. Post-communist societies are commonly perceived in terms of the legacy of the communist period, which is seen as a crucial factor defining both their general path of development and shaping their internal social hierarchies. At the same time, elements of the communist legacy are imbued with strong moral and emotional judgments. In the majority of cases, this legacy’s conception is clearly negative and is used to color most of the past and current outcomes of the socio-economic development in countries of the region. Moreover, contemporary social actors, for a variety of reasons, are often viewed as being

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tainted by the communist legacy, as products of the communist institutions and path-dependent effects. Analogically, diverse discourses that may be perceived as harmful are seen as direct outcomes and/or new forms of communist “new-speak”. This highly moral and political nature of the communist legacy, which is an important component of the reservoir of moral metaphors of public discourses in the countries of the region, makes debates on the nature and scope of the “real” or structural impacts of the communist past extremely difficult. The paper will demonstrate how constantly re-negotiated meanings of communism, and the boundary between “negative” and “positive” (if any) aspects of the communist legacy, impact the way in which the role of the past is interpreted in academic debates. Examples will be taken from discussions of regional inequalities and from sources that examine the roots of economic and social backwardness of Poland and other countries in the region.

ADH-993.3

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Gender’s Crooked Path: Feminism Confronts Russian Patriarchy

This contribution discusses the uneasy development of gender studies in Russia as one example of public sociology, on the basis mainly of our own experience in the Gender Studies Program at the European University in St. Petersburg. It observes how the political and academic context of the 1990s created opportunities for academic innovations that ideologically challenged Soviet patriarchy and invoked gendered criticisms of post-Soviet changes. I discuss the effects of the rapid but partial institutionalization of gender studies in the Russian academic context and how gender became the umbrella term for both feminist and anti-feminist standpoints. Since international support for the gender studies diminished in the 2000s, the fashion and economic benefit of doing gender studies has declined, with only a small group of researchers maintaining their commitment to the feminist approach to gender. I focus on the politization of gender in the last decade of Putin’s Russia and the role of feminist researchers in the analysis of the new conservatism, expressed in gender ideology. The problems of combining public expertise and academic work in the particular realm of gender politics are examined.

RC33-575.2

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Successful Aging: Cross-National Analysis of Subjective Well-Being in the Late Life Period

This paper aims to identify and analyze the life course and contextual factors that influence the level of subjective well-being (SWB) of 60+ aged people. Our research is based on the results of 5-years wave of World Value Survey. We have investigated the level of SWB of older people on individual and country level. The results of research demonstrate that the strongest predictors of SWB in late life period are satisfaction of financial state, health state and sense of control, i.e. the subjective feeling of being able to influence factors that influence the level of SWB very strongly. For older people the country in which they live, the level of democracy, GDP per capita, freedom and tolerance are very important. In contemporary society late life period is a time for self-realization, new activities, new leisure and new emotions. If society understands the needs of older people and provides the opportunities for their realization, society can overcome the challenges caused by population aging. Only in this case we can say about such a conception as “successful aging”.

RC04-96.1

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The Schooling Of Emotion and Memory: Analyzing The Emotional Styles Of A Teacher's Pedagogical Practices

In this paper, we explore the intersection between emotions and memories using data from a case study of a teacher’s pedagogical practices in a conflict-troubled society. The aims of this study are: to examine the construction of emotional style(s) in a teacher’s pedagogical and interactional practices whilst teaching the memories of ethnic conflict and war; and, to investigate whether these emotional styles are stable or changeable over time. In a contemporary society late life period is a time for self-realization, new activities, new leisure and new emotions. If society understands the needs of older people and provides the opportunities for their realization, society can overcome the challenges caused by population aging. Only in this case we can say about such a conception as “successful aging”.

RC46-753.4

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Apport De La Socio-Analyse à L'Etude Du Processus De Construction Identitaire

L'objectif de ma communication consiste à explorer le lien entre l'expérience de l'immigration et la construction de l'identité ethnique, à partir d'un cas concret (une famille d'origine nigérienne émigrée/immigrée au Canada). Les théories de l'ethnicité, qui ont connu un boom depuis les années 1970, ont certes rompu avec l'essentialisme des précédentes approches, mais perpétuent souvent (à leur insu) une représentation substantielle des identités ethniques (Brubaker, 2000; Jenkins, 2010). On reconnaît volontiers ces dernières comme étant mouvantes et dynamiques, mais on s'attarde très rarement sur leurs incohérences, leurs ruptures, leurs contradictions (Bajot, 2009; Collovald, 2007). Par ailleurs, l'ethnicité (comme l'identité ethnique) a souvent été traitée sous l'angle soit de l'intégration (le fameux concept du “vivre-ensemble”), soit du déracinement (“classe d'identité”), soit encore du rapport intergénérationnel (“crispation ou dissolution de l'ethnicité; ethnicité symbiote”). La socioanalyse (Sayad, 1991; Bajot, 2009), en remettant l'individu au centre de la recherche et en privilégiant la méthode de la biographie reconstituée, permet de construire l'identité ethnique (dans leurs discours dichotomiques) dans ses contradictions les plus profondes, ses ambivalences, ses évolutions (au cours d'une vie), ses mécanismes de dissimulation, etc.

Pour ce faire, il faut nécessairement saisir l'expérience de l'immigration dans toute sa complexité; autrement dit, dans les rapports qu'elle implique avec le pays d'origine: souvenirs, fantasmes, nostalgie, désillusion (du retour); avec la famille élargie: entre culpabilité et sentiment de devoir s'acquitter d'une dette; avec la société d'accueil: promesses (réelles ou découles) d'une nouvelle vie ou de nouvelles possibilités, discriminations (raciales, sociales, économiques, etc.), sentiment de se sentir déclassé, écarté, etc. Il s'agira donc d'étudier le processus plutôt que le résultat de ce processus (comme disait Brubaker (2002), l'identification, plutôt que l'identité, permet d'éviter le piège du substantialisant et de penser l'ethnicité en termes dynamiques, relationnels et processuels.)
The Reverse Panopticon Metaphor: The Autocratic State's Fear of Being Recorded

In the aftermath of the catastrophic earthquake that occurred in the Chinese province of Sichuan in 2008, the artist and activist Ai Weiwei launched an independent ‘citizen investigation’ movement that challenged the government’s failure to gather accurate data on the number of deaths, especially the deaths of schoolchildren who had fallen victim to shoddy school building construction. Through a case study of this movement and its suppression by the Chinese State, this paper aims to analyze how new media facilitate the power dynamics between the autocratic state and social movement actors.

To analyze this campaign, the paper uses David Whiteman’s ‘coalition model’, developed to evaluate the impact documentary film affect social movement actors, and redefines this model. First, activist documentary film that is disseminated via the internet and makes use of the internet at various stages of the creative process does not merely influence the dominant public sphere, but, rather, it creates new public spheres, including a local ‘grievance community’, as well as an activist community. It creates new internet spaces to discuss issues addressed by the documentary. Second, the documentary film production and distribution become key processes of movement mobilization in this context. Third, various state agencies’ responses to social movement actors illustrate a pattern of the autocratic state’s fear of being recorded. The prison Panopticon metaphor is therefore reversed in the process: the governor who is monitoring all members of the autocratic society, becomes the subject of all-pervasive observation by its prisoners in the new public spaces created by new media technologies.

This study signifies discursive social movements in the digital century in a party-state with multiple strict controls and heavy censorship on expression and association.

Asian Values Revisited after 20 Years: Value Shift in China, Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan

1 Introduction

This paper focuses on the value shift occurring in four East Asian societies resulting from socioeconomic modernization and political democratization. Proposed in the first half of the 1990s, the notion of ‘Asian values’ describes the socio-cultural characteristics of East Asia (i.e., conformity, hierarchy, harmony, and the priority of collective interests). In reexamining Asian values in China, Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan against the background of overwhelming social transformation in this region, this paper addresses two issues: (1) the differences of Asian values in the public and private spheres in four East Asian societies and (2) whether citizens in these four societies detach from the Asian traditional culture and thus Asian values.

2 Methods

The theoretical discussion includes an examination of the empirical evidence provided by the Asian Barometer Survey. Three waves of surveys administered over the past 10 years in four East Asian societies have offered an abundance of information to test the value shift in this region.

3 Results

Revisiting Asian values 20 years after its initial proposal has revealed two major findings. First, no remarkable gap exists between the Chinese and other East Asian societies’ citizens in terms of Asian values in the public sphere. Second, although citizens in Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan have abandoned authoritarian political values, this value shift has not been observed in China.

4 Conclusion

The value shift is more significant in the public/political sector in East Asia. Even though Asian values in the private sphere are popular in all four East Asian societies, modernization and political democratization have facilitated declining Asian values in the public sphere in Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan. Not only do the Chinese cherish traditional family and social values, as do the citizens in other East Asian societies, but they also uphold authoritarian political values.

An Evaluation of Poverty Prevalence in China: New Evidence from Four Recent Surveys

Knowledge of actual poverty prevalence is important for any society concerned with improving public welfare and reducing poverty. In this paper, we calculate and compare the poverty incidence rate in China using four nationally representative surveys: the China Family Panel Studies (CFPS) of 2010, the Chinese General Social Survey (CGSS) of 2010, the Chinese Household Finance Survey (CHFS) of 2011, and the Chinese Household Income Project (CHIP) of 2007. Using both international and official domestic poverty standards, we show that poverty prevalence is not uniform but varies in the national, rural, and urban levels based on CFPS, CGSS, and CHFS are much higher than the official estimation and those based on CHIP. The study highlights the importance of using independent datasets to validate official statistics of public and policy concern in contemporary China.
the possibilities of resolving civil disputes from bottom up. Using a national survey dataset (CGSS2005) from China's 410 villages, this study aims to test the impact of social capital on rural residents' preference and actual choice of resolution in virtual and actual civil disputes, respectively. The social capital in the village refers to the features of social organization, such as trust, norms and networks that can improve the capacity of a village by facilitating the coordination. The author argues that increase in social capital can significantly increase the probability of mediation. First, the abundant associations provide more platform and agency for the residents to resolve their civil disputes. Second, the networks on the community level could give rural residents more choices when they face disputes. Considering the high cost of administrative and legal ways of resolution, the macro networks are cheaper and more available for ordinary villagers. Third, the social trust increases the interaction and dependence with each other so that villagers may be more willing to resolve their disputes by resorting to the informal parts. This research is of great importance for discovering the informal institutions indisputes resolution and provides insightful evidence for rethinking the state-society relationship in authoritarian China.

RC50-811.4
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“No Gods, No Shangri-La”: Rethinking Tourism In An Environmental Discourse

Currently, environmentalism and the conservation movement still largely are situated within a postivist epistemological paradigm that is built on a tradition of Western science that is reductionistic. Consequently, the role of the current concepts of the ‘green economy’ and ‘sustainable development’ often are not challenged from non-Western political and ethical perspectives. Drawn from a study in a remote Tibetan village called Nizu, in Shangri-La County of northwest Yunnan province, China, I pose the question; “what role does tourism play in the formulation and dissemination of power and reshaping knowledge in terms of how humans relate to ‘nature’?” From a political ecology perspective, I will identify an environmental discourse within which tourism is embedded. By describing how tourism acts as a medium for mediating the material needs and cosmological beliefs in the village, I will challenge the idea that tourism is an imported product with the power to bring people and their living environment to modernity, in a more “ecological” way than would otherwise be the case. I argue that the descriptors “premodern”, “modern” and “postmodern” are performed by the villagers in one way or another, through tourism. Such performances can be contextualized in the environmental discourse that constantly is shaping and reshaping ecological knowledge that has been taken for granted. Finally, I suggest we look further into the subjectivities that determine such performances of tourism, and the power relations involved, to better understand the complex and fluid nature of concepts such as “nature”, “culture” and “tourism” in this setting.

RC50-807.7
ZHANG, JUNDAN (JASMINE)* (University of Otago, jasmine.zhang@otago.ac.nz)

Tourism, Politics and Beliefs in Nizu Village in Shangri-La, Southwest China

While most of the literature in tourism studies focuses on the problems relating to tourism development at World Heritage Sites, little attention is paid to places that somehow failed to be included in the list of World Heritage Sites. This paper will talk about tourism, politics and beliefs in a Tibetan village called Nizu, with a reputation as the ‘backyard of Shangri-La’ in relation to the famous tourism destination Shangri-La County, Southwest China. Geographically located within the Three Parallel Rivers Region, which is a natural World Heritage Site, the 2003 application of Nizu village to be included in the Three Parallel Rivers WHS failed due to the governmental plan for a copper mine north of the village. Pudacuo National Park’s establishment in 2007 brought hope to the villagers of Nizu for promoting tourism. Yet the power of the local agency and the complexity of tourism decentralization in rural China has led the village to experience countless problems in the re-development of tourism, which has not been settled until the present day. This research focuses on the functioning of social capital in this case. Using survey and interviews with key informants, this paper will present the analysis of the role of social capital on actual choice of tourism development in the case of Nizu, the interaction between tourism and social capital and their importance in determining tourism development in similar situations.

RC44-726.2
ZHANG, LU* (Temple University, lu.zhang1@temple.edu)

Labour Dispatch, the State, and Contested Labour Regulation in Post-Socialist China

The aim of this paper is twofold. First, it problematizes the common assumption of the coreperiphery labour markets dualism as a “natural” economic trend or fact, inquiring into the processes through which this boundary is itself defined and contested. Second, it seeks to examine the enduring (albeit evolving) impact of revolutionary and socialist legacies (notably, the populist mass line) on the subsequent labour politics in post-socialist China. Through an in-depth study of a case of labour dispatch (temporary agency work) and the contested legislative process associated with it, this paper argues that the simultaneous dynamism of dualization and mobilization of both parties emerged from the boundaries created by the labor politics which are the result of active state policies and regulations to strike a balance that draw boundaries among its working population. On one hand the market-oriented labour reform has significantly increased labour market flexibility and led to widespread job insecurity. On the other hand, there has been a persistent but evolving dualistic employment structure supported by the state that constantly creates boundaries and inequalities among workers. The Labour Contract Law, for instance, promises more job security and protection for workers with regular labour contract to shore up the state’s legitimacy, while excluding agency workers to promote flexibility. Yet the ongoing battle over the subsequent Amendments to the law in response to popular discontent channeled by the official union, suggests that the Chinese labour politics is not a “settled” fact. The Communist Party’s continuing public adherence to its populist mass line while persisting in the one-party authoritarian rule, has recurrently incited contestation, negotiation, and boundary-drawing by the party-state and its agencies, employers, and different groups of workers. This struggle for inclusion by the excluded workers, I contend, have periodically propelled the party-state to redraw boundaries and expand liberal labour rights to some of the formerly excluded.

RC16-285.2
ZHANG, RONG* (University of Tokyo, shoyoko@gmail.com)

Collective Journalism Is in Formation? Common Net-Users Challenging Professional Journalism Online and Offline

With the development of social ICT (Information and Communication Technologies), the media landscape has achieved dramatically transformation. Utilizing the social ICT, common people obtain the new tool and the public space for self-expression, discussion and opinion exchange, thus exercising a practice of journalism. There are several social sites/examples of participatory journalism or citizen journalism, such as Ohmynews, Newpublic, thus ordinary people become ‘citizen journalists’. In China, the mass media is still strictly controlled by the state. Since the 1990’s, accepting the influence from the market economy, the mass media has changed its function and role, become a kind of enterprise, but it remains far from the perfect platform for people to participate in civil society. Compared to the mass media, the Internet is less controlled by the state and it is technologically impossible for the government to control online content as thoroughly as traditionally mass media.

In recent years, some social affairs (such as ‘South China Tiger’ and ‘Black Brickfield Scandal’) had become nation-wide known public events, were the result of Internet users. During this process, the concept of ‘citizen journalist’ has also been introduced to China. There are no successful citizen news websites as Ohmynews in China, common users and several famous individual figures are utilizing websites, blogs, BBS forums to collect information and exchange opinions. Through an interview with the ‘first citizen journalist’ in China, ZHOU Shuguang, whose online and offline identity, and performance and expertise as a journalist will be clarified in this paper. Additionally, journalism conducted by the plenteous ‘citizen journalists’ will be clarified in this paper. Additionally, journalism conducted by the plenteous ‘citizen journalists’ has periodically propelled the party-state to redraw boundaries and expand liberal labour rights to some of the formerly excluded.

RC21-376.5
ZHANG, WENBO* (Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, zh.wenbo@yahoo.com)

Development and Evolution of China’s Urbanization: A Case Study of Meiy County in Guanzhong Area of Chinese Inland

In the context of Chinese history, the concept of “city” in ancient society appeared quite early and country as one of the municipality settings. Almost has a history of thousands of years which carries different but important political, military and economical functions, and etc. Hence, the concept and its contents of “city”, and the urban-rural relations, etc. need to be historically reviewed and discussed, so as to better understanding the diachronic development and evolution of China’s urbanization procedure and its distinguishing characteristics, which will

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
further help to think more clearly about the possible path of urbanization and guide more effectively the practice and exploration. This paper takes Mei county—a county located in the core zone of Zhou-Qin culture, which is of thousands of years of history—as research object, by historically presenting its development to observe the developing stages, distinguishing characteristics and historical evolution of China's urbanization.

RC24-429.7

ZHANG, XIANG* (Nanjing University, zhangxiang_nju@126.com)
XU, JIANGANG (School of Architecture and Urban Planning, Nanjing University)

A Study on the Method of Public Participation Based on Discourse-Power Model Among Different Stakeholders: A Case for Avoiding NIMBY Risks of Waste Transfer Stations in Nanjing, China

Promoting sustainable development and public participation are inextricably linked, to promote sustainable development, it should to enhance the public participation.

The “NIMBY” phenomenon which means that not in my back yard is an increasing prominent urban problem in China to threat sustainable development. NIMBY risks are the kinds of negative external effects of urban facilities. However, in China, with its rapid urbanisation rate, city services still need to be optimised, and many public facilities must be established. Thus, the remission of avoiding NIMBY risks is an area of research that can help to improve social equality and justice.

NIMBY conflicts are a type of social conflicts among different stakeholders including governments, experts, planners, developers, media, residents from different locations, etc. To solve it, we need to coordinate the interests among different stakeholders to avoid NIMBY conflicts.

This study constructs a method of public participation based on discourse-power model among different stakeholders for avoiding NIMBY risks and also the related approaches to realize them in Nanjing. Firstly, it classifies the different interests groups basing on the spatial zoning of different negative impact areas and the services area of waste transfer stations by using GIS-based spatial quantitative analysis approach. Secondly, it introduces the concept of discourse power, establishes a discourse-power model based on different interests groups, and analyses the game relationship among them. Thirdly, it builds a mechanism of distribution and implementation of discourse power to clarify different discourse power among stakeholders. This study attempts to improve an ordered public participation on avoiding NIMBY risks to guarantee a scientific, participatory, and operational urban governance.

RC13-237.6

ZHANG, XIAO* (The University of Tokyo, blue2624x@yahoo.co.jp)

Data Envelopment Analysis on Assessing the Efficiency of Japanese Film Release Market from 1955 to 2011

The film industry, as one crucial component of the leisure and entertainment industry, has received much attention in decades due to its great contribution to the economy and culture. Undoubtedly, with the presence of a big domestic market and excellent works, the Japanese film industry is playing a crucial role both to Japan and the world.

This study examines economic performance of Japanese film release market quantitatively from the perspective of input-output by applying the method of DEA based on the data from 1955 to 2011, and tries to interpret the change in light of historical development. The results demonstrate a wide range of efficiency among the individual units, and suggest a new perspective to recognize the performance of Japanese film industry for years.

Specifically, the models adopted in this study are Charnes, Cooper, and Rhodes model (CCR, 1978) and Banker, Charnes, and Cooper model (BCC, 1984), which are frequently used models of DEA. Technical efficiency (CCR efficiency) measures a DMU’s ability to convert inputs to outputs given the size of the DMU. On the other hand, by decomposition of CCR efficiency scores, BCC scores (Pure Technology Efficiency) and Scale Efficiency(SE) is calculated to examine whether the scale of the industry has any impact on its efficiency. The input includes number of screens, number of Japanese films released, number of imported films released, and average admission fee. On the other hand, the number of admission and box office receipts is output. The results also present the change of inefficiency slacks on basis of the different market model, which helps to improve the potential inefficient room for input. Based on the above calculation, possible reasons for the changes of efficiencies and also some managerial implications and helpful insights are provided to competitors, investors and researchers.

RC21-376.2

ZHANG, XIAONAN* (Xi’an Jiaotong Liverpool University, xiaonan.zhang@xjllu.edu.cn)

Social Integration of New-Generation Migrants in Urban China: A Case Study of Suzhou

Associated with the rapid urbanisation, there is a gigantic issue of social change in China. Part of that change is caused by the millions of rural-urban migrants. As a consequence, their integration into China's urban society has drawn extensive attention for many recent years. The new migrant population—new-generation migrants whose prospects of integration cannot be simply gleaned from the experience of their predecessors, the old-generation migrants. Based on the concept of lifeworld (Habermas), the character of the new generation migrants are investigated from the perspective of their social interactions at the neighbourhood level. The study uses qualitative and quantitative data derived from a survey of a large resettlement neighbourhood (new ‘urban village’) in Suzhou. In the survey, we examine the socio-spatial sphere of migrants’ social interaction and the role of the receiving neighbourhood in facilitating such interaction.

Our sample shows that new-generation migrants are more willing and have more potential to integrate into the urban society and become permanent urban citizens. Although new-generation migrants have weak neighbourly interactions, they have relatively high attachment and sense of belonging of the neighbourhood. The findings also show that new-generation migrants are more willing to increase the quality of public open space which could support better social integration of migrants.

INT-26.4

ZHANG, YI* (Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, zhangyi@cass.org.cn)

China’s Aging Population and Challenges It Is Facing

According to Chinese population projections, the paper analyzes future aging process of different historical periods. Findings indicate that unless the family planning policy reforms in future decades, the bottom of population pyramid will shrink dramatically, and growing life expectancy will progressively expand its top. By the year 2050, the aging population over 65 will account for 25% of the society. Considering the reduction of children population, the population in the labor force between 15-64 years old will also decrease.

This population transition will bring some very serious problems in the near future: Firstly, China will face the shortage of labor force if automatic standards of production process can't be improved, especially in the low-end industries. It means migrant workers' income will keep increasing and the labor cost in the production process will be getting higher. It will produce some negative effect on China's international competitiveness.

Whereas aging process will accelerate, the adult population will save money for their future aging, restricting the consumption rate. It will affect the domestic spending policy. On the one hand, the decreasing of children population will lower family's expenditure rate, on the other hand, the lower level social security will prevent the people in the labor force from contributing more to savings in their productive years.

With the population transition and the changing Chinese family structure, the aging people will face the shortage of social support network, especially due to lack of family members’ support. The linkage between mother and children's family will weaken because of population mobility. Thus Chinese aging population will have to depend on their spouses for their care. If they lose their spouse, the aging people will have to be send to bedhouse to be cared for. But up to now, China has not prepared enough bedhouses for their aging population.

RC28-483.1

ZHANG, YUE* (University of Illinois at Chicago, yuezhang@uic.edu)

China’s Class Structure and Future Trend

According to a series of nationwide sample data, the paper analyzes the changed trend of Chinese class structure, finds that the population of middle class is becoming more and more, the population of working class is surpassing the counterpart of farmer class. With the expansion of higher education, the population of middle class will be the first biggest class in the near future, but the new middle class is still smaller. However, farmer class will be shrunk dramatically when urbanization is speed up. This kind of social transformation will affect the distribution of most Chinese society's social policy.
What is the boundary between formalization and informalization? Why does the state attempt to formalize the informal space and how does it do so? Will the effort of formalization produce new forms of social, spatial, and political order amid the expansion of informality in the Global South? This paper tackles these issues by examining the current effort of favela "pacification" in Rio de Janeiro. As one of the most visible manifestations of urban informality, favelas of Rio de Janeiro have gone through several regulatory and upgrading programs but none have succeeded. Starting in late 2008, Rio de Janeiro's State Government has been placing a special police unit called Pacifying Police Unit (Unidades de Policia Pacificador, UPP) inside some favelas and providing public services to the residents in order to regain control over territories long lost to drug traffic and reintegrate the economically challenged communities into society. As of September 2013, thirty-three favelas were "pacified" in Rio. Despite the official discourse of crime control and public goods provision, the "pacification" program is highly controversial. The method of financing, the design of the projects including the locations and internal structural coherence and institutionalized connections with private and public sectors have failed. More drastic actions such as the squatting of empty buildings. The cross-national analysis of the practices and consequences of low-income housing provision in France, China, and Brazil. As the urban income structure has become increasingly bifurcated with the rise of service economy, there is an increased demand for low-income housing in cities. How to meet the demand by the large population working at the lower tiers of the urban economy is a critical policy issue facing cities of both the developed and the developing countries. Failing to address this issue will not only hinder the long-term economic development but also undermine the political and social stability of cities. This paper tackles the issue of urban inequality by comparing the practices and consequences of low-income housing provision in France, China, and Brazil. Whereas France launched the low-income housing construction through a system called HLM (Habitation à Loyer Modéré, French for "housing at moderated rents") in the 1950s, similar practice is at the early stage and lacks systematic operation in China and Brazil. In China, many low-income housing projects have produced a concentration of poverty where residents suffer from a long commute to work and the lack of public facilities. In Brazil, a growing number of social movements have intensified their claim to create alternatives for the inclusion of low-income housing in the city centers, some of them employing more drastic actions such as the squatting of empty buildings. The cross-national comparison reveals the intricate relations between the state, market, and civil society organizations in low-income housing provision. It shows that a state with internal social cleavages and institutionalized connections with private and civic actors is critical for the successful provision of low-income housing. Besides the method of financing, the design of the projects including the locations and densities of the low-income housing is important in shaping the economic and social wellbeing of the local communities and the entire cities.

Demokratia in Everyday Lifeworld

In this article, the author argues that there is a tendency to realize a high degree of demokratia in Western everyday lifeworld. Depending on one year ethnographic fieldwork in a Dutch village, the author uses the method of authentography in order to provide a frame to observe the tendency. The article is divided into three parts. In the first part, the author explains that Everyday lifeworld is the horizon of social life, in which human being as ordinary practitioner lives its own meaningful life and realizes its own desires, wishes and hopes with emotions. The author identifies three principles, equality, togetherness and openness, as the principles of "Demokratia". In the second part, the observing frame of the phenomena theorized as demokratia in everyday lifeworld will be provided. The frame includes the gestures in daily interaction, the dialogue in daily lifeworld, and the form of collective action in daily lifeworld. In the last part, the author argues that the nature of "Demokratia in everyday lifeworld" is the habitus of practical reason. Playing together could be the possibility of "Demokratia in everyday lifeworld" in the future. To disclose the ruling relationship in everyday lifeworld should be one of the main sociological issues.

Awards and Conservation of Intangible Heritage

In 1804, Napoleon Bonaparte rewarded for the French "Honneur et Patrie", which became the first modern intangible heritage awards. In the last part, the author analyzes the main characteristics and consequences of the "pacification" program. It shows that the purpose and approach of the formalization effort is largely shaped by the state's agenda of global image building. As the city of Rio will host two major sporting events - the FIFA 2014 World Cup and the 2016 Olympic Games, an event-planning and governing ethos is at work that caters the global audience whereas marginalizes the local demands, thereby is hard to have an impact which is both substantive in scale and lasting in impact. By neglecting the interest of local communities and denying the channels of public participation, the effort of formalization is symbolic and paradoxically creates new space for informality.

Resource Capabilities of Children with Disabilities

The younger generation is an important resource of society. However, children with disabilities require significantly more material, physical and emotional inputs in the process of socialization in comparison with healthy peers in order to later become full-fledged subjects of social reproduction. Children with disabilities are clearly losing their peers, having a low level of health, education, opportunities for socialization, traditionally seen as individuals with low human potential. As a result, young people with disabilities remain largely unclaimed in society and they cannot fully realize themselves and as a whole bring benefit to society. In 2011 and 2013 years the author conducted a sociological study among children with disabilities in the aged from 12 to 18 years to identify the resource potential of the juvenile disabled. The respondents were interviewed through a formal interview. So, the juvenile disabled consider themselves talented people who realize their abilities in various social practices. Most of the studied types of students are active members of the society who have the relevant social norm of knowledge, skills, aspirations and values. As a result, in this connection, various social practices of the younger generation with disabilities can be considered the perspective intellectual, economic, social, political and cultural reserve of society and investing in them is the most important task of the state, influencing national security.

Grassroots philanthropic organizations (GPOs) have emerged in China in large numbers. Previous studies tend to focus on these organizations' interaction with the government, particularly their experience with the unfriendly NGO regulation system in China, while leaving their daily operation, and their process of development out of the discussion. The current study looked at GPOs in China at a particularly important stage of their development: when they face increasing internal and external challenges and could no longer remain informal. Through studying southern China GPOs involved in rural education promotion (n=44), we show that rather than the unfriendly registration system harming the development of GPOs, organizations have been enjoying their informal way of operation, including lack of legal identity. They focus on their relationship with the rural students, the cohesiveness of the organization, and the feeling of being able to help. They often have little desire to register or formalize until various internal and external changes, such as the growth of members and the expansion of programs, challenge the sustainability of the organization. At this point, GPOs do not naturally formalize. Thus, the study shows that they can maintain their usual way of operation, until the idea of professionalism is introduced to them by outsiders. Such a foreign idea may cause much confusion among the members, resulting in disagreements about
the organization's future. Under different situations, GPOs will choose different paths. Some will professionalize, and become paid staff NGOs; some will remain informal and wait for better opportunities; some will take a clear stand to resist future attempts of formalization; and some will dissolve or break into different organizations. Government policy only starts to influence GPOs once they decide to seek registration.

RC28-485.6

ZHOU, XIANG* (University of Michigan, zhou.x05@gmail.com)
The Rise of Income Inequality in Urban China, 1996-2010: Increasing Returns to Education, State Sector Shrinkage, and Composition Effects

Income inequality in urban China has experienced a rapid growth over the past two decades. To account for the rise in income inequality, previous studies have provided three major explanations: widening regional gaps, increasing returns to education, and growing residual inequality. Since the mid-1990s, however, the composition of the urban labor force has been considerably reshaped by three large-scale structural changes: (1) the expansion of higher education, (2) the shrinkage of state sector employment, and (3) a surge in rural-to-urban migration. In this article, I discuss how the recent rise of income inequality can be driven by these institutional and demographic shifts. Based on data from two nationally representative surveys, I use variance function regressions to decompose the growth in income inequality from 1996 to 2010 into four components: changes in between-group income gaps, changes in within-group income variation, and two types of composition effects (distribution effect and transfer effect). The decomposition results indicate that changes in between-group income gaps explain around 40% of the rise in inequality, while more than half of the total growth can be attributed to composition effects. Using counterfactual analysis, I find that changes in between-group income gaps are almost entirely driven by increases in returns to education, which becomes the foundation of the Participation and Cooperation Between the Elderly and the Organizational Workers. Accordingly by way of self-care and participating in service the elderly construct the Participation and Cooperation in Context with the care-givers together, which contributes to both the old persons themselves and the resident, and to reaching the elderly's 'productive' identity. The elderly's participation and their cooperation with care-givers are meant to be an approach to Productive Aging in Institutional Care service.

RC46-755.3

ZHOU, YANG* (Social Work Department, yzhoucuhk@gmail.com)
Participation and Cooperation: An Approach to Productive Aging for Institutional Care Service in F Resident

Institutional care service is an important part of the elderly welfare system aiming at improving the quality of life of the elderly. In the resource-input type of the welfare service, care-givers tend to treat the older people as vulnerable groups and to ignore their abilities and value. Based on the materials obtained from the observations and interviews in F Social Welfare Institution, the “functioning” of the elderly resident is to buy their first houses in the period, i.e. the young generation born in the late 1970s and post-1980s. This paper aims to examine how home ownership influences life and work chances in contemporary China. It uses data from both national surveys and survey of the university graduates. The empirical analysis will start with home ownership rate with regard to type of employer, age, household registration and residential areas, which this paper argues to be four most important factors for the segregations in home ownership. The core analysis focuses on the young generation, concerning their differences in expenditure (leisure, holiday and education), car ownership, savings, subjective feelings as well as marriage and work by owning a home or not and living in a metropolitan city or not. The main arguments are people without home ownership are in a relatively disadvantaged position in life quality and even the marriage and labor market, so in the metropolitan cities in China, home ownership has become an important index of socio-economic status or to measure social inequalities.

RC21-376.8

ZHOU, DI* (Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, zhudisc@163.com)
How Home Ownership Becomes a Measurement of Inequalities: Analysis of Home Ownership of the Young Generation

Since the beginning of the 21st century in contemporary China, house prices have been increasing rapidly especially in metropolitan cities like Beijing and Shanghai. The problems of ‘unaffordable houses’ are most significant among people who desire to buy their first houses in the period, i.e. the young generation born in the late 1970s and post-1980s. This paper aims to examine how home ownership influences life and work chances in contemporary China. It uses data from both national surveys and survey of the university graduates. The empirical analysis will start with home ownership rate with regard to type of employer, age, household registration and residential areas, which this paper argues to be four most important factors for the segregations in home ownership. The core analysis focuses on the young generation, concerning their differences in expenditure (leisure, holiday and education), car ownership, savings, subjective feelings as well as marriage and work by owning a home or not and living in a metropolitan city or not. The main arguments are people without home ownership are in a relatively disadvantaged position in life quality and even the marriage and labor market, so in the metropolitan cities in China, home ownership has become an important index of socio-economic status or to measure social inequalities.

RC21-380.2

ZHOU, YUJIE* (Cluster of Asia and Europe in Global Context, yujie@asia-europe.uni-heidelberg.de)
Contesting Imaginaries: New Urban Spaces of X’ian

The development of heritage tourism in historical cities of China is regarded as a vital ingredient of urban regeneration by state and local governments. In X’an, the Imperial capital of thirteen dynasties of Chinese history, the construction of a modern landscape catapulted the city from an isolated entity to the globalized world system. Guided by a fifty-year governmental city plan, the densely populat

Book of Abstracts

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
of what can be labelled the „conservative“ block of the Western elite. „Conserva-
tive“ means that its primary interest is the conservation of the status quo: the rule of a small elite through a democratic capitalist system. Attempting to achieve this
goal in a dynamic environment with major challenges (the spreading of the commu-
nist ideology, the breaking up of the colonial system etc.), it needs to adapt inno-
vative methods, like the creation of supranational institutions.

In the descriptive part I focus on nationality, age, gender and occupation of the participants. In the second, analytic part, I present the connections between different sectors of the industry as well as positions of political power that the participants held. In a further step I attempt to describe the shift in this network between the 1950s and today. The official lists of current participants of the Bil-
derberg meetings allow researchers to draw an adequate picture of this network in its current form. From previous research on the topic of the change in the elite it can be expected that the major changes have occurred regarding the dominant industries. Little changes are to be expected regarding the nationality, the gender and the age of the participants.

ZILLIG, UTE* (University of Goettingen, uzillig@gmx.de)
Between Voicelessness and Empowerment – A Biographical
Approach to Life Stories of Complex Traumatised Mothers

Regarding currency and scope of sexualised violence against children my re-
search takes a look at the long-term consequences for victim-survivors of these
human rights abuses. With this perspective the social positioning of highly ment-
edly bullied survivors comes into consideration. This paper is based on a bi-
ographical-sociological approach of the life stories of women, who are all patients
of a traumapsychiatric hospital and who were abused in their childhood. I would like to contribute first empirical results of my PhD project. Due to the fact that all the women I interviewed have children my results point to the major dif-
ficulties of being diagnosed, treated and seeing oneself as mentally ill and at the
same time being a mother who is not supposed to be mentally tainted in any way.
In my presentation I would like to illustrate that there is a strong self devaluation regarding the women’s motherhood that leads to a form of voicelessness of the interviewees towards actors, e.g. in medicine or social work. Based on further empirical results I will also take a closer look at ways of empowerment due to traumapsychic approaches the women have appropriated to themselves. I would like to discuss on the one hand to what extent a traumapsychic approach might overcome women’s voicelessness concerning issues of motherhood and on the other hand to what extent these women are somehow limited to pathologising labels of mental illness that detach their present mental symptoms from their biographical background.

ZILTENER, PATRICK* (University of Zurich, ziltener@soziologie.uzh.ch)
Yokohama, 1860-1923: Confinement and Clashes, Exchange and
Hybridization

Yokohama, meaning “broad beach”, was Japan’s biggest free trade port opened in 1859, under so-called „unequal treaties” with Western powers. It became Japan’s most important venue of economic exchange with the world, technological
in its current form. From previous research on the topic of the change in the elite it can be expected that the major changes have occurred regarding the dominant industries. Little changes are to be expected regarding the nationality, the gender and the age of the participants.

ZIMMERMANN, OKKA* (Technische Universität Braunschweig, o.zimmermann@tu-bs.de)
Comparative Analysis of Changing Family Formation – Different
Life Course Regimes and Developmental Paths Identified in
European Countries

The paper contributes to the comparative analysis of life course dynamics and
cohort changes in Europe. Varying forms of data collection and preparation often hinder quantitative comparative analyses; therefore, international survey programs like the Generations and Gender Survey (GGS) have been initiated. I added data from the National Educational Panel Survey (NEPS, research methodology very similar) for West Germany to compare developmental paths with regards to family related life courses between four European countries (Germany (NEPS), Italy, France and Norway (GGS)). I use sequence analysis to examine life course patterns of nearly 40,000 respondents and identify life course regimes and chang-
es between them. The empirical patterns are finally related to classifications of cohabitations and developmental paths as provided by concepts of welfare regimes (e.g. Esping-Andersen).

Findings show, that Northern and Western European countries follow a similar sequence of regimes, starting from a traditional life course regime, marked by a second dimension of cohabitation and marriage and subsequent fertility among the majority of respondents. Afterwards, they pass through a ‘semi-traditional’ regime with unmarried cohabitation preceding traditional family formation. Fi-

ally, they reach a post-modern’ life course regime, in which life courses with first birth(s) to unmarried, cohabiting couples are more frequent than other life courses. The process of change in Norway and France, while in West Germany the transformation from the second to the third regime is retarded. Italy follows a different developmental path: The change towards a ‘semi-traditional’ regime is much slower and the regime is characterized by a postponement of the traditional process of family formation.

Overall, the concept of family related life course regimes is helpful to under-
stand, compare and classify life course dynamics. The sequence of the regimes can be interpreted as developmental paths; developments are not determined, differing speeds and changes in directions are possible.
ZINK, VERONIKA* (FU Berlin, veronika.zink@fu-berlin.de) 
LE MAITRE, FRANCIS (University of Konstanz)

The Aesthetics of Banality

Be it Breton's fascination for an adorned wooden spoon or Valéry's ambiguous affection for a sea shell and not to mention the uncanny experience of cracking the crust of a where Brulée described by the movie character Amélie Poulain, all these seemingly ordinary objects are said to be surrounded by a sacred aura offering the possibility to sense the (assumed actual) mysterious depth hidden behind the surface of banality. Whilst the avant-gardes at the beginning of the 20th century conjured the magic of the overlooked in terms of a countercultural movement, we are postizing that the epiphany of the unimposing has to be regarded as a prevalent model of popular culture symbolizing a nostalgic search for the utmost real.

According to sociological approaches referring to material culture and with respect to coeval cultural theorists we will first reconstitute the emergence and the changing cultural valuation of the discourse about the cultural significance of the insignificant, claiming that the contemporary search for the meaningfulness of banal artifacts serves as a prime example for the reenacted conquest of the quotidian. In particular the new aesthetics continuously stress the fact that the aesthetics of the marginal are laying at the core of the condition postmoderne: on the one side with regard to the construction of the banal as a category of sensuality and on the other side with respect to diverse strategies of aesthetisizing creating the auraic effects of trivial things. Hereon we will secondly shed light on the consequences of this discourse on the study of material culture suggesting that we won't be able to expose the cultural significance of mundane objects properly, if we don't account for the factor that these "actual significatory structures" are themselves part of a prevalent model of the aesthetics of banality.

ZINN, JENS O.* (University of Melbourne, jizzinn@unimelb.edu.au) 
FITZSIMONS, PATRICIA (University of Melbourne)

Multi-Level Governance in the Adaptation to Climate Change in Australia - the Latrobe Valley

The planning and political negotiation processes of sustainable energy production in Australia are complex, interwoven processes. A number of different players from Commonwealth, State Government and regional level got involved to transform the Latrobe Valley region that has the dirtiest coal fired power stations in Australia.

We examined the interwoven processes of strategic planning and governance, the set-up of the Latrobe Valley Transition Committee and the development of a Roadmap to transform the region as well as the funding of concrete projects to provide new jobs within the region. What has been seen by many as a smooth and successful process came to a halt when the political conditions changed. At the same time it became clear that allegedly smooth process had some weaknesses. Sinetected process had been driven by funding promises of Commonwealth and State Government the region did not develop an independent vision of the transformation of the region. With the loss of funding it became obvious that there is a need to develop such a vision to further drive the process. However, good networks have been developed that might be strong enough to push forward where major funding resources are no longer available.

This paper will discuss the conditions of climate change adaptation and the advantages and challenges multi-level governance structures provide for regional planning and governance.

ZINN, SABINE* (University of Bamberg, sabine.zinn@uni-bamberg.de)

A Multiple Imputation Approach To Address The Problem Of Nonignorable Nonresponse and Misreporting Patterns In Income Data

When people are asked to report their monthly income they are likely to refuse to answer. If they answer, they tend to round their income to the nearest fifty, hundred or thousand, or they even completely misreport the value of income. It is well known that the propensity to misreport or to refuse to answer income questions depends on individual characteristics. For example, people with migration background are normally more likely to refuse to answer. Thus, commonly income data collected by personal interviews show non ignorable nonresponse and abnormal concentrations of reported values at certain "heaping points". Using such data to compute, e.g., distribution characteristics like sample quantiles or proportions usually causes severe bias. In order to allow to adequately modeling such kind of incomplete and heaped data, we introduce a general method that allows addressing both, the issue of incomplete data and the problem of rounding. To impute missing values, we suggest using the proven method of multiple imputation by chained equations. The method requires determining a univariate imputation model for each variable with missing values. We suggest specifying the imputation model for the income variable such that it describes the true distribution of the income variable simultaneously with the heaping pattern present in a data set. Monte Carlo simulations are used to validate the novel approach. To illustrate the capacity of the approach we conduct a case study using income data from the adult cohort of the German National Educational Panel Study.

ZIV, RIVA* (Ashkelon Academic College, rivaz@ Ariel.ac.il)

Relationships Between Gender Role Attitudes, Role Division, and Perception of Equity Among Heterosexual, Gay and Lesbian Couples in Israel

Abstract

The purpose of the present study was to investigate the relationships between gender role attitudes, household tasks, and the perception of equity among heterosexual, gay and lesbian couples. One hundred and twenty-four participants (54 heterosexuals, 30 gay men and 40 lesbians) were tested. It was found that same-sex couples had more liberal attitudes toward gender roles than did heterosexual couples. In addition, significant differences were found between the spouses in their responses regarding role division in housekeeping in each group. The responses of heterosexual spouses correlate more closely with each other regarding the role of each of the spouses than was the case for same-sex couples. However, the role division among lesbian couples was more egalitarian than that of heterosexual couples. In addition, heterosexual women consider their married life less equitable than heterosexual men do. Similarly, one of the gay spouses considers the relationship less equitable than the other spouse does. The results are discussed in terms of their relevance to theories of social perception and cultural backgrounds.

ZOLLINGER, CHRISTINE* (University of Zurich, zollinger@ipz.uzh.ch)

Varieties of Policy Design in Swiss Family Policy Adaptation to New Social Demands: Bounded Possibilities of Childcare Services for Social- and Gender Equality

This paper deals with the question of who ends up with what in the process of welfare state adaptation to new social demands in post-industrial societies. To answer this question a new typology of childcare policies on the basis of the social outcomes of those policies in terms of redistribution and gender equality will be developed. The implications of childcare policies on these two dimensions of inequality are of particular interest, given that the internationally literature agrees since a long time that we need a new typology that helps to understand the trade-offs between distributive and socio-cultural goals. Empirically, I focus on the specific design of childcare policies that are institutionalised in ten Swiss municipalities since the 1990s. To this end, I first classify the different policy designs of childcare policies according to their degree of professionalism and the use of childcare services by parents. Second, I develop a new typology of childcare policies that allows to illustrate the potential implications of the design of such policies on gender equality and social redistribution. Whereas some municipalities have institutionalised public support for childcare services with low quality standards, which are provided by daily mothers, others have implemented highly professionalized creches with rigorous quality standards. However, these offers are used differently by parents from different income classes. Whereas the low quality childcare services are used more frequently by parents from low income classes, the more professionalized offers are used more frequently by parents with middle and high income. This segregation in the use of services is notable, not only with regard to the criteria of social redistribution: It is even more striking in regard to the scientific social investment discourse, where it is stated that the reduction of poverty should be obtained by public investment in human capital, beginning with pre-school children.
and the social and economic consequences have been encountered. The 2010 Haitian earthquake occurred within a country with a history of poor child health indicators and outcomes. The indicators include child nutritional status, immunization status, and diarrheal disease treatment. Despite the low performance on many child health indicators, data from Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) have shown national-level improvements in key child health indicators in the three surveys conducted prior to the earthquake. These improvements continued in the 2012 DHS despite the 2010 earthquake and cholera outbreak. The purpose of this study is to determine national and regional differences in child health indicators in the 2012 DHS following the disaster's impact on child health indicators. Simple extrapolation method was employed to calculate the estimates. The results show a difference between expected and observed values, with observed values indicating poor health outcomes for children compared what was predicted based on the previous three time points. Further, regional variations were apparent and linked to proximity to the earthquake and poverty and family composition. The results provide evidence of the effects of the disaster on child health in Haiti.

RC36-620.5
ZUCKER, GREGORY* (The Graduate Center, CUNY, gzucker@gc.cuny.edu)
Is Georg Lukacs’ Critique Of Neo-Kantianism Justified?

A recurrent theme in the work of Georg Lukacs is a critique of the prevailing currents of sociological theory and method of his time. For Lukacs, Marxism provided a scientific theory that surpassed social theory modeled on the neo-Kantian distinction between facts and value. Several scholars have argued that Lukacs’ commitment to Marxism blinded him to the contributions made by other social scientific approaches. In effect, Lukacs is charged with dismissing all other social scientific approaches on the basis of his alleged dogmatic Marxism. Moreover, Lukacs is accused of identifying any non-Marxian approach to social science as reactionary. This paper revisits Lukacs’ critique of social theory as well as the ways it has been dismissed. In this paper, I wish to argue that the nature of Lukacs’ critique has been misinterpreted and warrants renewed consideration. Reexamining Lukacs’ critique of neo-Kantianism reopening debates over claims that Lukacs’ notion that prevailing currents of social theory overlook the problems of alienation and reification.

RC36-619.2
ZUCKER, GREGORY* (The Graduate Center, CUNY, gzucker@gc.cuny.edu)
Reification and Racism

Both historians of social theory and practicing social theorists have drawn attention to the prevalence of racist thinking in nineteenth and early twentieth century social theory. They have been increasingly aware of the ways such thought has been embedded in social theory and method and questioned the extent to which the vestiges of such thought still informs contemporany social theory. This paper examines an overlooked chapter in the critique of racist social theory. In particular, it focuses on the seldom-studied work of Georg Lukacs, The Destruction of Reason. In that work, Lukacs develops a critique of racialized social science and political concepts and argues that racist science as reactionary. Further, it argues that Lukacs’ critique should be reconected to the concept of reification, which Lukacs developed earlier in his career. This allows intellectuals to interpret the experience of racial prejudice under capitalism as a form of reification. In this respect, this paper attempts to move toward developing a social theory that can employ the concept of reification in the understanding of racism.

RC50-808.3
ZUEV, DENNIS* (Independent Scholar, tungus66@gmail.com)
In and Beyond the Visual Gaze of the Tourists: Humanizing Antarctic Wilderness

The objective of this study was to unwrap the Antarctic tourism imaginary and go beyond the oral-visual narratives of tourists in order to understand which other senses and how are activated when touring in Antarctica. What is the growth master plot at the core of the Antarctic tourism imaginary? To summarize, most of the visualization of Antarcctica and Antarctic experience rotates around the theme of “humanized nature”: the penguins are seen as human-like creatures, the icebergs are spoken about as the perfect examples of abstract art and whalebones are static reminders of once prolific whale-hunting industry. Antarctica is the only land that has no myths of origin but compensates this with the heroic stories of its first explorers. In contrast to the “gaze” centered approach to tourism, Antarctcic tourism presents an example of multisensuous, non-ocularcentric geography. Deepest affectual encounters of tourists come from engaging various senses: interviewees talked about the powerful sounds of calving glaciers and meditating

brash ice, the awful smells of penguin and seal colonies, the caresses of Antarctic wind, of refreshing Polar plunge and thick morning mist, which concealed the land and upon seeing which people would start to cry. 

RC50-814.1
ZUEV, DENNIS* (Independent Scholar, tungus66@gmail.com)
Self-Transformation Of Russian Youth Through Work and Travel Program In The USA

In this study I wish to examine the mechanisms of personal transformation among Russian youth through the contact with America as an imaginary and real-life entity in the course of the program “Work and Travel”. I delineate several families of transformation: relational transformations, physical transformation, and attitudinal transformations. I argue that the transformations that occur with individuals during the contact with another culture or as a consequence of the trip are part of the (de)civilizing process of the individual. One of the practical questions behind the study is whether after being a guest in the other culture young people become positive towards others being guests in their home culture. 

Some of the effects of the trip have civilizing effect in the sense that they touch the structures of habits and modes of knowledge. Through lived-in experience young people transit to the state or reevaluation of their distance with parents and intimate partners. One of the important configurational changes is the revalua-

tion of the relationship with parents who initially serve the primary instance in regulating the trip (through financial and emotional support). The physical changes in perception of one’s body and emotional management are reflected with ambiguous reaction: the body reaction to the contact with the fast-food culture resulting in weight gains increases refutation of American civilization; however the behavioural patterns of everyday communication can be adopted and attempted to be transplanted in home culture. One of the leading emotional changes concern the feeling of embarrassment for the behavior prac-

ticed in the other culture. The emotional changes have been well documented in the literature on cross-cultural transitions.

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The globalization of cuisines takes place in sites ranging from the family dinner table to fast food franchises, with the integration of new products, new production techniques, and new taste criteria into traditional formulas. Located between the private, domestic space of the family and the public, mass-market space of McDonalds, neighborhood restaurants and modest takeout food shops provide a middle ground of individual action and collective provisioning where globalization reshapes local identities. Much of the globalization is carried out by demographic changes, with the entry of immigrant and “creative” entrepreneurs who both re-

place old restaurant owners but open new kinds of restaurants and food stores. But globalization is also encouraged by the entry of menus that define traditional cuisines in new ways, repositioning them, on the one hand, in a new global culi-

nary order and, on the other hand, in changing local markets. Recent changes in restaurants in a majority-black neighborhood of Brooklyn, New York, suggest that the global migrations of cuisines help to create more complex social, racial, and local identities.

JS-78.1
ZULUETA, JOHANNA* (Soka University, zulueta@soka.ac.jp)
Memory, Nostalgia and the Creation of “Home”: An Okinawan Woman’s Journey

This study looks at how elderly Okinawan women return migrants created and re-created perceptions of “home” upon their return to Okinawa through the life stories of an Okinawan woman presently living in Naha, Okinawa. Married to Fili- pino base workers during the American Occupation of Okinawa, these so-called “war brides” spent a considerable number of years in their husbands’ country, assimilating into Filipino culture as well as negotiating their identities as Okinawan women amid wartime sentiments against the Japanese in post-war Philippines. Upon return to Okinawa, these women have been returning to Okinawa, creating a significant community – albeit small in number – of Okinawan women return migrants.

For this paper, I seek to explore how migration, memory, and nostalgia came to define these women’s identities as return migrants in an Okinawa that saw the military occupation. Migration involves both individual and family questions behind the study is whether after being a guest in the other culture young people become positive towards others being guests in their home culture. 

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Okinawan and Beyond: Okinawan Women and The Re/Creation Of Diasporic Identities

Studies on Okinawan women migrating to the Philippines during the postwar years are scant and not accorded much attention by scholars looking at Japanese/Okinawan migration. Furthermore, the role of women in the maintenance and re/creation of diasporic identities have been significantly overlooked. These Okinawan women married Filipino men who worked on U.S. bases in Okinawa during the early years of the Occupation Period (1945-1972). Many of these women went with their husbands to the Philippines and settled there, raising families and living new lives. Upon migration, many of these women consciously assimilated into Philippine society. Despite this, they still acknowledge their Okinawan selves by passing on aspects of Okinawan culture to their offspring, creating in the process, a diasporic Okinawan identity that contains both Philippine and Okinawan characteristics.

I argue that these migrant women are active agents in the transmission of Okinawan culture, at the same time promoting the culture of their husbands and their adopted land, thus creating a distinct “Philippine Uchinānchu” identity. This particular identity is continuously being maintained and re/created not only within familial and contiguous boundaries, but also across space and time, through various activities these women engage in. I also argue that these women engage in this process of re/creating as they fashion out their sense of a “home” away from home. The creation and re/creation of an Okinawan diasporic identity also relates to a re-definition of Japanese identity, which tends to conflate nationality, ethnicity, and race, and continues to leave Okinawans in an ambivalent position vis-à-vis a Japanese identity.

This study analyzes data gathered from interviews with these women, as well as from participation in meetings/gatherings of the Philippine-Okinawan Society in Manila. Interview data from their children are also pertinent sources of information about their mothers and thus will be utilized in the analyses.

Italian Young People and the Choice of Emigration: Economic Crisis’ Weird Effects

In Italy, as well as in other European countries, the economic crisis and the austerity policies have exacerbated the structural national problems, worsening the already difficult situations of the whole population and, in particular, of the youngest generations. In a country where the unemployment rate touches the 35% among the 18-24yo young people and where the demographic, socio-economic and political disparities between young and adult generations lead to a worrying decrease of the social visibility of the first ones, emigration become again an option for many Italian young people. Although still quantitatively limited, it’s emerging among them a new migration trend which involve extra-European countries such as Australia, where the emigration phenomenon acquires new peculiar characteristics in terms of adaptation plans and future projects. The proposed contribute aims at exploring the new features of the old phenomenon of young people emigrations through the analysis of 25 in-depth interviews - collected between January and June 2013 in Sydney and Melbourne - to a group of Italian young people aged between 18 and 26yo, emigrated in Australia in the last two years. Trying to situate the emigration project within the framework of the interviewees’ transition to adulthood, the analysis will focus on the reasons pushing them to emigrate, on their adaptation strategies and on their future plans. The first results highlight the weight of personal, familiar and socio-demographic characteristics on the choice and especially on the results of immigration, which does not mitigate the starting social inequalities; within the transitions to adulthood, emigration becomes an opportunity of realisation for the strongest and a ‘trap’ for the weakest. Finally, as immigration has a mirror effect on the society, the interviewees’ stories stress the difficulties of a country that seems no more able to invest on its present and future.
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